

CompTIA DA0-002問題サンプル & DA0-002日本語練習問題



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CompTIA DA0-002 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">データマイニング：この試験セクションでは、ビジネスインテリジェンスアナリストのスキルを測定し、データの収集、クリーニング、分析準備の方法を網羅しています。データ統合のためのETLやELTといった手法に加え、Webスクレイピング、APIの利用、アンケートデータ収集についても解説します。受験者は、欠落データや重複データなどの問題を特定し、フィルタリング、ソート、マージ、正規化といった手法を適用することが求められます。また、データ処理効率を向上させるためのクエリ最適化戦略についても触れています。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">この試験セクションでは、データガバナンス・アソシエイトのスキルを測定し、データのセキュリティ、正確性、コンプライアンスを維持するための原則を紹介します。アクセス制御、暗号化、個人情報（PII）や医療情報（PHI）などの機密データの分類、データ利用に関連する法的要件などが網羅されています。受験者は、品質チェックの適用方法、データの検証方法、マスターデータの効果的な管理方法を理解している必要があります。また、データ辞書、監査、標準化プロセスを通じてデータの整合性を維持するためのベストプラクティスについても解説します。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">5.0 データガバナンス、品質、および管理

>> CompTIA DA0-002問題サンプル <<

DA0-002試験の準備方法 | ユニークなDA0-002問題サンプル試験 | 素晴らしいCompTIA Data+ Exam (2025)日本語練習問題

どのようにCompTIA DA0-002試験に準備すると悩んでいますか。我々社のDA0-002問題集を参考した後、ほっとしました。弊社のDA0-002ソフト版問題集はかねてより多くのIT事業をしている人々は順調にCompTIA DA0-002資格認定を取得させます。試験にパスする原因は我々問題集の全面的で最新版です。

CompTIA Data+ Exam (2025) 認定 DA0-002 試験問題 (Q75-Q80):

質問 # 75

The human resources department wants to know the number of employees who earn \$125,000 or more.

However, the department is concerned about duplicates in the dataset. Given the following table:

Employee_ID	Level	Salary
001	1	10000
002	2	20000
003	2	256000
004	2	125000
001	1	10000
002	2	20000

Which of the following SQL statements resolves this issue?

- A. `SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary > 125000`
- B. `SELECT COUNT(Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000`
- C. `SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000`
- D. `SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000`

正解: C

解説:

This question falls under the Data Analysis domain, focusing on SQL queries to handle duplicates while counting employees. The task is to count unique employees with a salary of \$125,000 or more, addressing duplicates in the dataset.

* Option A: `SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000` This lists unique Employee_IDs but doesn't provide a count, which the department needs.

* Option B: `SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000` This counts unique Employee_IDs (using DISTINCT) with a salary of \$125,000 or more, correctly addressing duplicates and providing the required count (2 employees: 003 and 004).

* Option C: `SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary > 125000` This lists unique Employee_IDs with a salary strictly greater than \$125,000 (missing 004), and doesn't provide a count.

* Option D: `SELECT COUNT(Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000` This counts all rows without addressing duplicates, resulting in an incorrect count (2 rows, but only 2 unique employees).

The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and COUNT(DISTINCT) is the correct method to count unique employees while handling duplicates.

Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.

質問 # 76

A data analyst needs to get an accurate idea of how data components are automated. Which of the following types of documentation should the analyst review first?

- A. Data lineage
- B. Data explainability report
- C. Data flow diagram
- D. Data dictionary

正解: C

解説:

This question pertains to the Data Concepts and Environments domain, focusing on documentation for understanding data processes. The analyst needs to understand automation of data components, which involves data movement and processes.

* Data flow diagram (Option A): A data flow diagram (DFD) visualizes how data moves through systems, including automated processes, making it the best starting point.

* Data explainability report (Option B): This is related to AI/ML model transparency, not data automation.

* Data dictionary (Option C): A data dictionary defines data elements, not how they're automated.

* Data lineage (Option D): Data lineage tracks data origin and transformations but doesn't focus on automation processes.

The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," and a data flow diagram is key for visualizing automation.

Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.

質問 # 77

A data analyst receives the following sales data for a convenience store:

Item

Quantity

Price

Chocolate Bars

7

\$1.99

Vanilla Ice Bars

2

\$4.99

Chocolate Wafers

6

\$0.99

Peanut Butter

2

\$2.99

Cups

3

\$4.99

Strawberry Jam

3

\$4.99

Chocolate Cake

9

\$6.99

Milk Chocolate

2

\$2.99

Almonds

5

\$2.99

The analyst needs to provide information on the products that contain chocolate. Which of the following RegEx should the analyst use to filter the chocolate products?

- A. #Chocolate#\$
- B. %Chocolate&
- C. Chocolate!
- D. Chocolate\$

正解: D

解説:

This question falls under the Data Acquisition and Preparation domain, which includes techniques for manipulating and filtering data, such as using regular expressions (RegEx) to identify specific patterns in text data. The task is to filter items containing the word "Chocolate."

* Chocolate! (Option A): In RegEx, "!" is not a valid pattern for matching a word like "Chocolate." It typically denotes negation in some contexts, but here it's incorrect.

* Chocolate\$ (Option B): The "\$" in RegEx anchors the pattern to the end of the string, meaning it matches "Chocolate" at the end of an item name (e.g., "Milk Chocolate"). This is the most appropriate pattern for identifying items ending with "Chocolate," which applies to the relevant items in the list.

* %Chocolate& (Option C): "%" and "&" are not standard RegEx anchors; they're often used in SQL LIKE patterns, not RegEx, making this incorrect.

* #Chocolate#\$ (Option D): "#" is not a standard RegEx anchor, and this pattern would look for "Chocolate" surrounded by "#", which doesn't match the data.

The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation", and RegEx is a common technique for filtering text data. The pattern "Chocolate\$" correctly identifies items like "Chocolate Bars," "Chocolate Wafers," "Chocolate Cake," and "Milk Chocolate." Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation

質問 # 78

Which of the following elements is the most important to include in a dashboard for internal technical audiences?

- A. Dynamic features
- B. Company branding
- C. Methodology section
- **D. Key performance indicators**

正解: D

解説:

This question pertains to the Visualization and Reporting domain, focusing on dashboard design for specific audiences. Internal technical audiences (e.g., data analysts, IT staff) need actionable, data-driven insights.

* Methodology section (Option A): Methodology is important for research reports, not dashboards, especially for technical audiences who prioritize data.

* Dynamic features (Option B): Dynamic features (e.g., interactivity) are useful but not the most critical element for technical audiences.

* Key performance indicators (Option C): KPIs provide critical metrics (e.g., system uptime, error rates) that technical audiences need to monitor and act on, making this the most important element.

* Company branding (Option D): Branding is more relevant for external audiences, not internal technical ones.

The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and KPIs are essential for technical dashboards.

Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.

質問 # 79

Which of the following is the best tool for creating a dynamic dashboard?

- A. SAS
- B. RStudio
- **C. Power BI**
- D. Excel

正解: C

解説:

The question asks for the best tool to create a dynamic dashboard, which falls under the Visualization and Reporting domain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002. According to the DA0-002 draft objectives, this domain includes understanding tools and techniques for creating effective visualizations, such as dashboards, that can be updated dynamically to reflect real-time or changing data. A dynamic dashboard typically allows for interactivity, real-time updates, and user-driven exploration of data, which is a key focus in this domain.

* Power BI (Option A): Power BI is a business intelligence tool by Microsoft designed specifically for creating interactive and dynamic dashboards. It supports real-time data updates, user interactivity (e.g., filters, slicers), and integration with various data sources, making it ideal for dynamic dashboard creation.

* RStudio (Option B): RStudio is primarily an IDE for the R programming language, used for statistical computing and data analysis. While it can create visualizations, it's not optimized for dynamic dashboards without additional packages like Shiny, and even then, it

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