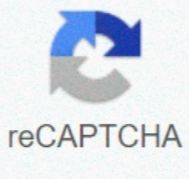




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Big data applications prefer large datasets over small

Q.1) Big Data Infrastructure can also store video files ANS: TRUE Q.2) What software Big Data Open-Source was developed from the concept of Google's MapReduce? ANS: Hadoop Q.3) The large data applications prefer large set of data on small data sets ANS: True Q.4) Click Stream Analytics is associated with such characteristics of Big Data? ANS: Velocity Q.5) What characteristics of large data concerning the reliability of the data? Ans: Veracity 2. Mobility Q.1) Best mobile application to make the content of a Web site available for users ANS: Web application Q.2) What is the best mobile app when we are dealing with an application to high intensity of resources? ANS: Q.3 native application) The advantages of hybrid apps are ANS: all options (quickest time to market compared to native apps, the adaptability of the cross-platform is more simple, access to native features) Q.4) the mobile Web applications can access the file system devices ANs: False Q.5) the mobile application can interact with GPS and camera of the device ANs: True 3. artificial intelligence and robotics Q.1) What method is used by beings human as you make adjustments? Ans: intuitive based on Q.2) Artificial intelligence is the science and engineering of the production of intelligent machines ans: true Q.3) artificial intelligence approaches are popular ANS: all of the above (statistical methods, computational intelligence, traditional symbolic AI) 4 Q) person who has identified the qualification problem in artificial intelligence ANS: John McCarthy Q.5) What was originally called the "imitation game" by its creator? Ans: The Turing Test 4. Social Media Q.1) Key challenges in enabling social media Enabled ANS: Option A, B, D (lack of integrated platform, traditional metrics do not agree, limited detectability of resources) Q.2) the social partnership includes on approach of the document centric than people centric approach ANS: False Q.3) social analysis involves a combination of metrics by both social critical data and corporate ans: True Q.4) which of the following is not a social trend? Ans: Social opposition Q.5) The social partnership will create ANS: all of the above (interactive environment, knowledge sharing, driving synergies) 5. Services cloud 1 Q.1) Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud is an example of a Public Cloud ANS: True Q.2) the drawback of distributed computing is ANS: the man power cost is increased by Q.3) the complete form of Saas is: Software as a service Q.4) full form of PAAS is ANS: Q.5 Platform as a service) Advantages of cloud services are ANS: all of the above (no hardware purchase is required, there is space required for the equipment hosting, the cost for technicians who maintain hardware, security) Q.1) M2M means ans: machine to machine Q.2) Which of the following statements are true the ANS: the devices can communicate with each other via wired or wireless connections via Q.3) practical applications of Iota ANS: All previous (precision Agriculture, construction management, Healthcare e) Q.4) Which of the following factors are growth Adding IoT ANS: all of the above (ability to manage big data and analytics, mobility, decrease the cost of the sensors, the maturation of cloud technology) Q.5) IOT means ANS: Internet of things Q.1) the five stages of the design thinking as suggested by the Stanford School ANs: Empathy, Define, conceived, Prototype, Test Q.2) the "human Rule" of design thinking is _____ ANS: all the design activity is ultimately social in nature Q.3) is design thinking an iterative approach ANS: Yes Q.4) design thinking is a process of discovery, often begins with the ambiguity on 'statement of the problem ANS: True Q.5) phase Of the Design Thought Process _____ ANS: Q.1 Test) Which Big Data Open Source software was developed by the Google concept map? ANS: Hadoop Q.2) Big Data Infrastructure can store _____ ANS: video files: True Q.3) Click Stream Analytics is associated with which big data features? ANS: Velocity Q.4) What characteristics of large data concern data reliability? ANS: Veracity Q.5) 90% of the world world It was created in the last two years ANS: True Q.6) High calculation machines are at high risk of failure ANS: false q.7) the "ambiguous rule" of design thinking is _____ ANS: thinking design It must preserve the ambiguity q.8) Automatic learning science in which a user gets positive and negative feedbacks is called as ans: regression q.9) The disadvantages of high-performance computing are ANS: all the previous ones (high hardware costs , High license costs, high-risk error) Q.10) What are the problems associated with big data? ANS: All the previous ones (inexperience that collects data from non-traditional sources, not used to managing these great quantities of data, excessively complex with relatively slow systems) Q.11) What does "Velocity" mean in Big Data? ANS: Storage speed and data processing Q.12) What is not a mobile application type? ANS: Composite application Q.13) According to the three laws of Asimov, in what circumstances is it all right for a robot to hurt a human being? ANS: never Q.14) Consumers say that cloud computing allows companies to bypass the infrastructure expenses in advance: false q.15) application updates in the hybrid apps is relatively easy ans: false q.16) The first phase of the Design Thought Process IS _____ ANS: Empatizza Q.17) Which of the following trends in sensor technology is driving the growth of antelentative things ANS: all the above (decreasing dimensions, cost reduction, increasing performance, reduction of the Energy requirements) Q.18) Forser In 2010 said Cloud service business will cross \$ 241 billion 2020 ans: True Q.19) Which of the following is not a big deal of data: both (a) and (c) A e [a] Ansando an XML 5 MB file every 5 minutes, (c) Online bank transactions processing] Q.20) Science and technology dealing with the automatic and guided computer machine that replaces humans TO Called AS _____ ANS: robotics Q.21) All the following descriptions accurately conducted except: ANS: Real-Time Q.22) Cloud services are mass the features enabled with external customers who are delivered to external customers who use Internet technologies ANS: True Q.23) Advantages of cloud services are _____ ans: all the above (no hardware procurement required, space for technicians who are not required to keep hardware, security) Q.24) which is not is it a new application in mobile technologies? ANS: OBJECTIVE C Q.25) Which of the following is a key cloud service attribute? ANS: All the aforementioned (abstraction, infrastructure, user interface) q.26) The "Turing machine" showed that it was possible to use a system A / A _____ to program any algorithmic activity ANS: Binary Q.27) Applications Hybrid support device functions such as camera, GPS etc. ANS: true q.28) The "rule of tangibility" of the design thinking is the _____ ans: making tangible ideas always facilitates communication q.29) power of hybrid applications on web applications web applications: all the above (archiving Database, Media, Network Connections, Push Notifications) Q.30) Cloud Services Always Use High-end Hardware for your Data Processing ANS: False Q.31) Systems Concerns of data center managers is ANS: efficiency of Power Q.32) Development time for mobile phone Web applications will be fastest rapid ans: True Q.33) Machine name for the smart answering machine that Best Jeopardy Quiz Champions ANs: IBM Watson Q.34) by the year 2020 , the unstructured data complete the structured data: True Q.35) offering of virtual storage utility computer information and server options, in which companies can access it Request ANS: True Q.36) Amazon Web services are what type of cloud computing distribution model? ANS: Infrastructure as a service Q.37) Which of the following sensors on the driver's smartphone could help analyze the quality of the guide? The industries use the use of so-called "big data" in their daily operations ans: all the above (analysis of the web register, time forecast, astrology, analysis of social data) q.38) who It is be the "father" of artificial intelligence? Ans: John McCarthy We now have an unparalleled access to huge amounts of data, automatically generated and collected, representing the sample sizes that are nearly impossible to replicate using traditional survey methods. People tell us that many major enthusiasmente equivalent issues, particularly issues of representation, will be a thing of the past now that we can exploit these massive data set. Atiamo all, we agree that the big data is a valuable resource but we think are some very important concerns alone that big data is not agjustino. We think that what is really exciting Big Data is the ability to combine the efficiency and power of large data sets with the intention of small and cared for data samples. What are the great data? The term A e - A - DATE DATE "gets tossed around a lot with the variable definitions. The big DATE US Census? It's a large and comprehensive set of data. They are large international data sets blended from a variety of sources, such as data set a or Bank World Bank, big data? I live data from one app to app mind-sized to large data, because © has many data points? For our purposes, we will define big data as: set data that are really huge - measured in terabytes not gigabytes - containing automatically generated data points such as online behavior, shopping, live venues, A e á, -Á LikesA e á e á -á, research, etc. They think of Google , Facebook, Amazon, Think of Chase Bank, Mastercard, Walmart, Think of Uber, aT & T, Netflix. These are the type of data records that have massive disruptive implications for our world. they are a shift in what is possible on the scale of the industrial revolution. They also have some major capital problems. Big Data P over in the science of data, the statistical strength of a particular analysis is often limited or supported by the sample size. If you want to find answers to a question about an entire population, it is necessary to obtain data on a statistically significant proportion of that population. The great champions are inherently expensive, making the answers of huge groups of people very difficult to achieve. Much of the focus of modern statistical discovers and perfecting statistical methods to obtain a high statistical reliability. This research also confirmed that the quality of your sample is equally to its amount. Imagine you want to find out if people in your city prefer shopping at Walmart or online. For the same cost, you can investigate a well-randomized sample of 100 people through your city, or you can ask to camp in the parking Walmart and 1,000 respondents. You can clearly see that by simply increasing the size of the sample without regard to equitable representation drastically associate your results. Along comes the big data, and suddenly we have huge sample size available for us. Instead of using a tiny fraction of the entire population, big data offer us huge slices of our population to be used as samples. For example, a Gallup national poll on the presidential election in 1500 could have interviewed, (keep in mind that these respondents are selected very carefully and the statistical methodology used to interpret those results is very robust), while Facebook has live data available 244 million Americans. This is a sample over 100,000 times larger. The statistical strength that you can get with a sample size so huge, coupled with the nature of many up to the minute data can make people feel like we can answer statistics questions with an almost prophetic certainty. The smaller companies, local governments and NGOs are incredibly To exploit the power of the great data, and rightly as it can offer incredible information on political decisions, impact studies and efficacy. The difficult part is that large data is always collected with a specific intention and a collector with a specific mandate. Nine times out of ten that the mandate is to make money. Large data fans see as a silver bullet to equity problems due to its scale scale Its disturbing difference for most equity problems. Amazon data collection algorithms have been adjusted to maximize profits, do not maximize sales to a certain race or genre. If Walmart has discovered that the data collection process has been ignoring all potential female customers, it would change immediately. Even with a set of data that could say include 30% of all US citizens, it is easy to feel like the size of the sample is so great that it must include at least one representation of all types of people in the population. Two problems with Big Data and Amazon Amazon generate Amazon customer data. The phone apps generate data on people who own smartphones. Uber has data to people who go to Ubers. Great data have an intrinsic representation problem with respect to a well-realized traditional sample: it does not automatically include the people you are not interested. Furthermore, because the sample size is so large, large data focus the impact of more prolific data providers. This means that if you buy a lot about Amazon and take a lot of Uber rides, your data is counted much more than someone who has only the resources to do those things occasionally, or never. "Representation and weight are two challenges to overcome with big data. Companies have a mandate to make money, so it's all right for them, but how can someone take care to find fair solutions use these data? Better than both worlds we pretend that you are the local government of the city of Toronto. You want to know where to expand your metro system. Which new position has more meaning for the largest number of Torontonians? Do you have a very broad data set from your system input of your A e á, - á "swipe, so you can see all types of data from people on the subway, street cars and buses. I would also like to integrate your information with the massive data set of Uber: You will allow you to see a huge sample of citizens and where they are using a form of transport different from the transit. You know that both your great data sets do not all represent, you have no information about people who don't take nor Transits or Ubers, such as drivers, pedestrians or people who cannot afford an option. You also know that these data sets concentrate the impact of the most frequent users and will have to make sure you explain what statistically. You have a limited budget and you could spend it into an expensive but rigorous survey that gets a good representation, but a smaller sample size, or you could use the money to access a set of solid and statistically significant Uber, even if there are A shareholders' equity problems, you could get a more firm response to your question. Or you can exploit the power of both. Which large data offers is surprising efficiency. Yes, it is expensive to use massive systems that collect, store and analyze a huge volume of data, but the cost of data point is many more economic magnitude orders than traditional investigation methods. These savings can be used to integrate large data sets and fill out the representative gaps using additional statistical methods. We can use the money saved to conduct a smaller and more targeted survey that can obtain answers specifically by people who are not represented by our great data. We are able to use transit data, Uber data and conduct our research in a more targeted way to make sure to make the decision more beautiful for all stakeholders, without ignoring the predictive or authoritative power of large datasets. Ignoring the big data today is how to ignore steam engines in favor of a horse and a cart, the power difference and It is inaurgarable. On the other hand, assuming that the Big Data will automatically solve the equity issues when it was not designed to do so it is a desired thought. Focusing on equity and using the power of the rigorous statistical methodology to release large data and re-weight, we can have the best of both worlds. Worlds. Worlds. big data applications prefer large datasets over small data sets true or false. big data applications prefer large datasets over small datasets or the false

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