Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

A junior web developer is developing a new application where users can upload short videos. The first task is to create a homepage that shows the headline “Upload Your Short Videos” and a clickable button that says “upload now”. Which of the following HTML commands would help the developer to complete the task successfully?

A. < span >Upload Your Short Videos< /span >< button >upload now< /button >
B. < p >Upload Your Short Videos< /p >< p >upload now< /p >
C. < h1 >Upload Your Short Videos< /h1 >< button >upload now< /button >
D. < h1 >Upload Your Short Videos< /h1 >< h1 >upload now< /h1 >

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is:
Upload Your Short
Videos upload now
The to tags are used to define HTML headings. defines the most important heading. defines the least important heading.
Note: Only use one per page – this should represent the main heading/subject for the whole page.
The tag defines a clickable button.

Question: 2

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

Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:
The correct answer is: 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 name:
SELECT* FROM ExamsDigest WHERE coursename=? ORDER BY tagname SQL Injection is best prevented through the use of parameterized queries.

Question: 3

The ACME Corporation hired an analyst to detect data quality issues in their excel documents. Which of the following are the most common issues? (Select TWO)

A. Apostrophe
B. Commas
C. Symbols
D. Duplicates
E. Misspellings

Answer: D, E

Explanation/Reference:
1. Duplicates
2. Misspellings
The most common data quality issues are difficult to resolve in Excel because of their rigidity. It forces analysts to do a ton of manual work, which results in a high probability of an error being introduced to the data set. Those common issues include:
- Blanks
- Nulls
- Outliers
- Duplicates
- Extra spaces
- Misspellings
- Abbreviations and domain-specific variations
- Formula error codes

When introduced, these errors can skew or even invalidate the resulting analysis. A smart tool would minimize the possibility of error by automating the manual work.
In Excel, you might look for data quality issues in one of two ways. First, you might use auto filters on specific columns to scan for anomalies and blanks or you might use a pivot table to find gaps and discrepancies.
In either case, you're scanning for the anomalies yourself. Suffice it to say that's not a very efficient process. It also means accuracy is only as good as the analyst's eye, so the probability of error varies throughout the day.

Question: 4

Which of the following value is the measure of dispersion “range” between the scores of ten students in a test.
The scores of ten students in a test are 17, 23, 30, 36, 45, 51, 58, 66, 72, 77.

A. 90
B. 60
C. 70
D. 80

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
The correct answer is: 60
Range is the interval between the highest and the lowest score. Range is a measure of variability or scatteredness of the varieties or observations among themselves and does not give an idea about the spread of the observations around some central value.
Symbolically R = Hs – Ls. Where R = Range;
He is the ‘Highest score’ and Ls is the Lowest Score.
The scores of ten students in a test are:
17, 23, 30, 36, 45, 51, 58, 66, 72, 77.
The highest score is 77 and the lowest score is 17.
So the range is the difference between these two scores
Range = 77 – 17 = 60

Question: 5

A data scientist wants to see which products make the most money and which products attract the most customer purchasing interest in their company.
Which of the following data manipulation techniques would he use to obtain this information?

A. Data append
B. Data blending
C. Normalize data
D. Data merge

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
The correct answer is data blending. Data blending is combining multiple data sources to create a single, new dataset, which can be presented visually in a dashboard or other visualization and can then be processed or analyzed.
Enterprises get their data from a variety of sources, and users may want to temporarily bring together different datasets to compare data relationships or answer a specific question.
Data append is incorrect. Data append is a process that involves adding new data elements to an existing database. An example of a common data append would be the enhancement of a company’s

customer files. A data append takes the information they have, matches it against a larger database of business data, allowing the desired missing data fields to be added.
Normalize data is incorrect. Data normalization is the process of structuring your relational customer database, following a series of normal forms. This improves the accuracy and integrity of your data while ensuring that your database is easier to navigate.
Data merge is incorrect. Data merging is the process of combining two or more data sets into a single data set.