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## CompTIA DA0-002 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This section of the exam measures skills of a Data Governance Associate and introduces principles for keeping data secure, accurate, and compliant. It covers access controls, encryption, classification of sensitive data like PII and PHI, and legal requirements tied to data use. Candidates must know how to apply quality checks, validate data, and manage master data effectively. It also addresses best practices for maintaining integrity through data dictionaries, audits, and standardisation processes.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Data Analysis: This section of the exam measures skills of a Reporting Analyst and includes foundational knowledge of statistical methods such as averages, variances, and standard deviation. It covers how to use data to find patterns, track performance, and make predictions. This domain also introduces hypothesis testing, regression, correlation, and different types of analysis like exploratory and trend analysis. Candidates should also be aware of common tools used for analysis, including Excel, SQL, Python, R, and popular BI platforms like Tableau and Power BI.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Mining:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of a Business Intelligence Analyst and covers how data is collected, cleaned, and prepared for analysis. It explains methods like ETL and ELT for data integration, as well as web scraping, API use, and survey data collection. Candidates are expected to identify issues like missing or duplicated data and apply techniques like filtering, sorting, merging, and normalizing. The section also touches on query optimization strategies to improve data handling efficiency.</li> </ul>
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## CompTIA Data+ Exam Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

A data analyst wants to use the following tables to find all the customers who have not placed an order:

Customers table

ID

Name

Address

Products table

ID

Name

Customer\_ID

Which of the following SQL statements is the best way to accomplish this task?

- A. `SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS AS P INNER JOIN CUSTOMERS AS C ON P.Customer_ID = C.ID WHERE (SELECT COUNT(P.*) = 0)`
- B. `SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS AS C INNER JOIN PRODUCTS AS P ON C.ID = C.ID WHERE COUNT(P.*) = 0`
- C. `SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS AS P LEFT JOIN CUSTOMERS AS C ON P.Customer_ID = C.ID WHERE P.Customer_ID IS NOT NULL`
- **D. `SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS AS C LEFT JOIN PRODUCTS AS P ON C.ID = P.Customer_ID WHERE P.Customer_ID IS NULL`**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

This question pertains to the Data Analysis domain, focusing on SQL queries to analyze data relationships.

The task is to find customers who have not placed an order, meaning customers in the Customers table without a matching Customer\_ID in the Products table.

\* Option A: `SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS AS C LEFT JOIN PRODUCTS AS P ON C.ID = P.`

`Customer_ID WHERE P.Customer_ID IS NULL` A LEFT JOIN includes all customers, even those without orders (where Products columns are NULL). Filtering with `WHERE P.Customer_ID IS NULL` selects only customers without a match in Products, correctly identifying those who haven't ordered.

\* Option B: `SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS AS C INNER JOIN PRODUCTS AS P ON C.ID = C.`

`ID WHERE COUNT(P.*) = 0` An INNER JOIN only includes matching records, so it won't return customers without orders. The join condition `C.ID = C.ID` is also incorrect, and COUNT requires a GROUP BY, making this invalid.

\* Option C: `SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS AS P INNER JOIN CUSTOMERS AS C ON P.`

`Customer_ID = C.ID WHERE (SELECT COUNT(P.*) = 0)` An INNER JOIN excludes customers without orders, and the subquery syntax is incorrect (COUNT needs a GROUP BY or to be part of a HAVING clause).

\* Option D: `SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS AS P LEFT JOIN CUSTOMERS AS C ON P.`

`Customer_ID = C.ID WHERE P.Customer_ID IS NOT NULL` This starts with Products and joins Customers, returning only records with orders (opposite of the task), and IS NOT NULL further excludes non-ordering customers.

The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and a LEFT JOIN with a NULL check is the standard method for finding non-matching records.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 27

A data analyst worked on a project that contained medical content and a list of requirements.

Which of the following are most likely the reasons the privacy team flagged the analyst's report?

(Choose two.)

- A. The collection of data was stored according to protocols that are too strict.

- B. The practice of data masking was irreversible and all PII was lost.
- C. The retention policy did not allow data to be used beyond one year after the project.
- D. The exclusion of data occurred only after a participant invoked a right to withdraw.
- E. The method used to anonymize identifying values in the data was insufficient.
- F. The directive did not mention that it was vital for PHI to be encrypted in the data set.

**Answer: E,F**

Explanation:

Medical data contains highly sensitive information, so insufficient anonymization of identifying values can leave individuals vulnerable to re-identification and violate privacy requirements.

Additionally, PHI (Protected Health Information) should be encrypted to protect confidentiality and meet regulatory and security expectations. These issues would be likely reasons for a privacy team to flag the report.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

An administrator needs to design a table that will include foreign words. Which of the following is the best option for storing non-native language characters?

- A. CLOB
- B. CHAR
- C. NVARCHAR
- D. VARCHAR

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

This question falls under the Data Concepts and Environments domain, focusing on selecting appropriate data types for storing specific kinds of data. The task requires storing foreign words, which often include non-native characters (e.g., accents, Unicode characters).

\* VARCHAR (Option A): VARCHAR stores variable-length strings but typically uses ASCII or single-byte encoding, which may not support all foreign characters.

\* NVARCHAR (Option B): NVARCHAR (National VARCHAR) stores variable-length strings in Unicode, supporting a wide range of non-native characters, making it the best choice.

\* CLOB (Option C): CLOB (Character Large Object) is for large text data, but it's overkill for most foreign words and not specifically designed for Unicode.

\* CHAR (Option D): CHAR stores fixed-length strings, but like VARCHAR, it often uses single-byte encoding, which may not support foreign characters.

The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," such as selecting data types like NVARCHAR for Unicode support.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 29

While interacting with a data set, a data analyst learns that copies of the data are distributed across several data repositories around the globe. Which of the following concepts best describes this practice?

- A. Replication
- B. High availability
- C. Duplication
- D. Redundancy

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Replication involves distributing copies of data across multiple locations or systems to ensure accessibility and consistency across environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

A data analyst creates a report that identifies the middle 50% of the collected data. Which of the following best describes the

