

# Data analytics assignment-1

## 1. Differentiate between data and information?

A) Data can be anything that would be collection of facts & statistics over surrounding in the form of number, symbol, characters and words which is not in proper context and other hand information is the data which can put in proper context to analyse and can understand the data for meaningful way.

Data alone is insufficient for decision making and its does not depend on information.

Information is depend on data and Information is sufficient for decision making.

## 2. How data is useful for us?

Data can help to take organizational decision-making and strategy with the help of organised data. Data allows you to measure, you will be able to establish baselines, find benchmarks and set performance goals.

## 3. What is big data?

The amount of data which can be storing large amounts of information for analytics has been around for a long time. The big data contains mixing of structured data and unstructured and semi structured data.

Example: social apps and mobiles apps like ott and documents, emails..etc

## 4. Difference between structured, semi-structured and un-structured data?

**Structured Data:** it can be in predefined format and displayed in row, columns and relational databases

**Un-structured data:** it can be in native formats and cannot be displayed in row, columns and relational databases

**semi-structured data:** the data that does not follow the tabular data structure models associated with relational databases or other data table.

## 5. What is quantitative data and qualitative data?

quantitative data: the data which can be possible to countable and measurable and its refers to numerical data

qualitative data: The data which can not be measurable and it can descriptive and referring to things that can be observed examples: color and emotions.

6.What are the different V's in big data?

- A) 1.variety  
2.volume  
3.value  
4.verocity  
5.velocity

7.Name some popular tools used in big data?

- Posterge Sql
- My SQL
- Apache Hadoop.
- Apache Flink.
- Google Cloud Platform.
- MongoDB.
- Sisense.
- RapidMiner

8.what are different types of data explain?

A) Quantitative data contains discrete and continuous and continuous contains interval and ratio

qualitative data contains nominal and ordinal

**discrete data:**the numbers that cannot be broken down such as number of items.Ex-  
no of students

**Continuous data:** numbers that can be broken such as height and weight of students.

**Interval:** data with known differences between variables such as time and temparature

**Ratio:**the data have measurables intervals where difference can be determined.such as height or weight.

**Nominal:** it is used to naming the variables such as color and emotion.

Ordinal:data can be describe the order of the values