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ActualtestsQuiz

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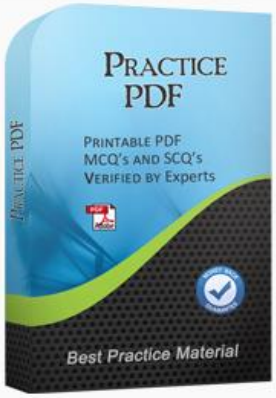

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Exam : **DY0-001**

Title : CompTIA DataAI Certification Exam

Vendor : CompTIA

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
SIMULATION
A client has gathered weather data on which regions have high temperatures. The client would like a visualization to gain a better understanding of the data.
INSTRUCTIONS
Part 1
Review the charts provided and use the drop-down menu to select the most appropriate way to standardize the data.
Part 2
Answer the questions to determine how to create one data set.
Part 3
Select the most appropriate visualization based on the data set that represents what the client is looking for.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

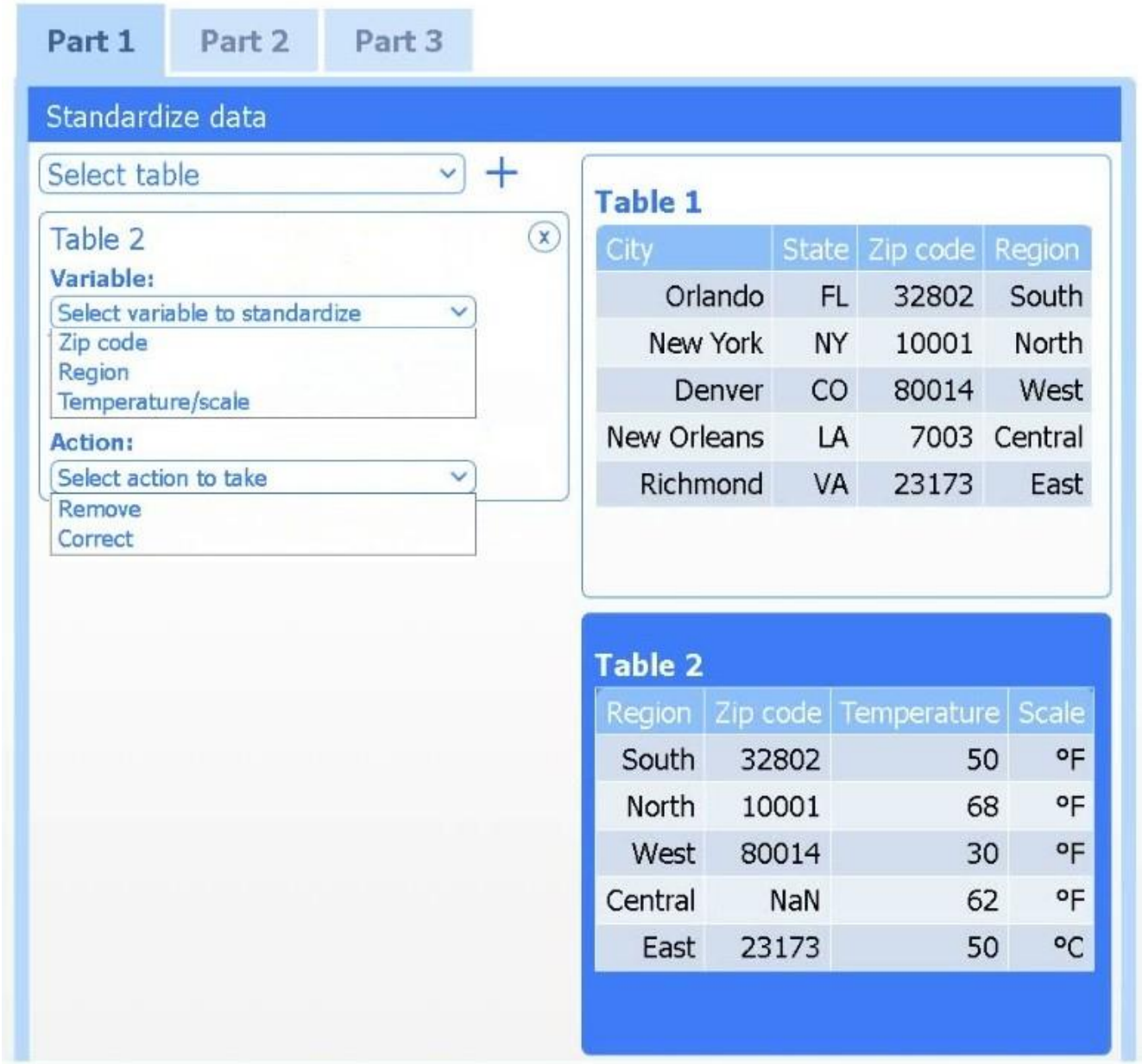

Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 1
Variable:
Select variable to standardize
State
City
Zip code
Region
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C

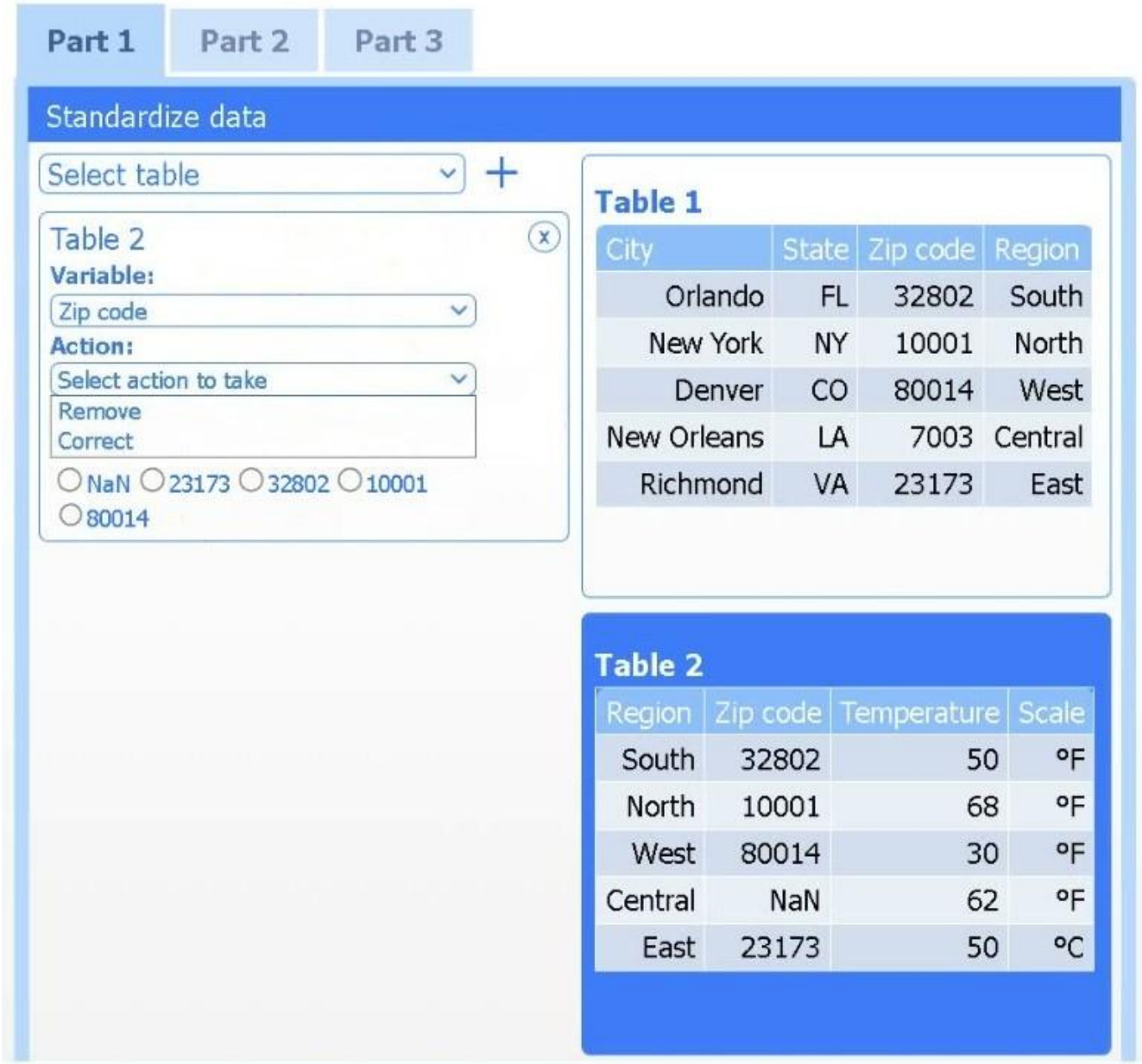

Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 1
Variable:
State
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
LA NY FL CO VA
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C

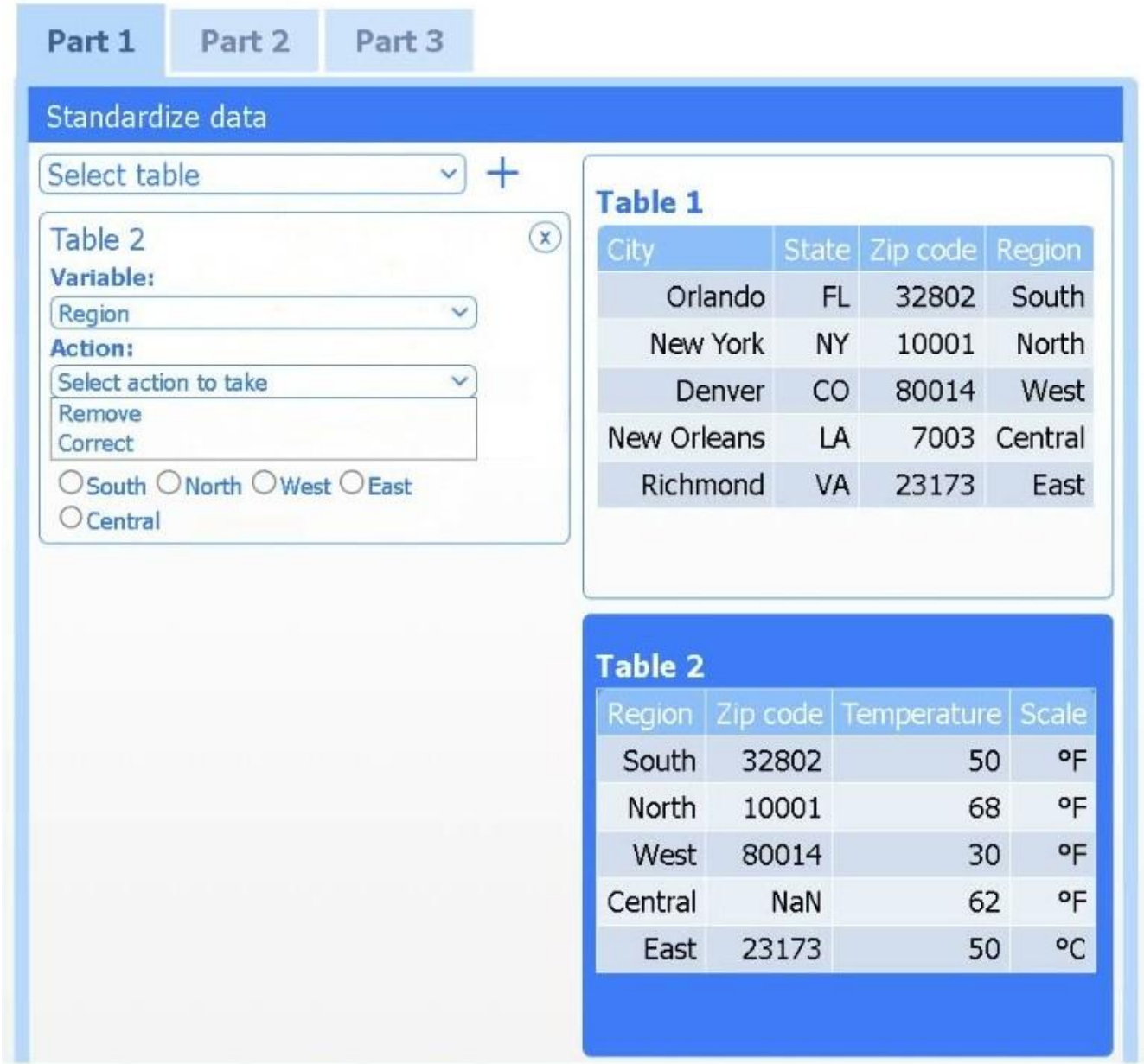

Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 1
Variable:
City
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
Orlando
New York
Denver
Richmond
New Orleans
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C

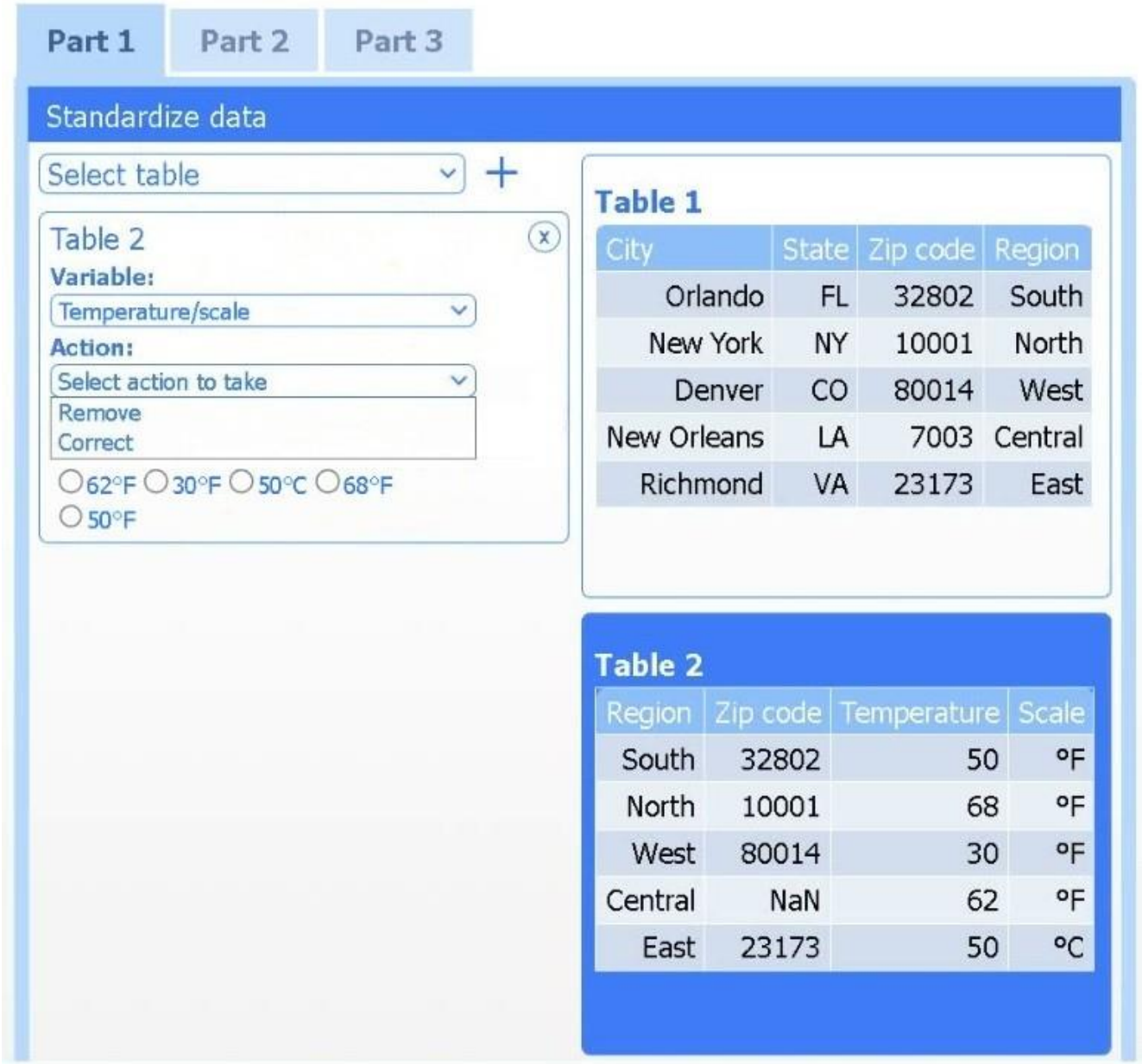

Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 1
Variable:
Zip code
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
32802 10001 80014 23173
7003
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C


Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 1
Variable:
Region
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
South
North
West
East
Central
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C


Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 2
Variable:
Select variable to standardize
Zip code
Region
Temperature/scale
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C


Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 2
Variable:
Zip code
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
NaN
23173
32802
10001
80014
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C


Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 2
Variable:
Region
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
South North West East
Central
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
West 80014 30 °F
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C


Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Standardize data
Select table
Table 2
Variable:
Temperature/scale
Action:
Select action to take
Remove
Correct
62°F 30°F 50°C 68°F
50°F
Table 1
City State Zip code Region
Orlando FL 32802 South
New York NY 10001 North
Denver CO 80014 West
New Orleans LA 7003 Central
Richmond VA 23173 East
Table 2
Region Zip code Temperature Scale
South 32802 50 °F
North 10001 68 °F
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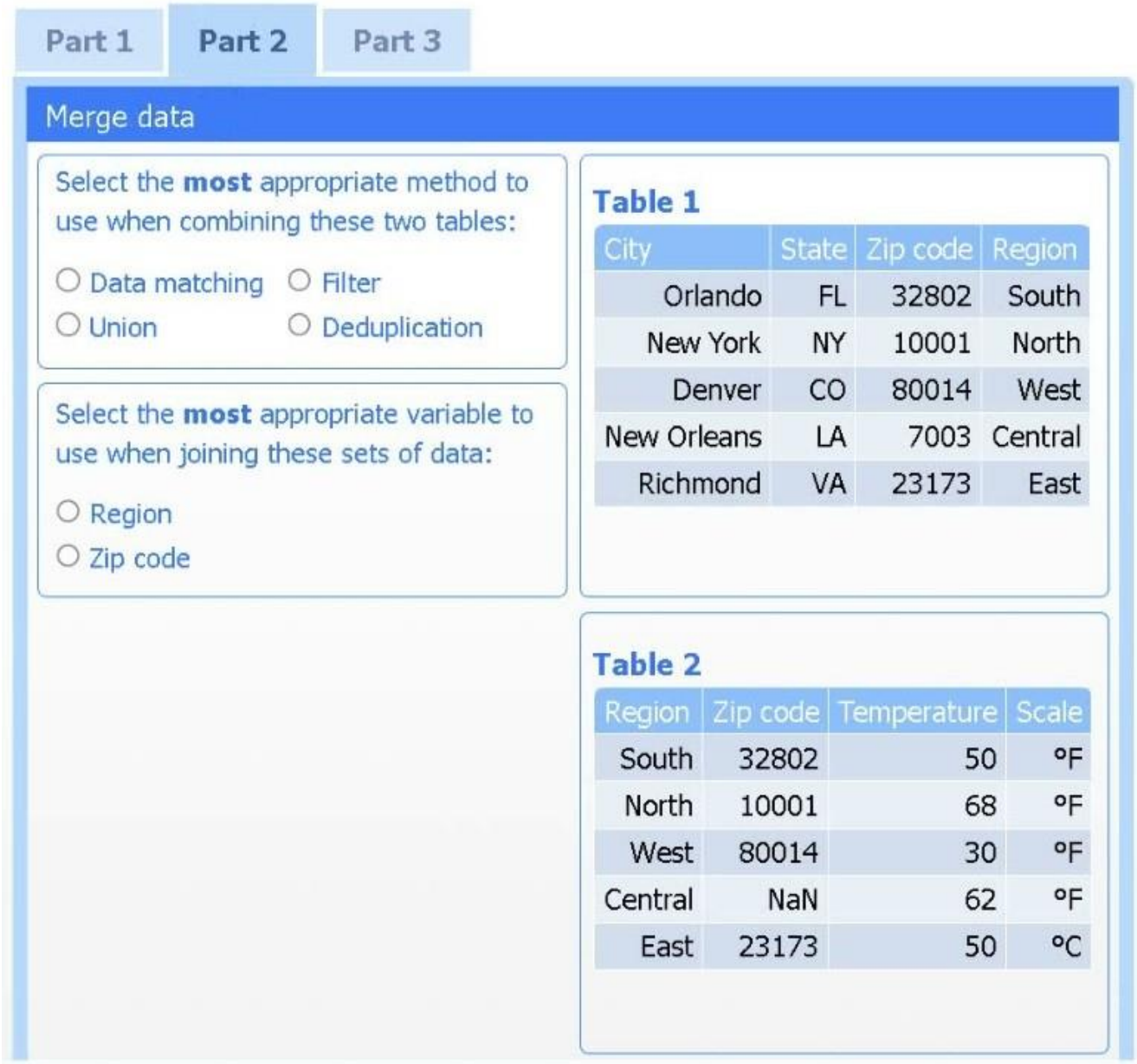
Central NaN 62 °F
East 23173 50 °C



Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3

Merge data

Select the **most** appropriate method to use when combining these two tables:

- ○ Data matching
- ○ Filter
- ○ Union
- ○ Deduplication

Select the **most** appropriate variable to use when joining these sets of data:

- ○ Region
- ○ Zip code

Table 1

City	State	Zip code	Region
Orlando	FL	32802	South
New York	NY	10001	North
Denver	CO	80014	West
New Orleans	LA	7003	Central
Richmond	VA	23173	East

Table 2

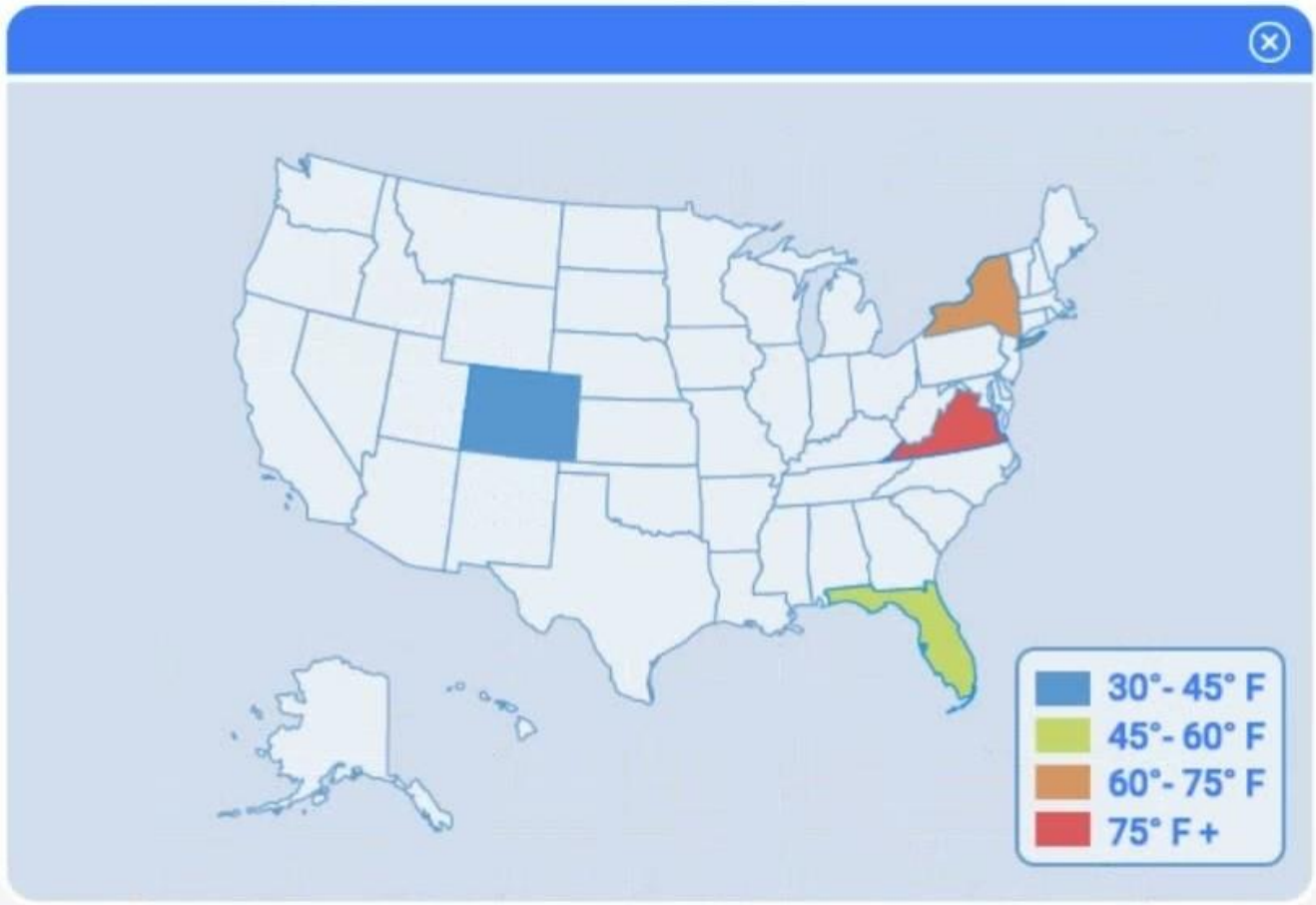
Region	Zip code	Temperature	Scale
South	32802	50	°F
North	10001	68	°F
West	80014	30	°F
Central	NaN	62	°F
East	23173	50	°C

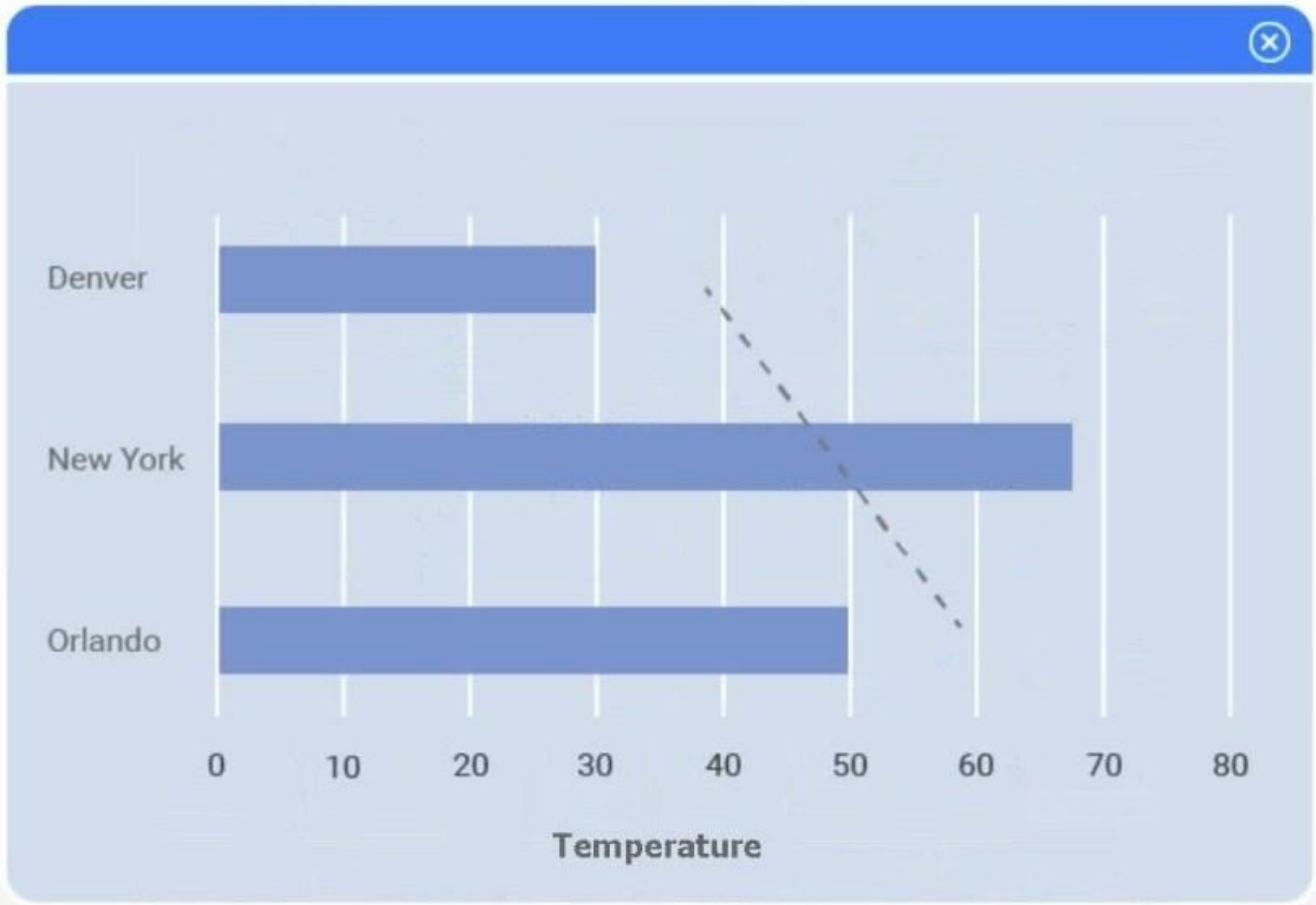
Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3

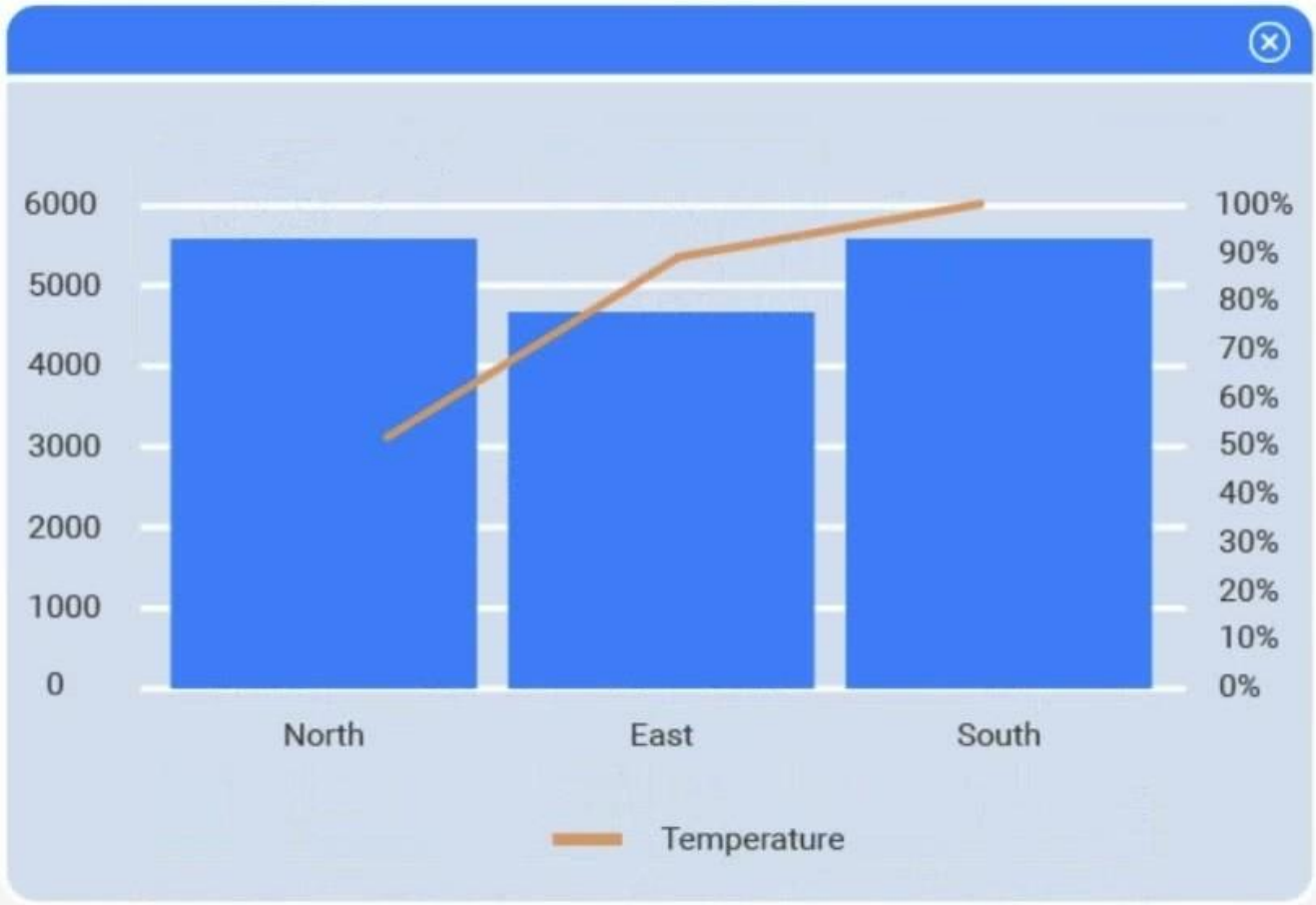
Visualization

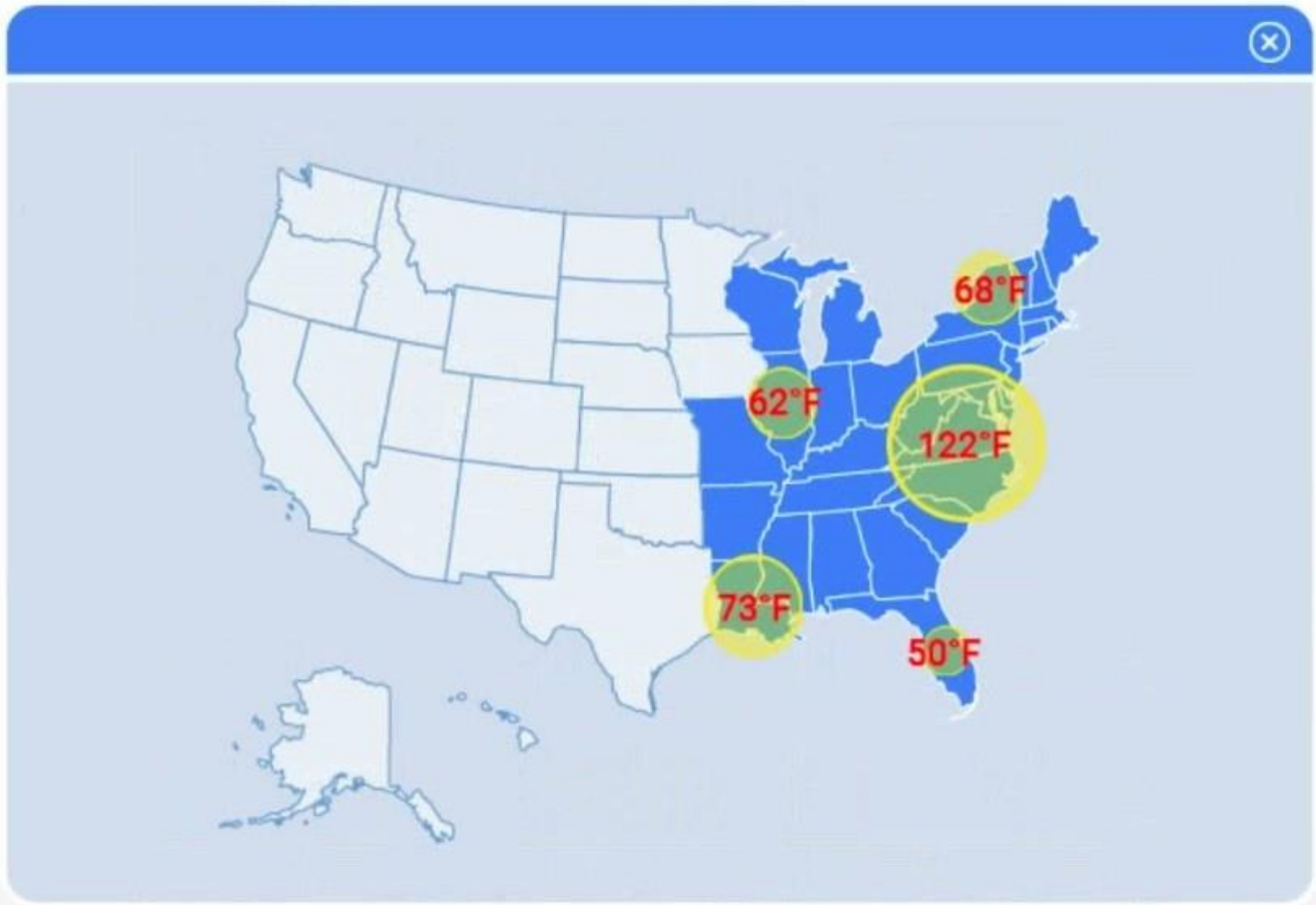
Select the **most** appropriate visualization based on the data set which represents what the client is looking for:

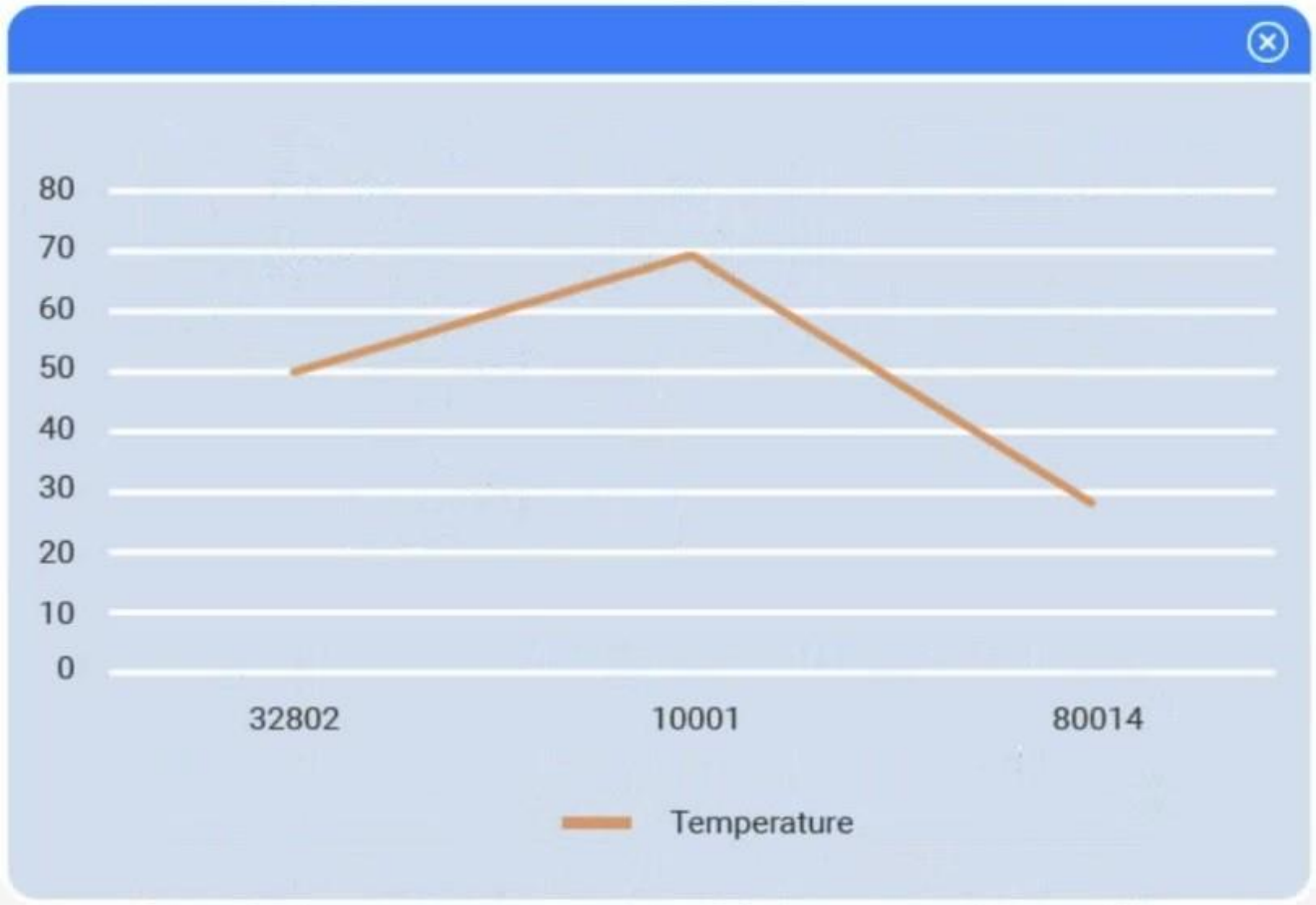
Region	City	State	Zip code	Temperature	Scale
South	Orlando	FL	32802	50	°F
North	New York	NY	10001	68	°F
West	Denver	CO	80014	30	°F
Central	New Orleans	LA	7003		
East	Richmond	VA	23173	50	°C
Central			NaN	62	°F


30°- 45° F
45°- 60° F
60°- 75° F
75° F +


Denver
New York
Orlando
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
Temperature


6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
North
East
South
Temperature


68°F
62°F
122°F
73°F
50°F



Answer:

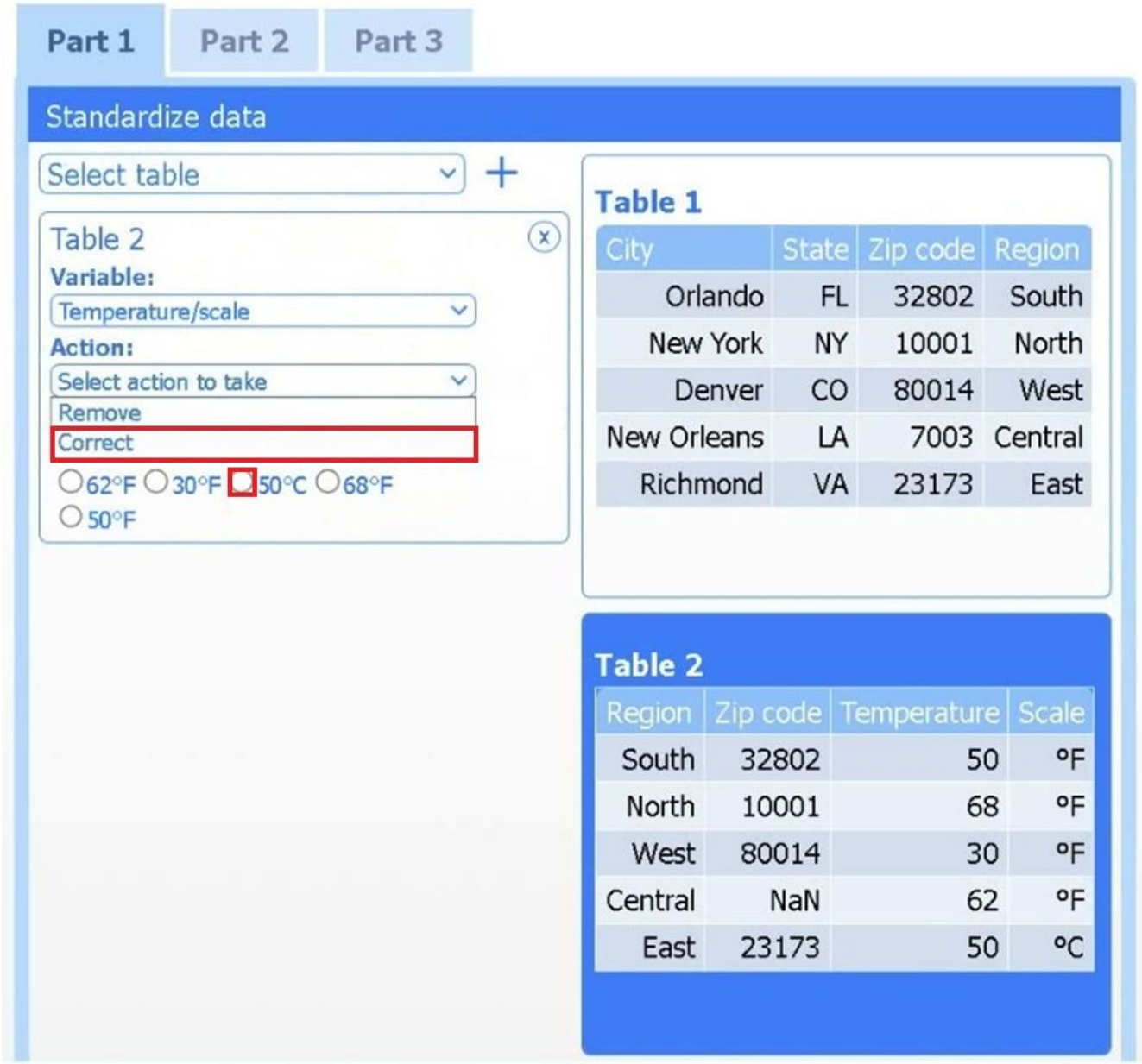
Part 1

Select Table 2. Table 2 contains mixed temperature scales (°F and °C) that must be standardized before visualization.

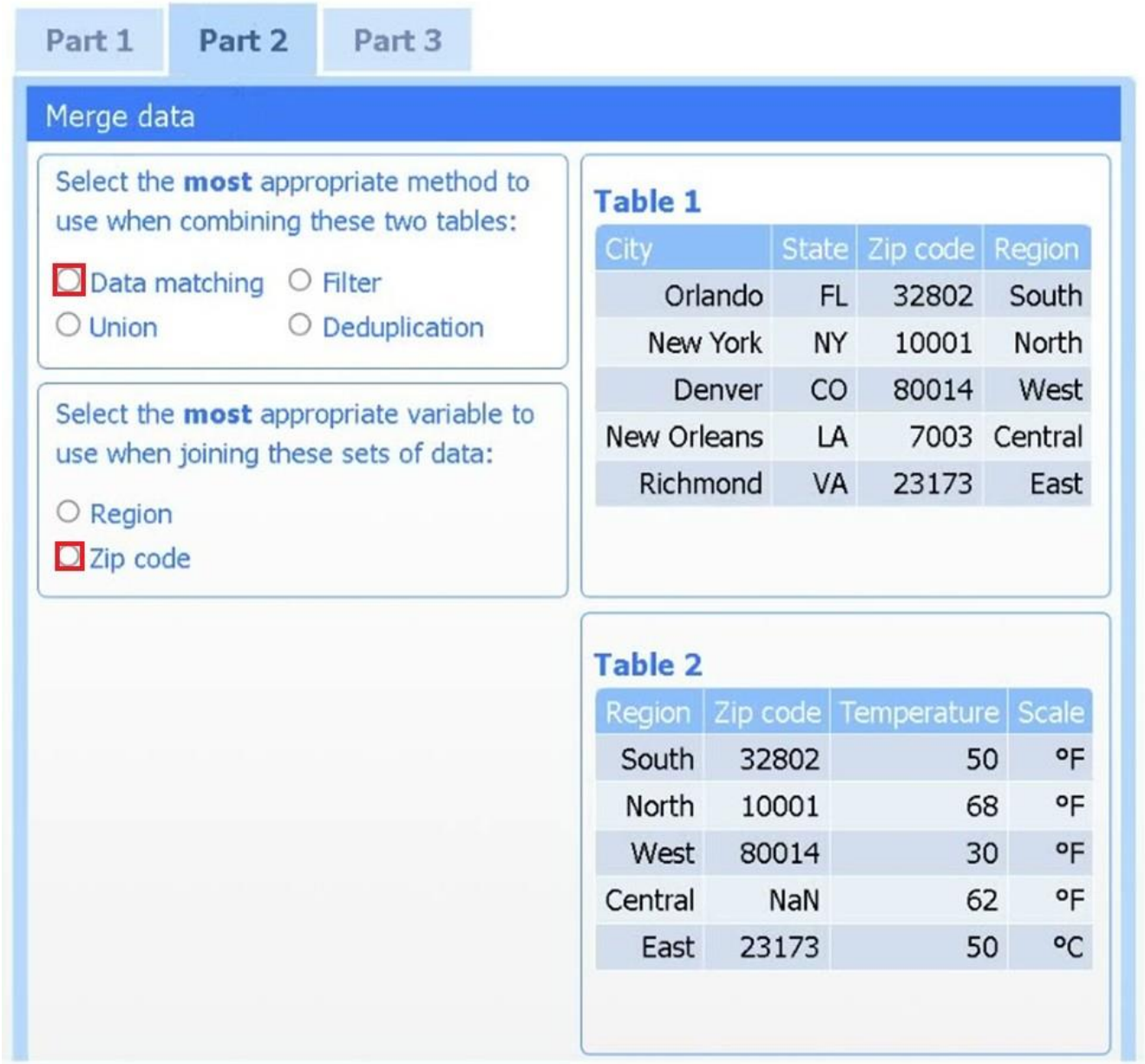
Variable: Temperature/scale

Action: Correct

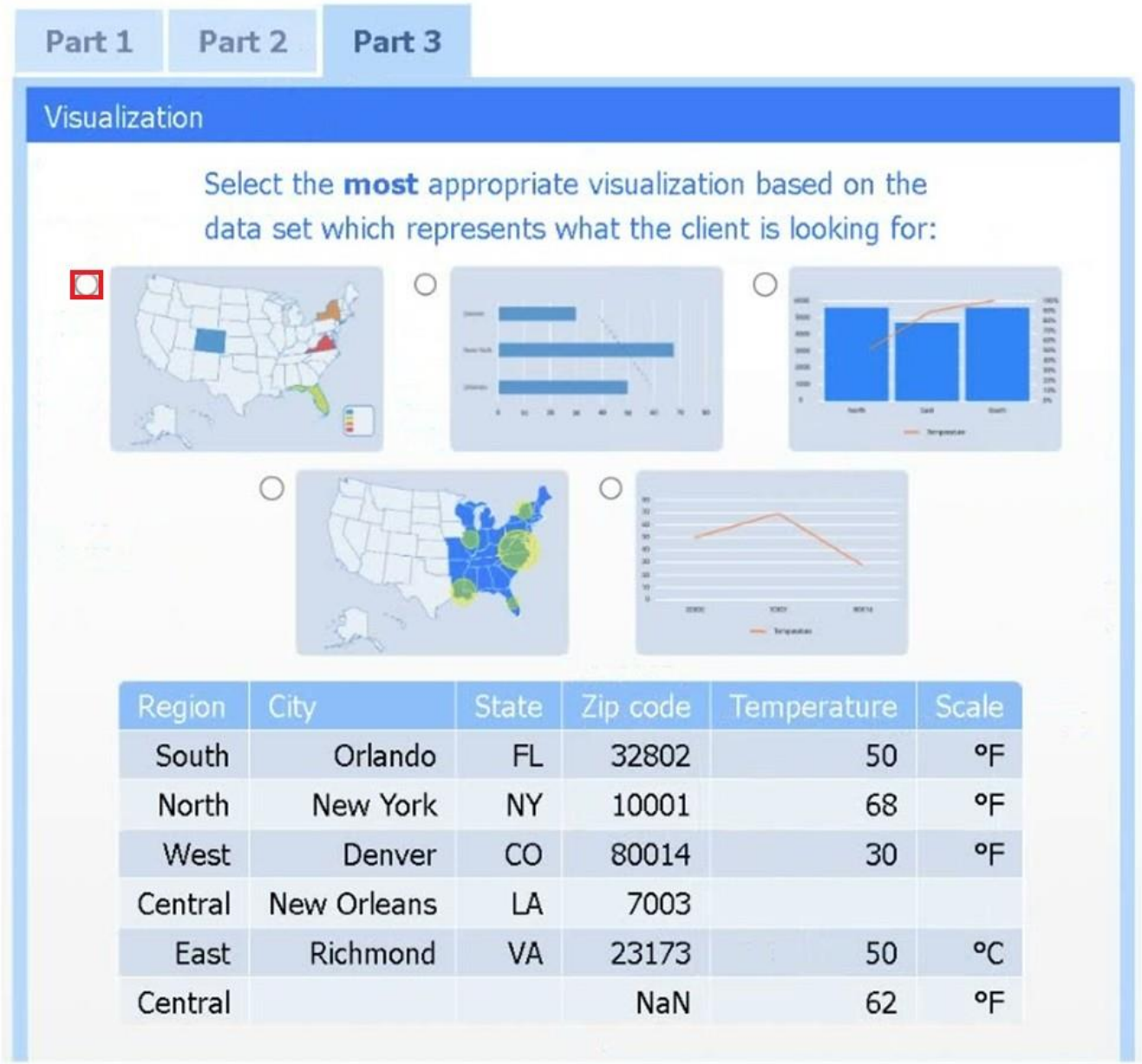
Value to correct: 50 °C



Part 2
Method: Data matching
Join variable: Zip code
You need to merge the two tables by aligning matching records, which is a data-matching (join) operation, and ZIP code is the shared, uniquely identifying field linking each region's weather reading to its city.



Part 3
Choose the choropleth map (the first option).
A choropleth map best shows geographic variation in temperature by coloring each state (or region) according to its recorded value. This lets the client immediately see where the highest and lowest temperatures occur across the U.S. without distracting elements like bubble size or combined chart axes.



Region	City	State	Zip code	Temperature	Scale
South	Orlando	FL	32802	50	°F
North	New York	NY	10001	68	°F
West	Denver	CO	80014	30	°F
Central	New Orleans	LA	7003		
East	Richmond	VA	23173	50	°C
Central			NaN	62	°F

QUESTION NO: 2
A data scientist needs to:
Build a predictive model that gives the likelihood that a car will get a flat tire.
Provide a data set of cars that had flat tires and cars that did not.
All the cars in the data set had sensors taking weekly measurements of tire pressure similar to the sensors that will be installed in the cars consumers drive. Which of the following is the most immediate data concern?

A. Granularity misalignment

B. Multivariate outliers

C. Insufficient domain expertise

D. Lagged observations

Answer: D

Explanation:
Because tire-pressure sensors report only weekly measurements, you risk missing the critical

pressure drop immediately preceding a flat. Those stale ("lagged") readings may not reflect the condition just before failure, undermining your model's ability to learn the true precursors to a flat tire.

QUESTION NO: 3
The term "greedy algorithms" refers to machine-learning algorithms that:
A. update priors as more data is seen.
B. examine even/ node of a tree before making a decision.
C. apply a theoretical model to the distribution of the data.
D. make the locally optimal decision.
Answer: D
Explanation:
Greedy algorithms build the solution iteratively by choosing at each step the option that appears best at that moment, without reconsidering earlier choices.

QUESTION NO: 4
A data scientist is deploying a model that needs to be accessed by multiple departments with minimal development effort by the departments. Which of the following APIs would be best for the data scientist to use?
A. SOAP
B. RPC
C. JSON
D. REST
Answer: D
Explanation:
RESTful APIs use standard HTTP methods and lightweight data formats (typically JSON), making them easy for diverse teams to integrate with minimal effort and without heavy tooling.

QUESTION NO: 5
Which of the following compute delivery models allows packaging of only critical dependencies while developing a reusable asset?
A. Thin clients
B. Containers
C. Virtual machines
D. Edge devices
Answer: B
Explanation:
Containers encapsulate just the application and its critical dependencies on a lightweight runtime, making the resulting asset portable and reusable without bundling an entire operating system.

QUESTION NO: 6
A data analyst is analyzing data and would like to build conceptual associations. Which of the

following is the best way to accomplish this task?

A. n-grams

B. NER

C. TF-IDF

D. POS

Answer: A

Explanation:

n-grams capture contiguous sequences of words, revealing which terms co-occur and form meaningful multi-word concepts. By analyzing these frequent word combinations, you directly uncover conceptual associations in the text.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following belong in a presentation to the senior management team and/or C-suite executives? (Choose two.)

A. Full literature reviews

B. Code snippets

C. Final recommendations

D. High-level results

E. Detailed explanations of statistical tests

F. Security keys and login information

Answer: C

Explanation:

Senior leaders need actionable insights and the overarching outcomes, not the implementation details, so you present your key recommendations alongside a summary of results at a high level.

QUESTION NO: 8

During EDA, a data scientist wants to look for patterns, such as linearity, in the dat a. Which of the following plots should the data scientist use?

A. Violin

B. Box-and-whisker

C. Scatter

D. Q-Q

Answer: C

Explanation:

Scatter plots display pairs of numeric values on two axes, letting you visually assess relationships and patterns, such as linear trends, between variables.