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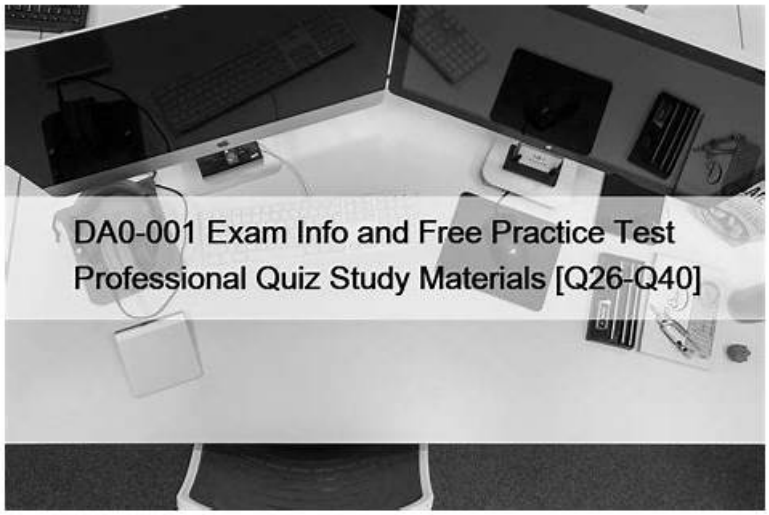

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CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q348-Q353):

NEW QUESTION # 348
Which of the following is a control measure for preventing a data breach?

- A. Data attribution
- B. Data retention
- C. Data transmission
- D. Data encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is because data encryption is a type of control measure that prevents a data breach, which is an unauthorized or illegal access or use of data by an external or internal party. Data encryption can prevent a data breach by protecting and securing the data using a code or a key that scrambles or transforms the data into an unreadable or incomprehensible format, which can only be decoded or restored by authorized users who have the correct code or key. For example, data encryption can prevent a data breach by encrypting the data in transit or at rest, such as when the data is sent over a network or stored in a device. The other control measures are not used for preventing a data breach. Here is why:
Data transmission is a type of process that transfers and exchanges data between different sources or systems, such as databases, cloud services, or web applications. Data transmission does not prevent a data breach, but rather exposes the data to potential risks or threats during the transfer or exchange. However, data transmission can be made more secure and less vulnerable to a data breach by using encryption or other methods, such as authentication or authorization.
Data attribution is a type of feature or function that assigns and tracks the ownership and origin of the data, such as the creator, modifier, or source of the data. Data attribution does not prevent a data breach but rather provides information and evidence about the data provenance and history. However, data attribution can be useful for detecting and responding to a data breach by using audit logs or metadata to identify and trace any unauthorized or illegal access or use of the data.
Data retention is a type of policy or standard that specifies and regulates the storage and preservation of the data, such as the duration, location, or format of the data. Data retention does not prevent a data breach, but rather affects the availability and accessibility of the data for future use or reference. However, data retention can be optimized and aligned with the legal and ethical requirements and standards of the industry or the organization to reduce the risk or impact of a data breach.

NEW QUESTION # 349
An analyst reviews the following data:
7
3
5
2
3
7
7
10
Which of the following is the value of the mode?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The mode is the value that appears most frequently in a data set. In the provided data set, the number 7 appears three times, which is more than any other number. Therefore, the mode of this data set is 7.
3 appears twice, but less frequently than 7.
5 and 10 each appear only once, so they cannot be the mode.
Reference:
Mode in Statistics - Definition and Examples1
Understanding Measures of Central Tendency2
Mode (statistics) - Wikipedia3

NEW QUESTION # 350
Which of the following data types should an analyst use to provide the most flexibility when recording emails on a form?

- A. Discrete
- B. Alphanumeric
- C. Text
- D. Continuous

Answer: C

Explanation:
Text data type is the most flexible for recording emails, as it can handle any combination of letters, numbers, and special characters (e.g., @, .). Alphanumeric types may restrict special characters, but text fields ensure the required flexibility for accurate email recording.
CompTIA Data+ Reference:
CompTIA Data+ Study Guide (Exam DA0-001), Chapter 2: Data Types and Structures, Section "Using Text Fields for Flexible Input", Official CompTIA CertMaster Learn for Data+, Module 2.1 "Text Data Types".
References Used:
* CompTIA Data+ Study Guide (Exam DA0-001) - Official Sybex/CompTIA Book
* CompTIA CertMaster Learn for Data+ - Official CompTIA Learning Modules
* CompTIA Data+ Objectives (DA0-001)

NEW QUESTION # 351
Which of the following best describes the law of large numbers?

- A. When a sample size doubles. the sample is indicative of the whole population.
- B. As a sample size grows, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population
- C. As a sample size decreases, its standard deviation gets closer to the average of the whole population.
- D. As a sample size decreases, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best answer is B. As a sample size grows, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population.
The law of large numbers, in probability and statistics, states that as a sample size grows, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population. This is due to the sample being more representative of the population as it increases in size. The law of large numbers guarantees stable long-term results for the averages of some random events1 A) As a sample size decreases, its standard deviation gets closer to the average of the whole population is not correct, because it confuses the concepts of standard deviation and mean. Standard deviation is a measure of how much the values in a data set vary from the mean, not how close the mean is to the population average. Also, as a sample size decreases, its standard deviation tends to increase, not decrease, because the sample becomes less representative of the population.
C) As a sample size decreases, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population is not correct, because it contradicts the law of large numbers. As a sample size decreases, its mean tends to deviate from the average of the whole population, because the sample becomes less representative of the population.
D) When a sample size doubles, the sample is indicative of the whole population is not correct, because it does not specify how close the sample mean is to the population average. Doubling the sample size does not necessarily make the sample indicative of the whole population, unless the sample size is large enough to begin with. The law of large numbers does not state a specific number or proportion of samples that are indicative of the whole population, but rather describes how the sample mean approaches the population average as the sample size increases indefinitely.

NEW QUESTION # 352
An analyst is designing a dashboard to determine which site has the highest percentage of new customers. The analyst must choose an appropriate chart to include in the dashboard. The following data is available:
Which of the following types of charts should be considered to BEST display the data?

- A. Include a line chart using the site and the percentage of new customers data.
- B. Include a bar chart using the site and the percentage of new customers data.
- C. Include a scatter chart using the site and the percent of new customers data.
- D. Include a pie chat using the site and percentage of new customers data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
This is because a bar chart is a type of chart that shows the value or the amount of a single variable for different categories or groups, such as the percentage of new customers for different sites in this case. A bar chart can be used to display and analyze the comparison, ranking, or proportion among the categories or groups, as well as identify any differences, similarities, or outliers in the data. For example, a bar chart can show which site has the highest or lowest percentage of new customers, as well as show how much each site contributes to the total percentage of new customers. The other types of charts are not the best charts to display the

data. Here is why:
A line chart is a type of chart that shows the change or the trend of a single variable over time, such as the percentage of new customers over months or years in this case. A line chart can be used to display and analyze the movement, cycle, or pattern of the variable, as well as identify any peaks, valleys, or fluctuations in the data. For example, a line chart can show how the percentage of new customers increases or decreases over time, as well as show if there are any seasonal or periodic variations in the data.
A pie chart is a type of chart that shows the proportion or the percentage of a single variable for different categories or groups, such as the percentage of new customers for different sites in this case. A pie chart can be used to display and analyze the composition, distribution, or share of the variable, as well as identify any segments, slices, or fractions in the data. For example, a pie chart can show how much each site represents of the total percentage of new customers, as well as show if there are any dominant or minor sites in the data.
A scatter chart is a type of chart that shows the relationship between two variables for each observation or unit in a data set, such as the percentage of new customers and another variable for each site in this case. A scatter chart can be used to display and analyze the correlation, trend, or pattern among the variables, as well as identify any outliers or clusters in the data. For example, a scatter chart can show if there is a positive, negative, or no correlation between the percentage of new customers and another variable, such as sales revenue or customer satisfaction.

NEW QUESTION # 353
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