



# DA0-001<sup>Q&As</sup>

CompTIA Data+

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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following is an example of structured data?

- A. A credit card number
- B. An email
- C. A photo
- D. Social media correspondence

Correct Answer: A

A credit card number is an example of structured data, which is a type of data that conforms to a data model, has a well-defined structure, follows a consistent order, and can be easily accessed and used by a person or a computer program. A credit card number consists of 16 digits that are divided into four groups of four digits each, separated by spaces or hyphens. The first six digits indicate the issuer identification number, the next nine digits indicate the account number, and the last digit is a check digit that validates the number. A credit card number can be stored and processed in a structured format, such as a database or a spreadsheet.

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### QUESTION 2

Daniel is using the structured Query language to work with data stored in relational database.

He would like to add several new rows to a database table.

What command should he use?

- A. SELECT.
- B. ALTER.
- C. INSERT.
- D. UPDATE.

Correct Answer: C

**INSERT** The INSERT command is used to add new records to a database table. The SELECT command is used to retrieve information from a database. It's the most commonly used command in SQL because it is used to pose queries to the database and retrieve the data that you're interested in working with. The UPDATE command is used to modify rows in the database. The CREATE command is used to create a new table within your database or a new database on your server.

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### QUESTION 3

Which of the following database schemas features normalized dimension tables?



- A. Flat
- B. Snowflake
- C. Hierarchical
- D. Star

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B. Snowflake.

A snowflake schema is a type of database schema that features normalized dimension tables. A database schema is a way of organizing and structuring the data in a database. A dimension table is a table that contains descriptive attributes or characteristics of the data, such as product name, category, color, etc. A normalized table is a table that follows the rules of normalization, which is a process of reducing data redundancy and improving data integrity by organizing the data into smaller and simpler tables<sup>12</sup> A snowflake schema is a variation of the star schema, which is another type of database schema that features denormalized dimension tables. A denormalized table is a table that does not follow the rules of normalization, and may contain redundant or duplicated data. A star schema consists of a central fact table that contains quantitative measures or facts, such as sales amount, order quantity, etc., and several dimension tables that are directly connected to the fact table. A snowflake schema differs from a star schema in that the dimension tables are further split into sub-dimension tables, creating a snowflake-like shape<sup>13</sup> A snowflake schema has some advantages and disadvantages over a star schema. Some advantages are: It reduces the storage space required for the dimension tables, as it eliminates the redundant data. It improves the data quality and consistency, as it avoids the update anomalies that may occur in denormalized tables. It allows more detailed analysis and queries, as it provides more levels of dimensions. Some disadvantages are: It increases the complexity and number of joins required to retrieve the data from multiple tables, which may affect the query performance and speed. It reduces the readability and simplicity of the schema, as it has more tables and relationships to understand. It may require more maintenance and administration, as it has more tables to manage and update<sup>13</sup>

#### QUESTION 4

Given the following customer and order tables:

Which of the following describes the number of rows and columns of data that would be present after performing an INNER JOIN of the tables?

- A. Five rows, eight columns
- B. Seven rows, eight columns
- C. Eight rows, seven columns
- D. Nine rows, five columns

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This is because an INNER JOIN is a type of join that combines two tables based on a matching condition and returns only the rows that satisfy the condition. An INNER JOIN can be used to merge data from different tables that have a common column or a key, such as customer ID or order ID. To perform an INNER JOIN of the customer and order tables, we can use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM customer INNER JOIN order ON customer.customer_id = order.customer_id;
```



This statement will select all the columns (\*) from both tables and join them on the customer ID column, which is the common column between them. The result of this statement will be a new table that has seven rows and eight columns, as shown below:

customer_id	first_name	last_name	email	order_id	order_date	product	quantity
1	John	Smith	john.smith@email.com	1	2020-01-01	Dook	2
2	Jane	Doe	jane.doe@email.com	2	2020-01-02	Pen	5
3	Bob	Lee	bob.lee@email.com	3	2020-01-03	Notebook	3
4	Mia	Chen	mia.chen@email.com	4	2020-01-04	Mug	4
5	Raj	Patel	raj.patel@email.com	null	null	null	null
null	null	null	null	null	null	null	null

The reason why there are seven rows and eight columns in the result table is because:

There are seven rows because there are six customers and six orders in the original tables, but only five customers have matching orders based on the customer ID column. Therefore, only five rows will have data from both tables, while one

row will have data only from the customer table (customer 5), and one row will have no data at all (null values).

There are eight columns because there are four columns in each of the original tables, and all of them are selected and joined in the result table. Therefore, the result table will have four columns from the customer table (customer ID, first name, last name, and email) and four columns from the order table (order ID, order date, product, and quantity).

### QUESTION 5

Given the table below: Which of the following variable types BEST describes the "Year" column?

Transaction ID	Date	Year	Amount
XFW25091	10/1/2019	2019	\$100.00
8741STKJG	5/3/2019	2019	\$50.00
TIO335AL	8/15/2018	2018	\$50.00
53KJNM1C	1/4/2020	2020	\$250.00



- A. Numeric
- B. Date
- C. Alphanumeric
- D. Text

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This is because date is a type of variable that represents a specific point or period in time, such as a day, a month, or a year. Date variables can be used to store, manipulate, or analyze temporal data, such as transaction dates, birth dates, or expiration dates. For example, date variables can be used to calculate the duration or the difference between two dates, or to filter or sort the data by date. The other variable types are not correct descriptions of the "Year" column. Here is why:

Numeric is a type of variable that represents a numerical value, such as an integer, a decimal, or a fraction. Numeric variables can be used to store, manipulate, or analyze quantitative data, such as amounts, prices, or scores. For example,

numeric variables can be used to perform arithmetic operations or calculations on the data, or to measure the central tendency or the dispersion of the data.

Alphanumeric is a type of variable that represents a combination of alphabetic and numeric characters, such as letters, numbers, symbols, or spaces. Alphanumeric variables can be used to store, manipulate, or analyze textual data, such as

names, addresses, or codes. For example, alphanumeric variables can be used to concatenate or split the data, or to search or match the data using patterns or expressions.

Text is a type of variable that represents a sequence of alphabetic characters, such as letters or words. Text variables can be used to store, manipulate, or analyze textual data, such as names, categories, or labels. For example, text

variables can be used to change the case or the length of the data, or to compare or classify the data using criteria or rules.

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