DA0-001 Q&As

CompTIA Data+

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QUESTION 1

A data analyst needs to create a weekly recurring report on sales performance and distribute it to all sales managers. Which of the following would be the BEST method to automate and ensure successful delivery for this task?

A. Use scheduled report delivery.

B. Implement subscription access delivery.

C. Print out a copy.

D. Upload the report to the server.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Scheduled report delivery is a feature that allows a data analyst to automate the generation and distribution of a report at a specified time and frequency. This would be the best method to ensure that the sales managers receive the weekly report on sales performance without manual intervention. Subscription access delivery is a feature that allows users to subscribe to a report and access it on demand, but it does not automate the delivery. Printing out a copy or uploading the report to the server are manual methods that require more time and effort from the data analyst. Reference: CertMaster Practice for Data+ Exam Prep - CompTIA

QUESTION 2

An analyst is required to run a text analysis of data that is found in articles from a digital news outlet. Which of the following would be the BEST technique for the analyst to apply to acquire the data?

A. Web scraping

B. Sampling

C. Data wrangling

D. ETL

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This is because web scraping is a technique that allows the analyst to extract data from web pages, such as articles from a digital news outlet. Web scraping can be done using various tools and methods, such as Python

libraries, browser extensions, or online services. The other techniques are not suitable for acquiring data from web pages.

Here is why:

Sampling is a technique that involves selecting a subset of data from a larger population, usually for statistical analysis or testing purposes. Sampling does not help the analyst to acquire data from web pages, but rather to reduce the amount

of data to be analyzed. Data wrangling is a technique that involves transforming and cleaning data to make it suitable for analysis or visualization. Data wrangling does not help the analyst to acquire data from web pages, but rather to improve

the quality and usability of the data. ETL stands for Extract, Transform, and Load, which is a process that involves moving data from one or more sources to a destination, such as a data warehouse or a database. ETL does not help the

analyst to acquire data from web pages, but rather to store and organize the data.

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following in NOT a common data integration tool?

A. XSS

B. ELT

C. ETL

D. APIs

Correct Answer: A

Cross-site Scripting (XSS) is a security vulnerability usually found in websites and/or web applications that accept user input.

XSS is a client-side vulnerability that targets other application users, while SQL injection is a server-side vulnerability that targets the application\\'s database. How do I prevent XSS in PHP? Filter your inputs with a whitelist of allowed

characters and use type hints or type casting.

QUESTION 4

A user receives a large custom report to track company sales across various date ranges. The user then completes a series of manual calculations for each date range. Which of the following should an analyst suggest so the user has a dynamic, seamless experience?

A. Create multiple reports, one for each needed date range.

B. Build calculations into the report so they are done automatically.

C. Add macros to the report to speed up the filtering and calculations process.

D. Create a dashboard with a date range picker and calculations built in.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Create a dashboard with a date range picker and calculations built in. This is because a dashboard is a type of visualization that displays multiple charts or graphs on a single page, usually to provide an overview or summary of some data or information. A dashboard can be used to track company sales across various date ranges by showing different metrics and indicators related to sales, such as revenue, volume, or growth. By creating a dashboard with a date range picker and calculations built in, the analyst can suggest a way for the user to have a dynamic, seamless experience, which means that the user can interact with and customize the dashboard according to their needs or preferences, as well as avoid any manual work or errors. For example, a date range picker is a type of feature or function that allows users to select or adjust the time period for which they want to see the data on the dashboard, such as daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. A date range picker can make the dashboard dynamic, as it can automatically

update or refresh the dashboard with new data based on the selected time period. Calculations are mathematical operations or expressions that can be performed on the data on the dashboard, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, average, sum, etc. Calculations can make the dashboard seamless, as they can eliminate the need for manual calculations for each date range, as well as ensure accuracy and consistency of the results. The other ways are not the best ways to provide a dynamic, seamless experience for the user. Here is why:

Creating multiple reports, one for each needed date range would not provide a dynamic, seamless experience for the user, but rather create a static, cumbersome experience, which means that the user cannot interact with or customize the reports according to their needs or preferences, as well as have to deal with multiple files or pages. For example, creating multiple reports would make it difficult for the user to compare or contrast the sales across different date ranges, as well as increase the workload and complexity of managing and maintaining the reports. Building calculations into the report so they are done automatically would not provide a dynamic, seamless experience for the user, but rather provide a partial, limited experience, which means that the user can only benefit from one aspect or feature of the report, but not from others. For example, building calculations into the report would help with avoiding manual work or errors, but it would not help with interacting with or customizing the report according to different date ranges. Adding macros to the report to speed up the filtering and calculations process would not provide a dynamic, seamless experience for the user, but rather provide an advanced, complex experience, which means that the user would need to have some technical skills or knowledge to use or apply the macros, as well as face some potential risks or challenges. For example, adding macros to the report would require the user to know how to write or run the macros, which are a type of code or script that automates certain tasks or actions on the report, such as filtering or calculating the data. Adding macros to the report could also expose the user to some security or compatibility issues, such as viruses, malware, or errors.

QUESTION 5

An analyst has generated a report that includes the number of months in the first two quarters of 2019 when sales exceeded $50,000:

Month	Sales	Sales_indicator
January 2019	$52,005	Exceeded $50,000
February 2019	$48,687	Not exceeded $50,000
March 2019	$50,255	Exceeded $50,000
April 2019	$38,924	Not exceeded $50,000
June 2019	$57,076	Exceeded $50,000
July 2019	$51,035	Exceeded $50,000

Which of the following functions did the analyst use to generate the data in the Sales_indicator column?

A. Aggregate

B. Logical

C. Date

D. Sort

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This is because a logical function is a type of function that returns a value based on a condition or a set of conditions. A logical function can be used to generate the data in the Sales_indicator column by comparing the values in the Sales column with a threshold of $50,000 and returning either "Exceeded $50,000" or "Not exceeded $50,000" accordingly. For example, a logical function in Excel that can achieve this is:

```
=IF(Sales>50000,"Exceeded $50,000","Not exceeded $50,000")
```

The other functions are not suitable for generating the data in the Sales_indicator column. Here is why:

Aggregate is a type of function that performs a calculation on a group of values, such as sum, average, count, etc. An aggregate function cannot generate the data in the Sales_indicator column because it does not compare the values in the Sales column with a threshold or return a text value based on a condition. Date is a type of function that manipulates or extracts information from dates, such as year, month, day, etc. A date function cannot generate the data in the Sales_indicator column because it does not use the values in the Sales column or return a text value based on a condition. Sort is a type of function that arranges the values in a column or a range in ascending or descending order. A sort function cannot generate the data in the Sales_indicator column because it does not create a new column or return a text value based on a condition.