DA0-001 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A data analyst is asked to create a sales report for the second-quarter 2020 board meeting, which will include a review of the business\\'s performance through the second quarter. The board meeting will be held on July 15, 2020, after the numbers are finalized. Which of the following report types should the data analyst create?

A. Static

B. Real-time

C. Self-service

D. Dynamic

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A dynamic report is a type of report that shows data that changes or updates automatically based on certain criteria or parameters. A dynamic report can allow users to interact with the data, filter it, drill down into it, or visualize it in different ways. A dynamic report is suitable for situations where the data changes frequently or where real-time or near-real-time data is needed for decision making or analysis. In this case, the data analyst is asked to create a sales report for the second-quarter 2020 board meeting, which will include a review of the business\\'s performance through the second quarter. The board meeting will be held on July 15, 2020, after the numbers are finalized. This means that the data analyst does not need to show real-time or dynamic data, but rather a fixed and accurate view of the sales data for the second quarter. Therefore, a static report would be the best way to meet this stakeholder requirement. Therefore, the correct answer is A. References: [What are Dynamic Reports? | Sisense], Static vs Dynamic Reports - What\\'s The Difference? | datapine

QUESTION 2

The process of performing initial investigations on data to spot outliers, discover patterns, and test assumptions with statistical insight and graphical visualization is called:

A. a t-test.

B. a performance analysis.

C. an exploratory data analysis.

D. a link analysis.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: This is because exploratory data analysis is a type of process that performs initial investigations on data to spot outliers, discover patterns, and test assumptions with statistical insight and graphical visualization, such as box plots, histograms, scatter plots, etc. Exploratory data analysis can be used to understand and summarize the data, as well as to generate hypotheses or questions for further analysis or research. For example, exploratory data analysis can be used to identify and visualize the characteristics, features, or behaviors of the data, as well as to measure their distribution, frequency, or correlation. The other options are not types of processes that perform initial investigations on data to spot outliers, discover patterns, and test assumptions with statistical insight and graphical visualization. Here is what they mean:

A t-test is a type of statistical method that tests whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups or samples, such as whether there is a difference between the average exam scores of two classes in this case.

A t-test can be used to test or verify a claim or an assumption about the data, as well as to measure the confidence or the error of the estimation. A performance analysis is a type of process that measures whether the data meets certain goals or objectives, such as targets, benchmarks, or standards. A performance analysis can be used to identify and visualize the gaps, deviations, or variations in the data, as well as to measure the efficiency, effectiveness, or quality of the outcomes. For example, a performance analysis can be used to determine if there is a gap between a student\\'s test score and their expected score based on their previous performance. A link analysis is a type of process that determines whether the data is connected to other datapoints, such as entities, events, or relationships. A link analysis can be used to identify and visualize the patterns, networks, or associations among the datapoints, as well as to measure the strength, direction, or frequency of the connections. For example, a link analysis can be used to determine if there is a connection between a customer\\'s purchase history and their loyalty program status.

QUESTION 3

A Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is requesting more up-to-date sales data for improved visibility prior to month-end. An analyst must determine the frequency of a sales report that was previously distributed on an as-needed basis. Which of the following would be the most appropriate frequency for this report?

A. Monthly

B. Quarterly

C. Weekly

D. Every other month

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The most appropriate frequency for the sales report is weekly, as this will provide the CEO with more up-to-date sales data for improved visibility prior to month-end. A weekly sales report can show the sales performance, trends, and issues of the sales team on a regular basis, and help the CEO to monitor and evaluate the progress and results of the sales activities. A weekly sales report can also help the CEO to identify and address any problems or opportunities that may arise during the month, and to make timely and informed decisions.

QUESTION 4

Taylor wants to investigate how manufacturing, marketing, and sales expenditures impact overall profitability for her company.

Which of the following systems is the most appropriate?

A. OLTP.

B. OLAP.

C. Data warehouse.

D. Data mart.

Correct Answer: C

A Data mart is too narrow, because Taylor needs data from across multiple divisions. OLAP is a broad term for analytical processing, and OLTP systems are transactional and not ideal for the task. Since Taylor is working with data across multiple different divisions, she will work with a Data warehouse.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following statistical methods requires two or more categorical variables?

A. Simple linear regression

B. Chi-squared test

C. Z-test

D. Two-sample t-test

Correct Answer: B

This is because a chi-squared test is a type of statistical method that tests the association or independence between two or more categorical variables, such as gender, race, or occupation. A chi-squared test can be used to compare the observed frequencies of the categories with the expected frequencies under the null hypothesis of no association or independence. For example, a chi-squared test can be used to determine if there is a relationship between smoking and lung cancer. The other statistical methods do not require two or more categorical variables. Here is why:

Simple linear regression is a type of statistical method that models the relationship between a continuous dependent variable and a continuous or categorical independent variable, such as height, weight, or education level. A simple linear regression can be used to estimate the slope and intercept of the best-fitting line that describes how the dependent variable changes with the independent variable. For example, a simple linear regression can be used to predict the weight of a person based on their height. Z-test is a type of statistical method that tests the significance of the difference between a sample mean and a population mean, or between two sample means, when the population standard deviation or the sample sizes are large enough. A z-test can be used to compare the average scores of two groups of students on a standardized test. Two-sample t-test is a type of statistical method that tests the significance of the difference between two sample means when the population standard deviation is unknown or the sample sizes are small. A two-sample t-test can be used to compare the average salaries of two groups of employees in different departments.