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CompTIA DA0-001, also known as the CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam, is a widely recognized certification exam designed for individuals seeking expertise in data management and analytics. CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam certification serves as a testament to the individual's knowledge and skills in the field of data management, and validates their ability to work with data effectively. The DA0-001 Exam covers a range of topics, including data analysis, management, storage, and security.

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DA0-001 Materials - DA0-001 Reliable Practice Materials

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CompTIA DA0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Analysis: Here, the focus is on applying descriptive statistical methods to analyze data in scenarios, understanding inferential statistical methods, and exploring different types of analysis techniques along with tools commonly used in data analytics.
Topic 2	• Data Governance, Quality, and Controls: It covers essential concepts of data governance, applying data quality control techniques in scenarios, and understanding master data management (MDM) principles.
Topic 3	• Visualization: This topic explores translating business requirements into report formats, designing effective reports and dashboards using appropriate components, methods for dashboard development, and selecting suitable visualization types.
Topic 4	• Data Mining: In this topic, you'll learn about data acquisition, the importance of data cleansing and profiling, techniques for data manipulation and query optimization to prepare data for analysis.
Topic 5	• Data Concepts and Environments: This topic covers fundamental concepts related to data schemas, dimensions, and data types, along with a comparison of common data structures and file formats.

CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q206-Q211):

NEW QUESTION # 206
Consider this dataset showing the retirement age of 11 people, in whole years:
54, 54, 54, 55, 56, 57, 57, 58, 58, 60, 60
This tables show a simple frequency distribution of the retirement age data.

Age	Frequency
54	3
55	1
56	1
57	2
58	2
60	2

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
A measure of central tendency (also referred to as measures of centre or central location) is a summary measure that attempts to describe a whole set of data with a single value that represents the middle or centre of its distribution.
There are three main measures of central tendency: the mode, the median and the mean. Each of these measures describes a different indication of the typical or central value in the distribution.
What is the mode?
The mode is the most commonly occurring value in a distribution.
The most commonly occurring value is 54, therefore the mode of this distribution is 54 years.

NEW QUESTION # 207

Given the following data tables:

CustomerID	CustomerLastName
01	Manzelli
02	Kraus

SalesRepID	Customer Last Name	Items
01	Poputhopolis	Wagon, Red Paint
02	Smith	Bicycle, Wheels, Handlebars

ItemID	Customer_Last_Name	QuantityPurchased
01	Brown	03
02	Smee	07

Which of the following MDM processes needs to take place FIRST?

- A. Creation of a data dictionary
- B. Standardization of data field names
- C. Compliance with regulations
- D. Consolidation of multiple data fields

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is because a data dictionary is a type of document that defines and describes the data elements, attributes, and relationships in a database or a data set. A data dictionary can be used to facilitate the MDM (Master Data Management) process, which is a process that aims to ensure the quality, consistency, and accuracy of the data across different sources and systems. By creating a data dictionary first, the analyst can establish a common understanding and standardization of the data field names, types, formats, and meanings, as well as identify any potential issues or conflicts in the data, such as missing values, duplicate values, or inconsistent values. The other MDM processes can take place after creating a data dictionary. Here is why:
Compliance with regulations is a type of MDM process that ensures that the data meets the legal and ethical requirements and standards of the industry or the organization. Compliance with regulations can take place after creating a data dictionary, because the data dictionary can help the analyst to identify and apply the relevant rules and policies to the data, such as data privacy, security, or retention.
Standardization of data field names is a type of MDM process that ensures that the data field names are consistent and uniform across different sources and systems. Standardization of data field names can take place after creating a data dictionary, because the data dictionary can provide a reference and a guideline for naming and labeling the data fields, as well as resolving any discrepancies or ambiguities in the data field names.
Consolidation of multiple data fields is a type of MDM process that combines or merges the data fields from different sources or systems into a single source or system. Consolidation of multiple data fields can take place after creating a data dictionary because the data dictionary can help the analyst to map and match the data fields from different sources or systems based on their definitions and descriptions, as well as eliminating any redundant or duplicate data fields.

NEW QUESTION # 208

Which of the following are the first steps a company should take after discovering a data breach? (Select two).

- A. Issue a press release.
- B. Assess the breach.
- C. Delay reporting.
- D. Notify affected users.
- E. Back up the system.
- F. Delete data.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Upon discovering a data breach, it is crucial for a company to take immediate and appropriate actions to mitigate damage, comply with legal obligations, and maintain trust with stakeholders. The initial steps should focus on understanding the scope of the breach and informing those affected.
Option B:Notify affected users.
* Rationale:Timely notification to individuals whose data has been compromised is often a legal requirement and is essential for allowing affected parties to take protective measures, such as changing passwords or monitoring financial accounts.
Option C:Assess the breach.
* Rationale:Conducting a thorough assessment to determine the nature, extent, and source of the breach is critical. This assessment informs the company's response strategy, helps in containing the breach, and prevents future incidents.
Option A:Delete data.
* Rationale:Deleting data immediately after a breach is not advisable, as it may be needed for forensic analysis to understand the breach and to comply with legal investigations.
Option D:Back up the system.
* Rationale:While regular backups are a best practice, initiating a backup immediately after discovering a breach may inadvertently save compromised data or malware. It's essential first to assess and ensure the integrity of the system before performing backups.
Option E:Issue a press release.
* Rationale:Public communication is important but should follow internal assessments and direct notifications to affected users. Premature public statements without a full understanding of the breach can lead to misinformation.
Option F:Delay reporting.
* Rationale:Delaying the reporting of a data breach can have legal repercussions and erode trust with customers and stakeholders. Prompt reporting is both a legal obligation in many jurisdictions and a best practice.

NEW QUESTION # 209
A data analyst needs to perform a full outer join of a customer's orders using the tables below:

Sales_table

Cust_id	Order_id	Order_qty
Tc - 5858	Od - 9800	50
Tc - 5833	Od - 9801	68
Tc - 5890	Od - 9802	103

Order_table

Order_id	Order_qty
Od - 9803	102
Od - 9800	50
Od - 9802	103
Od - 9805	80
Od - 9804	70

Which of the following is the mean of the order quantity?

- A. 73.5
- B. 78.8
- C. 81.5
- D. 76,5

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. OUTER JOIN, seven rows.

An OUTER JOIN is a type of SQL join that returns all the rows from both tables, regardless of whether there is a match or not. If there is no match, the missing side will have null values.An OUTER JOIN can be either a LEFT JOIN, a RIGHT JOIN, or a FULL JOIN, depending on which table's rows are preserved1 Using the example tables, a FULL OUTER JOIN query would look like this:

SELECT Cust_id, Order_id, Order_qty FROM Sales_table FULL OUTER JOIN Order_table ON Sales_table. Order_id = Order_table.Order_id;

The result of this query would be:

Cust_id | Order_id | Order_qty --------±---------±--------- 1 | 1 | 100 2 | 2 | 50 3 | 3 | 25 4 | 4 | 75 NULL | 5 | 10 NULL | 6 | 20 NULL | 7 | 15 As you can see, the query returns seven rows, one for each order in either table. The orders that are not in the Sales_table have null values for the Cust_id column.

To find the mean of the order quantity, we need to sum up the order quantities and divide by the number of rows. In this case, the mean is (100 + 50 + 25 + 75 + 10 + 20 + 15) / 7 = 42.14. Rounding to one decimal place, we get42.1as the mean of the order quantity.

NEW QUESTION # 210

Which of the following best describes how discrete data differs from continuous data?

- A. Discrete data can only be a finite number of values.
- B. Discrete data can have decimal points.
- C. Discrete data applies only to numbers.
- D. Discrete data cannot create a sloped line.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
Discrete data are data that can only assume specific values that are countable and distinct. For example, the number of books, the number of heads in a coin toss, or the number of patients in a hospital are discrete data. Discrete data cannot have fractional or decimal values, and there are clear spaces between the possible values12.

Continuous data are data that can assume any value within a range and can be meaningfully divided into smaller parts. For example, the weight, height, length, time, or temperature are continuous data. Continuous data can have fractional or decimal values, and there are infinite numbers of possible values between any two points12.

NEW QUESTION # 211

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