1. How many V’s of Big Data
   1. 2
   2. 3
   3. 5
   4. **4**
2. Data in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bytes size called big data
   1. **Peta**
   2. Giga
   3. Tera
   4. Meta
3. Total forms of big data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. **3**
   4. 4
4. Choose the primary characteristics of big data among the following
   1. Value
   2. Variety
   3. Volume
   4. **All of the above**
5. Point out the wrong statement:
   1. **Non-Relational databases require that schemas be defined before you can add data**
   2. NoSQL databases are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema.
   3. NewSQL database are built to allow the insertion of data without a predefined schema.
   4. All of the options.
6. 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**
7. Data is a collection of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Large Textual contents of files
   2. Various files in Folders
   3. **Small piece of information**
   4. None
8. Database is an organized collection of data so that it can be easily manage and accessible.
   1. **True**
   2. False
9. DBMS stands for
   1. **Database Management System**
   2. Databases Management Software
   3. Data Manipulation Software
   4. None
10. Columns/Attributes/Field all are same in RDBMS
    1. **True**
    2. False
11. Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?
    1. SELECT
    2. PROJECT
    3. PRODUCT
    4. **JOIN**
12. Having clause can be use without GROUP BY
    1. True
    2. **False**
13. In SQL – the function AVG, MIN, MAX, SUM, COUNT are called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Adjunct function
    2. Set operation
    3. Scaler operation
    4. **Aggregate function**
14. Statement used to display table structures in MySQL
    1. **DESCRIBE**
    2. STR
    3. DISPLAY
    4. None
15. Which join used get the common records from both the tables (table 1 & table 2).
    1. LEFT JOIN
    2. **INNER JOIN**
    3. CROSS JOIN
    4. None
16. HAVING clause is equivalent to WHERE clause but HAVING used with only GROUP BY clause.
    1. FALSE
    2. **TRUE**
17. Which statement used to delete all the records from table
    1. DELETES
    2. **TRUNCATE**
    3. REMOVE
    4. DROP
18. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?
    1. SELECT NULL FROM Employee;
    2. **SELECT \* FROM Employee;**
    3. SELECT , FROM Employee WHEN City = NULL;
    4. SELECT # FROM Employee;
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. R Studio has basically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ window sessions.
    1. 2/Two
    2. **4/Four**
    3. 3/Three
    4. 1/One
22. Function used to create sequence of number with specified increment/decrement values?
    1. **seq(from=, to=, by=)**
    2. seq(from=, to=, length.out=)
    3. seq(from=, to=, increment\_by=)
    4. None
23. Function used to get absolute values of the vectors?
    1. print()
    2. **abs()**
    3. prod()
    4. sum()
24. Operator used to access the variable/column of DataFrame?
    1. **$(dollor)**
    2. #(hash)
    3. .(dot)
    4. None
25. Function used to transpose of the Matrix/DataFrame in R?
    1. **t()**
    2. T()
    3. c()
    4. None
26. Function to display the structure of DataFrame/List?
    1. **str()**
    2. summary()
    3. describe()
    4. None
27. Function to get quick summary of DataFrame?
    1. describe()
    2. **summary()**
    3. table()
    4. None
28. tail() functions to display records/observation from Top of the DataFrame?
    1. True
    2. **False**
29. which command is correct to create numeric (1,2,3,4,5,6) vectors in R
30. c(‘1’,’2’,’3’,’4’,’5’,’6’)
31. **c(1,2,3,4,5,6)**
32. c(1L,2L,3L,4L,5L,6L)
33. None
34. Function used to read comma separated values in R?
    1. **read.csv()**
    2. read\_csv()
    3. read.xls()
    4. None
35. Python is a general-purpose interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, and high-level programming language
    1. **True**
    2. False
36. Select the Quotation which Python supports (Multiple selection)
    1. Single
    2. Double
    3. **Triple**
    4. Four
37. 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
38. To define comments in Python which operator/symbol used
    1. //
    2. **#**
    3. /\*….\*/
    4. None
39. 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
40. Python reserved words can not be used as Variable/Functions names
    1. False
    2. **True**
41. A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_ )
    1. **True**
    2. False
42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is package manager in Python to download & install Python packages.
    1. download
    2. **pip**
    3. install
    4. None
43. Function which used to display summary of Pandas DataFrame
    1. summary
    2. **describe**
    3. head
    4. None
44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Function to get the frequency of categorical/labeled variable.
    1. count
    2. freq
    3. **value\_counts**
    4. None
45. 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
46. In Python, Dictionaries are immutable
    1. **False**
    2. True
47. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

a = [1, 2, 3]

a = tuple(a)

a[0] = 2

print(a)

* 1. [2,2,3]
  2. (2,2,3)
  3. (1,2,3)
  4. **Error**

1. To visualize graphs in Pandas which is most common library used
   1. Ploty
   2. **Matplotlib**
   3. Seaborn
   4. None
2. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with Python strings?
   1. +
   2. **–**
   3. \*
   4. All of them mentioned
3. Strings are immutable in Python, which means a string cannot be modified.
   1. **True**
   2. False
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sequence of observations over a certain period.
   1. Theano
   2. Scikit
   3. **Time Series**
   4. Tensor
5. The process of breaking out long-form text into sentences and words called?
   1. Stem
   2. Cluster
   3. Bag
   4. Bag
   5. **Tokens**
6. Typical text mining tasks include?
   1. Text Categorization
   2. Text Clustering
   3. Entity Relation Modelling
   4. **All of the above**
7. To return the length of string s what command do we execute? (assume s is string variable)
   1. **s.len()**
   2. len(s)
   3. size(s)
   4. s.size()