



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

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**QUESTION 1**

A web developer wants to ensure that malicious users can't type SQL statements when they asked for input, like their username/userid.

Which of the following query optimization techniques would effectively prevent SQL Injection attacks?

- A. Indexing.
- B. Subset of records.
- C. Temporary table in the query set.
- D. Parametrization.

Correct Answer: D

The correct answer is D: Parametrization. Parameterized SQL queries allow you to place parameters in an SQL query instead of a constant value. A parameter takes a value only when the query is executed, allowing the query to be reused

with different values and purposes. Parameterized SQL statements are available in some analysis clients, and are also available through the Historian SDK.

For example, you could create the following conditional SQL query, which contains a parameter for the collector's name: `SELECT* FROM ExamsDigest WHERE coursename=? ORDER BY tagname` SQL Injection is best prevented through

the use of parameterized queries.

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**QUESTION 2**

Which one of the following is a common data warehouse schema?

- A. Snowflake.
- B. Square.
- C. Spiral.
- D. Sphere.

Correct Answer: A

Snowflake enables data storage, processing, and analytic solutions that are faster, easier to use, and far more flexible than traditional offerings. The Snowflake data platform is not built on any existing database technology or "big data" software platforms such as Hadoop.

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**QUESTION 3**

A table in a hospital database has a column for patient height in inches and a column for patient height in centimeters.



This is an example of:

- A. dependent data.
- B. duplicate data.
- C. invalid data
- D. redundant data

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This is because redundant data is a type of data that is unnecessary or irrelevant for the analysis or purpose, which can affect the efficiency and performance of the analysis or process. Redundant data can be caused by having multiple data fields that store the same or similar information, such as patient height in inches and patient height in centimeters in this case. Redundant data can be eliminated or reduced by using data cleansing techniques, such as removing or merging the redundant data fields. The other types of data are not examples of data that is unnecessary or irrelevant for the analysis or purpose. Here is what they mean in terms of data quality:

Dependent data is a type of data that relies on or is influenced by another data field or value, such as a formula or a calculation that uses other data fields or values as inputs or outputs. Dependent data can be useful or important for the analysis or purpose, as it can provide additional information or insights based on the existing data. Duplicate data is a type of data that is repeated or copied in a data set, which can affect the quality and validity of the analysis or process. Duplicate data can be caused by having multiple records or rows that have the same or similar values for one or more data fields or columns, such as customer ID or order ID. Duplicate data can be eliminated or reduced by using data cleansing techniques, such as removing or filtering out the duplicate records or rows. Invalid data is a type of data that is incorrect or inaccurate in a data set, which can affect the validity and reliability of the analysis or process. Invalid data can be caused by having values that do not match the expected format, type, range, or rule for a data field or column, such as an email address that does not have an @ symbol or a date that does not follow the YYYY-MM-DD format. Invalid data can be eliminated or reduced by using data cleansing techniques, such as validating or correcting the invalid values.

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#### QUESTION 4

An analyst runs a report on a daily basis, and the number of datapoints must be validated before the data can be analyzed. The number of datapoints increases each day by approximately 20% of the total number from the day before. On a given day, the number of datapoints was 8,798. Which of the following should be the total number of datapoints on the next day?

- A. 7,038
- B. 9,600
- C. 10,600
- D. 10,800

Correct Answer: C

This is because the number of datapoints increases each day by approximately 20% of the total number from the day before. Therefore, to find the number of datapoints on the next day, we can use the formula:

$$\text{Next day} = \text{Current day} * (1 + 20\%)$$



Plugging in the given values, we get:

$$\text{Next day} = 8,798 * (1 + 0.2)$$

$$\text{Next day} = 8,798 * 1.2$$

$$\text{Next day} = 10,557.6$$

Since we are dealing with whole numbers, we can round up the result to the nearest integer, which is 10,600.

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### QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a control measure for preventing a data breach?

- A. Data transmission
- B. Data attribution
- C. Data retention
- D. Data encryption

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This is because data encryption is a type of control measure that prevents a data breach, which is an unauthorized or illegal access or use of data by an external or internal party. Data encryption can prevent a data breach by protecting and securing the data using a code or a key that scrambles or transforms the data into an unreadable or incomprehensible format, which can only be decoded or restored by authorized users who have the correct code or key. For example, data encryption can prevent a data breach by encrypting the data in transit or at rest, such as when the data is sent over a network or stored in a device. The other control measures are not used for preventing a data breach. Here is why:

Data transmission is a type of process that transfers and exchanges data between different sources or systems, such as databases, cloud services, or web applications. Data transmission does not prevent a data breach, but rather exposes the data to potential risks or threats during the transfer or exchange. However, data transmission can be made more secure and less vulnerable to a data breach by using encryption or other methods, such as authentication or authorization. Data attribution is a type of feature or function that assigns and tracks the ownership and origin of the data, such as the creator, modifier, or source of the data. Data attribution does not prevent a data breach but rather provides information and evidence about the data provenance and history. However, data attribution can be useful for detecting and responding to a data breach by using audit logs or metadata to identify and trace any unauthorized or illegal access or use of the data. Data retention is a type of policy or standard that specifies and regulates the storage and preservation of the data, such as the duration, location, or format of the data. Data retention does not prevent a data breach, but rather affects the availability and accessibility of the data for future use or reference. However, data retention can be optimized and aligned with the legal and ethical requirements and standards of the industry or the organization to reduce the risk or impact of a data breach.

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