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QUESTION 1

A data analyst was asked to create a chart that shows the relationship between study hours and exam scores for each student using the data sets in the table below: Which of the following charts would BEST represent the relationship between the variables?

Student	Exam score	Study hours
Kim	90	7.5
Leo	80	6
Alpha	60	4
Jude	85	7
Ella	95	8

A. A histogram

B. A scatter plot

C. A heat map

D. A bar chart

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This is because a scatter plot is a type of chart that shows the relationship between two variables for each observation or unit in a data set, such as study hours and exam scores for each student in this case. A scatter plot can be used to display and analyze the correlation, trend, or pattern among the variables, as well as identify any outliers or clusters in the data. For example, a scatter plot can show if there is a positive, negative, or no correlation between study hours and exam scores, as well as show if there are any students who have unusually high or low exam scores compared to their study hours. The other charts are not the best charts to represent the relationship between the variables. Here is why:

A histogram is a type of chart that shows the frequency or the count of values in a single variable for different intervals or bins, such as exam scores for different ranges in this case. A histogram can be used to display and analyze the distribution, shape, or spread of the variable, as well as identify any gaps, peaks, or skewness in the data. For example, a histogram can show if most students have high, low, or average exam scores, as well as show if there are any intervals that have no students at all. A heat map is a type of chart that shows the intensity or the magnitude of values in two variables for different categories or groups, such as exam scores and study hours for different student names in this case. A heat map can be used to display and analyze the variation, contrast, or comparison among the categories or groups, as well as identify any hot spots, cold spots, or gradients in the data. For example, a heat map can show which students have higher or lower exam scores and study hours than others, as well as show if there is a color pattern that indicates a relationship between exam scores and study hours. A bar chart is a type of chart that shows the value or the amount of a single variable for different categories or groups, such as exam scores for different student names in this case. A bar chart can be used to display and analyze the comparison, ranking, or proportion among the categories or groups, as well as identify any differences, similarities, or outliers in the data. For example, a bar chart can show which students have higher or lower exam scores than others, as well as show if there are any students who have exceptionally high or low exam scores.

QUESTION 2

A data analyst has been asked to create a sales report that calculates the rolling 12-month average for sales. If the report will be published on November 1, 2020, which of the following months shouts the report cover?

A. October 1, 2019 to October 31, 2020

B. October 31, 2020 to November 1, 2021

C. November 1, 2019 to October 31, 2020

D. October 31, 2019 to October 31, 2020

Correct Answer: A

The report should cover the months from October 1, 2019 to October 31, 2020. A rolling 12-month average is a type of moving average that calculates the average of the last 12 months of data for each month. It is useful for smoothing out seasonal fluctuations and identifying long-term trends in the data. To calculate the rolling 12-month average for sales for November 1, 2020, the analyst needs to use the sales data from the previous 12 months, starting from November 1, 2019 and ending on October 31, 2020. The other options are either too short or too long to cover the required period.

QUESTION 3

Different people manually type a series of handwritten surveys into an online database. Which of the following issues will MOST likely arise with this data? (Choose two.)

A. Data accuracy

B. Data constraints

C. Data attribute limitations

D. Data bias

E. Data consistency

F. Data manipulation

Correct Answer: AE

Data accuracy refers to the extent to which the data is correct, reliable, and free of errors. When different people manually type a series of handwritten surveys into an online database, there is a high chance of human error, such as typos,

misinterpretations, omissions, or duplications. These errors can affect the quality and validity of the data and lead to incorrect or misleading analysis and decisions. Data consistency refers to the extent to which the data is uniform and

compatible across different sources, formats, and systems. When different people manually type a series of handwritten surveys into an online database, there is a high chance of inconsistency, such as different spellings, abbreviations,

formats, or standards. These inconsistencies can affect the integration and comparison of the data and lead to confusion or conflicts.

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Therefore, to ensure data quality, it is important to have clear and consistent rules and procedures for data entry, validation, and verification. It is also advisable to use automated tools or methods to reduce human error and inconsistency.

QUESTION 4

What role in a data governance is typically responsible for day-to-day oversight of data use?

A. Data processors.

B. Data custodians

C. Data owners.

D. Data stewards.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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.

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