Computer Science 9th Class English Medium Chapter 9 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How many types of data analysis are availabe?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2	Which statistical measure provides a measure of the central tendency of a dataset.	A. Mean B. Median C. Varieance D. Standard deviation
3	What is the primary function of data collection in the context of data science?	A. Data analysis B. Data retrieval C. Data generation D. Data Storaage
4	Which industry heavily relies on lot for supply chaain optimization and resource allocation?	A. Healthcare B. Finance C. Transporation D. Retail
5	What is the primary purpose of data visualization in data sciecne?	A. Data Collection B. Data modeling C. Extracting insights D. Data exploration
6	Which type of data attibute represents categories with a specific order but inconsistent intervals between them?	A. Nominal B. Binary C. Ordinal D. Interval
7	Which of the following is an example of interval scaled attribute.	A. Age B. Weight C. Temperature in Celsius D. Hight
8	Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of bign data.	A. Veracity B. Validity C. Volume D. Velocity
9	Which is one of the key applicatins of big data in business.	A. Artistic creativity B. Weather foreacing C. Customer behavior analysis D. Social media management
10	How does data sciecne add value to bing data.	A. By creating more data B. By extracting insights and predictions from data C. By making data storage more efficient D. By ensuring data quality and consistency
11	In the context of bign data what does the 3 Vs refer to?	A. Varacity velocity, veracity B. Variety, velocity, volume C. Volume, value, velocity D. Validity, variety, volume
12	Which of the following key concepts involves transforming raw data into a structured format that is suitable fof analyis.	A. Data ethics B. Data modeling C. Data exploration D. Data collection
13	What is the role of domain knowledge in data sciecne.	A. writing code for data analysis B. Visualizing data C. Understanding the specific context of data D. conducting staticial tests
14	Which big data technlogy is commonly used to store and preocess large datasets in a distributed manner?	A. SQL databases B. Relational databases C. Hadoop D. Data warehouses

15	Which of the following best describes the concept of big data.	A. Data that is stored in traditional databases B. Data that is too small to be analyzed effectively C. Data that is characterized by high volume, velocity and variety D. Data that is only generted by social media platforms
16	What is the primary challenge associated with traditional data processing techniques when dealing with big data.	A. Lack of storage capacity B. Limited availability of data visualization tools C. Inability to handle diverse data types and large volumes D. Slow processing speed
17	Which programming language is commonly used for bign data analytics and machine learning tasks.	A. Java B. C++ C. Phyton D. Ruby
18	What is the primay purpose of data preprocessing in big data analytics.	A. To increase data storage costs B. To prepare raw data for analysis C. To eliminate the need for data visualization D. To reduce the volume of data
19	--------- is a structured or processsed collection of data usually associated with a unique body of work	A. Dataset B. Data base C. Data and information D. Information
20	------------refer to the process of carefully examining and studing data to identify patterns, draw conculsios, or make the data meaningful	A. Data analytics B. Daa predictions C. Data set D. Data base
21	-------------- is the grahical represnetation of data through use of common charts, plots, infographics and animations.	A. Data cleaning B. Missing values C. Data visualization D. Data hiding
22	-------is the fast rate at which data is received and acted on.	A. Velocity B. Volume C. Variety D. Vision
23	------include the dtat which can only take certain values and cannot be further subdivided into smaller units.	A. Ordinal Data B. Referral data C. Statitical data D. Referral data
24	------------ is limitation of big data.	A. Statistical data B. Unlimited growth of data C. Data visualiztion D. Predictive maintence
25	Customer satisfaction level such as satisfied, dissatisfied and neutral are examples of .... data type.	A. Discrete data B. Numericla data C. Ordinal data D. Continous data
26	------------- is a method of collecting information from individuals.	A. Data Finding B. Data hiding C. Survey D. Data visualization
27	What is data	A. Processed information B. A list of observed events C. A collectionof numebrs only D. Raw facts gathered about things
28	Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?	A. Temperature readings in degrees Celsius B. Number of students in a class C. Favourite ice cream flavours D. Test scores out of 100
29	What type of data involves distinct, separate values that are countable?	A. Nominal data B. Discrete Data C. Continous data D. Ordinal Data
30	What is the example of continous data?	A. Number of cars in a parking lot B. Height of students in centimetres C. types of fruits D. Shirt sizes

A. Ordinal data

31	What is the types of data is used to categorize items without implying any order.	A. Ordinal data B. Discrete Data C. Nominal Data D. Continous Data
32	How can you organize data to make it easier to analyse.	A. By keeping it in a messy notebook B. By creating tables, charts, and graphs C. By writing it in long paragraphs D. By storing it in random files
33	Which tool can be used to create surveys online?	A. Microsof word B. Excel spreadsheets C. Adobe Photoshop D. Google forms
34	What is the main purpose of data collection ?	A. to delete old data B. To format text documents C. To gather information to answer questions or make decisions D. to create random numbers
35	What is the primary purpose of data visualization.	A. To hide complex data B. To make data easier to undrstand by turning it into pictures C. To generate random numbrs D. To conert text into data
36	Whcih tool is specifically designed for creatin detailed nd interactive visualizations?	A. Tableau B. Power point C. Google Sheets D. Microsoft Excel
37	What is the fist steps of data science progess.	A. Undrstanding the problem B. Data Cleaning C. Data analysis D. Data Collection
38	What does the volume characteristic of big data refer to.	A. The speed at which data is generated B. The different forms data can take C. The sheer amount of data being collected D. The way data is processed
39	What is an outlier in a dataset.	A. The middle value when all values are arranged in order B. An usual or extremetn value that deosen't fit the pattern C. The most frequent value D. the avarage of all values
40	What does data encryption do?	A. It automatically delet old data B. It speeds up internet connection C. It converts data into a code to prevent unauthorized access D. It makes data availabel to every one online