CompTIA

Exam Questions DA0-002

CompTIA Data+ Exam (2025)

NEW QUESTION 1
A data analyst needs to join together a table data source and a web API data source using Python. Which of the following is the best way to accomplish this task?

A. Convert the data from the API and database to a varchar format and convert them to pandas DataFrames that are then merged together.
B. Convert the data from the API and database to a JSON format and convert them to pandas DataFrames that are then merged together.
C. Convert the data from the API and database to a TXT format and convert them to pandas DataFrames that are then merged together.
D. Convert the data from the API and database to a string format and convert them to pandas DataFrames that are then merged together.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Acquisition and Preparationdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002, which involves acquiring and combining data from different sources, such as a database and a web API, using tools like Python. The task requires joining the data, which in Python often involves using pandas DataFrames.
? Convert the data from the API and database to a varchar format and convert them to pandas DataFrames that are then merged together (Option A): VARCHAR is a databasedata type for strings, not a format for data exchange or merging in Python, making this incorrect.
? Convert the data from the API and database to a JSON format and convert them to pandas DataFrames that are then merged together (Option B): Web APIs commonly return data in JSON format, and databases can export data as JSON. In Python, JSON data can be easily converted to pandas DataFrames using pandas.read_json() or pandas.DataFrame(), and then merged using pandas.merge() on a common key, making this the best approach.
? Convert the data from the API and database to a TXT format and convert them topandas DataFrames that are then merged together (Option C): TXT is a generic text format that lacks structure, making it less efficient for merging compared to JSON.
? Convert the data from the API and database to a string format and convert them to pandas DataFrames that are then merged together (Option D): Converting to a string format is vague and not a standard approach for structured data merging in Python.
The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation," such as combining data from APIs and databases, and JSON is a standard format for this purpose in Python.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation.
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NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following is a NoSQL database?

A. PostgreSQL
B. MySQL
C. Oracle
D. MongoDB

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on types of databases. The task is to identify a NoSQL database among the options.
? PostgreSQL (Option A): PostgreSQL is a relational (SQL) database, not NoSQL.
? MySQL (Option B): MySQL is a relational (SQL) database, not NoSQL.
? Oracle (Option C): Oracle Database is a relational (SQL) database, not NoSQL.
? MongoDB (Option D): MongoDB is a NoSQL database that uses a document- based model, storing data in JSON-like structures, making it the correct choice.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "different types of databases and data repositories," and MongoDB is a well-known NoSQL database.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 3
Which of the following best enables the retrieval and manipulation of data that is stored in a relational database?

A. XML
B. SQL
C. Excel
D. JavaScript

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on tools for interacting with relational databases. The task is to identify the best method for retrieving and manipulating data.
? XML (Option A): XML is a data format, not a language for retrieving or
manipulating database data.
? SQL (Option B): SQL (Structured Query Language) is specifically designed for querying and manipulating data in relational databases (e.g., SELECT, UPDATE), making it the best choice.
? Excel (Option C): Excel can analyze data but isn??t designed for direct database manipulation.
? JavaScript (Option D): JavaScript is a programming language for web development, not optimized for relational database operations.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "different types of databases," and SQL is the standard language for relational database operations. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.

NEW QUESTION 4
Given the following table:

ID
Value
1
1.5
2
24.456
3
113

Which of the following data types should an analyst use for the numeric values in the Value column?

A. Double
B. Float
C. Boolean
D. Integer

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002, focusing on selecting appropriate data types for a given dataset. The Value column contains decimal numbers (1.5, 24.456, 113), requiring a data type that supports such values.
? Double (Option A): Double is a floating-point data type that supports decimals with
higher precision than Float, but it??s often overkill for typical datasets unless very high precision is needed, which isn??t indicated here.
? Float (Option B): Float is a floating-point data type that supports decimal numbers
(e.g., 1.5, 24.456) and is commonly used for such values in databases, making it the best choice.
? Boolean (Option C): Boolean is for true/false values, not numeric data.
? Integer (Option D): Integer is for whole numbers, but the values (e.g., 1.5, 24.456) have decimals, so Integer is not suitable.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," such as selecting data types like Float for decimal numeric values.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following pieces of information, if made public, results in a data privacy violation?

A. Gender
B. Driver's license
C. Age
D. Employment status

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Governancedomain, which in DA0-002 includes understanding data privacy and compliance with regulations like GDPR. The question asks which piece of information, if made public, constitutes a privacy violation, meaning it must be personally identifiable information (PII).
? Gender (Option A): Gender is not typically considered PII on its own, as it??s not
uniquely identifiable.
? Driver's license (Option B): A driver??s license number is PII because it uniquely identifies an individual and can be linked to other personal information, such as name and address. Making it public violates privacy regulations.
? Age (Option C): Age alone isn??t PII, as it??s not uniquely identifiable.
? Employment status (Option D): Employment status (e.g., employed, unemployed) isn??t PII, as it doesn??t uniquely identify an individual.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "identifying PII and data privacy concepts," and a driver??s license is a clear example of PII that, if exposed, results in a privacy violation.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following best describes the function of a data type?

A. To provide a generic identifier for files used in analysis
B. To identify the program needed to open a file

C. To differentiate the real value of the field in its context
D. To make the addition of individual records simpler

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on the purpose of data types in data management. Data types define how data is stored and interpreted.
? To provide a generic identifier for files used in analysis (Option A): Data types
apply to fields within datasets, not files.
? To identify the program needed to open a file (Option B): File extensions (e.g.,
.csv) identify programs, not data types.
? To differentiate the real value of the field in its context (Option C): Data types (e.g.,
integer, string, date) define how a field??s value is interpreted (e.g., ??123?? as a number vs. text), ensuring its real meaning in context, making this the correct answer.
? To make the addition of individual records simpler (Option D): Data types don??t
directly simplify record addition; they ensure proper data handling.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," and data types ensure fields are interpreted correctly in their context.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 7
An analyst needs to produce a final dataset using the following tables:
CourseID SectionNumber StudentID MATH1000
1
10009
MATH1000 2
10007
PSYC1500 1
10009
PSYC1500 1
10015
StudentID FirstName LastName
10009
Jane Smith
10007
John Doe
10015
Robert Roe
The expected output should be formatted as follows:
| CourseID | SectionNumber | StudentID | FirstName | LastName |
Which of the following actions is the best way to produce the requested output?

A. Aggregate
B. Join
C. Group
D. Filter

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Acquisition and Preparationdomain, focusing on combining tables to produce a dataset. The task requires combining the Courses and Students tables to include student names with course details, based on the StudentID.
? Aggregate (Option A): Aggregation (e.g., SUM, COUNT) summarizes data, not
suitable for combining tables to include names.
? Join (Option B): A join operation (e.g., INNER JOIN on StudentID) combines the tables, matching records to produce the requested output with CourseID, SectionNumber, StudentID, FirstName, and LastName.
? Group (Option C): Grouping is used for aggregation (e.g., GROUP BY in SQL), not for combining tables.
? Filter (Option D): Filtering selects specific rows, not relevant for combining tables. The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation," such as joining tables to create a unified dataset.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation.
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NEW QUESTION 8
A data analyst is designing a report for the business review team. The team lists the following requirements for the report:
• Specific data points
• Color branding
• Labels and terminology
• Suggested charts and tables
Which of the following components is missing from the requirements?

A. Source validation
B. Design elements
C. Delivery method
D. Report type

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theVisualization and Reportingdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0- 002, which involves understanding the components necessary for

designing a report. The given requirements cover data, visuals, and design, but a key aspect of report planning is missing.
? Source validation (Option A): Source validation ensures data accuracy, but it??s
typically part of the data preparation phase, not a report design requirement.
? Design elements (Option B): Color branding, labels, and terminology are design elements, so this is already included.
? Delivery method (Option C): The delivery method (e.g., recurring, ad hoc, self- service) specifies how the report will be distributed or accessed, which is a critical requirement missing from the list.
? Report type (Option D): Suggested charts and tables imply the report type (e.g., summary, dashboard), so this is indirectly covered.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and the delivery method is a key component of report planning that??s missing here.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 9
A data analyst calculated the average score per student without making any changes to the following table:
Student Subject Score 123
Math 100
123
Biology 80
234
Math 96
123
Biology 80
345
Biology 88
234
Math 96
Which of the following exploration techniques should the analyst have considered before calculating the average?

A. Duplication
B. Redundancy
C. Binning
D. Grouping

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on data quality issues that affect analysis. The table contains duplicate rows, which would skew the average score calculation if not addressed.
? Student 123: Math (100), Biology (80), Biology (80)– Duplicate Biology score.
? Student 234: Math (96), Math (96)– Duplicate Math score.
? Student 345: Biology (88)– No duplicates.
? Duplication (Option A): The table has duplicate rows (e.g., Student 123??s Biology score of 80 appears twice), which would inflate the average if not removed. The analyst should have checked for duplicates before calculating the average.
? Redundancy (Option B): Redundancy refers to unnecessary fields (e.g., storing the same data in multiple columns), not duplicate rows.
? Binning (Option C): Binning groups data into categories, not relevant for
addressing duplicates in averaging.
? Grouping (Option D): Grouping (e.g., GROUP BY in SQL) might be part of the solution,but the issue to identify is duplication.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," and checking for duplication is critical to ensure accurate calculations like averages. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 10
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. VARCHAR
B. NVARCHAR
C. CLOB
D. CHAR

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, 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.
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NEW QUESTION 10
A data analyst needs to create and deliver a dashboard that displays the company's financial transactions as they are updated. Which of the following delivery methods should the analyst consider? (Select two).

A. Real-time

B. Snapshot
C. Dynamic
D. Static
E. Ad hoc
F. Time series

Answer: AC

Explanation:
This question is part of theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on delivery methods for dashboards. The requirement for displaying financial transactions "as they are updated" implies a need for real-time updates and interactivity, which narrows down the options.
? Real-time (Option A): Real-time delivery ensures the dashboard reflects the latest
data as transactions are updated, meeting the requirement.
? Snapshot (Option B): A snapshot provides a static view at a specific point, not suitable for ongoing updates.
? Dynamic (Option C): A dynamic dashboard allows for interactivity and can be updated as data changes, complementing real-time delivery.
? Static (Option D): Static dashboards don??t update automatically, making this incorrect.
? Ad hoc (Option E): Ad hoc delivery is for one-time reports, not ongoing updates.
? Time series (Option F): Time series refers to a data type or visualization, not a delivery method.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain includes understanding "the appropriate visualization in the form of a report or dashboard" with delivery methods Real-time and dynamic methods best support the need for updated financial transaction dashboards. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization andReporting

NEW QUESTION 13
A data company needs a visualization that shows the availability zones from the last ten years and any future availability zones that the company will be using in the next five years. Which of thefollowing is the most appropriate visualization to display this information?

A. Bar chart
B. Mosaic plot
C. Map
D. Pie chart

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theVisualization and Reportingdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0- 002, focusing on selecting the appropriate visualization for a specific dataset. The task is to show availability zones over a 15-year period (past and future), which involves a geographical element since availability zones are typically location-based.
? Bar chart (Option A): Bar charts are good for comparing categorical data but don??t
effectively show geographical locations or time-based trends across zones.
? Mosaic plot (Option B): Mosaic plots display relationships between categorical variables, not suitable for geographical or time-series data.
? Map (Option C): A map can display availability zones geographically, with annotations or layers to show changes over time (past 10 years and future 5 years), making it the most appropriate visualization.
? Pie chart (Option D): Pie charts show proportions of a whole, not suitable for geographical or time-based data.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and a map is the best choice for displaying geographical availability zones over time.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 15
A data professional wants to identify all customers who made a purchase in January. Given the following table:
CustomerID Month Sales
0001
January 13000
0002
March 10000
0003
April 23000
0004
May 10000
Which of the following types of functions should the professional use to flag the customers?

A. Statistical
B. Logical
C. Mathematical
D. Date

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on selecting the appropriate function type to filter data in a query. The task is to flag customers who made a purchase in January, which involves a conditional check.
? Statistical (Option A): Statistical functions (e.g., AVG, STDEV) analyze data
distributions, not suitable for flagging specific months.
? Logical (Option B): Logical functions (e.g., WHERE Month = 'January' in SQL) are used to apply conditions and flag rows based on criteria, which fits the task.
? Mathematical (Option C): Mathematical functions (e.g., SUM, ROUND) perform calculations, not conditional flagging.
? Date (Option D): Date functions (e.g., MONTH()) manipulate dates, but the Month column is already in text format, so a logical comparison is sufficient.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and logical functions are best for conditional flagging.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 20
An analyst must use the same data to create reports for police patrol supervisors, the city council, and a public website. Which of the following is the best way to differentiate the reports?

A. Persona type
B. Detail levels
C. Accessibility
D. Sensitivity

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on tailoring reports for different audiences. The same data is used for three distinct groups (supervisors, city council, public), requiring differentiation.
? Persona type (Option A): Persona types define the audience??s needs and
preferences (e.g., supervisors need operational details, the city council needs summaries, the public needs simplified data), making this the best way to differentiate the reports.
? Detail levels (Option B): Detail levels are a result of persona types, not the method of differentiation.
? Accessibility (Option C): Accessibility ensures access for all users (e.g., screen readers), but it??s not the primary way to differentiate content.
? Sensitivity (Option D): Sensitivity determines data access (e.g., confidential vs. public), but the scenario implies all reports use the same data, just presented differently.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and persona types guide report differentiation for diverse audiences.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 21
A report triggers an error that prevents information from being displayed. However, the report was functional before a database upgrade. Which of the following should a data analyst do first to troubleshoot the problem?

A. Ensure the system has permissions for the report service.
B. Change the report's refresh rate.
C. Verify the connection to the database.
D. Check whether the data structures were modified.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, which in DA0-002 involves understanding database environments, connections, and troubleshooting issues related to data access. The scenario describes a report failing after a database upgrade, indicating a potential issue with the database environment or connectivity.
? Ensure the system has permissions for the report service (Option A): While
permissions issues can cause report failures, they are less likely to be the first issue after a database upgrade unless explicitly mentioned.
? Change the report's refresh rate (Option B): Refresh rate adjustments might
address performance issues but won??t resolve a fundamental error preventing data display.
? Verify the connection to the database (Option C): A database upgrade often
involves changes to connection strings, drivers, or network configurations. Verifying the connection ensures the report can access the database, making this the most logical first step.
? Check whether the data structures were modified (Option D): While possible,
checking data structures (e.g., schema changes) is a deeper troubleshooting step that should follow after confirming basic connectivity.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding database connectivity, similar to DA0-001??s focus on "data schemas and dimensions" and environments (web ID: 1). Verifying the connection is the first recommended step in troubleshooting post-upgrade issues.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments
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NEW QUESTION 23
The sales department wants to include the composition of total sales amounts across all three sales channels in a report. Given the following sample sales table:
Sales channel
Month
Sales (million $)
Digital January 135
Store February 145
Online March 165
Store April 200
Store May 125
Online June 155
Digital July 120
Online August 145
Digital September 160
Which of the following visualizations is the most appropriate?

A. Pivot table
B. Pie chart
C. KPI card
D. Box plot

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question pertains to theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on selecting the appropriate visualization for a specific requirement. The task is to show the composition of total sales across three channels, which involves showing proportions.

? Pivot table (Option A): A pivot table summarizes data but isn??t a visualization; it??s
more for data exploration.
? Pie chart (Option B): A pie chart shows the proportion of total sales for each channel (Digital, Store, Online), which is ideal for displaying composition.
? KPI card (Option C): A KPI card displays a single metric, not suitable for showing composition across multiple channels.
? Box plot (Option D): A box plot shows data distribution (e.g., quartiles), not proportions.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and a pie chart is best for showing the composition of totals.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 26
A table contains several rows of cellular numbers with call timestamps, call durations, called numbers, and carriers of the called number. Which of the following allows a data analyst to sort the cellular numbers based on the carriers of the called numbers and include the total call durations?

A. SELECT cellular_number, called_number_carrier, SUM(call_duration) FROM calls GROUP BY cellular_number ORDER BY called_number_carrier;
B. SELECT cellular_number, SUM(call_duration) FROM calls GROUP BY call_durationORDERBY called_number_carrier;
C. SELECT cellular_number, called_number_carrier, SUM(call_duration) FROM calls GROUP BY cellular_number, called_number_carrier ORDER BY called_number_carrier;
D. SELECT cellular_number, called_number_carrier, SUM(call_duration) FROM calls GROUP BY call_duration ORDER BY called_number_carrier;

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002, focusing on SQL queries for data analysis. The task requires sorting cellular numbers by the carrier of the called number (called_number_carrier) and calculating the total call durations (SUM(call_duration)).
? Option A: SELECT cellular_number, called_number_carrier, SUM(call_duration)
FROM calls GROUP BY cellular_number ORDER BY called_number_carrierThis query groups by cellular_number only, but called_number_carrier is in the SELECT clause without being in the GROUP BY, which is invalid in SQL (it would raise an error in most databases).
? Option B: SELECT cellular_number, SUM(call_duration) FROM calls GROUP BY
call_duration ORDER BY called_number_carrierThis query doesn??t include called_number_carrier in the SELECT clause, so it cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause, making it invalid. Grouping by call_duration also doesn??t align with the task.
? Option C: SELECT cellular_number, called_number_carrier, SUM(call_duration)
FROM calls GROUP BY cellular_number, called_number_carrier ORDER BY called_number_carrierThis query correctly groups by both cellular_number and called_number_carrier (since both are in the SELECT clause), calculates the total call duration with SUM(call_duration), and sorts by called_number_carrier as required.
? Option D: SELECT cellular_number, called_number_carrier, SUM(call_duration)
FROM calls GROUP BY call_duration ORDER BY called_number_carrierGrouping by call_duration is incorrect because cellular_number and called_number_carrier are in the SELECT clause but not in the GROUP BY, making this query invalid.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and Option C correctly aggregates and sorts the data as specified.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 27
A data analyst needs to create a report that anticipates the number of calls received daily. Which of the following is the best statistical method to use?

A. Predictive
B. Diagnostic
C. Inferential
D. Descriptive

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on statistical methods for forecasting. The task is to anticipate (predict) the number of daily calls, which involves looking into the future.
? Predictive (Option A): Predictive analytics uses historical data to forecast future
outcomes (e.g., number of calls), which matches the requirement.
? Diagnostic (Option B): Diagnostic analytics identifies causes and patterns in historical data, not future predictions.
? Inferential (Option C): Inferential statistics make generalizations about a population, not specific forecasts.
? Descriptive (Option D): Descriptive analytics summarizes past data, not suitable for anticipating future values.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and predictive analytics is the best method for forecasting future call volumes.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 30
The following SQL code returns an error in the program console: SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income)
FROM companyRoster SORT BY lastName, income
Which of the following changes allows this SQL code to run?

A. SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM companyRoster HAVING SUM(income) > 10000000
B. SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM companyRoster GROUP BY firstName, lastName
C. SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM companyRoster ORDER BY firstName, income
D. SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM companyRoster

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on SQL query correction. The query uses an aggregate function (SUM) but has two issues: it uses

"SORT BY" (incorrect syntax) and lacks a GROUP BY clause for non-aggregated columns.
? The query selects firstName, lastName, and SUM(income), but firstName and
lastName are not aggregated, requiring a GROUP BY clause.
? "SORT BY" is incorrect; the correct syntax is "ORDER BY."
? Option A: SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM companyRoster HAVING SUM(income) > 10000000This adds a HAVING clause but doesn??t fix the GROUP BY issue, so it??s still invalid.
? Option B: SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM companyRoster GROUP BY firstName, lastNameThis adds the required GROUP BY clause for firstName and lastName, fixing the aggregation error. While it removes the ORDER BY, the query will run without it, addressing the primary error.
? Option C: SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM companyRoster
ORDER BY firstName, incomeThis fixes "SORT BY" to "ORDER BY" but doesn??t address the missing GROUP BY, so the query remains invalid.
? Option D: SELECT firstName, lastName, SUM(income) FROM
companyRosterThis removes the ORDER BY but still lacks the GROUP BY clause, making it invalid.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and adding GROUP BY fixes the aggregation error, allowing the query to run.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 33
Which of the following elements is the most important to include in a dashboard for internal technical audiences?

A. Methodology section
B. Dynamic features
C. Key performance indicators
D. Company branding

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question pertains to theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on dashboard design for specific audiences. Internal technical audiences (e.g., data analysts, IT staff) need actionable, data-driven insights.
? Methodology section (Option A): Methodology is important for research reports,
not dashboards, especially for technical audiences who prioritize data.
? Dynamic features (Option B): Dynamic features (e.g., interactivity) are useful but not the most critical element for technical audiences.
? Key performance indicators (Option C): KPIs provide critical metrics (e.g., system uptime, error rates) that technical audiences need to monitor and act on, making this the most important element.
? Company branding (Option D): Branding is more relevant for external audiences, not internal technical ones.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and KPIs are essential for technical dashboards.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 35
SIMULATION
The director of operations at a power company needs data to help identify where company resources should be allocated in order to monitor activity for outages and restoration of power in the entire state. Specifically, the director wants to see the following:
* County outages
* Status
* Overall trend of outages
INSTRUCTIONS:
Please, select each visualization to fit the appropriate space on the dashboard and choose an appropriate color scheme. Once you have selected all visualizations, please, select the appropriate titles and labels, if applicable. Titles and labels may be used more than once.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Dashboard Editor
Show Question
Reset All Answers
Select a title
Select the Appropriate Visualization Depicting County Outages
Select the Appropriate Visualization Depicting Status
Select the Appropriate Visualization Depicting the Number of Outages for the Quarter
Select a dashboard title
Power Outages Enterprise-wide
Power Outages Over Time
EmPOWER Me! Dashboard
Outages in Sheridan County
Power Outages
Counties of Outages
Geographic Area of Outages
Outages per Month
Power Outages in the Quarter
Closed Incidents
Status of Incidents by County
Select a label
Year
Month
Status
Number
County
Date
Counts
Time

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is a simulation question that requires you to create a dashboard with visualizations that meet the director??s needs.Here are the steps to complete the task:
? Drag and drop the visualization that shows the county outages on the top left
space of the dashboard. This visualization is a map of the state with different colors indicating the number of outages in each county. You can choose any color scheme that suits your preference, but make sure that the colors are consistent and clear. For example, you can use a gradient of red to show the counties with more outages and green to show the counties with less outages.
? Drag and drop the visualization that shows the status of the outages on the top
right space of the dashboard. This visualization is a pie chart that shows the percentage of outages that are active, restored, or pending. You can choose any color scheme that suits your preference, but make sure that the colors are distinct and easy to identify. For example, you can use red for active, green for restored, and yellow for pending.
? Drag and drop the visualization that shows the overall trend of outages on the
bottom space of the dashboard. This visualization is a line graph that shows the number of outages over time. You can choose any color scheme that suits your preference, but make sure that the color is visible and contrasted with the background. For example, you can use blue for the line and white for the background.
? Select appropriate titles and labels for each visualization. Titles and labels may be
used more than once. For example, you can use ??County Outages?? as the title for the map, ??Status?? as the title for the pie chart, and ??Trend?? as the title for the line graph. You can also use ??County??, ??Number of Outages??, ??Active??, ??Restored??, ??Pending??, ??Time??, and ??Number of Outages?? as labels for the axes and legends of the visualizations.

NEW QUESTION 40
A database administrator needs to implement security triggers for an organization's user information database. Which of the following data classifications is the administrator most likely using? (Select two).

A. Public
B. Open
C. Sensitive
D. Non-Sensitive
E. Private
F. Encrypted

Answer: CE

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on data classification for security purposes. User information databases typically contain personal data, and security triggers (e.g., alerts for unauthorized access) require classifying data to determine protection levels.
? Public (Option A): Public data is openly accessible (e.g., company brochures), not suitable for user information requiring security triggers.
? Open (Option B): Open isn??t a standard data classification; it??s similar to public and not applicable here.
? Sensitive (Option C): Sensitive data includes information that, if exposed, could cause harm (e.g., user emails, roles), which fits user information and warrants security triggers.
? Non-Sensitive (Option D): Non-sensitive data doesn??t require protection, so it wouldn??t need security triggers.
? Private (Option E): Private data includes PII (e.g., names, addresses) in user information databases, requiring security measures like triggers to protect against breaches.
? Encrypted (Option F): Encrypted refers to a data state, not a classification; data can be classified as private or sensitive and then encrypted.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," such as
classifying data to apply appropriate security measures. Sensitive and private classifications are most relevant for user information.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 43
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 CUSTOMERS AS C LEFT JOIN PRODUCTS AS P ON C.ID =P.Customer_ID WHERE P.Customer_ID IS NULL
B. SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS AS C INNER JOIN PRODUCTS AS P ON C.ID = C.IDWHERE COUNT(P.) = 0
C. SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS AS P INNER JOIN CUSTOMERS AS C ON P.Customer_ID = C.ID WHERE (SELECT COUNT(P.) = 0)
D. SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS AS P LEFT JOIN CUSTOMERS AS C ONP.Customer_ID = C.ID WHERE P.Customer_ID IS NOT NULL

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Analysisdomain, 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 NULLA 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.*) = 0An 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 NULLThis 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.
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NEW QUESTION 45
A data analyst is creating a forecast for a product line introduced early last year. Which of the following should the analyst use to create projected sales and customer satisfaction for next year?

A. Standard deviation and constraints
B. Mean and median
C. Boolean data and an array
D. Numerical and ordinal attributes

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Analysisdomain, focusing on data types and methods for forecasting. The task involves projecting sales (numerical) and customer satisfaction (likely ordinal,e.g., ratings), requiring appropriate data attributes.
? Standard deviation and constraints (Option A): Standard deviation measures data
spread, and constraints are conditions, neither of which directly supports
forecasting.
? Mean and median (Option B): Mean and median are descriptive statistics, not sufficient for forecasting future values.
? Boolean data and an array (Option C): Boolean data (true/false) and arrays (data structures) are not relevant for forecasting sales and satisfaction.
? Numerical and ordinal attributes (Option D): Sales are numerical (e.g., units sold), and customer satisfaction is often ordinal (e.g., 1-5 ratings). These attributes are suitable for forecasting models (e.g., time-series analysis for sales, regression for satisfaction).
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and numerical and ordinal attributes are key for forecasting sales and satisfaction.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 50
Which of the following allows a data analyst to send out a spreadsheet containing sensitive information without revealing personal details?

A. Using a UUID in the data file
B. Redacting all PII
C. Adding access controls to the ID column
D. Encrypting the spreadsheet

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on data privacy and security. The task is to share a spreadsheet with sensitive information while protecting personal details.
? Using a UUID in the data file (Option A): A UUID (Universally Unique Identifier)
can anonymize records, but if other PII (e.g., names) remains, personal details are still exposed.
? Redacting all PII (Option B): Redacting personally identifiable information (PII)
removes sensitive details (e.g., names, addresses), ensuring personal information isn??t revealed while sharing the spreadsheet.
? Adding access controls to the ID column (Option C): Access controls limit who can
view the data, but the question focuses on the spreadsheet content itself, not access.
? Encrypting the spreadsheet (Option D): Encryption protects the file during
transmission, but once opened, personal details are still visible unless redacted. The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data privacy concepts," and redacting PII is the most direct method to protect personal details in a shared spreadsheet.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 55
Which of the following data repositories stores unaltered data?

A. Data lake
B. Data warehouse
C. Data table
D. Data factory

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on data repositories. The task is to identify a repository that stores data in its original, unaltered form.
? Data lake (Option A): A data lake stores raw, unaltered data in its native format (structured, semi-structured, or unstructured), making it the correct choice.
? Data warehouse (Option B): A data warehouse stores processed, structured data, often transformed for analysis, not unaltered.
? Data table (Option C): A data table is a structure within a database, not a repository, and may contain altered data.
? Data factory (Option D): A data factory (e.g., Azure Data Factory) is a data integration service, not a repository for storing data.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "different types of databases and data repositories," and a data lake is designed to store unaltered data.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.

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NEW QUESTION 56
A company wants to limit an employee's access to a production environment. Which of the following access control practices is the best to implement?

A. Mandatory
B. Time-based
C. Attribute-based
D. Role-based

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Governancedomain, focusing on access control practices for data security. The task is to limit an employee??s access to a production environment, requiring a structured approach.
? Mandatory (Option A): Mandatory access control (MAC) uses strict, system-
enforced rules (e.g., military settings), but it??s overly rigid for most companies.
? Time-based (Option B): Time-based access limits access to specific times, which doesn??t address general production environment access.
? Attribute-based (Option C): Attribute-based access control (ABAC) uses attributes (e.g., department, location), but it??s complex and not the simplest solution.
? Role-based (Option D): Role-based access control (RBAC) assigns permissions based on the employee??s role, ensuring they only access what??s needed for their job, making it the best practice for limiting production access.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data privacy concepts," and role-based access control is a widely adopted practice for limiting access in production environments. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 61
A data analyst is joining two tables with different content and one common field. Which of the following should the analyst do to most efficiently meet this requirement?

A. Match the records of the related columns and merge the tables.
B. Create a cluster to facilitate data integration between the tables.
C. Explode both tables to identify unique values and reorder the fields in one table.
D. Append the values of the matching columns and concatenate the other data fields.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Acquisition and Preparationdomain, focusing on combining data from multiple tables. The tables have different content but share a common field, indicating a join operation.
? Match the records of the related columns and merge the tables (Option A): This
describes a join operation, where records are matched on the common field (e.g.,
a key like Customer_ID) and the tables are merged, which is the most efficient method.
? Create a cluster to facilitate data integration between the tables (Option B):
Clustering is a machine learning technique, not a method for joining tables.
? Explode both tables to identify unique values and reorder the fields in one table (Option C): Exploding is used in nested data (e.g., JSON arrays), and this approach is overly complex and unnecessary.
? Append the values of the matching columns and concatenate the other data fields (Option D): Appending stacks tables vertically, and concatenation applies to text, neither of which is appropriate for joining tables with a common field.
The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation," such as joining tables using a common field.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation.
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NEW QUESTION 65
A data analyst team needs to segment customers based on customer spending behavior. Given one million rows of data like the information in the following sales order table:
Customer_ID
Region Amount_spent Product_category Quantity_of_items 00123
East 20000
Baby 4
00124
West 30000
Home 6
00125
South 40000
Garden 7
00126
North 50000
Furniture 8
00127
East
60000
Baby 10
Which of the following techniques should the team use for this task?

A. Standardization
B. Concatenate
C. Binning
D. Appending

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on techniques for segmenting data. The task is to segment customers based on spending behavior, which involves grouping numerical data (Amount_spent) into categories.
? Standardization (Option A): Standardization scales numerical data to a common
range (e.g., z-scores), but it doesn??t segment customers into groups.
? Concatenate (Option B): Concatenation combines text fields, not numerical data for segmentation.
? Binning (Option C): Binning involves grouping numerical data into discrete intervals (e.g., low, medium, high spending), which is ideal for segmenting customers based on spending behavior.
? Appending (Option D): Appending combines datasets vertically, not relevant for segmentation.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and binning is a common method for segmenting numerical data like spending amounts.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 67
A data analyst needs to create a combined report that includes information from the following two tables:
Managers table
ID
First_name Last_name Job_title 1001
John Doe Manager 1002
Jane Roe Director
Non-managers table ID
First_name Last_name Job_title 1003
Robert Roe
Business Analyst 1004
Jane Doe
Sales Representative 1005
John Roe
Operations Analyst
Which of the following query methods should the analyst use for this task?

A. Group
B. Join
C. Union
D. Nested

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Acquisition and Preparationdomain, focusing on combining data from two tables. Both tables have the same structure (ID, First_name, Last_name, Job_title) and contain employee data, suggesting the task is to create a single list of all employees.
? Group (Option A): Grouping (e.g., GROUP BY in SQL) is for aggregation (e.g.,
counting employees by job title), not combining tables into a single report.
? Join (Option B): Joining tables (e.g., INNER JOIN) requires a common key and combines tables horizontally, but there??s no indication of a relationship between the tables (e.g., no shared key beyond ID, which isn??t linked).
? Union (Option C): UNION combines the rows of two tables with the same structure into a single result set, removing duplicates, which is ideal for creating a combined report of all employees from both tables.
? Nested (Option D): Nested queries (e.g., subqueries) are used for complex filtering, not for combining tables into a single list.
The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation," and UNION is the best method for combining two tables with identical structures into a single report.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation.

NEW QUESTION 72
A data analyst troubleshoots a dashboard every day for a week. Which of the following techniques best addresses how to validate the data moving forward?

A. Inquiring about structure changes
B. Setting up monitoring alerts
C. Reaching out to users daily
D. Rebuilding the dashboard

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on ensuring data quality and reliability in dashboards over time. Daily troubleshooting indicates a recurring issue, and the task is to validate data moving forward.
? Inquiring about structure changes (Option A): This might identify past issues but
doesn??t provide ongoing validation.
? Setting up monitoring alerts (Option B): Monitoring alerts can automatically notify the analyst of data issues (e.g., missing updates, errors), providing a proactive way to validate data continuously.
? Reaching out to users daily (Option C): This is inefficient and reactive, not a sustainable validation method.
? Rebuilding the dashboard (Option D): Rebuilding might fix current issues but doesn??t ensure future validation.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," such as implementing monitoring to ensure data reliability in dashboards.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.

NEW QUESTION 74
A user needs a report that shows the main causes of customer churn rate in a three-year period. Which of the following methods provides this information?

A. Inferential
B. Descriptive
C. Prescriptive

D. Predictive

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on analytical methods for reporting. The task is to identify the causes of customer churn over three years, which involves analyzing historical data.
? Inferential (Option A): Inferential statistics make predictions or generalizations
about a population, not focused on identifying causes in historical data.
? Descriptive (Option B): Descriptive analytics summarizes historical data to identify patterns and causes (e.g., reasons for churn), which fits the task.
? Prescriptive (Option C): Prescriptive analytics provides recommendations, which goes beyond identifying causes.
? Predictive (Option D): Predictive analytics forecasts future outcomes, not focused on historical causes.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and descriptive analytics is best for identifying causes in historical data.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 77
Which of the following file types separates data using a delimiter?

A. XML
B. HTML
C. JSON
D. CSV

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on understanding file formats and their structures. The task is to identify a file type that uses delimiters to separate data.
? XML (Option A): XML uses tags to structure data, not delimiters.
? HTML (Option B): HTML is a markup language for web pages, not a data file format using delimiters.
? JSON (Option C): JSON uses key-value pairs and nested structures, not delimiters like commas.
? CSV (Option D): CSV (Comma-Separated Values) uses delimiters (typically commas) to separate data fields, making it the correct choice.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," such as file formats like CSV that use delimiters.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 79
Which of the following best describes the reason an analyst would reference a data dictionary versus a source's metadata?

A. To gather information and resources about the data
B. To find the content and specific attributes for a dataset
C. To find a summary of basic information about the dataset
D. To gather information about the availability of the data

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question is part of theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on the purpose of data documentation tools like data dictionaries and metadata. The question compares their uses.
? To gather information and resources about the data (Option A): This is too vague
and not specific to a data dictionary??s purpose.
? To find the content and specific attributes for a dataset (Option B): A data dictionary provides detailed definitions of data elements (e.g., field names, types, descriptions), which is more specific than metadata, which often includes broader information like creation date or source.
? To find a summary of basic information about the dataset (Option C): This better describes metadata, which provides high-level summaries, not detailed attributes.
? To gather information about the availability of the data (Option D): Neither a data dictionary nor metadata typically focuses on data availability.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," and a data dictionary is specifically used to find detailed attributes of a dataset.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 84
A company reports on seven years of data in a sales dashboard. The dashboard pulls from a sales database that has 30 years of data. The dashboard performance is slow. Which of the following is the best way to improve the dashboard's performance?

A. Performing a code review
B. Checking network connectivity
C. Filtering to include only relevant data
D. Adding more RAM and rerunning

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Governancedomain, focusing on optimizing data quality and performance in dashboards. The dashboard is slow because it pulls from a large database (30 years) but only needs seven years of data.
? Performing a code review (Option A): A code review might identify inefficiencies,
but it??s not the most direct solution for this scenario.
? Checking network connectivity (Option B): Network issues might cause delays, but the primary issue is the data volume, not connectivity.

? Filtering to include only relevant data (Option C): Filtering the data to include only the last seven years reduces the dataset size, directly improving performance by minimizing the data processed.
? Adding more RAM and rerunning (Option D): Adding RAM might help, but it??s a hardware solution that doesn??t address the root cause of excessive data.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," such as optimizing performance by filtering data to improve efficiency.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 85
A Chief Executive Officer requests a report that must:
• Summarize the company metrics in a simple way.
• Be clear and concise.
• Be easily understood by all company levels.
• Be accessible and updated without manual intervention.
Which of the following communication approaches best meets these requirements?

A. Executive summary
B. Slide presentation
C. Key performance indicator dashboard
D. Open data portal

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question pertains to theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on selecting the appropriate communication method for a report. The requirements emphasize simplicity, clarity, accessibility, and automatic updates, which point to a specific approach.
? Executive summary (Option A): An executive summary is a written document that
summarizes metrics but isn??t typically updated automatically and may not be accessible toall levels without distribution.
? Slide presentation (Option B): A slide presentation can be clear but requires
manual updates and isn??t inherently accessible to all company levels.
? Key performance indicator dashboard (Option C): A KPI dashboard provides a simple, visual summary of metrics, is clear and concise, can be understood by all levels, and can be set up to update automatically, meeting all requirements.
? Open data portal (Option D): An open data portal provides raw data access, which may not be simple or easily understood by all levels.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and a KPI dashboard is the best approach for meeting these requirements.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 86
A data analyst receives a new data source that contains employee IDs, job titles, dates of birth, addresses, years of service, and employees?? birth months. Which of the following inconsistencies should the analyst identify?

A. Redundancy
B. Equivalence
C. Parallel
D. Duplication

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Governancedomain, focusing on identifying data quality issues. The dataset includes dates of birth and birth months, which suggests a potential inconsistency.
? Redundancy (Option A): The dataset includes both dates of birth (e.g., 1990-05-
15) and birth months (e.g., May), which is redundant because the birth month can be derived from the date of birth, indicating a data quality issue.
? Equivalence (Option B): Equivalence isn??t a standard data quality term in this
context; it might refer to data matching, which isn??t the issue here.
? Parallel (Option C): Parallel isn??t a recognized data quality term; it might relate to processing, not data inconsistencies.
? Duplication (Option D): Duplication refers to identical records, but the issue here is redundant fields, not duplicate rows.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," and redundancy is a key inconsistency when the same information is stored in multiple forms unnecessarily.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 90
Which of the following best explains the purpose of data lineage?

A. To see the steps and path of data flow through different systems
B. To better understand the granularity of data variable relationships
C. To track data transformations from acquisition through reporting
D. To look up data definitions, ensuring consistent use across business units

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on the purpose of data lineage. Data lineage involves tracking the lifecycle of data.
? To see the steps and path of data flow through different systems (Option A): This
describes a data flow diagram, not data lineage, which focuses on transformations rather than just flow.
? To better understand the granularity of data variable relationships (Option B): This
relates to data modeling, not the purpose of data lineage.
? To track data transformations from acquisition through reporting (Option C): Data lineage tracks the journey of data, including transformations (e.g., cleaning, aggregation) from its source to its final use in reporting, which is its primary purpose.

? To look up data definitions, ensuring consistent use across business units (Option D): This describes a data dictionary, not data lineage.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," and data lineage specifically tracks transformations across the data lifecycle.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.

NEW QUESTION 94
A company's entire server environment is located at the company??s headquarters. Which of the following describes this type of environment?

A. Cloud
B. On-premises
C. Public
D. Hybrid

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on types
of server environments. The servers are located at the company??s headquarters, indicating a specific deployment model.
? Cloud (Option A): Cloud environments are hosted off-site by third-party providers,
not at headquarters.
? On-premises (Option B): On-premises environments are located at the company??s physical location (e.g., headquarters), which matches the scenario.
? Public (Option C): Public environments are cloud-based and shared across multiple organizations, not located at headquarters.
? Hybrid (Option D): Hybrid environments combine on-premises and cloud, but the scenario specifies all servers are at headquarters.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data environments," and on-premises describes a server environment located at the company??s site.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 99
A data analyst is creating a pivot table for a large dataset for an upcoming board meeting. Which of the following is the purpose of the pivot table?

A. To visualize the data in a dashboard
B. To retrieve and clean data from several sources
C. To summarize and analyze the data
D. To organize the data for reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Analysisdomain, focusing on the purpose of a pivot table. Pivot tables are a tool for summarizing and analyzing data, often used in preparation for reporting.
? To visualize the data in a dashboard (Option A): Pivot tables summarize data but
aren??tvisualizations; charts in dashboards might be created from pivot tables.
? To retrieve and clean data from several sources (Option B): Retrieving and cleaning data is part of data preparation, not the purpose of a pivot table.
? To summarize and analyze the data (Option C): Pivot tables aggregate and summarize data (e.g., by calculating sums, averages) and allow for analysis (e.g., filtering, grouping), which is their primary purpose.
? To organize the data for reporting (Option D): While pivot tables can help organize data, their main purpose is summarization and analysis, not just organization.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and pivot tables are a key tool for summarizing and analyzing large
datasets.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 103
Software end users are happy with the quality of product support provided. However, they frequently raise concerns about the long wait time for resolutions. An IT manager wants to improve the current support process. Which of the following should the manager use for this review?

A. Infographic
B. KPI
C. Survey
D. UAT

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on methods to gather data for process improvement. The IT manager needs to review user concerns about wait times, which requires collecting feedback.
? Infographic (Option A): An infographic visualizes data but isn??t a method for
gathering feedback.
? KPI (Option B): KPIs (e.g., average resolution time) measure performance but don??t directly gather user feedback.
? Survey (Option C): A survey collects detailed feedback from users about their
experiences, such as wait times, making it the best method for this review.
? UAT (Option D): User Acceptance Testing validates software functionality, not support processes.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and surveys are a standard method for collecting user feedback to analyze and improve processes.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 106

A sales manager wants to understand how sales are trending year over year. Which of the following chart types is the most appropriate to display the information?

A. Line
B. Donut
C. Bubble
D. Hierarchy

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on selecting the appropriate visualization for a specific data trend. The task is to show sales trends over time (year over year).
? Line (Option A): Line charts are ideal for displaying trends over time, such as year-over-year sales, as they clearly show changes and patterns across a continuous time axis.
? Donut (Option B): Donut charts show proportions or percentages of a whole, not suitable for time-based trends.
? Bubble (Option C): Bubble charts display three dimensions of data (e.g., size, x- axis, y-axis), not ideal for simple time trends.
? Hierarchy (Option D): Hierarchy charts (e.g., treemaps) show nested relationships, not time-based trends.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and a line chart is best for time-series trends.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 110
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