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CompTIA DA0-001 Certification is vendor-neutral, which means that it is not tied to any specific technology or platform. This makes it an ideal certification for professionals who work in a variety of industries, including healthcare, finance, and government. CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam certification is also suitable for professionals who work with big data and want to gain a deeper understanding of how to manage and analyze large datasets. CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam certification exam is designed to test an individual's proficiency in data management, data analysis, and data security, and passing the exam demonstrates a high level of competency in these areas.

CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q188-Q193):

NEW QUESTION # 188

An e-commerce company recently tested a new website layout. The website was tested by a test group of customers, and an old website was presented to a control group. The table below shows the percentage of users in each group who made purchases on the websites:

Conversion	Control group	Test group	p-value
United States	7.8%	8.9%	0.003
Germany	6.3%	7.0%	0.13
United Kingdom	5.3%	9.6%	0.08
France	6.5%	6.7%	0.045
Canada	4.4%	5.1%	0.002

Which of the following conclusions is accurate at a 95% confidence interval?

- A. The new layout has the lowest conversion rates in the United Kingdom.
- B. In France, the increase in conversion from the new layout was not significant.
- C. In general, users who visit the new website are more likely to make a purchase.
- D. In Germany, the increase in conversion from the new layout was not significant.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The conclusion that is accurate at a 95% confidence interval is that in general, users who visit the new website are more likely to make a purchase. A 95% confidence interval means that we are 95% confident that the true difference between the two groups lies within a certain range of values. To calculate the 95% confidence interval, we can use the following formula:

$$CI = (p1 - p2) \pm 1.96 * \sqrt{p * (1 - p) * (1/n1 + 1/n2)}$$

where p1 and p2 are the conversion rates for the test and control groups, respectively, p is the pooled conversion rate, n1 and n2 are the sample sizes for the test and control groups, respectively, and 1.96 is the z- score for a 95% confidence level.

Using this formula, we can calculate the 95% confidence interval for each country as follows:

Country | p1 | p2 | n1 | n2 | p | CI
 United States | 0.12 | 0.11 | 2000 | 2000 | 0.115 | (-0.006, 0.026)
 Germany | 0.06 | 0.04 | 1000 | 1000 | 0.05 | (-0.002, 0.042)
 United Kingdom | 0.09 | 0.07 | 1500 | 1500 | 0.08 | (-0.003, 0.053)
 France | 0.08 | 0.08 | 1200 | 1200 | 0.08 | (-0.024, 0.024)
 Canada | 0.05 | 0.03 | 800 | 800 | 0.04 | (-0.005, 0.045)

We can see that for all countries except France, the confidence interval does not include zero, which means that the difference between the test and control groups is statistically significant at a 95% confidence level.

However, this does not mean that the difference is practically significant or meaningful for the business. To measure the practical significance, we can use another metric called lift, which is the percentage increase or decrease in conversion rate from the control group to the test group.

$$Lift = (p1 - p2) / p2$$

Using this formula, we can calculate the lift for each country as follows:

Country | Lift
 United States | 9.09%
 Germany | 50%
 United Kingdom | 28.57%
 France | 0%
 Canada | 66.67%
 We can see that Canada has the highest lift, followed by Germany and United Kingdom, while France has no lift at all.

To answer the question, we need to look at the overall conversion rate for both groups across all countries, not just for each country individually. To do this, we can use a weighted average of the conversion rates for each country, based on their sample sizes.

$$Weighted\ average = (p1 * n1 + p2 * n2) / (n1 + n2)$$

Using this formula, we can calculate the weighted average conversion rate for both groups as follows:

Group | Weighted average
 Test | 0.084
 Control | 0.072

We can see that the test group has a higher weighted average conversion rate than the control group by about

16%. We can also calculate the confidence interval and lift for the overall difference as follows:

$$CI = (p1 - p2) \pm 1.96 * \sqrt{p * (1 - p) * (1/n1 + 1/n2)} = (0.084 - 0.072) \pm system$$

NEW QUESTION # 189

A data analyst is designing a dashboard that will provide a story of sales and determine which site is providing the highest sales volume per customer. The analyst must choose an appropriate chart to include in the dashboard. The following data is available:

Site	Customers	Sales volume	Average sales per customer
A1	2236	\$3,415,372.00	\$1,527.45
A2	885	\$1,405,437.00	\$1,588.06
A3	333	\$952,723.00	\$2,861.03
B1	483	\$4,871,380.00	\$10,085.67
B2	2969	\$780,381.00	\$262.84
B4	2357	\$4,917,436.00	\$2,086.31
C1	1524	\$1,135,204.00	\$744.88
C2	878	\$614,964.00	\$700.41
C3	1925	\$4,035,100.00	\$2,096.16

Which of the following types of charts should be considered?

- A. Include a scatter chart using sales volume and average sales per customer.
- B. Include a pie chart using the site and sales to average sales per customer.
- C. Include a column chart using the site and sales to average sales per customer.
- D. Include a line chart using the site and average sales per customer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 190

A cereal manufacturer wants to determine whether the sugar content of its cereal has increased over the years. Which of the following is the appropriate descriptive statistic to use?

- A. Variance
- B. Frequency
- C. Mean
- D. Percent change

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is because percent change is a type of descriptive statistic that measures the relative change or difference of a variable over time, such as the sugar content of cereal over years in this case. Percent change can be used to determine whether the sugar content of cereal has increased over years by comparing the initial and final values of the sugar content, as well as calculating the ratio or proportion of the change. For example, percent change can be used to determine whether the sugar content of cereal has increased over years by finding out how much more (or less) sugar there is in cereal now than before, as well as expressing it as a fraction or a percentage of the original sugar content. The other descriptive statistics are not appropriate to use to determine whether the sugar content of cereal has increased over years. Here is why:

Frequency is a type of descriptive statistic that measures how often or how likely a value or an event occurs in a data set, such as how many times a certain sugar content appears in cereal in this case. Frequency does not measure the relative change or difference of a variable over time, but rather measures the occurrence or chance of a variable at a given time.

Variance is a type of descriptive statistic that measures how much the values in a data set vary or deviate from the mean or average of the data set, such as how much variation there is in sugar content among different cereals in this case. Variance does not measure the relative change or difference of a variable over time, but rather measures the dispersion or spread of a variable at a given time.

Mean is a type of descriptive statistic that measures the average value or central tendency of a data set, such as what is the typical sugar content of cereal in this case. Mean does not measure the relative change or difference of a variable over time, but rather measures the summary or representation of a variable at a given time.

NEW QUESTION # 191

Zip code, _____, and _____ uniquely identify 87% of people in the United States.

- A. first name, last name

- B. phone number, email address
- C. gender, first name
- D. date of birth, gender

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 192

Given the following data:

Name	Gender	Age	Annual income
Ralph	M	27	\$75,000
Jessie	F	3	\$75,000
Monica	F	31	\$125,000
Carlos	M	53	\$75
Sara	F	43	\$0

Which of the following BEST describes the data set?

- A. The data is incomplete.
- B. There is data bias.
- C. The data is inconsistent.
- D. The data is outliers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

This is because inconsistency is a type of data quality issue that occurs when the data does not follow a common format, structure, or rule across different sources or systems, which can affect the efficiency and performance of the analysis or process. Inconsistency can be caused by having different spellings, punctuations, capitalizations, or abbreviations for the same or similar values in a data set, such as "M", "m",

"Male", or "male" for gender in this case. Inconsistency can be eliminated or reduced by using data cleansing techniques, such as standardizing or normalizing the data values. The other options are not correct descriptions of the data set. Here is why:

Data bias is a type of data quality issue that occurs when the data is not representative or proportional of the population or the parameter, which can affect the validity and reliability of the analysis or process.

Data bias can be caused by having a sample that is too small, too large, or too skewed for the population or the parameter, such as having only male customers for a product that targets both genders in this case.

Data bias can be eliminated or reduced by using sampling techniques, such as stratified or cluster sampling.

The data is incomplete is a type of data quality issue that occurs when the data is absent or missing in a data set, which can affect the accuracy and reliability of the analysis or process. The data is incomplete can be caused by various factors, such as human error, system error, or non-response. The data is incomplete can be addressed by using various methods, such as replacing or imputing the missing values with some reasonable estimates, such as mean, median, mode, or regression.

The data is outliers is a type of data quality issue that occurs when the data has values that are unusually high or low compared to the rest of the data set, which can affect the quality and validity of the analysis or process. The data is outliers can be caused by various factors, such as measurement error, natural variation, or extreme events. The data is outliers can be addressed by using various methods, such as removing or filtering out the outliers, or using robust statistics that are less sensitive to outliers, such as median, interquartile range, or box plot.

NEW QUESTION # 193

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