



CompTIA Data+ DA0-001 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A client has requested an analysis of all pet care items purchased by current customers and their social media connections in the past 12 months. Which of the following data analysis techniques would be the best choice given these requirements?

Options:

- A- Trend analysis
- B- Performance analysis
- C- Link analysis
- D- Exploratory data analysis

Answer:

C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements would be used to append two tables that have the same number of columns?

Options:

- A- UNION ALL
- B- MERGE
- C- GROUP BY
- D- JOIN

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. UNION ALL.

UNION ALL is a SQL statement that appends two tables that have the same number of columns and compatible data types. UNION ALL preserves all the rows from both tables, including any duplicates¹²

B . MERGE is not correct, because MERGE is a SQL statement that combines the data of two tables based on a common column. MERGE can perform insert, update, or delete operations on the target table depending on the matching or non-matching rows from the source table³⁴

C . GROUP BY is not correct, because GROUP BY is a SQL clause that groups the rows of a table based on one or more columns. GROUP BY is often used with aggregate functions, such as SUM, AVG, COUNT, etc., to calculate summary statistics for each group⁵⁶

D . JOIN is not correct, because JOIN is a SQL clause that combines the data of two tables based on a common column or condition. JOIN can produce different results depending on the type of join, such as INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, etc.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A data analyst must separate the column shown below into multiple columns for each component of the name:

Customer_name
Alphonso, Jamie, R.
Benedict, Alice, M.
Smith, Diana, L.

Which of the following data manipulation techniques should the analyst perform?

Options:

- A- Imputing
- B- Transposing
- C- Parsing
- D- Concatenating

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Parsing is the data manipulation technique that should be used to separate the column into multiple columns for each component of the name. Parsing is the process of breaking down a string of text into smaller units, such as words, symbols, or numbers. Parsing can be used to extract specific information from a text column, such as names, addresses, phone numbers, etc. Parsing can also be used to split a text column into multiple columns based on a delimiter, such as a comma, space, or dash¹. In this case, the analyst can use parsing to split the column by the comma delimiter and create three new columns: one for the last name, one for the first name, and one for the middle initial. This will make the data more organized and easier to analyze.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Jenny wants to study the academic performance of undergraduate sophomores and wants to determine the average grade point average at different points during an academic year.

What best describes the data set she needs?

Options:

- A- Sample.
- B- Observation.
- C- Variable.
- D- Population.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Correct answer A. Sample.

Jenny does not have data for the entire population of all undergraduate sophomores. While a specific grade point average is an observation of variable, jenny needs sample data.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is the best description of the term "data governance"?

Options:

- A- Data governance governs the development of a data visualization dashboard in an organization.
- B- Data governance is the policy that protects against data breaches by cybercriminals.
- C- Data governance is the process of analyzing, manipulating, and reporting data in an organization.
- D- Data governance is the availability, usability, integrity, and security of data in an enterprise.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Data governance refers to the overarching management of data's availability, usability, integrity, and security within an organization. It involves setting policies and standards that govern data usage, determining data ownership, implementing data security measures, and ensuring that data is accessible for business insights while maintaining its quality. The goal of data governance is to ensure that data is consistent, trustworthy, and not misused, supporting compliance with data privacy regulations and enabling effective data analytics to optimize operations and drive business decision-making.

Understanding Data Governance and Its Importance¹.

The Role of Data Governance in Data Management².

Defining Data Governance and Its Business Value³.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A military commander would like to see the health scorecards of the troops daily and filter them based on gender and rank. Considering this data is PHI, which of the following would be the

best way for the commander to view the information?

Options:

- A- An emailed report
- B- A password-protected dashboard
- C- A daily printout of a report
- D- A cloud-hosted spreadsheet

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A password-protected dashboard is a type of web-based application that can display the health scorecards of the troops in a secure and interactive way. A password-protected dashboard can provide the following benefits for the commander:

It can protect the PHI data from unauthorized access or disclosure by requiring a valid username and password to log in. This can ensure that only the commander and other authorized personnel can view the information¹²

It can allow the commander to filter the data based on gender and rank by using drop-down menus, sliders, checkboxes, or other controls. This can enable the commander to customize the view and focus on the relevant data¹³

It can update the data daily by connecting to a data source that refreshes automatically or on demand. This can ensure that the commander always sees the latest and most accurate information¹⁴

It can present the data in a visual and intuitive way by using charts, graphs, tables, or other elements. This can help the commander to understand and analyze the data more easily and effectively¹

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best explains why standardization of data field names is important to master data management concepts?

Options:

- A- The quality of the data is consistent and improved.
- B- The data looks more appealing.
- C- The colors in data visualization are enhanced.
- D- The data is decompressed.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Master Data Management (MDM) involves creating a single, consistent, and accurate set of identifiers and extended attributes for the organization's critical data. Standardizing data field names plays a pivotal role in achieving this consistency.

Consistent and Improved Data Quality: Standardized field names ensure that data from different sources can be integrated seamlessly, reducing redundancy and discrepancies. This uniformity enhances data quality by making it easier to maintain, interpret, and manage data across the organization.

Data Appearance: While standardization contributes to data consistency, it doesn't inherently affect the visual appeal of the data.

Visualization Colors: The colors used in data visualization are determined by visualization tools and are not influenced by the naming conventions of data fields.

Data Compression: Standardizing field names does not relate to data compression or decompression processes.

Thus, standardizing data field names is essential for ensuring consistent and improved data quality within Master Data Management practices.

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following database schemas features normalized dimension tables?

Options:

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

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 tables¹²

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 shape¹³

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

update13

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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:

The best format to deliver this report is D. A dashboard with filters at the top that the user can toggle.

A dashboard is a visual display of the most important information needed to achieve one or more objectives, consolidated and arranged on a single screen so the information can be monitored at a glance. A dashboard with filters at the top that the user can toggle would allow the user to easily and quickly access the information they need about various regions, products, and time periods, without having to navigate through multiple tabs, pages, or emails. A dashboard with filters would also enable the user to compare and contrast different views of the data and see how they change over time. A dashboard with filters would also be more interactive and engaging than a static or email report.

A workbook with multiple tabs for each region would not be an efficient way to deliver this report, because it would require the user to switch between different tabs to see the information they need. This would make it harder to compare and contrast different regions, products, and time periods, and also increase the risk of errors or confusion. A workbook with multiple tabs would also be less visually appealing and more cluttered than a dashboard.

A daily email with snapshots of regional summaries would not be an efficient way to deliver this report, because it would limit the user's ability to explore the data in depth and customize their

view. A daily email would also be dependent on the frequency and timing of the email delivery, which might not match the user's needs or preferences. A daily email would also be more likely to be ignored or deleted than a dashboard that is always accessible.

A static report with a different page for every filtered view would not be an efficient way to deliver this report, because it would create a very long and cumbersome report that would be difficult to read and understand. A static report would also not allow the user to change or update the filters as they wish, or see how the data changes over time. A static report would also be less interactive and engaging than a dashboard.



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