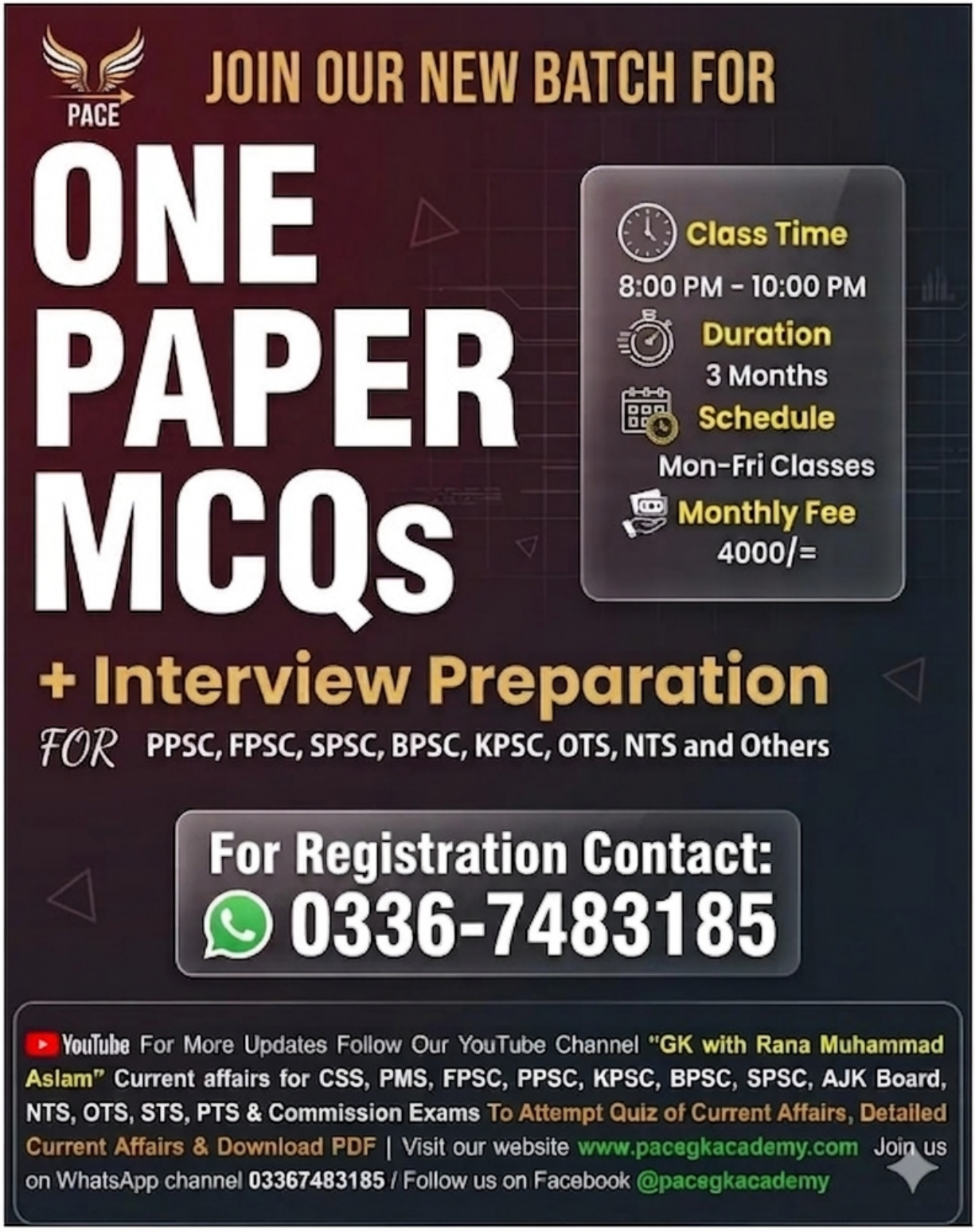
Data Science



Data Science

Q.1: In EDA, what is the term for a graphical representation that displays the distribution of two continuous variables?
A. **Scatter Matrix**
B. Scatter Plot
C. Box Plot
D. Violin Plot

Q.2: What is the primary goal of a bar plot (bar chart) in EDA?
A. To calculate summary statistics
B. To display relationships between variables
C. **To compare multiple categories**
D. To visualize the distribution of data

Q.3: Which EDA technique is used to visualize the distribution of two continuous variables using a matrix of scatter plots?
A. Histogram Matrix
B. **Scatter Matrix**
C. Box Plot Matrix
D. Correlation Matrix

Q.4: In EDA, what is the term for a graphical representation that displays the distribution of a continuous variable along with a box?
A. Heat Map
B. Scatter Plot
C. Box Plot
D. **Violin Plot**

Q.5: What is the primary purpose of a swarm plot in EDA?
A. **To display relationships between variables**
B. To visualize the distribution of data
C. To compare multiple categories
D. To identify missing values

Q.6: In EDA, what is the primary purpose of a line plot (time series plot)?
A. To display relationships between variables
B. **To visualize the distribution of data**
C. To identify missing values
D. To calculate summary statistics

Q.7: What does the term "mode" refer to in the context of data distribution analysis in EDA?
A. The presence of outliers
B. **The most frequently occurring value**
C. The average value
D. The spread of data

Q.8: Which EDA technique is used to visualize the distribution of a single categorical variable as a bar chart?
A. Scatter Plot
B. Box Plot
C. Histogram
D. **Bar Chart**

Q.9: In EDA, what is the primary purpose of a histogram?
A. To calculate summary statistics
B. To display relationships between variables
C. **To visualize the distribution of data**
D. To identify missing values

Q.10: In EDA, what is the term for a graphical representation that displays the distribution of a continuous variable along with outliers?
A. Heat Map
B. Scatter Plot
C. Box Plot
D. **Violin Plot**

Q.11: What is the primary purpose ofa density plot in EDA?
A. **To visualize the distribution of data**
B. To display relationships between variables
C. To identify missing values
D. To calculate summary statistics

Q.12: In EDA, what is the primary purpose of a pie chart?
A. To identify missing values
B. To visualize the distribution of data
C. To display relationships between variables
D. **To compare multiple categories**

Q.13: Which EDA technique is commonly used to visualize the relationship between two continuous variables through a 2D plot?
A. Bar Chart
B. **Scatter Plot**
C. Box Plot
D. Histogram

Q.14: What does the term "scatter matrix" refer to in the context of EDA?
A. A matrix of bar charts
B. **A collection of scatter plots**
C. A matrix of correlation coefficients
D. A matrix of histogram plots

Q.15: Which EDA technique is used to visualize the relationship between two categorical variables in a contingency table format?
A. Bar Chart
B. Box Plot
C. Scatter Plot
D. **Crosstabulation**

Q.16: What is the primary purpose of a violin plot in EDA?
A. To identify missing values
B. **To visualize the distribution of data**
C. To display relationships between variables
D. To compare multiple categories

Q.17: What is the primary goal of a pair plot (scatter plot matrix) in EDA?
A. To visualize the distribution of data
B. **To display relationships between variables**
C. To identify missing values
D. To calculate summary statistics

Q.18: Which EDA technique is used to visualize the distribution of a single categorical variable?
A. **Bar Chart**
B. Scatter Plot
C. Box Plot
D. Histogram

Q.19: In EDA, what is the primary purpose of a heat map?
A. To calculate summary statistics
B. To visualize the distribution of data
C. **To display relationships between variables**
D. To identify missing values

Q.20: What does the term "kurtosis" refer to in the context of data distribution analysis in EDA?
A. The presence of outliers
B. The symmetry of a data distribution
C. The spread of a data distribution
D. **The shape of a data distribution**

Q.21: In EDA, what does the term "box"represent in a box plot?
A. **Median**
B. Mode
C. Range
D. Standard Deviation

Q.22: Which EDA technique is used to visualize the distribution of a single continuous variable?
A. Bar Chart
B. Box Plot
C. **Histogram**
D. Scatter Plot

Q.23: What is the primary purpose of a bar chart in EDA?
A. To identify missing values
B. To visualize the distribution of data
C. To display relationships between variables
D. **To compare multiple categories**

Q.24: What is the primary goal of a density plot in EDA?
A. To calculate summary statistics
B. **To visualize the distribution of data**
C. To display relationships between variables
D. To identify missing values

Q.25: Which EDA technique is used to display the distribution of a single variable, especially in cases of categorical data?
A. Bar Chart
B. Box Plot
C. Scatter Plot
D. **Histogram**

Q.26: What does the term "skewness" refer to in the context of data distribution analysis in EDA?
A. **The symmetry of a data distribution**
B. The kurtosis of a data distribution
C. The spread ofa data distribution
D. The presence of outliers

Q.27: Which EDA technique is used to visualize the relationship between a categorical variable and a continuous variable?
A. Bar Chart
B. **Box Plot**
C. Scatter Plot
D. Histogram

Q.28: In EDA, what is the purpose of a Q-Q plot (Quantile-Quantile plot)?
A. To display time series data
B. To visualize the distribution of data
C. To compare two different datasets
D. **To check for normality in data**

Q.29: What type of data visualization is commonly used in EDA to represent the distribution of a categorical variable?
A. **Bar Chart**
B. Scatter Plot
C. Box Plot
D. Histogram

Q.30: What does the term "outlier" refer to in the context of EDA?
A. A data point that is missing
B. A point that falls within the data range
C. A data point that is part of the main cluster
D. **A data point that falls far from the rest**

Q.31: Which EDA technique is used to visualize the relationship between two continuous variables with a line connecting data points?
A. Box Plot
B. **Scatter Plot**
C. Histogram
D. Bar Chart

Q.32: What is the purpose of a correlation matrix in EDA?
A. To calculate summary statistics
B. To visualize the distribution of data
C. **To display relationships between variables**
D. To identify missing values

Q.33: Which EDA technique is used to identify and visualize outliers in a dataset?
A. Histogram
B. Bar Chart
C. **Box Plot**
D. Scatter Plot

Q.34: In EDA, which measure of central tendency is typically represented by the height of a box in a box plot?
A. Variance
B. Mean
C. **median**
D. Mode

Q.35: What is the primary purpose of a scatter plot in EDA?
A. To represent time series data
B. To show the distribution of a single variable
C. **To visualize relationships between variables**
D. To display categorical data

Q.36: In EDA, what is the term for a graphical representation that displays the distribution of a continuous variable?
A. Scatter Plot
B. Pie Chart
C. **Histogram**
D. Bar Chart

Q.37: Which of the following is NOT a common EDA technique for visualizing data distributions?
A. Histogram
B. Box Plot
C. Scatter Plot
D. **Bar Chart**

Q.38: What is the primary purpose of Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) in Data Science?
A. To simplify complex data
B. To make data more complicated
C. To visualize data
D. **To discover patterns and insights in data**

Q.39: Which of the following function is used for searching text strings by means of regular expression?
A. gepexpr
B. grepd
C. **grepl**
D. all of the mentioned

Q.40: Which of the following package is used for tidy data?
A. souryr
B. **tidyr**
C. NumPy
D. all of the mentioned

Q.41: Which of the following function is used for loading flat files?
A. **read.table**
B. read.data
C. read.sheet
D. none of the mentioned

Q.42: Which of the following package is used for reading HTML and XML data?
A. httx
B. **httr**
C. http
D. all of the mentioned

Q.43: Which of the following request can be issued from httr package?
A. DELETE
B. GET
C. PUT
D. **All of the mentioned**

Q.44: In data preprocessing, what is the term for the process of handling missing data by filling in the missing values with estimates?
A. Data Encoding
B. **Data Imputation**
C. Data Normalization
D. Data Transformation

Q.45: Which data collection method involves selecting a subset of individuals or elements from a larger population for study?
A. Experiments
B. Observational Studies
C. Surveys
D. **Sampling**

Q.46: What is the purpose of feature engineering in data preprocessing?
A. To visualize data
B. To make data more complex
C. **To extract meaningful features**
D. To perform data cleaning

Q.47: In data preprocessing, what is the term for the process of converting text data into numerical values?
A. Data Transformation
B. **Data Encoding**
C. Data Tokenization
D. Data Parsing

Q.48: Which of the following is NOT a common data preprocessing technique?
A. **Data Visualization**
B. Data Cleaning
C. Data Encoding
D. Data Imputation

Q.49: What is the term for the process of organizing and storing data in a structured format that enables efficient retrieval?
A. **Data Warehousing**
B. Data Integration
C. Data Transformation
D. Data Aggregation

Q.50: What is the primary goal of data preprocessing in the context of machine learning?
A. To reduce the size of the dataset
B. To increase data complexity
C. **To prepare data for analysis**
D. To create visualizations of the data

Q.51: Which data preprocessing step involves checking for and handling duplicate records in a dataset?
A. Data Encoding
B. **Data Deduplication**
C. Data Aggregation
D. Data Scaling

Q.52: What is the term for data that is collected from asingle source at a specific point in time?
A. Panel Data
B. **Cross-Sectional Data**
C. Time Series Data
D. Longitudinal Data

Q.53: What is the purpose of data sampling in data collection?
A. To remove outliers
B. To analyze the entire dataset
C. To collect data from various sources
D. **To select a representative subset**

Q.54: Which data collection method involves manipulating one or more variables to observe their effects on other variables?
A. Interviews
B. Observational Studies
C. **Experiments**
D. Surveys

Q.55: In data preprocessing, what is the process of converting data values into a standard format to remove noise and variations?
A. Data Imputation
B. Data Scaling
C. Data Transformation
D. **Data Normalization**

Q.56: What does the acronym "ETL" stand for in the context of data preprocessing and integration?
A. Estimate, Transform, Load
B. **Extract, Transform, Load**
C. Encrypt, Transmit, Log
D. Evaluate, Test, Learn

Q.57: Which data collection method involves the collection of data at regular intervals over a period of time?
A. **Time Series Data Collection**
B. Oservational Studies
C. Experiments
D. Surveys

Q.58: What is the term for the process of reducing the dimensionality of data while retaining its most important features?
A. Data Normalization
B. Data Imputation
C. Data Scaling
D. **Data Reduction**

Q.59: What is the term for the process of handling missing data in a dataset by estimating values based on available data?
A. Data Encoding
B. **Data Imputation**
C. Data Normalization
D. Data Transformation

Q.60: In data preprocessing, what is the term for the process of converting categorical data into binary format?
A. Data Aggregation
B. **Data Encoding**
C. Data Normalization
D. Data Imputation

Q.61: What is the primary goal of data preprocessing in the context of machine learning?
A. To create visualizations of the data Discover more Ask question feature Discuss
B. To make the data more complex
C. **To prepare the data for analysis**
D. To reduce the size of the dataset

Q.62: Which data preprocessing step involves checking for and handling duplicate records in a dataset?
A. Data Encoding
B. **Data Deduplication**
C. Data Aggregation
D. Data Scaling

Q.63: What is the term for the process of selectinga representative subset of a larger dataset for analysis?
A. Data Cleaning
B. **Data Sampling**
C. Data Integration
D. Data Transformation

Q.64: In data collection, what is the term for data that has not been processed or analyzed and is in its original form?
A. Structured Data
B. **Raw Data**
C. Processed Data
D. Analytical Data

Q.65: Which of the following is NOT a common data preprocessing technique?
A. **Data Aggregation**
B. Data Encoding
C. Data Normalization
D. Data Imputation

Q.66: What is the purpose of feature engineering in data preprocessing?
A. To visualize data
B. To make data more complex
C. **To extract meaningful features**
D. To perform data cleaning

Q.67: Which data collection method involves gathering data by directly interacting with subjects or participants?
A. Sampling
B. Surveys
C. Observations
D. **Experiments**

Q.68: What is the term for the process of converting data into a structured format suitable for analysis and storage?
A. Data Cleaning
B. Data Integration
C. **Data Transformation**
D. Data Wrangling

Q.69: Which of the following is a common technique for handling outliers in a dataset?
A. **Data Scaling**
B. Data Imputation
C. Data Transformation
D. Data Visualization

Q.70: What type of data collection method involves manipulating one or more variables to observe their effects on other variables?
A. Interviews
B. Observations
C. Surveys
D. **Experiments**

Q.71: In data preprocessing, what is the purpose of data scaling or normalization?
A. To create new features
B. To increase data complexity
C. **To standardize data**
D. To remove outliers

Q.72: Which data collection method involves selecting asample from a larger population and collecting data from the sample only?
A. **Sampling**
B. Experiments
C. Observational Studies
D. Surveys

Q.73: What is the process of converting text data into a numerical format so that it can be used in machine learning algorithms called?
A. Data Transformation
B. Data Encoding
C. **Data Tokenization**
D. Data Parsing

Q.74: Which of the following is a common technique for handling imbalanced data in classification problems?
A. Data Imputation
B. **Data Augmentation**
C. Data Scaling
D. Data Encoding

Q.75: In data preprocessing, what is the term for the identification and removal of duplicate or redundant data?
A. Data Imputation
B. **Data Deduplication**
C. Data Aggregation
D. Data Normalization

Q.76: Which of the following is NOT a common step in data preprocessing?
A. Data Integration
B. Data Cleaning
C. **Data Visualization**
D. Data Transformation

Q.77: What is the process of transforming categorical data into numerical values called?
A. Data Standardization
B. **Data Encoding**
C. Data Imputation
D. Data Transformation

Q.78: Which type of data collection method involves asking questions to gather information from respondents?
A. Observations
B. Experiments
C. **Surveys**
D. Interviews

Q.79: Which of the following is a common technique used to preprocess text data, involving the removal of common words?
A. **Data Stopword Removal**
B. Data Stemming
C. Data Tokenization
D. Data Parsing

Q.80: What is the term for the process of reducing the size of a dataset while retaining its essential characteristics?
A. Data Cleaning
B. Data Wrangling
C. **Data Reduction**
D. Data Sampling

Q.81: Which method of data collection involves systematically observing and recording data without interfering with the subjects?
A. **Observational Studies**
B. Surveys
C. Interviews
D. Experiments

Q.82: What does the acronym "API"stand for in the context of data collection and retrieval?
A. Analytical Program Interaction
B. **Application Programming Interface**
C. Advanced Protocol Interface
D. Automated Process Integration

Q.83: Which of the following is a technique used to handle missing data by filling in the missing values with estimated data?
A. **Data Imputation**
B. Data Normalization
C. Data Transformation
D. Data Encoding

Q.84: What is the process of cleaning and formatting raw data into a usable format called?
A. Data Integration
B. Data Visualization
C. **Data Cleaning**
D. Data Extraction

Q.85: Which of the following is a type of structured data that is organized in rows and columns, similar to a spreadsheet?
A. XML
B. **CSV**
C. JSON
D. Unstructured Text Data

Q.86: In data collection, what is the term for the process of recording data in its original form without any changes?
A. Data Transformation
B. Data Integration
C. Data Aggregation
D. **Raw Data Collection**

Q.87: Which of the following is NOT a common source of data for data collection in Data Science?
A. Customer Surveys
B. Social Media
C. Sensor Data
D. **Print Media**

Q.88: What is the process of gathering data from various sources and storing it for analysis known as?
A. **Data Collection**
B. Data Wrangling
C. Data Visualization
D. Data Aggregation

Q.89: Point out the correct statement?
A. If equations and parameter are not, they may be inferred with data analysis
B. **If equations are known but the parameters are not, they may be inferred with data analysis**
C. If equations are not known but the parameters are, they may be inferred with data Oanalysis
D. None of the mentioned

Q.90: Which of the following uses relatively small amount of data to estimate about bigger population?
A. Exploratory
B. **Inferential**
C. Causal
D. None of the mentioned

Q.91: Which of the following analytical capabilities are provided by information management company?
A. Content Management
B. Stream Computing
C. Information Integration
D. **All of the mentioned**

Q.92: Which of the following is the common goal of statistical modelling?
A. Summarizing
B. **Inference**
C. Subsetting
D. None of the mentioned

Q.93: Which of the following characteristic of big data is relatively more concerned to data science?
A. Volume
B. Velocity
C. **Variety**
D. None of the mentioned

Q.94: Which of the following is the top most important thing in data science?
A. **question**
B. answer
C. data
D. None of the mentioned

Q.95: Point out the correct statement?
A. Preprocessed data is original source of data
B. **Raw data is original source of data**
C. Raw data is the data obtained after processing steps
D. None of the mentioned

Q.96: Which of the following is a good way of performing experiments in data science?
A. Generalize to the problem
B. Measure variability
C. Have Replication
D. **All of the mentioned**

Q.97: Which of the following technique comes under practical machine learning?
A. **Boosting**
B. Bagging
C. Forecasting
D. None of the mentioned

Q.98: Point out the wrong statement?
A. Complication approached exist for inferring causation
B. **Randomized studies are not used to identify causation**
C. Causal relationships may not apply to every individual
D. All of the mentioned

Q.99: Which of the following relationship are usually identified as average effects?
A. **Causal**
B. Descriptive
C. Predictive
D. None of the mentioned

Q.100: Which of the following command allows you to update the repository?
A. pop
B. **push**
C. update
D. one of the mentioned

Q.101: Which of the following is not a step in data analysis?
A. Clean the data
B. Obtain the data
C. EDA
D. **None of the mentioned**

Q.102: Which of the following is characteristic of Raw Data?
A. **Original version of data**
B. Data is ready for analysis
C. Easy to use for data analysis
D. None of the mentioned

Q.103: Point out the correct statement?
A. **CLI can help you to organize files and folders**
B. You don't need GitHub to use Git
C. Navigation of directory is possible using CLI
D. None of the mentioned

Q.104: Which of the following is characteristic of Processed Data?
A. **All steps should be noted**
B. Data is not ready for analysis
C. Hard to use for data analysis
D. None of the mentioned

Q.105: Which of the following is a revision control system?
A. NumPy
B. **Git**
C. Slidify
D. None of the mentioned

Q.106: Point out the correct statement____?
A. **CLI can help you to organize files and folders**
B. CLI can help you to organize messages
C. Navigation of directory is possible using CLI
D. None of the mentioned

Q.107: Which of the following is the correct way of creating GitHub repository in to well labelled commits?
A. Pop another user's repository
B. **Fork another user's repository**
C. Zip another user's repository
D. None of the mentioned

Q.108: Which of the following command help us to give message description?
A. git command -d
B. **git command -m**
C. git command -message
D. none of the mentioned

Q.109: Which of the following is one of the key data science skills?
A. Machine Learning
B. Statistics
C. Data Visualization
D. **All of the mentioned**

Q.110: Which of the following systems record changes to a file over time?
A. **Version Control**
B. Record Control
C. Forecast Control
D. None of the mentioned

Q.111: Point out the correct statement_____?
A. Inferential models are useful for discovering new connection
B. Exploratory analyses are not usually the final way
C. **Inference involves estimating uncertainty**
D. All of the mentioned

Q.112: Which of the following allows you to find the relationship you didn't about?
A. Causal
B. Inferential
C. **Exploratory**
D. None of the mentioned

Q.113: Which of the following analysis helps out to find the effect of variable change?
A. Exploratory
B. Inferential
C. **Causal**
D. None of the mentioned

Q.114: Which of the following step is performed by data scientist after acquiring the data?
A. Data Integration
B. **Data Cleansing**
C. Data Replication
D. All of the mentioned

Q.115: Which of the following is not a CLI command?
A. rm
B. **delete**
C. clear
D. none of the mentioned

Q.116: Point out the wrong statement_____?
A. The data growth and social media explosion have changed how we look at the data
B. The big volume indeed represents Big Data
C. **Big Data is just about lots of data**
D. All of the mentioned Discover more Answer

Q.117: Which of the following uses data on some object to predict values for other object?
A. Exploratory
B. Inferential
C. **Predictive**
D. None of the mentioned

Q.118: Point out the wrong statement.
A. Subsetting can be used to select and exclude variables and observations
B. Merging concerns combining datasets on the same observations to produce a result with more variables
C. **Data visualization is the organization of information according to preset specifications**
D. All of the mentioned

Q.119: Which of the following is a key characteristic of a hacker?
A. Not Willing to find answers on their own
B. Afraid to say they don't know the answer
C. **Willing to find answers on their own**
D. All of the mentioned

Q.120: Which of the following approach should be used to ask Data Analysis question?
A. **Find out the question which is to be answered**
B. Find only one solution for particular problem
C. Find out answer from dataset without asking question
D. None of the mentioned

Q.121: Which of the following technique is also referred to as Bagging?
A. Bootstrap subsetting
B. Bootstrap predicting
C. **Bootstrap aggregating**
D. All of the mentioned

Q.122: Point out the correct statement?
A. **Descriptions can be generalized without statistical modelling**
B. Descriptive analysis is first kind of data analysis performed
C. Description and Interpretation are same in descriptive analysis
D. None of the mentioned

Q.123: Which of the following approach should be used if you can't fix the variable?
A. non stratify it
B. **randomize it**
C. generalize it
D. none of the mentioned

Q.124: Which of the following focuses on the discovery of (previously) unknown properties on the data?
A. Big Data
B. **Data mining**
C. Data wrangling
D. Machine Learning

Q.125: Which of the following analysis are incredibly hard to infer?
A. Exploratory
B. Inferential
C. Causal
D. **Mechanistic**

Q.126: Point out the wrong statement?
A. Exploratory models are useful for discovering new connection
B. **Exploratory analyses are usually the final way**
C. Exploratory analysis alone should not be used for predicting
D. All of the mentioned

Q.127: How many principles of analytical graphs exist?
A. 3
B. 4
C. **6**
D. None of the mentioned

Q.128: Point out the correct statement_____?
A. **Correlation does imply causation**
B. Descriptive analysis can be more useful for defining future studies
C. Inference is commonly the goal of statistical model
D. None of the mentioned

Q.129: Which of the following web hosting service use Git control system?
A. Open Hash
B. **GitHub**
C. Git Bash
D. None of the mentioned

Q.130: Which of the following CLI command can also be used to rename files?
A. **mv**
B. rm
C. rm -r
D. none of the mentioned

Q.131: hich of the following command updates tracking for files that are modified?
A. **git add -u**
B. git add.
C. git add -A
D. none of the mentioned

Q.132: Which of the following model is usually a gold standard for data analysis?
A. Descriptive
B. Inferential
C. **Causal**
D. All of the mentioned

Q.133: Point out the correct statement?
A. Least square problems falls in to three categories
B. **Least square is an estimation tool**
C. Compound least square is one of the category of least square
D. None of the mentioned

Q.134: Which of the following is performed by Data Scientist?
A. Create reproducible code
B. Define the question
C. Challenge results
D. **All of the mentioned**

Q.135: Which of the following command is used to give a message description?
A. git command -d
B. **git command -m**
C. git command -message
D. none of the mentioned

Q.136: Point out the wrong statement?
A. Compound linear regression is not equipped to handle more than one predictor
B. **Simple linear regression is equipped to handle more than one predictor**
C. Linear regression consists of finding the best-fitting straight line through the points
D. All of the mentioned

Q.137: Which of the following command line environment is used for interacting with Git?
A. **Git Bash**
B. GitHub
C. Git Boot
D. All of the mentioned

Q.138: Which of the following statement would create branch named as 'example'?
A. git checkout -c example
B. **git checkout -b example**
C. git check -b example
D. none of the mentioned

Q.139: Point out the wrong statement?
A. GitHub allows you to share repositories with others
B. **You need GitHub to use Git**
C. GitHub allows you to access others repositories
D. All of the mentioned

Q.140: Which of the following command allows you to change directory to one level above your parent directory?
A. cd.
B. cd
C. **cd..**
D. none of the mentioned

Q.141: Point out the wrong statement?
A. **There is one and only flag for every command in CLI**
B. Command is the CLI command which does a specific task
C. Flags are the options given to command for activating particular behaviour
D. All of the mentioned

Q.142: Which of the following data mining technique is used to uncover patterns in data?
A. Data booting
B. Data bagging
C. Data merging
D. **Data Dredging**

Q.143: Which of the following analysis is usually modeled by deterministic set of equations?
A. Causal
B. Predictive
C. **Mechanistic**
D. All of the mentioned

Q.144: Which of the following command is used to squash the commits?
A. squash
B. **rebase**
C. Boot
D. all of the mentioned

Q.145: Which of the following is NOT typically considered a part of the Data Science process?
A. Data Visualization
B. Data Collection
C. Data Cleaning
D. **Software Development**

Q.146: What is the primary objective of exploratory data analysis (EDA) in Data Science?
A. **To find patterns**
B. To make predictions
C. To transform data
D. To summarize data

Q.147: What is the primary role of a Data Scientist in a business context?
A. Developing marketing campaigns
B. Conducting market research
C. **Leveraging data for insights**
D. Extracting data from databases

Q.148: Which of the following is a common method for dealing with missing data in a dataset?
A. **Imputing missing values**
B. Dropping missing values
C. Normalizing the data
D. Creating new features

Q.149: Which step in the Data Science process involves visualizing and interpreting the results of data analysis?
A. Data Cleaning
B. Data Collection
C. **Data Visualization**
D. Model Building

Q.150: What does the acronym "SQL" stand for in the context of Data Science?
A. Statistical Query Language
B. **Structured Query Language**
C. Simplified Query Language
D. Secure Query Language

Q.151: Which of the following is a common algorithm used for classification in supervised learning?
A. **Decision Tree**
B. K-Means Clustering
C. Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
D. Naive Bayes

Q.152: What is the process of splitting a dataset into a training set and a test set used for machine learning called?
A. **Data Sampling**
B. Data Partitioning
C. Data Shuffling
D. Data Splitting

Q.153: In Data Science, what is the purpose of data wrangling?
A. **To transform raw data**
B. To create complex models
C. To remove outliers
D. To visualize data

Q.154: Which type of data is represented by categories or labels and cannot be measured numerically?
A. **Categorical Data**
B. Numerical Data
C. Ordinal Data
D. Continuous Data

Q.155: What is the primary objective of data exploration in Data Science?
A. **To find hidden patterns**
B. To build predictive models
C. To summarize data
D. To collect data

Q.156: In Data Science, what is the term for a data point that is missing a value for one or more features?
A. Anomaly
B. Outlier
C. **Null Value**
D. Feature

Q.157: Which statistical measure represents the spread or dispersion of data values in adataset?
A. Mean
B. Median
C. **Standard Deviation**
D. Mode

Q.158: Which of the following best describes the purpose of data sampling in ata Science?
A. **To select a representative subset**
B. To analyze the entire dataset
C. To calculate data statistics
D. To visualize data

Q.159: What is the term for the process of removing or reducing noise and inconsistencies from data?
A. Data Transformation
B. Data Integration
C. Data Aggregation
D. **Data Cleansing**

Q.160: In Data Science, what is the term for the process of reducing the dimensionality of a dataset while preserving information?
A. Data Cleaning
B. **Dimensionality Reduction**
C. Feature Engineering
D. Data Transformation

Q.161: Which of the following is NOT a common data visualization tool or library used in Data Science?
A. Seaborn
B. Tableau
C. Power BI
D. **Excel**

Q.162: What is the process of converting categorical variables into numerical values for machine learning called?
A. **Data Encoding**
B. Feature Extraction
C. Data Standardization
D. Label Encoding

Q.163: Which of the following is NOT a key role in a typical Data Science team?
A. Data Analyst
B. Data Engineer
C. Data Scientist
D. **Database Administrator**

Q.164: What type of data analysis focuses on understanding the relationships and patterns within a dataset?
A. Predictive Analysis
B. **Descriptive Analysis**
C. Inferential Analysis
D. Diagnostic Analysis

Q.165: Which of the following is a common technique used to handle imbalanced datasets in classification problems?
A. Downsampling
B. **Upsampling**
C. Feature Engineering
D. Data Wrangling

Q.166: Which step in the Data Science process involves assessing the quality of collected data?
A. Data Cleaning
B. Data Collection
C. **Data Validation**
D. Data Visualization

Q.167: In data Science,what is the primary purpose of data visulization?
A. To complicate data
B. To make data more confusing
C. To obscure patterns in data
D. **To help communicate insights from data**

Q.168: What is the term for the process of cleaning and organizing data into a structured format suitable for analysis?
A. Data Extraction
B. **Data Transformation**
C. Data Visualization
D. Data Aggregation

Q.169: Which library in Python is commonly used for data manipulation and analysis in Data Science?
A. Matplotlib
B. **Pandas**
C. Scikit-Learn
D. TensorFlow

Q.170: Which of the following is an example of an unsupervised learning algorithm used in clustering data?
A. Decision Trees
B. Linear Regression
C. **K-Means Clustering**
D. Logistic Regression

Q.171: What is the term for a machine learning algorithm that learns from historical data to make predictions about the future?
A. Clustering
B. Regression
C. Classification
D. **Supervised Learning**

Q.172: In Data Science, what is the purpose of feature engineering?
A. To model data features
B. **To extract features from data**
C. To visualize data features
D. To clean data features

Q.173: Which statistical measure represents the middle value of a dataset when it is sorted in ascending order?
A. Mean
B. **Median**
C. Standard Deviation
D. Mode

Q.174: What is the process of extracting patterns and information from data called?
A. Data Visualization
B. Data Wrangling
C. Data Engineering
D. **Data Mining**

Q.175: Which step in the Data Science process involves building and training predictive models?
A. Data Visualization
B. Data Collection
C. Data Cleaning
D. **Model Building**

Q.176: What is the primary purpose of data visualization in Data Science?
A. To store data
B. To make data more complicated
C. **To simplify complex data**
D. To increase data complexity

Q.177: Which of the following is a technique used to handle missing data in a dataset?
A. **Data Imputation**
B. Data Augmentation
C. Data Transformation
D. Data Normalization

Q.178: Which of the following is NOT a common data format used in Data Science projects?
A. XML
B. JSON
C. CSV
D. **HTML**

Q.179: What is the primary focus of Data Science?
A. Data Visualization
B. Data Cleaning
C. **Data Analysis**
D. Data Storage

Q.180: In Data Science, what is the term for a dataset that contains both input features and output labels?
A. **Training Data**
B. Test Data
C. Unlabeled Data
D. Validation Data

Q.181: Which step in the Data Science process involves selecting the appropriate model and algorithm for analysis?
A. Data Visualization
B. Data Cleaning
C. Data Collection
D. **Model Building**

Q.182: Which of the following is NOT a key skill required for a Data Scientist?
A. Storytelling
B. Data Visualization
C. **Database Administration**
D. Machine Learning

Q.183: What does the acronym "EDA" stand for in Data Science?
A. Effective Data Algorithms
B. **Exploratory Data Analysis**
C. Extracted Data Aqgregation
D. Efficient Data Assessment

Q.184: Which technology is often used to process and analyze large-scale data sets in Data Science?
A. SQL
B. **Hadoop**
C. Python
D. HTML

Q.185: Which of the following is NOT a type of machine learning algorithm commonly used in Data Science?
A. K-Means Clustering
B. Linear Regression
C. Decision Trees
D. **Object-Oriented Programming**

Q.186: What is the term for a data point that falls far from the rest of the data in a dataset?
A. Median
B. **Outlier**
C. Mean
D. Variance

Q.187: Which step in the Data Science process involves understanding and preparing the data for analysis?
A. Data Visualization
B. Data Collection
C. **Data Cleaning**
D. Model Building

Q.188: Which programming language is commonly used for Data Science tasks?
A. **Python**
B. Java
C. C++
D. Java Script

Q.189: What is the primary goal of Data Science?
A. Data Cleaning
B. Data Visualization
C. **Predictive Analytics**
D. Extracting Data from APIs

Data Science (Answer Key)

1. **A**	2. **C**	3. **B**	4. **D**	5. **A**	6. **B**	7. **B**	8. **D**	9. **C**	10. **D**
11. **A**	12. **D**	13. **B**	14. **B**	15. **D**	16. **B**	17. **B**	18. **A**	19. **C**	20. **D**
21. **A**	22. **C**	23. **D**	24. **B**	25. **D**	26. **A**	27. **B**	28. **D**	29. **A**	30. **D**
31. **B**	32. **C**	33. **C**	34. **C**	35. **C**	36. **C**	37. **D**	38. **D**	39. **C**	40. **B**
41. **A**	42. **B**	43. **D**	44. **B**	45. **D**	46. **C**	47. **B**	48. **A**	49. **A**	50. **C**
51. **B**	52. **B**	53. **D**	54. **C**	55. **D**	56. **B**	57. **A**	58. **D**	59. **B**	60. **B**
61. **C**	62. **B**	63. **B**	64. **B**	65. **A**	66. **C**	67. **D**	68. **C**	69. **A**	70. **D**
71. **C**	72. **A**	73. **C**	74. **B**	75. **B**	76. **C**	77. **B**	78. **C**	79. **A**	80. **C**
81. **A**	82. **B**	83. **A**	84. **C**	85. **B**	86. **D**	87. **D**	88. **A**	89. **B**	90. **B**
91. **D**	92. **B**	93. **C**	94. **A**	95. **B**	96. **D**	97. **A**	98. **B**	99. **A**	100. **B**
101. **D**	102. **A**	103. **A**	104. **A**	105. **B**	106. **A**	107. **B**	108. **B**	109. **D**	110. **A**
111. **C**	112. **C**	113. **C**	114. **B**	115. **B**	116. **C**	117. **C**	118. **C**	119. **C**	120. **A**
121. **C**	122. **A**	123. **B**	124. **B**	125. **D**	126. **B**	127. **C**	128. **A**	129. **B**	130. **A**
131. **A**	132. **C**	133. **B**	134. **D**	135. **B**	136. **B**	137. **A**	138. **B**	139. **B**	140. **C**
141. **A**	142. **D**	143. **C**	144. **B**	145. **D**	146. **A**	147. **C**	148. **A**	149. **C**	150. **B**
151. **A**	152. **A**	153. **A**	154. **A**	155. **A**	156. **C**	157. **C**	158. **A**	159. **D**	160. **B**
161. **D**	162. **A**	163. **D**	164. **B**	165. **B**	166. **C**	167. **D**	168. **B**	169. **B**	170. **C**
171. **D**	172. **B**	173. **B**	174. **D**	175. **D**	176. **C**	177. **A**	178. **D**	179. **C**	180. **A**
181. **D**	182. **C**	183. **B**	184. **B**	185. **D**	186. **B**	187. **C**	188. **A**	189. **C**	