1. What is the primary advantage of Hadoop’s parallel processing framework?

a) Reduced data storage costs
b) Increased data security
c) Enhanced data processing speed
d) Improved data visualization

Answer: c) Enhanced data processing speed

Explanation: Hadoop’s parallel processing framework enables the distribution of large datasets across multiple nodes, allowing for simultaneous data processing. This parallelism significantly accelerates data processing speed compared to traditional sequential processing methods.

2. Which technology is commonly used for data discovery in Big Data analytics?

a) Apache Hadoop
b) Apache Spark
c) Tableau
d) MongoDB

Answer: c) Tableau

Explanation: Tableau is a widely used data visualization tool that facilitates data discovery by allowing users to explore, visualize, and understand data insights intuitively through interactive dashboards and visualizations.

3. What is a characteristic of open-source technologies for Big Data analytics?

a) Proprietary licensing
b) Limited scalability
c) Restricted customization
d) Community-driven development

Answer: d) Community-driven development

Explanation: Open-source technologies for Big Data analytics are characterized by community-driven development, where software is developed collaboratively by a global community of developers. This model promotes transparency, innovation, and rapid evolution of the technology.

4. How does cloud computing benefit Big Data analytics?

a) Decreases data accessibility
b) Increases infrastructure costs
c) Enables scalability and flexibility
d) Reduces data security

Answer: c) Enables scalability and flexibility

Explanation: Cloud computing provides on-demand access to a scalable and flexible infrastructure, allowing organizations to easily scale their Big Data analytics resources up or down based on fluctuating demands. This scalability and flexibility enhance agility and cost-effectiveness in handling large volumes of data.

5. What is the primary objective of predictive analytics in Big Data?

a) Analyzing historical data
b) Making informed predictions
c) Generating descriptive reports
d) Summarizing real-time data

Answer: b) Making informed predictions

Explanation: Predictive analytics in Big Data aims to leverage historical and real-time data to forecast future outcomes or trends. By analyzing patterns and relationships within data sets, predictive analytics enables organizations to make informed decisions and anticipate future events.

6. Which aspect of business intelligence focuses on analyzing data from mobile devices?

a) Spatial analytics
b) Predictive analytics
c) Mobile business intelligence
d) Social media analytics

Answer: c) Mobile business intelligence

Explanation: Mobile business intelligence involves the analysis of data from mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets, to derive insights and support decision-making processes. It enables users to access and interact with business data on-the-go, enhancing operational efficiency and responsiveness.

7. What does Crowd Sourcing Analytics involve?

a) Analyzing data from social media platforms
b) Utilizing crowdsourced data for analysis
c) Analyzing data from IoT devices
d) Leveraging user-generated content for insights

Answer: b) Utilizing crowdsourced data for analysis

Explanation: Crowd Sourcing Analytics involves harnessing the collective intelligence of a crowd or community to gather, analyze, and interpret data. Organizations leverage crowdsourced data from diverse sources to gain insights, solve problems, and make data-driven decisions.

8. What does Inter- and Trans-Firewall Analytics focus on?

a) Analyzing data across different cloud platforms
b) Analyzing data security breaches
c) Analyzing data from multiple network segments
d) Analyzing data from encrypted sources

Answer: c) Analyzing data from multiple network segments

Explanation: Inter- and Trans-Firewall Analytics involves the analysis of data from various network segments, including internal and external networks separated by firewalls. It aims to uncover insights and anomalies across different segments to enhance network security and performance.

9. Which aspect of Information Management focuses on data governance and compliance?

a) Data integration
b) Data quality management
c) Data security
d) Master data management

Answer: c) Data security

Explanation: Data security within Information Management encompasses strategies, technologies, and practices implemented to protect data from unauthorized access, breaches, and cyber threats. It involves enforcing access controls, encryption, and compliance with regulatory requirements to safeguard sensitive information.

10. What is the primary goal of Information Management in the context of Big Data?

a) Maximizing data storage
b) Minimizing data processing
c) Ensuring data availability
d) Optimizing data utilization

Answer: d) Optimizing data utilization

Explanation: The primary goal of Information Management in the context of Big Data is to optimize data utilization by ensuring that data is efficiently captured, stored, processed, and analyzed to derive actionable insights and drive informed decision-making processes.

Related posts:

1. Steam generators and boilers MCQs

2. Vapour Cycles MCQs
3. Gas Dynamics MCQs
4. Air Compressors MCQs
5. Nozzles and Condensers MCQs
6. Introduction to stress in machine component MCQs
7. Shafts MCQS
8. Springs MCQs
9. Brakes & Clutches MCQs
10. Journal Bearing MCQs
11. Energy transfer in turbo machines MCQs
12. Steam turbines MCQs
13. Water turbines MCQs
14. Rotary Fans, Blowers and Compressors MCQs
15. Power transmitting turbo machines MCQs
16. Energy transfer in turbo machines MCQs
17. Steam turbines MCQs
18. Water turbines MCQS
19. Rotary Fans, Blowers and Compressors MCQs
20. Power transmitting turbo machines MCQs
21. Introduction to Computer Engineering MCQs
22. Types of Analysis MCQS
23. Heat Transfer and Conduction MCQs
24. Extended Surfaces (fins) MCQs
25. Convection MCQs
26. Thermal and Mass Transfer MCQs
27. Thermal Radiation & Boiling/Condensation MCQs
28. Mechanical processes MCQs

29. Electrochemical and chemical metal removal processes MCQs
30. Thermal metal removal processes MCQs
31. Rapid prototyping fabrication methods MCQs
32. Technologies of micro fabrication MCQs
33. Power Plant Engineering MCQs
34. Fossil fuel steam stations MCQs
35. Nuclear Power Station MCQs
36. Hydro-Power Station MCQs
37. Power Station Economics MCQs
38. Design of Belt, Rope and Chain Drives MCQS
39. Spur and Helical Gears MCQs
40. Bevel Gears MCQs
41. Design of I.C. Engine Components MCQs
42. Linear system and distribution models MCQs
43. Supply chain (SCM) MCQs
44. Inventory models MCQs
45. Queueing Theory & Game Theory MCQs
46. Project Management & Meta-heuristics MCQs
47. Overview of Systems Engineering MCQS
48. Structure of Complex Systems MCQs
49. Concept Development and Exploration MCQs
50. Engineering Development MCQs
51. Basic Concepts & Laws of Thermodynamics MCQs
52. Properties of Steam MCQs
53. Air standard cycles MCQS
54. Fuels & combustion MCQs
55. Materials Science MCQs

56. Alloys and Materials MCQs
57. Metal Heat Treatment MCQs
58. Material Testing and Properties MCQs
59. Chemical Analysis of Metal Alloys MCQs
60. Stress and strain MCQs
61. Bending MCQs
62. Torsion in shafts MCQs
63. Theories of failures MCQs
64. Columns & struts MCQs
65. Manufacturing Process MCQs