Your grade: **88.88%**

Your latest: **88.88%** • Your highest: **88.88%** • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

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1. Select the statements that describe big data. Select all that apply.   **1 / 1 point**

   ☑ Big Data arrives continuously at enormous speed from multiple sources.

   ⊘ **Correct**
   Correct! Big data arrives continuously at enormous speed.

   ☐ Humans can easily interpret big data with little or no digital processing.

   ☑ Data is generated in huge volumes and can be structured, semi-structured, or unstructured.

   ⊘ **Correct**
   Correct! Big data is available in huge volumes and can be structured, semi-structured, or unstructured.

   ☐ You can host big data on local workstations.

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2. An internet-enabled connected network of smart devices such as sensors, processors, embedded devices, and communication hardware is known as ___. (Fill in the blank)   **1 / 1 point**

   ○ Smart internet

   ○ Internet of devices

   ○ Big data

   ⦿ Internet of Things

   ⊘ **Correct**
   Correct! The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to a system of physical objects connected through the internet.

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3. Which of the following selections does not fall within the category of big data?   **1 / 1 point**

   ⦿ Metadata

   ○ Social data

   ○ Machine data

   ○ Transactional data

   ⊘ **Correct**
   Correct! Metadata pertains to descriptive information about a specific digital item. While metadata provides comprehensive details about an individual file, big data allows you to identify patterns and trends across all of your data.

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4. Why is parallel processing important in big data?   **1 / 1 point**

   ○ It increases data velocity

   ○ It reduces data volume

   ○ It simplifies data structures

   ⦿ It reduces processing times

   ⊘ **Correct**
   Correct! Parallel processing can process big data in a fraction of the time compared to linear processing.

5. What is the order of units from smallest to largest?   1 / 1 point

   ⚪ Byte < megabyte (MB) < kilobyte (KB) < gigabyte (GB) < terabyte (TB) < petabyte (PB)

   ⚪ Kilobyte (KB) < megabyte (MB) < gigabyte (GB) < byte < petabyte (PB) < terabyte (PB)

   🔘 Byte < kilobyte (KB) < megabyte (MB) < gigabyte (GB) < terabyte (TB) < petabyte (PB)

   ⚪ Kilobyte (KB) < byte < megabyte (MB) < gigabyte (GB) < terabyte (TB) < petabyte (PB)

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Byte is the smallest unit, 1KB is 1024 bytes, 1 MB is 1024 KB, 1GB is 1024 MB, 1 TB is 1024 GB, and 1 PB is 1024 TB.

6. Relative to big data, what is the function of Map and Reduce?   0 / 1 point

   ⚪ Map locates data patterns, and Reduce consolidates and processes data for meaningful analysis.

   ⚪ Map and Reduce tasks and scripts create a data model to store in a database.

   ⚪ Map and Reduce identify data patterns and aggregate information for efficient processing during analysis.

   🔘 Map and Reduce are not merely import actions but rather essential functions for data processing and analysis.

> ✗ **Incorrect**
> Incorrect. Review the What Is Big Data? video.

7. Select the option that lists the four main dimensions of big data.   1 / 1 point

   ⚪ Velocity, volume, variety, and volatility

   ⚪ Velocity, volume, variety, and validity

   🔘 Velocity, volume, variety, and veracity

   ⚪ Volume, variety, volatility, and validity

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! The four primary dimensions of big data encompass velocity, volume, variety, and veracity.

8. Scaling in the context of big data refers to: 1 / 1 point

   ⚪ Reducing the size of data to improve processing speed

   🔘 Adding more computing resources to handle increased data volume and processing demands

   ⚪ Resizing images and multimedia files for storage efficiency

   ⚪ Converting data into a different format for better compatibility

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Scaling refers to adding more computing resources to handle increased data volume and processing demands.

9. Select the option that lists all the data types associated with big data.   1 / 1 point

   🔘 Structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data

   ⚪ Structured and unstructured data

   ⚪ Only unstructured data

   ⚪ Semi-structured and unstructured data

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! All these are data types associated with big data.