Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

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Test your knowledge on connecting the data dots

Total points 3

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

- [x] Small data is effective for analyzing day-to-day decisions. Big data is effective for analyzing more substantial decisions.

  Correct
  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.

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

  Correct
  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.

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

  Correct
  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.

2. Which of the following is an example of small data? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) The bed occupancy rate for a hospital for the past decade
- (•) 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

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

3. The amount of exercise time it takes for a single person to burn a minimum of 400 calories is a problem that requires big data. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Correct
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).