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การอบรมเชิงวิชาชีพเรื่อง

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รุ่นที่ 36

คณะวิทยากร

- รศ.ดร.ทวีพล ชื้อสัตย์
สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง
- รศ.ดร.บวรภิกษา หนูนาค
สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง
- ดร.ยุทธพงศ์ กัฬผดุง
การไฟฟ้าส่วนภูมิภาค
- ดร.ธีระวัฒน์ หนูนาค
บริษัท เบริกซ์โรติก จำกัด
- นายศุภชัย นิวเจริญ
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ติดต่อสอบถาม คุณเยาวพา
โทรศัพท์ 0-2184-4600-9 ต่อ 207
E-mail: yaowapha@eit.or.th

ธนาคารไทยพาณิชย์
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CompTIA DY0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mathematics and Statistics: This section of the exam measures skills of a Data Scientist and covers the application of various statistical techniques used in data science, such as hypothesis testing, regression metrics, and probability functions. It also evaluates understanding of statistical distributions, types of data missingness, and probability models. Candidates are expected to understand essential linear algebra and calculus concepts relevant to data manipulation and analysis, as well as compare time-based models like ARIMA and longitudinal studies used for forecasting and causal inference.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations and Processes: This section of the exam measures skills of an AI • ML Operations Specialist and evaluates understanding of data ingestion methods, pipeline orchestration, data cleaning, and version control in the data science workflow. Candidates are expected to understand infrastructure needs for various data types and formats, manage clean code practices, and follow documentation standards. The section also explores DevOps and MLOps concepts, including continuous deployment, model performance monitoring, and deployment across environments like cloud, containers, and edge systems.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized Applications of Data Science: This section of the exam measures skills of a Senior Data Analyst and introduces advanced topics like constrained optimization, reinforcement learning, and edge computing. It covers natural language processing fundamentals such as text tokenization, embeddings, sentiment analysis, and LLMs. Candidates also explore computer vision tasks like object detection and segmentation, and are assessed on their understanding of graph theory, anomaly detection, heuristics, and multimodal machine learning, showing how data science extends across multiple domains and applications.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machine Learning: This section of the exam measures skills of a Machine Learning Engineer and covers foundational ML concepts such as overfitting, feature selection, and ensemble models. It includes supervised learning algorithms, tree-based methods, and regression techniques. The domain introduces deep learning frameworks and architectures like CNNs, RNNs, and transformers, along with optimization methods. It also addresses unsupervised learning, dimensionality reduction, and clustering models, helping candidates understand the wide range of ML applications and techniques used in modern analytics.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modeling, Analysis, and Outcomes: This section of the exam measures skills of a Data Science Consultant and focuses on exploratory data analysis, feature identification, and visualization techniques to interpret object behavior and relationships. It explores data quality issues, data enrichment practices like feature engineering and transformation, and model design processes including iterations and performance assessments. Candidates are also evaluated on their ability to justify model selections through experiment outcomes and communicate insights effectively to diverse business audiences using appropriate visualization tools.

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CompTIA DataX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Given a logistics problem with multiple constraints (fuel, capacity, speed), which of the following is the most likely optimization technique a data scientist would apply?

- A. Constrained
- B. Non-iterative
- C. Unconstrained
- D. Iterative

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is a classic constrained optimization problem: the boats have fuel, volume, and speed constraints. The goal is to maximize box transport within the fixed limits (e.g., fuel). Constrained optimization methods are explicitly designed to handle such problems.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * B: Unconstrained methods do not account for fuel or capacity limits - inappropriate.
- * C: Most real-world constrained problems require iterative approaches for convergence.

* D: Iterative may be part of solving, but it's not a type of optimization - constrained is the category.

Official References:

* CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Study Guide - Section 3.4: "Constrained optimization is used when variables must meet certain limitations or bounds."

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NEW QUESTION # 21

A model's results show increasing explanatory value as additional independent variables are added to the model. Which of the following is the most appropriate statistic?

- A. χ^2
- B. R^2
- C. Adjusted R^2
- D. p value

Answer: C

Explanation:

Adjusted R^2 is specifically designed to evaluate the goodness-of-fit of a regression model while adjusting for the number of predictors. Unlike R^2 , which always increases with more variables, adjusted R^2 penalizes for adding irrelevant predictors and provides a more accurate measure of model quality.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B: p-values assess significance of individual predictors, not overall model performance.

* C: χ^2 tests are used in categorical data, not regression fit.

* D: R^2 may be misleading when more variables are added - it always increases or stays the same.

Official References:

* CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Official Study Guide - Section 3.2: "Adjusted R^2 accounts for the number of predictors, making it suitable for comparing models with different numbers of variables."

* Applied Regression Analysis, Chapter 5: "Adjusted R^2 is used to judge whether adding predictors actually improves the model beyond overfitting."

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NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following compute delivery models allows packaging of only critical dependencies while developing a reusable asset?

- A. Thin clients
- B. Virtual machines
- C. Edge devices
- D. Containers

Answer: D

Explanation:

Containers (e.g., Docker) allow developers to package an application along with only the necessary runtime, libraries, and critical dependencies. This makes the asset lightweight, reusable, and portable across environments. Unlike virtual machines, containers share the host OS kernel and are far more efficient in packaging only what's essential.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A: Thin clients refer to client-server models with minimal local processing - not relevant to dependency packaging.

* C: Virtual machines include an entire OS, leading to more overhead than necessary for reusable assets.

* D: Edge devices are hardware-based deployments typically used in IoT scenarios, not packaging tools.

Official References:

* CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Official Study Guide - Section 5.2: "Containers enable consistent development environments by packaging applications and only critical dependencies, making them ideal for portability and reuse."

* Docker Documentation: "Containers package code and dependencies into a single unit of software, ensuring consistency across environments while minimizing overhead."

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NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following layer sets includes the minimum three layers required to constitute an artificial neural network?

- A. An input layer, a hidden layer, and an output layer
- B. An input layer, a pooling layer, and an output layer
- C. An input layer, a dropout layer, and a hidden layer
- D. An input layer, a convolutional layer, and a hidden layer

Answer: A

Explanation:

A basic artificial neural network (ANN) consists of:

- * An input layer to receive data
- * At least one hidden layer to process the data
- * An output layer to produce predictions

These three layers form the minimal architecture required for learning and transformation.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Pooling layers are used in CNNs, not core ANN structure.
- * B: Convolutional layers are specific to CNNs.
- * D: Dropout is a regularization technique, not a required component.

Official References:

- * CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Study Guide - Section 4.3: "ANNs must include an input layer, hidden layer(s), and an output layer to form a complete learning structure."
- * Deep Learning Fundamentals, Chapter 3: "At a minimum, a neural network includes input, hidden, and output layers to process and propagate data."

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NEW QUESTION # 24

Which of the following distributions would be best to use for hypothesis testing on a data set with 20 observations?

- A. Normal
- B. Power law
- C. Uniform
- D. Student's t-

Answer: D

Explanation:

For small sample sizes (typically $n < 30$), the Student's t-distribution is preferred over the normal distribution for hypothesis testing because it accounts for the added uncertainty in the estimate of the standard deviation. With 20 observations, the t-distribution is more appropriate and reliable.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Power law is used in modeling rare events or heavy-tailed distributions, not hypothesis testing.
- * B: The normal distribution is more appropriate when the sample size is large.
- * C: Uniform distribution assumes equal probability - not used in inferential statistics.

Official References:

- * CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Study Guide - Section 1.3: "The t-distribution is used for small sample hypothesis testing where the population standard deviation is unknown."

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NEW QUESTION # 25

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