

Workguide: Recognizing Vocabulary Related to Big Data

Objective: Recognize vocabulary related to Big Data.

Instructions: Choose the correct option for each question. Each option has the same number of words.
Workguide: Recognizing Vocabulary Related to Big Data

1. Data: What is the primary purpose of "Data" in Big Data?

- A) To optimize algorithms
- B) To store raw facts and figures
- C) To create social networks

2. Information: How does "Information" differ from "Data"?

- A) Information is raw and unprocessed
- B) Information is organized data
- C) Information is stored in the cloud

3. Data Types: Which of the following is a "Data Type"?

- A) Decision Making
- B) Platform
- C) Integer

4. Platform: What is a "Platform" in the context of Big Data?

- A) A type of algorithm
- B) A system that hosts data processing
- C) A social media account

5. Facial Recognition: What does "Facial Recognition" technology do?

- A) Analyzes social networks
- B) Identifies individuals by their facial features
- C) Customizes user interfaces

6. Social Networks: What is the role of "Social Networks" in Big Data?

- A) They optimize business intelligence
- B) They generate vast amounts of user data
- C) They provide platforms for data types

7. Industry: How does "Big Data" impact various "Industries"?

- A) By minimizing cloud storage needs
- B) By providing predictive insights
- C) By reducing data accuracy

8. Customization: In Big Data, what does "Customization" refer to?

- A) Organizing data into warehouses
- B) Enhancing the speed of data processing
- C) Tailoring algorithms to individual users

9. Algorithms: What is the function of "Algorithms" in Big Data?

- A) To store data in the cloud
- B) To process and analyze data
- C) To secure facial recognition systems

10. Customer: How does Big Data benefit "Customer" experiences?

- A) By enhancing personalized recommendations
- B) By reducing data volume
- C) By simplifying data types

11. Big Analytics: What does "Big Analytics" help companies achieve?

- A) Storing vast amounts of data
- B) Extracting insights from large datasets
- C) Reducing the speed of data processing

12. Administration: What role does "Administration" play in Big Data?

- A) Securing facial recognition data
- B) Enhancing the speed of data collection
- C) Managing and organizing data

13. Decision Making: How does Big Data influence "Decision Making"?

- A) By increasing data variety
- B) By reducing social network usage
- C) By providing data-driven insights

14. Optimization: What is the goal of "Optimization" in Big Data?

- A) To identify new data types
- B) To maximize efficiency and performance
- C) To store information on cloud platforms

15. Home Automation: Which of the following is an example of "Home Automation"?

- A) Analyzing large data sets
- B) Collecting data from social media
- C) Controlling devices with a smartphone

16. Statistics: How are "Statistics" used in Big Data?

- A) To provide raw, unprocessed data
- B) To analyze and interpret data trends
- C) To reduce data volume

17. Support: In Big Data, what does "Support" usually refer to?

- A) Identifying data types
- B) Managing social networks
- C) Providing technical assistance for data systems

18. Cloud: What is the role of the "Cloud" in Big Data?

- A) Storing and accessing large amounts of data remotely
- B) Enhancing customer interaction
- C) Analyzing statistical data

19. Business Intelligence: How does "Business Intelligence" utilize Big Data?

- A) By providing insights for strategic decisions
- B) By managing facial recognition software
- C) By reducing data accuracy

20. Data Warehouse: What is stored in a "Data Warehouse"?

- A) Structured and organized data
- B) Facial recognition data
- C) Social network interactions

21. Mobility: What does "Mobility" refer to in the context of Big Data?

- A) The ability to access data from any location
- B) The speed of data processing
- C) The security of data storage

22. Social Media: How does "Social Media" contribute to Big Data?

- A) By managing cloud-based data
- B) By generating user data for analysis
- C) By securing personal information

23. Security: What is the focus of "Security" in Big Data?

- A) Protecting data from unauthorized access
- B) Increasing data variety
- C) Reducing data volume

24. Data Accuracy: Why is "Data Accuracy" important in Big Data?

- A) To ensure reliable insights and decisions
- B) To store data in the cloud
- C) To reduce the speed of data processing

25. Predictions with Big Data: What do "Predictions with Big Data" help companies do?

- A) Enhance home automation
- B) Reduce data accuracy
- C) Anticipate future trends and behaviors

26. Marketing: How is "Marketing" enhanced by Big Data?

- A) By providing targeted and personalized campaigns
- B) By securing customer information
- C) By increasing the volume of social media data

27. Petabytes: How many terabytes are in a "Petabyte"?

- A) 1024
- B) 2048
- C) 512

28. Exabytes: What is the equivalent of "1 million terabytes"?

- A) Petabytes
- B) Zettabytes
- C) Exabytes

29. Zettabytes: How many terabytes are in a "Zettabyte"?

- A) 1024
- B) 1 million
- C) 1000 million

30. Yottabytes: What is a "Yottabyte" equivalent to?

- A) 1 trillion terabytes
- B) 1 million terabytes
- C) 1024 terabytes

31. Digital Boom: What does "Digital Boom" refer to in the context of Big Data?

- A) The rapid increase in digital data and technology
- B) The reduction of data variety
- C) The customization of user experiences

32. Feedback: How is "Feedback" used in Big Data?

- A) To limit the amount of stored data
- B) To secure data in the cloud
- C) To improve systems based on user input

33. Database: What is a "Database"?

- A) A structured collection of data
- B) A platform for storing social media interactions
- C) A cloud storage solution

34. Scalability: What does "Scalability" refer to in Big Data?

- A) The ability to handle increasing amounts of data
- B) The accuracy of data predictions
- C) The reduction of data speed

35. Internet of Things (IoT): What is the "Internet of Things"?

- A) A network of interconnected devices
- B) A type of data warehouse
- C) A method of facial recognition

36. Smart Cities: What is the role of "Smart Cities" in Big Data?

- A) Reducing the need for cloud storage
- B) Utilizing data and technology to improve urban living
- C) Storing data in warehouses

37. Volume: In Big Data, what does "Volume" refer to?

- A) The speed at which data is processed
- B) The security of stored data
- C) The vast amount of data generated

38. Speed: Why is "Speed" important in Big Data?

- A) It determines the variety of data types
- B) It refers to the fast processing of large amounts of data
- C) It increases data accuracy

39. Variety: What does "Variety" mean in Big Data?

- A) The amount of data generated
- B) The different types of data formats and sources
- C) The security of data in the cloud

40. Data-based Economy: What is a "Data-based Economy"?

- A) A system for storing data
- B) A type of algorithm used in marketing
- C) An economy driven by data insights and analytics

41. Bank Transactions: How does Big Data impact "Bank Transactions"?

- A) By storing data in the cloud
- B) By reducing the volume of transactions
- C) By analyzing transaction patterns for fraud detection

42. Sensor Networks: What are "Sensor Networks" in Big Data?

- A) Networks for social media platforms
- B) Systems that collect data from physical environments
- C) Algorithms for data mining

43. Economic Impact: How does Big Data create "Economic Impact"?

- A) By reducing the speed of data processing
- B) By driving business decisions through data insights
- C) By increasing the variety of data types

44. Impact on Health: How does Big Data have an "Impact on Health"?

- A) By storing medical records in the cloud
- B) By enhancing facial recognition technology
- C) By analyzing health data to improve treatments

45. Automation: What is the role of "Automation" in Big Data?

- A) To increase the volume of data
- B) To perform repetitive tasks without human intervention
- C) To enhance social media interactions

46. Recommendation Systems: How do "Recommendation Systems" use Big Data?

- A) By storing data in warehouses
- B) By analyzing user data to suggest products or content
- C) By reducing data accuracy

47. Big Data in Politics: How is "Big Data" used in politics?

- A) By enhancing facial recognition for security
- B) By reducing the volume of campaign data
- C) By analyzing voter behavior and predicting election outcomes

48. Machine Learning: What does "Machine Learning" involve in the context of Big Data?

- A) Storing data in large warehouses
- B) Teaching computers to learn from and make decisions based on data
- C) Managing social media platforms

49. Data Mining: What is "Data Mining" used for in Big Data?

- A) Storing unstructured data
- B) Increasing the speed of data processing
- C) Extracting useful information from large datasets

50. MySQL (Database Structured Query Language): What is "MySQL" used for in Big Data?

- A) Managing and querying relational databases
- B) Analyzing social media interactions
- C) Reducing the variety of data types