CompTIA

Exam Questions DA0-002

CompTIA Data+ Exam (2025)

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
Which of the following best describes an assessment a data analyst would use to validate that the number of records in a dataset matches the expected results?

A. Source control
B. Unit test
C. Stress test
D. Health check

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on data quality validation techniques. The task is to validate that the number of records matches expectations, which requires a specific type of assessment.
? Source control (Option A): Source control (e.g., Git) manages code versions, not dataset validation.
? Unit test (Option B): A unit test checks a specific component of a process, such as verifying that the number of records in a dataset matches the expected count, making it the best fit.
? Stress test (Option C): Stress tests evaluate system performance under load, not record counts.
? Health check (Option D): A health check monitors system status but isn??t specific to validating record counts.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," and unit tests are a standard method for validating specific data outcomes like record counts. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.

NEW QUESTION 3
A data analyst needs to get an accurate idea of how data components are automated. Which of the following types of documentation should the analyst review first?

A. Data flow diagram
B. Data explainability report
C. Data dictionary
D. Data lineage

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on documentation for understanding data processes. The analyst needs to understand automation of data components, which involves data movement and processes.
? Data flow diagram (Option A): A data flow diagram (DFD) visualizes how data
moves through systems, including automated processes, making it the best starting point.
? Data explainability report (Option B): This is related to AI/ML model transparency,
not data automation.
? Data dictionary (Option C): A data dictionary defines data elements, not how they??re automated.
? Data lineage (Option D): Data lineage tracks data origin and transformations but doesn??t focus on automation processes.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," and a data flow diagram is key for visualizing automation. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following best represents a type of infrastructure that requires a company to purchase and maintain all of its own servers?

A. Private
B. Cloud
C. Hybrid
D. Public

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question pertains to theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on types of server infrastructure. The task is to identify an infrastructure where a company owns and maintainsall servers.
? Private (Option A): A private infrastructure (often on-premises) means the
company owns and maintains its own servers, typically in a private data center, which matches the requirement.
? Cloud (Option B): Cloud infrastructure is managed by third-party providers, not
owned by the company.
? Hybrid (Option C): Hybrid combines on-premises and cloud, so not all servers are owned by the company.
? Public (Option D): Public infrastructure is a cloud model shared across multiple organizations, not owned by the company.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data environments," and a private infrastructure requires the company to purchase and maintain its own servers.
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 supports capabilities such as automatic versioning, corruption checks, KPIs, and user authentication?

A. Notebook
B. REST API
C. Pipeline
D. Source control

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Governancedomain, focusing on tools that support data management and quality control features. The task is to identify a tool with capabilities like versioning, corruption checks, KPIs, and authentication.
? Notebook (Option A): Notebooks (e.g., Jupyter) are for data analysis and coding
but don??t inherently support versioning, corruption checks, or authentication.
? REST API (Option B): REST APIs enable data access but don??t provide versioning or corruption checks as a primary function.
? Pipeline (Option C): Data pipelines automate data workflows but don??t typically include versioning or authentication.
? Source control (Option D): Source control systems (e.g., Git) support automatic versioning (tracking changes), corruption checks (integrity verification), KPIs (e.g., commit frequency), and user authentication (access control), making this the best fit.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," and source control systems provide the listed capabilities to ensure data integrity and security. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 6
The human resources department wants to know the number of employees who earn
$125,000 or more. However, the department is concerned about duplicates in the dataset. Given the following table:
Employee_ID Level
Salary
001
1
10000
002
2
20000
003
2
256000
004
2
125000
001
1
10000
002
2
20000
Which of the following SQL statements resolves this issue?

A. SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000
B. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000
C. SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary > 125000
D. SELECT COUNT(Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on SQL queries to handle duplicates while counting employees. The task is to count unique employees with a salary of $125,000 or more, addressing duplicates in the dataset.
? Option A: SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= 125000This lists unique Employee_IDs but doesn??t provide a count, which the department needs.
? Option B: SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE
Salary >= 125000This counts unique Employee_IDs (using DISTINCT) with a salary of $125,000 or more, correctly addressing duplicates and providing the required count (2 employees: 003 and 004).
? Option C: SELECT DISTINCT Employee_ID FROM Employee WHERE Salary >
125000This lists unique Employee_IDs with a salary strictly greater than $125,000 (missing 004), and doesn??t provide a count.
? Option D: SELECT COUNT(Employee_ID) FROM Employee WHERE Salary >=
125000This counts all rows without addressing duplicates, resulting in an incorrect count (2 rows, but only 2 unique employees).
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and COUNT(DISTINCT) is the correct

method to count unique employees while handling duplicates.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
An analyst is building a reporting deck. The deck must include tracking and visualizing metrics and row-level security. Which of the following actions should the analyst take after meeting all of the requirements?

A. Show a mock-up to the team.
B. Explain the desired level of reporting detail.
C. Present an analysis of the data.
D. Find out the project due date.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question pertains to theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on the process of building a reporting deck. After meeting requirements (tracking metrics, visualizing data, and row-level security), the next step involves validation with stakeholders.
? Show a mock-up to the team (Option A): Creating a mock-up and presenting it to
the team ensures alignment on design and functionality before finalizing, which is a standard next step in report development.
? Explain the desired level of reporting detail (Option B): This should have been
done earlier during requirements gathering, not after meeting them.
? Present an analysis of the data (Option C): Data analysis might inform the deck, but the task focuses on building the deck, not presenting analysis.
? Find out the project due date (Option D): The due date should have been established earlier in the project planning phase.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain includes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and showing a mock-up ensures the reporting deck meets stakeholder expectations.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 9
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
Which of the following explains the purpose of UAT?

A. To begin the software application development process to enhance user experience
B. To ensure all parts of the software application work together after each sprint
C. To review software application crashes, create patches, and deploy to users
D. To validate and verify that a software application meets the needs and requirements of users

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question is related to theData Governancedomain of DA0-002, which includes understanding processes like User Acceptance Testing (UAT) to ensure data-related applications meet governance and quality standards. UAT is a critical step in ensuring software aligns with user needs and organizational requirements.
? To begin the software application development process to enhance user
experience (Option A): UAT occurs near the end of development, not at the beginning.
? To ensure all parts of the software application work together after each sprint
(Option B): This describes integration testing, not UAT, which focuses on user validation.
? To review software application crashes, create patches, and deploy to users (Option C): This refers to post-deployment maintenance, not UAT.
? To validate and verify that a software application meets the needs and
requirements of users (Option D): UAT is specifically designed to ensure the software meets user requirements and functions as intended in a real-world scenario, aligning with governance standards for quality.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain emphasizes "data quality control concepts" (similar to DA0-001, web ID: 1), which include ensuring applications meet user needs through processes like UAT.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance
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NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following best describes the method used to combine files, software, and libraries for use on various operating systems and environments?

A. Package manager
B. Code repository
C. Virtual machine
D. Containerization

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on methods for managing software and data environments. The task is to identify a method that combines files, software, and libraries for use across different systems.
? Package manager (Option A): Package managers (e.g., npm) manage software
dependencies but don??t combine files and libraries for cross-system use.
? Code repository (Option B): Code repositories (e.g., GitHub) store code but don??t package it for deployment across environments.
? Virtual machine (Option C): Virtual machines emulate entire operating systems, which is heavier than needed for combining files and libraries.
? Containerization (Option D): Containerization (e.g., Docker) packages files, software, and libraries into a container that can run consistently across different operating systems and environments, making it the best choice.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data environments," and containerization is a standard method for ensuring consistency across systems.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 11
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 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 18
A data analyst learns that a report detailing employee sales is reflecting sales only for the current month. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

A. Lack of permissions
B. An error in SQL code
C. Report refresh failure
D. Connectivity issues

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on troubleshooting issues in data reports. The report should show all employee sales but is limited to the current month, suggesting a data retrieval issue.
? Lack of permissions (Option A): Permissions issues would likely prevent access
entirely, not limit data to the current month.
? An error in SQL code (Option B): The report likely uses an SQL query to retrieve data, and an error (e.g., a WHERE clause filtering for the current month) could restrict the data to the current month, making this the most likely cause.
? Report refresh failure (Option C): A refresh failure would result in outdated data, not specifically current-month data.
? Connectivity issues (Option D): Connectivity issues would likely prevent the report fromrunning, not limit it to a specific time frame.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and errors in SQL code are a common cause of incorrect data retrieval in reports.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 22
A data analyst receives an email from the IT department about renewing the company password, and the analyst follows the password reset link as required. Later in the week, the analyst receives the following notification when running a recurring analysis that connects to the database:
Log-in failed for user ??<username>??
Which of the following is most likely the reason for this issue?

A. The company changed its database authentication method.
B. The password expiration process locked the account.
C. The analyst did not change the password used to launch the report.
D. The company is experiencing issues with password replication.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Governancedomain, focusing on data access and security troubleshooting. The analyst reset their password, but the recurring analysis failed to log in, indicating a mismatch.
? The company changed its database authentication method (Option A): This would
affect all users, not just the analyst, and there??s no indication of a broader change.
? The password expiration process locked the account (Option B): The analyst reset the password as required, so the account isn??t likely locked due to expiration.
? The analyst did not change the password used to launch the report (Option C): Recurring analyses often use stored credentials. If the analyst updated their password but didn??t update the stored credentials for the analysis, the login would fail, making this the most likely reason.
? The company is experiencing issues with password replication (Option D): This is possible but less likely without evidence of broader system issues.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data privacy concepts," and ensuring stored credentials match updated passwords is a common issue in

recurring analyses. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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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 24
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 28
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
A data analyst is evaluating all conditions in a query. Which of the following is the best logical function to accomplish this task?

A. OR
B. NOT
C. AND
D. IF

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on SQL logical functions for query evaluation. The task is to evaluate "all conditions," implying multiple conditions must be true together.
? OR (Option A): OR returns true if any condition is true, not ensuring all conditions
are met.
? NOT (Option B): NOT negates a condition, not suitable for combining multiple
conditions.
? AND (Option C): AND requires all conditions to be true, which aligns with evaluating "allconditions" in a query.
? IF (Option D): IF is a conditional function for decision-making, not for evaluating multiple conditions together.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," and AND is the best logical function for ensuring all conditions are met.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 31
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
Which of the following is the best tool for creating a dynamic dashboard?

A. Power BI
B. RStudio
C. Excel
D. SAS

Answer: A

Explanation:
The question asks for the best tool to create adynamic dashboard, which falls under the Visualization and Reportingdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002. According to the DA0- 002 draft objectives, this domain includes understanding tools and techniques for creating effective visualizations, such as dashboards, that can be updated dynamically to reflect real-time or changing data. A dynamic dashboard typically allows for interactivity, real-time updates, and user-driven exploration of data, which is a key focus in this domain.
? Power BI (Option A): Power BI is a business intelligence tool by Microsoft
designed specifically for creating interactive and dynamic dashboards. It supports real-time data updates, user interactivity (e.g., filters, slicers), and integration

with various data sources, making it ideal for dynamic dashboard creation.
? RStudio (Option B): RStudio is primarily an IDE for the R programming language,
used for statistical computing and data analysis. While it can create visualizations, it??s not optimized for dynamic dashboards without additional packages like Shiny, and even then, it requires more coding effort compared to Power BI.
? Excel (Option C): Excel is a spreadsheet tool that can create static charts and
basic dashboards, but it lacks the interactivity and real-time update capabilities of a true dynamic dashboard tool like Power BI.
? SAS (Option D): SAS is a statistical analysis software suite that excels in data
mining and analytics but is not primarily designed for creating dynamic, interactive dashboards.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes tools that facilitate "the appropriate visualization in the form of a report or dashboard with the proper design components," as noted in similar DA0-001 objectives (web ID: 1). Power BI aligns best with this requirement due to its focus on dynamic, user-friendly dashboard creation.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting
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NEW QUESTION 40
Before distributing a report, a marketing analyst notices that the total distinct promotional email messages is less than the combined total of emails sent. Which of the following is the most likely reason for this difference?

A. The aggregation did not include all emails.
B. Some emails were not delivered.
C. The report failed to run properly.
D. A recipient received duplicate emails.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on analyzing discrepancies in data reports. The total distinct messages are fewer than the total emails sent, indicating a specific issue.
? The aggregation did not include all emails (Option A): If the aggregation missed
emails, the total sent would be lower, not the distinct count.
? Some emails were not delivered (Option B): Undelivered emails would reduce the total sent, but the scenario implies the total sent is accurate.
? The report failed to run properly (Option C): A report failure would likely cause broader issues, not a specific discrepancy between distinct and total counts.
? A recipient received duplicate emails (Option D): If recipients received duplicates, the total emails sent would be higher than the distinct messages (unique email content), explaining the difference.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and identifying duplicates is a common analysis task to explain such discrepancies.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 43
The human resources department wants to understand the relationship between the ages and incomes of all employees. Which of the following graphics is the most appropriate to present the analysis?

A. Scatter plot
B. Area plot
C. Bar chart
D. Pie chart

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question pertains to theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on selecting the appropriate visualization to show a relationship between two continuous variables (ages and incomes).
? Scatter plot (Option A): A scatter plot displays individual data points on two axes
(age vs. income), making it ideal for showing the relationship and potential correlation between two continuous variables.
? Area plot (Option B): Area plots are used for showing trends over time, not
relationships between two variables.
? Bar chart (Option C): Bar charts are better for categorical data comparisons, not continuous variable relationships.
? Pie chart (Option D): Pie charts show proportions of a whole, not suitable for showing relationships between variables.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain emphasizes "translating business requirements to form the appropriate visualization," and a scatter plot is best for showing the relationship between age and income.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 46
A senior manager needs a report that can be generated and accessed at any time. Which of the following delivery methods should a data analyst use?

A. Ad hoc
B. Dynamic
C. Self-service
D. Static

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question is part of theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on report delivery methods. The requirement for a report that can be generated and accessed at any time suggests user-driven access.
? Ad hoc (Option A): Ad hoc reports are one-time, on-demand reports, not designed
for anytime access by the user.
? Dynamic (Option B): Dynamic reports allow interactivity but don??t necessarily imply user-generated access at any time.

? Self-service (Option C): Self-service reporting allows users (e.g., the senior manager) to generate and access reports on-demand at any time, fitting the requirement.
? Static (Option D): Static reports are fixed and don??t allow on-demand generation by the user.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain includes "the appropriate visualization in the form of a report" with delivery methods, and self-service is ideal for anytime access. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 50
A business intelligence analyst is creating an employee retention dashboard that looks at data from the last five years. The analyst is interested in identifying patterns that can be studied further. Which of the following is the best method to apply to the dashboard?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on analytical methods for dashboards. The analyst wants to identify patterns in historical data for further study, which points to a specific type of analytics.
? Predictive (Option A): Predictive analytics forecasts future outcomes, not focused
on identifying patterns for further study.
? Prescriptive (Option B): Prescriptive analytics provides recommendations, which goes beyond identifying patterns.
? Diagnostic (Option C): Diagnostic analytics examines historical data to identify patterns, trends, and correlations, enabling further investigation, which fits the scenario.
? Descriptive (Option D): Descriptive analytics summarizes what happened but doesn??t focus on identifying patterns for deeper study.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and diagnostic analytics is best for pattern identification in historical data.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 52
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 57
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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 60
A data analyst must combine service calls into low-, medium-, and high-priority levels in order to analyze organizational responses. Which of the following techniques should the analyst use for this task?

A. Augmentation
B. Imputation
C. Scaling
D. Binning

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Analysisdomain, focusing on techniques for categorizing data. The task involves grouping service calls into priority levels (low, medium, high), which requires segmenting numerical or ordinal data into discrete categories.
? Augmentation (Option A): Augmentation involves adding data (e.g., in machine learning), not categorizing existing data.
? Imputation (Option B): Imputation fills in missing values, not relevant for categorizing priority levels.
? Scaling (Option C): Scaling adjusts numerical data to a common range (e.g., normalization), not suitable for creating priority categories.
? Binning (Option D): Binning groups continuous or ordinal data into discrete categories (e.g., assigning calls to low, medium, or high priority based on a metric like response time), which fits the task.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," and binning is a standard technique for categorizing data for analysis. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 62
A data analyst is analyzing the following dataset:
Transaction Date Quantity
Item
Item Price
12/12/12
11
USB Cords 9.99
11/11/11
3
Charging Block
8.89

10/10/10

5

Headphones

50.15

Which of the following methods should the analyst use to determine the total cost for each transaction?

A. Parsing
B. Scaling
C. Compressing

D. Deriving

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain, focusing on calculating new values from existing data. The task is to determine the total cost per transaction, which involves multiplying Quantity by Item Price.
? Parsing (Option A): Parsing involves breaking down data (e.g., splitting a string),
not calculating totals.
? Scaling (Option B): Scaling adjusts numerical values to a common range (e.g., normalization), not relevant for calculating totals.
? Compressing (Option C): Compressing reduces data size, not applicable to calculating costs.
? Deriving (Option D): Deriving involves creating new data fields by performing calculations on existing ones (e.g., Total Cost = Quantity ?? Item Price), which fits the task.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain includes "applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods," such as deriving new fields through calculations to analyze data. Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 63
Given the following tables:
Individual table ID
FirstName LastName 1
John Doe Output
ID
FullName
1
JohnDoe
Which of the following is the best option to display output from FirstName and LastName as FullName?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Acquisition and Preparationdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002, focusing on data manipulation techniques. The task is to combine FirstName and LastName into a single FullName field (e.g., "JohnDoe").
? Concatenate (Option A): Concatenation combines two or more strings into one
(e.g., usingCONCAT in SQL or "+" in Python), which is the correct method to create FullName from FirstName and LastName.
? Filter (Option B): Filtering selects specific rows based on conditions, not suitable
for combining fields.
? Join (Option C): Joining combines data from multiple tables, but the task involves manipulating data within a single table.
? Group (Option D): Grouping (e.g., GROUP BY in SQL) is for aggregation, not for combining fields into a new column.
The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation," and concatenation is the standard technique for combining fields like FirstName and LastName into FullName.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation.
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NEW QUESTION 66
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 71
A manager needs a report to be sent by email every Monday for the next six months. Which of the following is the best way to accomplish this task?

A. Building self-service access
B. Creating a data snapshot
C. Developing a recurring process
D. Waiting for the request each week

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question falls under theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on report delivery methods. The task requires a report to be emailed every Monday for six months, indicating a scheduled, repeating process.
? Building self-service access (Option A): Self-service allows users to generate reports on-demand, but the manager wants automatic delivery.
? Creating a data snapshot (Option B): A snapshot captures data at a specific point, not suitable for recurring delivery over six months.
? Developing a recurring process (Option C): A recurring process schedules the report to be generated and emailed every Monday, meeting the requirement for automated delivery over six months.
? Waiting for the request each week (Option D): This is manual and inefficient, not suitable for a six-month schedule.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain includes "the appropriate visualization in the form of a report" with delivery methods, and a recurring process is ideal for scheduled email delivery.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 72
Which of the following tables holds relational keys and numeric values?

A. Fact
B. Graph
C. Dimensional
D. Transactional

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain, focusing on understanding table types in data warehousing. The task is to identify a table that holds relational keys and numeric values, typically used in a star schema.
? Fact (Option A): Fact tables in a star schema store quantitative data (numeric values, e.g., sales amounts) and foreign keys (relational keys) linking to dimension tables, making this the correct choice.
? Graph (Option B): Graph tables are used in graph databases for relationships (e.g., nodes, edges), not typically for relational keys and numeric values in a traditional sense.
? Dimensional (Option C): Dimension tables store descriptive attributes (e.g., product names) and primary keys, not typically numeric measures.
? Transactional (Option D): Transactional tables are used in OLTP systems and may contain numeric values, but they??re not specifically designed for relational keys in a data warehousing context.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "data schemas and dimensions," and fact tables are designed to hold relational keys and numeric values in a data warehouse.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
==========

NEW QUESTION 74
A project manager requests an unscheduled report that provides a list of clients. Which of the following frequencies is best for this report?

A. Annual
B. Daily
C. Weekly
D. Ad hoc

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question pertains to theVisualization and Reportingdomain, focusing on report delivery frequencies. The report is described as unscheduled, meaning it??s a one-time request.
? Annual (Option A): Annual frequency implies a scheduled report every year, not suitable for an unscheduled request.
? Daily (Option B): Daily frequency implies a scheduled report each day, not suitable.
? Weekly (Option C): Weekly frequency implies a scheduled report each week, not suitable.
? Ad hoc (Option D): Ad hoc reports are generated on-demand for one-time or unscheduledneeds, which matches the project manager??s request.
The DA0-002 Visualization and Reporting domain includes "the appropriate visualization in the form of a report" with delivery methods, and ad hoc is the best frequency for an unscheduled report.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Visualization and Reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 75
A data analyst receives a request for the current employee head count and runs the following SQL statement:
SELECT COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS
The returned head count is higher than expected because employees can have multiple jobs. Which of the following should return an accurate employee head count?

A. SELECT JOB_TYPE, COUNT DISTINCT(EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS
B. SELECT DISTINCT COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS
C. SELECT JOB_TYPE, COUNT(DISTINCT EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS
D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Analysisdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002, which involves using SQL queries to analyze data and address issues like duplicates in datasets. The issue here is that the initial query counts all instances of EMPLOYEE_ID in the JOBS table, but employees can have multiple jobs, leading to an inflated head count. The goal is to count unique employees.
? SELECT JOB_TYPE, COUNT DISTINCT(EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS (Option
A): This query is syntactically incorrect because COUNT DISTINCT(EMPLOYEE_ID) should use parentheses as COUNT(DISTINCT EMPLOYEE_ID). It also groups by JOB_TYPE, which is unnecessary for a total head count.
? SELECT DISTINCT COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS (Option B): This query
is incorrect because DISTINCT applies to the rows returned, not the COUNT function directly. It doesn??t address the duplicate EMPLOYEE_ID issue.
? SELECT JOB_TYPE, COUNT(DISTINCT EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS (Option
C): While this query correctly uses COUNT(DISTINCT EMPLOYEE_ID) to count unique employees, grouping by JOB_TYPE breaks the count into separate groups, which isn??t required for a total head count.
? SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT EMPLOYEE_ID) FROM JOBS (Option D): This query
correctly counts only unique EMPLOYEE_IDs by using the DISTINCT keyword within the COUNT function, providing an accurate total head count without grouping.
The DA0-002 Data Analysis domain emphasizes "given a scenario, applying the appropriate descriptive statistical methods using SQL queries," which includes handling duplicates with functions like COUNT(DISTINCT). Option D is the most direct and accurate method for a total unique head count.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Data Analysis.
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NEW QUESTION 79
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 84
A developer builds an online survey that requires all questions to have an answer. Which of the following inconsistencies does this setting prevent?

A. Missing values
B. Duplication
C. Data corruption
D. Completeness

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on data quality and consistency in survey design. Requiring all questions to have an answer ensures a specific type of data quality.
? Missing values (Option A): Requiring answers prevents missing values (NULLs or
blanks) in the survey responses, which is the primary inconsistency this setting addresses.
? Duplication (Option B): Duplication refers to repeated records, not prevented by requiring answers.
? Data corruption (Option C): Data corruption involves damaged or altered data, not related to missing answers.
? Completeness (Option D): Completeness is the concept of having all necessary data, but "missing values" is the specific inconsistency prevented here.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," and preventing missing values ensures data integrity in survey responses.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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NEW QUESTION 87
Due to new reporting requirements, a data analyst must add new classification codes to historical data. Which of the following is the best technique for this task?

A. Append

B. Binning
C. Parsing
D. Union

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Acquisition and Preparationdomain, focusing on modifying historical data. The task is to add new classification codes to existing data, which involves adding new rows or columns.
? Append (Option A): Appending adds new rows to a dataset, which is suitable if the
classification codes are new records (e.g., a new table of codes to combine with historical data). If the codes are a new column, a join or update might be used, but append fits the context of adding new data.
? Binning (Option B): Binning groups data into categories, not suitable for adding
classification codes.
? Parsing (Option C): Parsing breaks down data (e.g., splitting strings), not relevant for adding codes.
? Union (Option D): Union stacks tables with identical structures, but the task involves adding new data (codes) to historical data, not combining identical tables.
The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation," and appending is a common technique for adding new data to historical
datasets.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation.
==========

NEW QUESTION 89
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 93
Which of the following data repositories stores unstructured and structured data?

A. Data store
B. Data silo
C. Data mart
D. Data lake

Answer: D

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Concepts and Environmentsdomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002, which involves understanding different types of data repositories and their characteristics. The task is to identify a repository that can store both unstructured and structured data.
? Data store (Option A): A data store is a general term for any data repository, but
it??s not specific enough to confirm it stores both unstructured and structured data.
? Data silo (Option B): A data silo is an isolated data repository, often structured, and not typically designed for unstructured data.
? Data mart (Option C): A data mart is a subset of a data warehouse, focused on structured data for specific business areas, not unstructured data.
? Data lake (Option D): A data lake is a centralized repository that stores raw data in its native format, including both structured (e.g., tables) and unstructured (e.g., text, images) data, making it the correct choice.
The DA0-002 Data Concepts and Environments domain includes understanding "different types of databases and data repositories," and a data lake is specifically designed to handle both unstructured and structured data.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Data Concepts and Environments.
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NEW QUESTION 97
A data analyst is following up on a recent, company-wide data audit of customer invoice data. Which of the following is the best option for the analyst to use?

A. PCI DSS
B. GDPR
C. ISO
D. PII

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question falls under theData Governancedomain of CompTIA Data+ DA0-002, which includes understanding compliance frameworks for data audits, especially for customer data. The scenario involves a data audit of customer invoice data, which likely contains personal information, making privacy regulations relevant.
? PCI DSS (Option A): PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard)
applies specifically to payment card data, not general customer invoice data unless credit card details are involved, which isn??t specified.
? GDPR (Option B): GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) is a
comprehensive privacy regulation for handling personal data of EU citizens, including customer invoice data, which may contain PII like names and addresses. It??s the most relevant for a company-wide data audit.
? ISO (Option C): ISO standards (e.g., ISO 27001) relate to information security
management but are not specific to customer data privacy audits.
? PII (Option D): PII (Personally Identifiable Information) is a concept, not a framework or tool for conducting an audit.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain emphasizes "identifying PII and data privacy concepts," and GDPR is the most appropriate framework for auditing customer data to ensure compliance with privacy laws.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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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 104
A data analyst needs to remove all duplicate values between two tables, "Employees" and "Managers," using SQL SELECT statements. Which of the following should the analyst use for this task?

A. SELECT * FROM Employees UNION ALL SELECT * FROM Managers
B. SELECT * FROM Employees UNION SELECT * FROM Managers
C. SELECT * FROM Employees JOIN SELECT * FROM Managers
D. SELECT * FROM Employees CROSS JOIN SELECT * FROM Managers

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Acquisition and Preparationdomain, focusing on combining and deduplicating data using SQL. The task is to remove duplicates between two tables, meaning the analyst needs a unique set of records from both.
? SELECT * FROM Employees UNION ALL SELECT * FROM Managers (Option A):
UNION ALL combines all rows from both tables, including duplicates, which doesn??t meet the requirement.
? SELECT * FROM Employees UNION SELECT * FROM Managers (Option B):
UNION combines rows from both tables and automatically removes duplicates, providing a unique set of records, which fits the task.
? SELECT * FROM Employees JOIN SELECT * FROM Managers (Option C): This
syntax is incorrect; a JOIN requires an ON clause, and it wouldn??t remove duplicates.
? SELECT * FROM Employees CROSS JOIN SELECT * FROM Managers (Option
D): A CROSS JOIN creates a Cartesian product, resulting in all possible combinations, not removing duplicates.
The DA0-002 Data Acquisition and Preparation domain includes "executing data manipulation," and UNION is the correct SQL operation for combining tables while removing duplicates.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Data Acquisition and Preparation.
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NEW QUESTION 107
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 109
A data analyst receives a notification that a customized report is taking too long to load. After reviewing the system, the analyst does not find technical or operational issues. Which of the following should the analyst try next?

A. Check that the appropriate filters are applied.
B. Check data source connections.
C. Check for data structure changes in the report.
D. Check whether other peers have the same issue.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on data quality and report performance optimization. The report is slow despite no technical issues, suggesting a data-related inefficiency.
? Check that the appropriate filters are applied (Option A): Applying filters reduces the dataset size by excluding irrelevant data, improving report performance. This is a logical next step after ruling out technical issues.
? Check data source connections (Option B): The analyst already reviewed the system and found no operational issues, so connectivity is likely not the problem.
? Check for data structure changes in the report (Option C): While possible, this is a deeper investigation step and less likely to be the immediate cause of slowness.
? Check whether other peers have the same issue (Option D): This might confirm the issue??s scope but doesn??t directly address the performance problem.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain emphasizes "data quality control concepts," including optimizing report performance through techniques like filtering.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
==========

NEW QUESTION 114
A data analyst deployed a report for public access. A user states that the report is not showing the latest information, even though the user updated the source an hour ago. Which of the following should the data analyst check first?

A. Event log
B. User privileges
C. Database connection
D. Report corruption

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question pertains to theData Governancedomain, focusing on troubleshooting data freshness issues in reports. The report isn??t showing the latest data despite a recent source update, indicating a potential refresh or connectivity issue.
? Event log (Option A): Event logs might provide insight into errors, but they??re not the first step for checking data freshness.
? User privileges (Option B): Privileges might affect access, but the user can see the report, so this isn??t the issue.
? Database connection (Option C): If the database connection failed or isn??t refreshing properly, the report won??t reflect the latest data, making this the first thing to check.
? Report corruption (Option D): Corruption might cause errors, but it??s less likely than a connectivity issue for this scenario.
The DA0-002 Data Governance domain includes "data quality control concepts," such as ensuring data freshness by verifying database connections.
Reference: CompTIA Data+ DA0-002 Draft Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0 Data Governance.
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