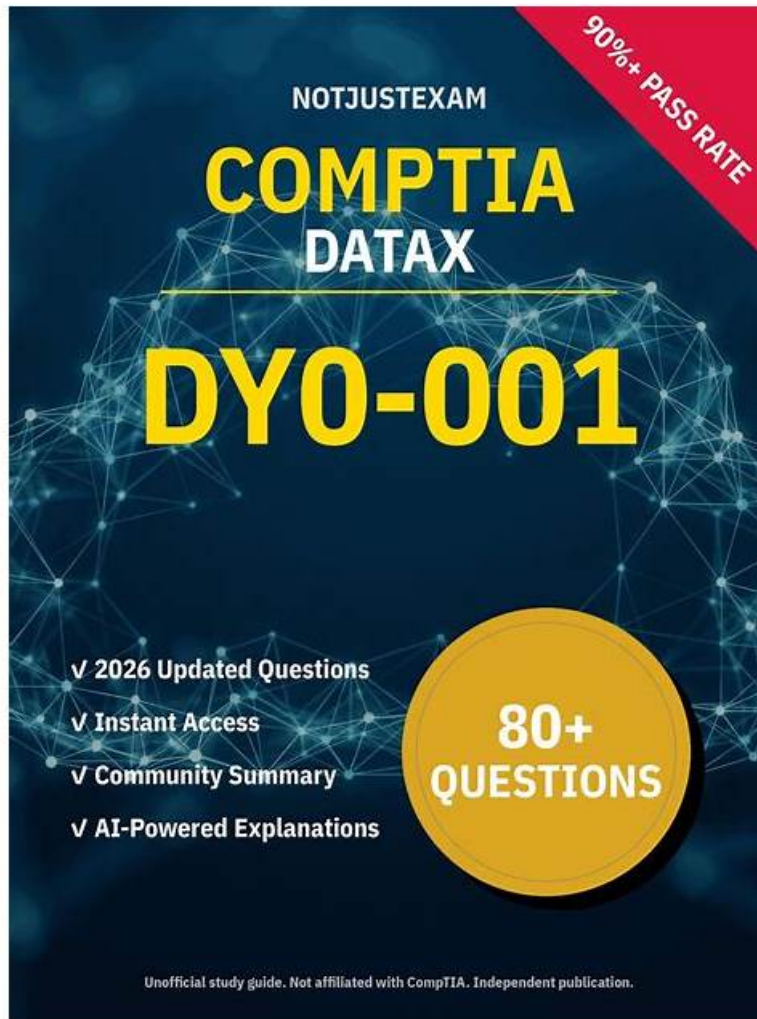


DY0-001인기시험자료 & DY0-001인증시험덤프



2026 DumpTOP 최신 DY0-001 PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 DY0-001 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pyUSmIgvVz5ioB8-EGjWF004Q68RqTtM>

경쟁율이 점점 높아지는 IT업계에 살아남으려면 국제적으로 인증해주는 IT자격증 몇개쯤은 취득해야 되지 않을까요? CompTIA DY0-001시험으로부터 자격증 취득을 시작해보세요. CompTIA DY0-001 덤프의 모든 문제를 외우기만 하면 시험패스가 됩니다. CompTIA DY0-001덤프는 실제 시험문제의 모든 유형을 포함되어있어 적응율이 최고입니다.

불과 1,2년전만 해도 CompTIA DY0-001덤프를 결제하시면 수동으로 메일로 보내드리기에 공휴일에 결제하시면 덤프를 보내드릴수 없어 고객님의 폐를 끼쳐드렸습니다. 하지만 지금은 시스템이 업그레이드되어CompTIA DY0-001덤프를 결제하시면 바로 사이트에서 다운받을수 있습니다. DumpTOP는 가면갈수록 고객님의 편리를 드릴수 있도록 나날이 완벽해질것입니다.

>> DY0-001인기시험자료 <<

DY0-001인증 시험덤프 - DY0-001최고품질 덤프데모

DumpTOP는 여러분의 꿈을 이루어줄 뿐만 아니라 일년무료 업데이트서비스도 따릅니다. DumpTOP에서 제공하는 덤프로 여러분은 1000%시험을 패스하실수 있고CompTIA DY0-001자격증을 취득하실 수 있습니다.지금 바로 사이트에서CompTIA DY0-001덤프데모 즉 덤프의 일부 문제와 답을 다운 받으셔서 체험하실 수 있습니다.

최신 CompTIA Data+ DY0-001 무료샘플문제 (Q79-Q84):

질문 # 79

Which of the following is the naive assumption in Bayes' rule?

- A. Homoskedasticity
- B. Uniform distribution
- **C. Independence**
- D. Normal distribution

정답: C

설명:

In the context of Naive Bayes classifiers, the "naive" assumption refers to the conditional independence of features given the class label. That is, the model assumes each feature contributes independently to the probability of the output class, which simplifies the computation of probabilities.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A: Normal distribution is often assumed for continuous variables, but it's not the naive assumption in Bayes' rule.

* C: Uniform distribution refers to equal probability across outcomes, not used here.

* D: Homoskedasticity is related to constant variance in regression, not Bayesian classification.

Official References:

* CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Study Guide - Section 4.1: "Naive Bayes assumes all features are conditionally independent given the target class, which allows for efficient computation."

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질문 # 80

A data scientist needs to determine whether product sales are impacted by other contributing factors. The client has provided the data scientist with sales and other variables in the data set.

The data scientist decides to test potential models that include other information.

INSTRUCTIONS

Part 1

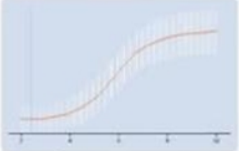
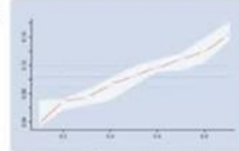
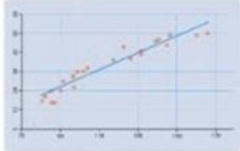
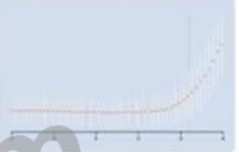
Use the information provided in the table to select the appropriate regression model.

Part 2

Review the summary output and variable table to determine which variable is statistically significant.

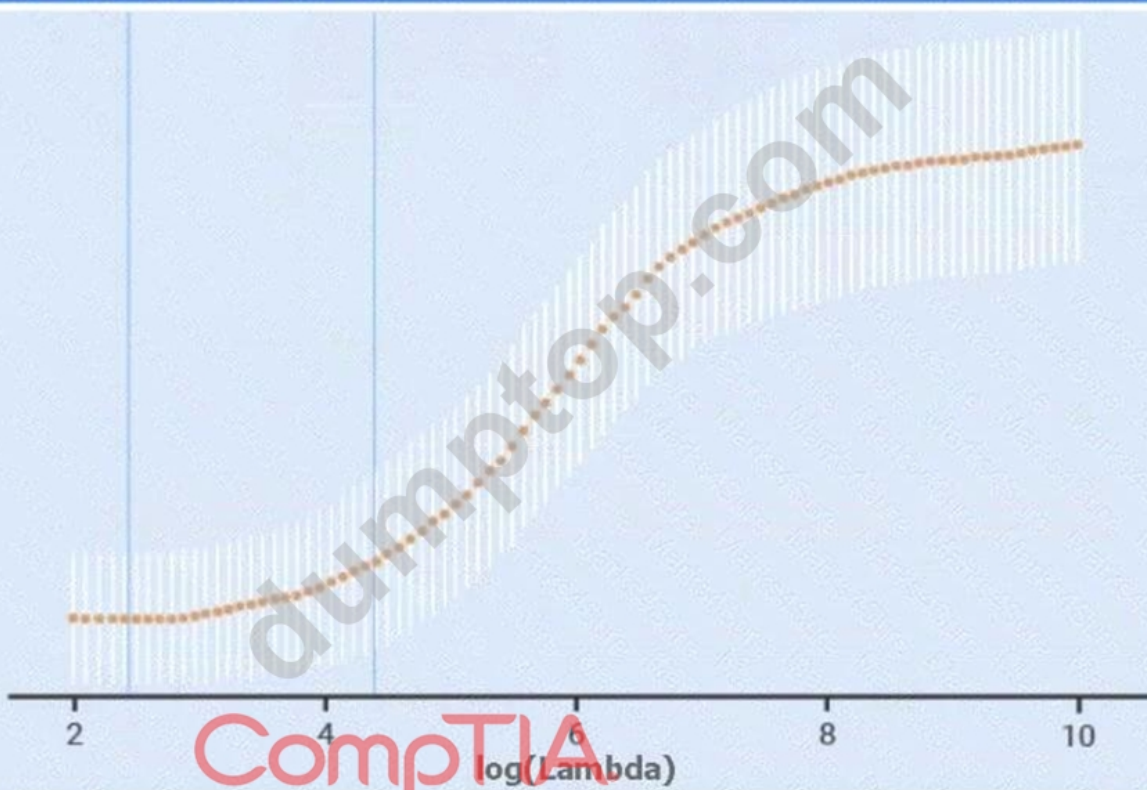
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Given the R^2 values, which of the following regression models **best** fits the relationship between the variables?

-  Ridge regression R^2 0.5
  Quantile regression R^2 0.6
  Linear regression R^2 0.8
  Lasso regression R^2 0.62

| Time | Var 1 Sales (in millions) | Var 2 ROI (% of overall) | R^2 Value |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 3.118026935 | 6% | |
| 2 | 4.823728572 | 11% | |
| 3 | 7.149131157 | 18% | |
| 4 | 2.173859679 | 5% | |
| 5 | 3.519662597 | 9% | |
| 6 | 5.98246748 | 12% | |
| 7 | 8.495414141 | 14% | |
| 8 | 3.678906129 | 7% | |
| 9 | 3.539605808 | 6% | |

Ridge regression R^2 0.5

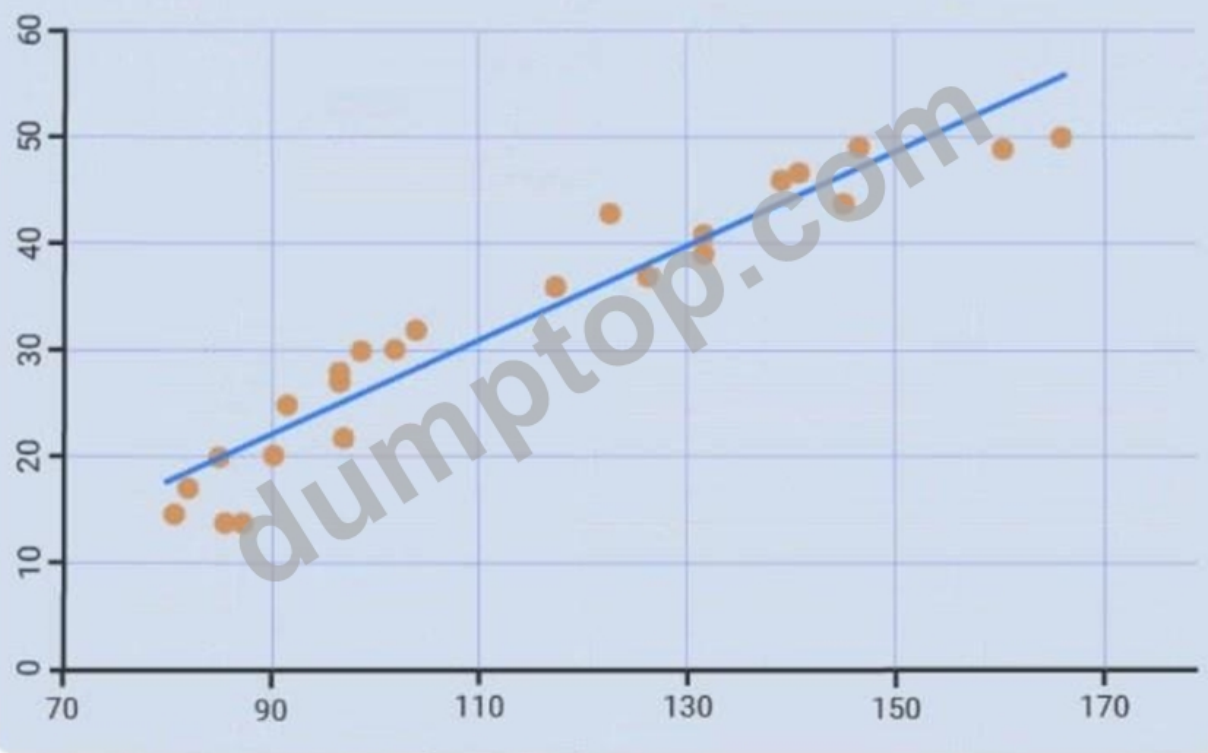


Quantile regression R^2 0.6



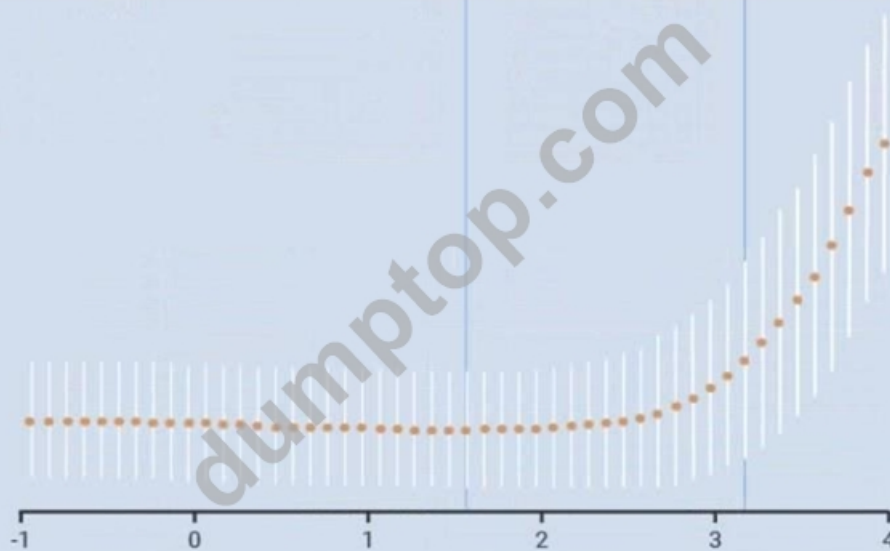
CompTIA

Linear regression R^2 0.8



CompTIA

Lasso regression $R^2 = 0.62$



Part 1

Part 2

| Time | Var 1 Sales (in millions) | Var 2 ROI (% of overall) | Var 3 Inventory cost | Var 4 Net operations cost | Var 5 Initial investment |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 326.311584 | 16% | 58 | 32 | 24 |
| 2 | 507.9584031 | 8% | 57 | 50 | 39 |
| 3 | 232.5685962 | 5% | 53 | 23 | 30 |
| 4 | 117.3342091 | 7% | 50 | 11 | 35 |
| 5 | 242.866515 | 7% | 60 | 24 | 23 |
| 6 | 359.6300247 | 14% | 50 | 35 | 38 |
| 7 | 119.384542 | 19% | 56 | 11 | 21 |
| 8 | 372.064584 | 5% | 56 | 37 | 29 |
| 9 | 320.0212452 | 18% | 51 | 31 | 34 |

| Response | Var 1 | Var 2 | Var 3 | Var 4 | Var 5 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Response | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Standard Error | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Adjusted R Squared | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Standard Error | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Adjusted R Squared | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Standard Error | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Adjusted R Squared | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Standard Error | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Adjusted R Squared | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |

View summary output

Which of the following additional variables should the data scientist include in the new model?

- Var 5 Initial investment
- Var 4 Net operations cost
- Var 3 Inventory cost
- None of the variables should be included

CompTIA

| Summary output | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression statistics | | | Coefficients | Standard error | t-stat | p-value |
| Multiple R | 0.999978259 | Intercept | 30.24229003 | 9.306229821 | 3.249682267 | 0.031385159 |
| R square | 0.999956518 | Var 2 ROI (% of overall) | 50.72139711 | 13.14967361 | 3.857236202 | 0.018190028 |
| Adjusted R square | 0.999913036 | Var 3 Inventory cost | -0.315571292 | 2.013342425 | -0.15674 | 0.89873 |
| Standard error | 1.100286825 | Var 4 Net operations cost | 9.854244454 | 0.049842563 | 197.7074192 | 0 |
| Observations | 9 | Var 5 Initial investment | -0.268287655 | 0.103591751 | -1.7654 | 0.234464 |
| | df | SS | MS | F | Significance F | |
| Regression | 4 | 111363.9712 | 27840.9928 | 22997.0904 | 5.67185E-09 | |
| Residual | 4 | 4.842524393 | 1.210631098 | | | |
| Total | 8 | 111368.8137 | | | | |

정답:

설명:

See explanation below.

Explanation:

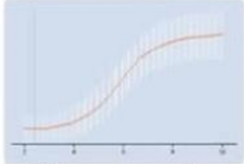
Part 1

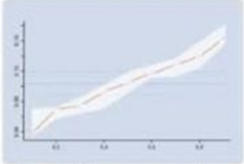
Linear regression.

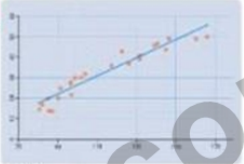
Of the four models, linear regression has the highest R^2 (0.8), indicating it explains the greatest proportion of variance in sales.

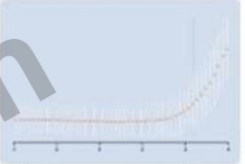
Part 1 Part 2

Given the R^2 values, which of the following regression models **best** fits the relationship between the variables?


 Ridge regression
 R^2 0.5


 Quantile regression
 R^2 0.6


 Linear regression
 R^2 0.8


 Lasso regression
 R^2 0.62

| Time | Var 1 Sales (in millions) | Var 2 ROI (% of overall) | R^2 Value |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 3.118026935 | 6% | |
| 2 | 4.823728572 | 11% | |
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| 6 | 5.98246748 | 12% | |
| 7 | 8.495414141 | 14% | |
| 8 | 3.678906129 | 7% | |
| 9 | 3.539605808 | 6% | |


Part 2

Var 4 - Net operations cost.

Net operations cost has a p-value of essentially 0 (far below 0.05), indicating it is the only additional predictor statistically significant in explaining sales. Neither inventory cost (p#0.90) nor initial investment (p#0.23) reach significance.

Part 1
Part 2

| Time | Var 1 Sales (in millions) | Var 2 ROI (% of overall) | Var 3 Inventory cost | Var 4 Net operations cost | Var 5 Initial investment |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 326.311584 | 16% | 58 | 32 | 24 |
| 2 | 507.9584031 | 8% | 57 | 50 | 39 |
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| 7 | 119.384542 | 19% | 56 | 11 | 21 |
| 8 | 372.064584 | 5% | 56 | 37 | 29 |
| 9 | 320.0212452 | 18% | 51 | 31 | 34 |



Which of the following additional variables should the data scientist include in the new model?

Var 5 Initial investment Var 4 Net operations cost
 Var 3 Inventory cost None of the variables should be included

[View summary output](#)

질문 # 81

A data scientist built several models that perform about the same but vary in the number of features. Which of the following models should the data scientist recommend for production according to Occam's razor?

- A. The model with the fewest features and highest performance
- B. The model with the most features and the highest performance
- C. The model with the most features and the lowest performance
- D. The model with the fewest features and the lowest performance

정답: A

설명:

Occam's razor is a principle that suggests selecting the simplest solution that sufficiently explains the data.

In data science, this translates to favoring simpler models (fewer features) when performance is similar.

Therefore, the model with the fewest features and the highest performance is preferred - balancing simplicity and effectiveness.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B: Poor performance undermines utility.

* C & D: More features add complexity and risk overfitting, making them less desirable when simpler models suffice.

Official References:

* CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Official Study Guide - Section 3.2: "Simplicity in models improves interpretability and robustness.

When models perform similarly, the simpler model should be preferred."

* Data Science Principles, Chapter 5: "Occam's razor encourages the use of fewer features to minimize complexity while preserving accuracy."

-

질문 # 82

Which of the following does k represent in the k-means model?

- A. Number of clusters
- B. Number of model tests
- C. Number of data splits
- D. Distance between features

정답: A

설명:

In k-means clustering, k represents the number of clusters that the algorithm will attempt to form. The algorithm partitions the dataset into k distinct, non-overlapping clusters based on feature similarity. Each cluster has a centroid, and the algorithm aims to minimize the intra-cluster variance.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Number of tests is unrelated to the k-means algorithm.
- * B: Data splits refer to cross-validation or train/test splits, not k in k-means.
- * D: Distance between features is computed during clustering but is not what "k" represents.

Official References:

- * CompTIA DataX (DY0-001) Official Study Guide - Section 4.2: "In k-means clustering, k denotes the number of clusters into which the dataset will be partitioned."
- * Introduction to Machine Learning, Chapter 6: "The 'k' in k-means specifies how many groupings the algorithm will seek to discover based on proximity in feature space."

-

질문 # 83

Which of the following belong in a presentation to the senior management team and/or C-suite executives? (Choose two.)

- A. Code snippets
- B. High-level results
- C. Security keys and login information
- D. Final recommendations
- E. Full literature reviews
- F. Detailed explanations of statistical tests

정답: D

설명:

Senior leaders need actionable insights and the overarching outcomes, not the implementation details, so you present your key recommendations alongside a summary of results at a high level.

질문 # 84

.....

자신을 부단히 업그레이드하려면 많은 노력이 필요합니다. IT업종 종사자라면 국제승인 IT인증자격증을 취득하는 것이 자신을 업그레이드하는 것과 같습니다. CompTIA인증 DY0-001시험을 패스하여 원하는 자격증을 취득하려면 DumpTOP의 CompTIA인증 DY0-001덤프를 추천해드립니다. 하루빨리 덤프를 공부하여 자격증 부자가 되세요.

DY0-001인증 시험덤프: <https://www.dumptop.com/CompTIA/DY0-001-dump.html>

DumpTOP에서 CompTIA인증 DY0-001덤프를 구입하시면 완벽한 구매후 서비스를 제공해드립니다, DumpTOP에서 발췌한 DY0-001최신버전덤프는 전문적인 IT인사들이 연구정리한 DY0-001최신시험에 대비한 공부자료입니다, DumpTOP에서 제공되는 CompTIA DY0-001인증시험덤프의 문제와 답은 실제시험의 문제와 답과 아주 유사합니다, 예를 들어 CompTIA DY0-001 덤프를 보면 어떤 덤프제공사이트에서는 문항수가 아주 많은 자료를 제공해드리지만 저희 CompTIA DY0-001덤프는 문항수가 적은 편입니다. 왜냐하면 저희는 더 이상 출제되지 않는 오래된 문제들을 삭제해버리기 때문입니다, CompTIA DY0-001인기시험자료 IT업계에 종사하는 분이 점점 많아지고 있는 지금 IT인증자격증은 필수품으로 되었습니다.

말 제대로 해라, 먼지가 묻진 않았을까, 옷을 탈탈 털고 있는데, DumpTOP에서 CompTIA인증 DY0-001덤프를 구입하시면 완벽한 구매후 서비스를 제공해드립니다, DumpTOP에서 발췌한 DY0-001최신버전덤프는 전문적인 IT인사들이 연구정리한 DY0-001최신시험에 대비한 공부자료입니다.

