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BEWERTUNG

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Test your knowledge on connecting the data dots

GESAMTPUNKTZAHL 3

1. Describe the key differences between small data and big data. Select all that apply.

1 / 1 Punkten

- ☒ Small data involves datasets concerned with a small number of specific metrics. Big data involves datasets that are larger and less specific.

✓ Richtig

Small data involves a small number of specific metrics over a shorter period of time. It's effective for analyzing day-to-day decisions. Big data involves larger and less specific datasets and focuses on change over a long period of time. It's effective for analyzing more substantial decisions.

- ☐ Small data is typically stored in a database. Big data is typically stored in a spreadsheet.

- ☒ Small data is effective for analyzing day-to-day decisions. Big data is effective for analyzing more substantial decisions.

✓ Richtig

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- ☒ Small data focuses on short, well-defined time periods. Big data focuses on change over a long period of time.

✓ Richtig

Small data involves a small number of specific metrics over a shorter period of time. It's effective for analyzing day-to-day decisions. Big data involves larger and less specific datasets and focuses on change over a long period of time. It's effective for analyzing more substantial decisions.

2. Which of the following is an example of small data?

1 / 1 Punkten

- ☒ The number of steps someone walks in a day
- ☐ The trade deficit between two countries over a hundred years
- ☐ The total absences of all high school students
- ☐ The bed occupancy rate for a hospital for the past decade

✓ Richtig

The number of steps someone walks in a week is an example of small data.

3. The amount of exercise time to burn a minimum of 400 calories is a problem that requires big data.

1 / 1 Punkten

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ Richtig

This problem can be solved using small data. It contains a specific metric (400 calories) and a short, defined period of time (amount of exercise time).