1. In the early 60s, technology witnessed problem with velocity or real-time data assimilation. This inspired the evolution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technology.
   1. Database
   2. Files
   3. Big Data
   4. None
2. Is Big Data usually unstructured and qualitative in nature?
   1. True
   2. False
3. Data in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bytes size called big data
   1. Peta (1 PB = 1000TB)
   2. Giga (1 GB = 1000MB)
   3. Tera (1 TB = 1000GB)
   4. Mega Byte (1 MB = 1000KB)
4. What kind of data big data can manage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Multiple Choice)?
   1. Structured
   2. Unstructured
   3. Semi-structured
   4. Mix-data
5. Database is an organized collection of data so that it can be easily manage and accessible.
   1. True
   2. False
6. Choose the primary characteristics of big data among the following
   1. Value
   2. Variety
   3. Volume
   4. All of the above
7. Volume is one of the characteristics of big data. What does Volume refer to?
   1. The hard disk or server capacity it can hold
   2. The data that can be processed
   3. The number of YouTube/Netflix videos that existed
   4. The amount of data in variety of formats
8. To define Data, which statement is right from option?
   1. Large Textual contents of files
   2. Small piece of information
   3. Various files in Folders
   4. None
9. RDBMS stands for
   1. Relational Database Management System
   2. Raw Databases Management System
   3. Relation Data Manipulation Software
   4. None
10. Columns/Attributes/Field all are same in RDBMS
    1. True
    2. False
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tools & software used to write database related programming.
    1. MySQL
    2. Notepad
    3. Jupyter
    4. None
12. To display data from students table, choose correct statement from below option.
    1. SELECT # FROM students;
    2. SELECT + FROM students WHERE Null;
    3. SELECT \* FROM students;
    4. None
13. Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?
    1. SELECT
    2. PROJECT
    3. PRODUCT
    4. JOIN
14. In SQL – the function AVG, MIN, MAX, SUM, COUNT are called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Adjunct function
    2. Set operation
    3. Scaler operation
    4. Aggregate function
15. Statement used to display table structures in MySQL
    1. DESCRIBE
    2. STR
    3. DISPLAY
    4. None
16. Which join used get the all the records from left table and matching records from right table.
    1. LEFT JOIN
    2. INNER JOIN
    3. CROSS JOIN
    4. None
17. UPDATE statement will update all the records if WHERE clause it not specified.
    1. FALSE
    2. TRUE
18. Which statement used to remove complete table from MySQL
    1. DELETES
    2. TRUNCATE
    3. REMOVE
    4. DROP
19. DELETE statement without where clause delate all the records from Table
    1. TRUE
    2. FALSE
20. Statement used to get unique records from the Table
    1. UNIQUE
    2. DISTINCT
    3. UNION
    4. None
21. Select software required to write & run R Code. (Multiple choice)
    1. R
    2. Notebook
    3. R Studio
    4. Visual Studio

1. R Studio has basically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ window sessions.
   1. Two
   2. Five
   3. Three
   4. Four
2. Select most common data structures are available in R (Multiple choice)
   1. Vector
   2. Matrix
   3. DataFrame
   4. Integer
3. Function used to display values of the vectors or any variables in R?
   1. print()
   2. abs()
   3. prod()
   4. sum()
4. Operator used to access the variable/column of DataFrame?
   1. $(dollor)
   2. #(hash)
   3. .(dot)
   4. None
5. Function used to transpose of the Matrix/DataFrame in R?
   1. t()
   2. T()
   3. c()
   4. None
6. Function to display top records from R DataFrame?
   1. head()
   2. print()
   3. tail()
   4. None
7. haven package/library used to read SPSS/SAV file in R Code.
   1. True
   2. False
8. which command is correct to create character (‘A’,’B’,’C’,’D’,’E’,’F’) vectors in R
9. c(‘A’,’B’,’C’,’D’,’E’,’F’)
10. c(A,B,C,D,E,F)
11. c(AL,BL,CL,DL,EL,FL)
12. None
13. Function used to read comma separated values in R?
    1. read.csv()
    2. read\_csv()
    3. read.xls()
    4. None
14. Most common data types in Python programming language (Multiple choice)
    1. int
    2. float
    3. bool
    4. str
15. Python is a general-purpose interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, and high-level programming language
    1. True
    2. False
16. Software used to run Python code.
    1. Jupyter notebook
    2. R Studio
    3. phpMyAdmin
    4. None
17. Select the Quotation which Python supports (Multiple selection)
    1. Single
    2. Double
    3. Triple
    4. Four
18. Which statement python used to define sets of conditional statements
    1. If..else
    2. having
    3. where
    4. None
19. Which of the following is used to define a block of code in Python language?
    1. Indentation
    2. Key
    3. Brackets
    4. All of the mentioned
20. To define comments in Python \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator/symbol used
    1. //
    2. #
    3. /\*….\*/
    4. None
21. Read CSV file in Pandas, which functions used to read file and store as DataFrame
    1. read\_csv
    2. read.csv
    3. read\_file
    4. None
22. Python reserved words are python keyword which can be used as Variable/Functions names
    1. False
    2. True
23. A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_ )
    1. True
    2. False
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is package manager in Python to download & install Python packages.
    1. download
    2. pip
    3. install
    4. None
25. To define/create Function in Python which keyword \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is used.
    1. def
    2. describe
    3. colon
    4. None
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pandas Function to get the frequency of categorical/labeled variable.
    1. count
    2. freq
    3. value\_counts
    4. None
27. Loop is useful for iterating elements of List/Set/Tuple
    1. False
    2. True
28. To view no of rows & columns for Pandas data, which is best option to get (assume data is panda DataFrame)
    1. data.shape
    2. print(data)
    3. data
    4. None
29. In Python, Dictionaries are immutable
    1. False
    2. True
30. Sets always contains repeated value.
    1. False
    2. True
31. To visualize graphs in Pandas which is most common library used
    1. Ploty
    2. Matplotlib
    3. Seaborn
    4. None
32. len() functions to display the no of elements available in List/Tuple/Sets/Dictionary.
    1. False
    2. True