

# EXAMUNION

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**Exam** : **DA0-001**

**Title** : **CompTIA Data+  
Certification**

**Version** : **DEMO**

1.Refer to the exhibit.

Product	Q1 sales
Ground beef	\$2,667.60
Crab meet	\$1,768.41
Swiss cheese	\$3,182.40
Broccoli	\$1,509.60
Vegetable spread	\$3.202.87

A data analyst needs to calculate the mean for Q1 sales using the data set below:

Which of the following is the mean?

- A. \$2,466.18
- B. \$2,667.60
- C. \$3,082.72
- D. \$12,330.88

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The mean is the average of all the values in a data set. To calculate the mean, we add up all the values and divide by the number of values. In this case, the mean for Q1 sales is  $(\$2,000 + \$3,000 + \$4,000 + \$2,500 + \$3,500) / 5 = \$3,082.72$

Reference: CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9

2.A data analyst is creating a report that will provide information about various regions, products, and time periods.

Which of the following formats would be the MOST efficient way to deliver this report?

- A. A workbook with multiple tabs for each region
- B. A daily email with snapshots of regional summaries
- C. A static report with a different page for every filtered view
- D. A dashboard with filters at the top that the user can toggle

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A dashboard with filters at the top that the user can toggle would be the most efficient way to deliver this report, because it allows the user to customize the view and explore different combinations of regions, products, and time periods. A workbook with multiple tabs for each region would be cumbersome and repetitive. A daily email with snapshots of regional summaries would not provide enough detail or interactivity. A static report with a different page for every filtered view would be too long and hard to navigate.

Reference: CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14

3.Refer to the exhibit.

Name	Number of credit cards	Age	Income
Sean	0	27	\$60,000
Angela	4	31	\$50,000
Terry	3	40	\$170,000
Paula	1	25	\$70,000
Malcolm	3	28	\$150,000

A customer list from a financial services company is shown below:

A data analyst wants to create a likely-to-buy score on a scale from 0 to 100, based on an average of the three numerical variables: number of credit cards, age, and income.

Which of the following should the analyst do to the variables to ensure they all have the same weight in the score calculation?

- A. Recode the variables.
- B. Calculate the percentiles of the variables.
- C. Calculate the standard deviations of the variables.
- D. Normalize the variables.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Normalizing the variables means scaling them to a common range, such as 0 to 1 or -1 to 1, so that they have the same weight in the score calculation. Recoding the variables means changing their values or categories, which would alter their meaning and distribution. Calculating the percentiles of the variables means ranking them relative to each other, which would not account for their actual magnitudes.

Calculating the standard deviations of the variables means measuring their variability, which would not make them comparable.

Reference: CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10

4. Which of the following actions should be taken when transmitting data to mitigate the chance of a data leak occurring? (Choose two.)

- A. Data identification
- B. Data processing
- C. Data Reporting
- D. Data encryption
- E. Data masking
- F. Fata removal

**Answer: DE**

**Explanation:**

Data encryption and data masking are two actions that can be taken when transmitting data to mitigate the chance of a data leak occurring. Data encryption means transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be decrypted with a key. Data masking means hiding or replacing sensitive data with fictitious or anonymized data. Both methods protect the confidentiality and integrity of the data in transit.

Reference: CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13

5. A data analyst has been asked to organize the table below in the following ways:

By sales from high to low -  
By state in alphabetic order -

First_name	Last_name	Address	City	State	Sales
Ed	Edens	2851 N. Southport	Chicago	IL	\$125,689
Pat	Mudd	710 Bridle Ridge Road	Eagan	MN	\$101,259
Katie	Hofstad	2851 S. Windwood Lane	Rosemount	NY	\$105,779
Edward	Frank	281 S. Northport	Chicago	IL	\$456,231
Rachel	Newman	305 Big Timber Trail	Wheaton	CO	\$99,876
Kaylyn	Korth	332 Richfield Drive	Lakeview	MN	\$166,874

Which of the following functions will allow the data analyst to organize the table in this manner?

- A. Conditional formatting
- B. Grouping
- C. Filtering
- D. Sorting

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Sorting is the function that will allow the data analyst to organize the table in the desired manner. Sorting means arranging the data in a specific order, such as ascending or descending, based on one or more criteria. Sorting can be applied to any column in the table, such as sales or state.

Reference: CompTIA Data+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11