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QUESTION 1

Given the table below:

		Conclusion from statistical analysis	
		Accept null	Reject null
True state of nature	Null hypothesis is true	1	2
	Null hypothesis is false	3	4

Which of the following boxes indicates that a Type II error has occurred?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A Type II error is a false negative conclusion, which means failing to reject a null hypothesis that is actually false. In the table, box 3 indicates that a Type II error has occurred, because it shows that the null hypothesis is accepted when it is false in reality. This means that the statistical test failed to detect a significant difference or relationship that actually exists. References: Type I and Type II Errors | Differences, Examples, Visualizations - Scribbr, Type I and type II errors - Wikipedia

QUESTION 2

A Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is requesting more up-to-date sales data for improved visibility prior to month-end. An analyst must determine the frequency of a sales report that was previously distributed on an as-needed basis. Which of the following would be the most appropriate frequency for this report?

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarterly
- C. Weekly
- D. Every other month

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The most appropriate frequency for the sales report is weekly, as this will provide the CEO with more up-to-date sales data for improved visibility prior to month-end. A weekly sales report can show the sales performance, trends, and issues of the sales team on a regular basis, and help the CEO to monitor and evaluate the progress and results of the sales activities. A weekly sales report can also help the CEO to identify and address any problems or opportunities that may arise during the month, and to make timely and informed decisions.



QUESTION 3

Which of the following is an example of PII?

- A. Age
- B. Name
- C. Ethnicity
- D. Gender

Correct Answer: B

A name is an example of personally identifiable information (PII), which is any data that can be used to identify someone, either on its own or with other relevant data. A name is a direct identifier, which means that it can uniquely identify a person without the need for any additional information. For example, a full name, such as John Smith, can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity¹. Other examples of direct identifiers include: Social Security Number Passport number Driver's license number Email address Phone number

QUESTION 4

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

Sales_table

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

Order_table

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

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

- A. 73.5
- B. 76.5



C. 78.8

D. 81.5

Correct Answer: D

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

An OUTER JOIN is a type of SQL join that returns all the rows from both tables, regardless of whether there is a match or not. If there is no match, the missing side will have null values. An OUTER JOIN can be either a LEFT JOIN, a RIGHT

JOIN, or a FULL JOIN, depending on which table's rows are preserved

Using the example tables, a FULL OUTER JOIN query would look like this:

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

The result of this query would be:

Cust_id	Order_id	Order_qty
1	1	100
2	2	50
3	3	25
4	4	75
5	10	10
6	20	20
7	15	15

As you can see, the query returns seven rows, one for each order in either table. The orders that are not in the Sales_table have null values for the Cust_id column. To find the mean of the order quantity, we need to sum up the order

quantities and divide by the number of rows. In this case, the mean is $(100 + 50 + 25 + 75 + 10 + 20 + 15) / 7 = 42.14$. Rounding to one decimal place, we get 42.1 as the mean of the order quantity.

QUESTION 5

Angela is aggregating data from CRM system with data from an employee system.

While performing an initial quality check, she realizes that her employee ID is not associated with her identifier in the CRM system.

What kind of issues is Angela facing?

Choose the best answer.

A. ETL process.

B. Record linkage.

C. ELT process.

D. System integration.

Correct Answer: B

While this scenario describes a system integration challenge that can be solved with ETL or ELT, Angela is facing a Record linkage issue.



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