Multiple Choice Questions and Answers

Unit – 1

1. What does Big Data primarily refer to?

   A. Small, structured data sets.

   B. Large, complex data sets.

   C. Traditional database management systems.

   D. Simple, unstructured data collections.

   Answer: B) Large, complex data sets.

2. Big Data is significant because it enables:

   A. Enhanced security measures.

   B. Greater insights into customer behavior.

   C. Improved decision-making.

   D. Increased data storage costs.

   Answer: C) Improved decision-making.

3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Big Data?

   A. Velocity.

   B. Veracity.

   C. Volume.

D. Consistency.

Answer: D) Consistency.

4. The 'Velocity' in Big Data refers to:

   A. The direction of data flow.

   B. The variability of data over time.

   C. The speed at which data is generated and processed.

   D. The quality of the data.

   Answer: C) The speed at which data is generated and processed.

5. In the realm of Big Data, "Velocity" refers to:

   A. The rate at which data is processed.

   B. The diversity of data sources.

   C. The speed of data generation.

   D. The accuracy of data interpretation.

   Answer: C) The speed of data generation.

6. Variety in Big Data refers to:

   A. The volume of data.

   B. Different speeds of data processing.

   C. Different types and formats of data.

D. The complexity of data processing.

Answer: C) Different types and formats of data.

7. Veracity in Big Data means:

   A. The volume of data.

   B. The speed of data processing.

   C. The complexity of data processing.

   D. The accuracy and reliability of data.

   Answer: D) The accuracy and reliability of data.

8. Big Data Analytics is used in healthcare for:

   A. Reducing operational costs.

   B. Predicting epidemics.

   C. Improving patient care quality.

   D. Enhancing research and development.

   Answer: B) Predicting epidemics.

9. A common Big Data Analytics tool is:

   A. Microsoft Excel.

   B. Adobe Illustrator.

   C. Apache Hadoop.

D. Google Docs.

Answer: C) Apache Hadoop.

10. Predictive Analytics in Big Data helps in:

    A. Reducing data storage costs.

    B. Ensuring data security.

    C. Forecasting future trends.

    D. Enhancing customer satisfaction.

    Answer: C) Forecasting future trends.

11. In Big Data, data visualization is used for:

    A. Increasing data storage capacity.

    B. Making data understandable.

    C. Simplifying data collection processes.

    D. Enhancing data security measures.

    Answer: B) Making data understandable.

12. Big Data can drive innovation by:

    A. Limiting data access.

    B. Reducing operational costs.

    C. Providing new insights.

D. Decreasing data processing time.

Answer: C) Providing new insights.

13. A challenge in managing Big Data is:

    a. Data over-simplification.

    b. Data security.

    c. Decreasing data value.

    d. Reducing data variety.

    Answer: B) Data security.

14. In Big Data, AI is used for:

    A. Simplifying data entry processes.

    B. Enhancing data analysis.

    C. Minimizing data storage requirements.

    D. Decreasing data processing costs.

    Answer: B) Enhancing data analysis.

15. Big Data is often stored in:

    A. Traditional file systems.

    B. Compact discs.

    C. Data lakes.

D. Flash drives.

Answer: C) Data lakes.

16. In retail, Big Data is used for:

    A. Cutting down marketing expenses.

    B. Streamlining supply chain management.

    C. Understanding customer behavior.

    D. Reducing the number of product returns.

    Answer: C) Understanding customer behavior.

17. In the field of cybersecurity, Big Data is primarily used for:

    A. Slowing down system performance.

    B. Enhancing paper-based security measures.

    C. Improving threat detection and response.

    D. Decreasing the accuracy of security systems.

    Answer: C) Improving threat detection and response.

18. The application of Big Data in retail helps in:

    A. Reducing customer satisfaction.

    B. Customizing shopping experiences.

    C. Decreasing inventory levels.

D. Limiting payment options.

Answer: B) Customizing shopping experiences.

19. Big Data in agriculture contributes to:

A. Crop yield reduction.

B. Precision farming techniques.

C. Decreasing land use efficiency.

D. Reducing agricultural innovation.

Answer: B) Precision farming techniques.

20. In the finance sector, Big Data is used for:

A. Increasing fraudulent transactions.

B. Risk management and analysis.

C. Slowing down financial operations.

D. Limiting access to financial data.

Answer: B) Risk management and analysis.

21. Big Data's role in urban planning includes:

A. Decreasing public transit efficiency.

B. Enhancing traffic congestion.

C. Urban development and infrastructure planning.

D. Reducing the quality of urban life.

Answer: C) Urban development and infrastructure planning.

22. In the travel industry, Big Data helps by:

A. Limiting destination options.

B. Personalizing travel recommendations.

C. Increasing travel costs.

D. Reducing travel safety.

Answer: B) Personalizing travel recommendations.

23. The use of Big Data in environmental monitoring aids in:

A. Decreasing pollution control efforts.

B. Climate change analysis and prediction.

C. Reducing waste management efficiency.

D. Ignoring deforestation impacts.

Answer: B) Climate change analysis and prediction.

24. In the automotive industry, Big Data is crucial for:

A. Decreasing vehicle safety.

B. Enhancing design and innovation.

C. Reducing fuel efficiency.

D. Limiting model variety.

Answer: B) Enhancing design and innovation.

25. Big Data in the hospitality sector improves:

A. Reducing guest satisfaction.

B. Customizing guest experiences.

C. Decreasing operational efficiency.

D. Limiting accommodation options.

Answer: B) Customizing guest experiences.

26. The role of Big Data in content creation involves:

A. Decreasing audience engagement.

B. Enhancing creative decision-making.

C. Reducing content diversity.

D. Ignoring viewer feedback.

Answer: B) Enhancing creative decision-making.

27. A challenge associated with Big Data Analytics is:

A. Its ability to process real-time data.

B. The ease of use for non-technical users.

C. Its complexity.

D. Enhanced data storage capabilities.

Answer: C) Its complexity.

28. An ethical concern related to Big Data is:

A. The potential for increased innovation.

B. Data privacy issues.

C. The ease of data sharing.

D. Improved data analysis techniques.

Answer: B) Data privacy issues.

29. Big Data can assist small businesses by:

A. Decreasing the importance of market research.

B. Offering insights to compete more effectively.

C. Increasing the difficulty of data interpretation.

D. Elevating operational expenses.

Answer: B) Offering insights to compete more effectively.

30. A career opportunity associated with Big Data is:

A. Data Scientist.

B. Traditional Librarian.

C. Analog Record Keeper.

D. Manual Data Entry Clerk.

Answer: A) Data Scientist.

31. In the context of Big Data, Machine Learning is utilized for:

A. Diminishing the accuracy of data.

B. Conducting advanced data analysis.

C. Slowing down data processing.

D. Simplifying data collection methods.

Answer: B) Conducting advanced data analysis.

32. The role of Artificial Intelligence in Big Data involves:

A. Complicating data structures.

B. Enhancing predictive modeling.

C. Minimizing data volumes.

D. Limiting data usage.

Answer: B) Enhancing predictive modeling.

33. Big Data contributes to finance by:

A. Minimizing customer interactions.

B. Facilitating credit risk assessment.

C. Limiting investment opportunities.

D. Simplifying regulatory compliance.

Answer: B) Facilitating credit risk assessment.

34. In the manufacturing sector, Big Data is employed for:

A. Decreasing product variety.

B. Managing employees.

C. Optimizing the production process.

D. Reducing innovation speed.

Answer: C) Optimizing the production process.

35. Telecommunications industries benefit from Big Data through:

A. Optimizing network performance.

B. Decreasing the range of services offered.

C. Increasing the frequency of call drops.

D. Simplifying customer service processes.

Answer: A) Optimizing network performance.

36. The application of Big Data in transportation helps in:

A. Increasing fuel consumption.

B. Worsening traffic congestion.

C. Route optimization.

D. Decreasing transport efficiency.

Answer: C) Route optimization.

37. In the energy sector, Big Data facilitates:

A. Decreasing efficiency in energy use.

B. Ignoring energy consumption patterns.

C. Smart grid management.

D. Reducing reliance on renewable resources.

Answer: C) Smart grid management.

38. Big Data enhances education by:

A. Limiting access to information.

B. Personalizing learning experiences.

C. Decreasing interactive learning.

D. Reducing educational content variety.

Answer: B) Personalizing learning experiences.

39. In government sectors, Big Data is utilized for:

A. Decreasing transparency in governance.

B. Enhancing public safety.

C. Reducing civic engagement.

D. Limiting efficient resource allocation.

Answer: B) Enhancing public safety.

40. In sports analytics, Big Data contributes by:

A. Diminishing athlete performance.

B. Improving game strategies.

C. Decreasing fan engagement.

D. Reducing the accuracy of player statistics.

Answer: B) Improving game strategies.

41. The media and entertainment industries apply Big Data for:

A. Decreasing viewer satisfaction.

B. Content personalization.

C. Limiting access to media.

D. Reducing diversity in content.

Answer: B) Content personalization.

42. E-commerce gains from Big Data through:

A. Narrowing customer choices.

B. Personalized product recommendations.

C. Increasing order processing times.

D. Decreasing user engagement.

Answer: B) Personalized product recommendations.

43. A major concern associated with Big Data is:

A. Improved data reliability.

B. Data privacy issues.

C. Simplified data interpretation.

D. Increased data transparency.

Answer: B) Data privacy issues.

44. The future scope of Big Data includes:

A. Diminishing digital transformation.

B. Integration with the Internet of Things (IoT).

C. Focusing on smaller, isolated data sets.

D. Reducing the speed of data processing.

Answer: B) Integration with IoT.

45. Cloud computing's role in Big Data is to facilitate:

A. Limiting data storage options.

B. Storing and processing large data sets.

C. Reducing the efficiency of data retrieval.

D. Decreasing scalability of data infrastructure.

Answer: B) Storing and processing large data sets.

46. The impact of Big Data on decision-making in businesses is primarily:

A. Reducing the accuracy of decisions.

B. Making decisions more data-driven.

C. Slowing down the decision-making process.

D. Increasing reliance on intuition over data.

Answer: B) Making decisions more data-driven.

47. The integration of Big Data with blockchain technology can improve:

A. The complexity of data transactions.

B. Data transparency and security.

C. The inefficiency of data storage.

D. Data isolation and siloing.

Answer: B) Data transparency and security.

48. In Big Data, 'Data Mining' refers to:

A. The physical extraction of data from storage devices.

B. The process of finding patterns and correlations in large data sets.

C. Decreasing the usability of extracted data.

D. Ignoring the significance of data insights.

Answer: B) The process of finding patterns and correlations in large data sets.

49. Real-time analytics in Big Data is crucial for:

A. Delaying response times to market changes.

B. Providing immediate insights for quick decision-making.

C. Reducing the volume of data analyzed.

D. Ignoring current trends and patterns.

Answer: B) Providing immediate insights for quick decision-making.

50. The use of Big Data in predictive maintenance is aimed at:

A. Increasing machinery downtime.

B. Reducing the frequency of unscheduled maintenance.

C. Ignoring potential equipment failures.

D. Decreasing operational efficiency.

Answer: B) Reducing the frequency of unscheduled maintenance.

Unit – 2

51. What is Hadoop primarily used for in Big Data?

A. Data Encryption

B. Data Visualization

C. Data Processing and Storage

D. Network Security

Answer: C) Data Processing and Storage

52. Which component of Hadoop is responsible for data storage?

A. MapReduce

B. HDFS

C. YARN

D. Hive

Answer: B) HDFS

53. What is a significant challenge in Data Discovery for Big Data?

A. Data Cleaning

B. Data Encryption

C. Data Visualization

D. Data Selling

Answer: A) Data Cleaning

54. Which of the following is an open-source tool for Big Data analytics?

A. Microsoft Excel

B. Oracle Database

C. Apache Hadoop

D. Adobe Analytics

Answer: C) Apache Hadoop

55. How does cloud computing benefit Big Data analytics?

A. Increases data vulnerability

B. Reduces storage capacity

C. Provides scalable resources

D. Complicates data processing

Answer: C) Provides scalable resources

56. What differentiates Hadoop from traditional databases?

A. Smaller storage capacity

B. Ability to process structured data only

C. Designed for unstructured or semi-structured data

D. Higher data processing costs

Answer: C) Designed for unstructured or semi-structured data

57. Predictive Analytics in Big Data is primarily used for:

A. Designing websites

B. Forecasting future trends

C. Enhancing network security

D. Data encryption

Answer: B) Forecasting future trends

58. Mobile Business Intelligence is essential for:

A. Enhancing graphic design

B. Accessing analytics on mobile devices

C. Game development

D. Social media browsing

Answer: B) Accessing analytics on mobile devices

59. Big Data is influencing personalized marketing through:

A. Print media

B. Customer behavior analysis

C. Traditional advertising

D. Manual surveys

Answer: B) Customer behaviour analysis

60. An ethical concern in Big Data analytics is:

A. Over-investment

B. Data privacy

C. Decreased storage needs

D. Excessive energy consumption

Answer: B) Data privacy

61. Real-time analytics in Big Data is used for:

A. Historical data analysis

B. Immediate data processing and insight

C. Annual reporting

D. Data archiving

Answer: B) Immediate data processing and insight

62. What is an advantage of using Apache Spark in Big Data processing?

A. Reduced data storage

B. Slow processing speed

C. Fast processing for large data sets

D. Limited to structured data

Answer: C) Fast processing for large data sets

63. In large organizations, Big Data primarily affects:

A. Employee attendance

B. Decision-making processes

C. Office layout

D. Break schedules

Answer: B) Decision-making processes

64. A major concern with Big Data is:

A. Improved customer service

B. Enhanced data visualization

C. Consumer privacy

D. Increased storage options

Answer: C) Consumer privacy

65. In healthcare, Big Data analytics transforms:

A. Entertainment options

B. Patient treatment plans

C. Interior design

D. Food services

Answer: B) Patient treatment plans

66. Effective data management in Big Data requires:

A. Minimal data storage

B. High-quality data sources

C. Paper-based records

D. Reduced computing power

Answer: B) High-quality data sources

67. In finance, Big Data aids in:

A. Employee hiring

B. Risk assessment

C. Furniture design

D. Travel planning

Answer: B) Risk assessment

68. Big Data's impact on e-commerce includes improving:

A. Customer experiences

B. Office lighting

C. Product weight

D. Paper usage

Answer: A) Customer experiences

69. IoT and Big Data together contribute to:

A. Smart solution development

B. Reduced internet usage

C. Traditional marketing strategies

D. Manual data processing

Answer: A) Smart solution development

70. Machine learning in Big Data analytics is significant for:

A. Pattern recognition and prediction

B. Physical file storage

C. Manual data entry

D. Decreasing data accuracy

Answer: A) Pattern recognition and prediction

71. Data visualization tools in Big Data help in:

A. Reducing data quantity

B. Making data comprehensible

C. Increasing data complexity

D. Ignoring data outliers

Answer: B) Making data comprehensible

72. A primary security concern in Big Data is:

A. Enhanced user experience

B. Data breaches

C. Increased storage capacity

D. Faster data processing

Answer: B) Data breaches

73. Big Data in predictive maintenance is used for:

A. Forecasting equipment failures

B. Employee performance reviews

C. Manual record keeping

D. Decreasing operational efficiency

Answer: A) Forecasting equipment failures

74. In supply chain operations, Big Data enhances:

A. Inventory management

B. Office decor

C. Employee leisure activities

D. Traditional marketing

Answer: A) Inventory management

75. Big Data drives innovation in the energy sector by:

A. Reducing data analysis

B. Optimizing power generation

C. Decreasing resource usage

D. Enhancing manual processes

Answer: B) Optimizing power generation

76. Key components of a successful Big Data strategy include:

A. Limited data access

B. Robust infrastructure and clear objectives

C. Minimal data processing

D. Ignoring data privacy

Answer: B) Robust infrastructure and clear objectives

77. In government, Big Data assists in:

A. Developing effective policies

B. Reducing workforce

C. Manual data sorting

D. Decreasing transparency

Answer: A) Developing effective policies

78. Big Data's role in environmental sustainability is:

A. Predicting climate changes

B. Increasing paper use

C. Reducing data analysis

D. Ignoring pollution data

Answer: A) Predicting climate changes

79. Social media platforms use Big Data for:

A. Targeted advertising

B. Reducing user base

C. Manual data collection

D. Decreasing user engagement

Answer: A) Targeted advertising

80. Career opportunities in Big Data include:

A. Data Scientist and Big Data Engineer

B. Physical trainer

C. Tour guide

D. Chef

Answer: A) Data Scientist and Big Data Engineer

81. Big Data influences content personalization in digital media by:

A. Analyzing user preferences

B. Reducing content variety

C. Ignoring user data

D. Decreasing user interaction

Answer: A) Analyzing user preferences

82. In autonomous vehicles, Big Data is used for:

A. Improving navigation systems

B. Decorating interiors

C. Manual driving

D. Reducing safety

Answer: A) Improving navigation systems

83. Big Data tools in financial services aid in:

A. Fraud detection

B. Reducing digital transactions

C. Manual account management

D. Decreasing customer service

Answer: A) Fraud detection

84. A 2024 trend in Big Data technology is:

A. Reduced data usage

B. Increased AI integration

C. Ignoring cloud computing

D. Manual data analysis

Answer: B) Increased AI integration

85. Big Data's contribution to AI includes:

A. Providing extensive training data

B. Reducing algorithm efficiency

C. Decreasing automation

D. Ignoring machine learning

Answer: A) Providing extensive training data

86. A challenge in integrating Big Data with IT infrastructure is:

A. Scalability

B. Improved efficiency

C. Reduced data analysis

D. Increased manual processing

Answer: A) Scalability

87. Big Data analytics in logistics helps in:

A. Route optimization

B. Decreasing delivery speed

C. Reducing data usage

D. Ignoring customer demand

Answer: A) Route optimization

88. Ensuring data quality in Big Data involves:

A. Regular data cleaning

B. Ignoring data standards

C. Reducing data sources

D. Decreasing data governance

Answer: A) Regular data cleaning

89. Benefits of Big Data for SMEs include:

A. Enhanced market insights

B. Reduced data analysis

C. Ignoring digital trends

D. Decreasing customer understanding

Answer: A) Enhanced market insights

90. In smart cities, Big Data plays a role in:

A. Urban planning

B. Reducing public services

C. Decreasing connectivity

D. Ignoring traffic data

Answer: A) Urban planning

91. Impact of Big Data on mobile app development is in:

A. Personalized user experience

B. Reduced app functionality

C. Decreasing user data analysis

D. Ignoring app performance

Answer: A) Personalized user experience

92. Managing the velocity of Big Data involves challenges in:

A. Real-time data processing

B. Increasing data stagnation

C. Reducing data flow

D. Manual data entry

Answer: A) Real-time data processing

93. Big Data is transforming CRM by:

A. Enhancing customer understanding

B. Decreasing customer interaction

C. Ignoring customer data

D. Reducing sales strategies

Answer: A) Enhancing customer understanding

94. Innovative uses of Big Data in education include:

A. Personalized learning experiences

B. Decreasing educational resources

C. Ignoring student data

D. Reducing learning outcomes

Answer: A) Personalized learning experiences

95. Big Data enables better forecasting in meteorology by:

A. Analyzing extensive climate data

B. Reducing weather predictions

C. Ignoring historical patterns

D. Decreasing forecast accuracy

Answer: A) Analyzing extensive climate data

96. Quantum computing impacts Big Data processing by:

A. Enhancing computational speed

B. Reducing data analysis

C. Decreasing processing capabilities

D. Ignoring complex calculations

Answer: A) Enhancing computational speed

97. Big Data aids behavioral and social science research by:

A. Providing large-scale study data

B. Reducing research scope

C. Ignoring human behavior

D. Decreasing analytical depth

Answer: A) Providing large-scale study data

98. A limitation of Big Data in data interpretation is:

A. Potential data biases

B. Increased data accuracy

C. Reducing complexity

D. Ignoring data sources

Answer: A) Potential data biases

99. Telecommunication companies use Big Data to:

A. Improve service quality

B. Reduce customer satisfaction

C. Decrease network optimization

D. Ignore user feedback

Answer: A) Improve service quality

100. Future prospects of Big Data in global business include:

A. Enhanced real-time analytics

B. Reduced data usage

C. Ignoring AI integration

D. Decreasing market insights

Answer: A) Enhanced real-time analytics

Unit – 3

101. What is Apache Hadoop primarily used for?

A. Web server hosting

B. Real-time transaction processing

C. Distributed data processing and storage

D. Desktop application development

Answer: C) Distributed data processing and storage

102. Which of the following best describes the basic architecture of Hadoop?

A. Client-server architecture

B. Monolithic architecture

C. Distributed computing architecture

D. Microservices architecture

Answer: C) Distributed computing architecture

103. What are the core components of the Hadoop ecosystem?

A. HDFS, MapReduce, and YARN

B. SQL, NoSQL, and NewSQL

C. Linux, Apache, and MySQL

D. Python, Java, and C++

Answer: A) HDFS, MapReduce, and YARN

104. How does Hadoop handle large-scale data processing?

A. Through a centralized database system

B. By using in-memory computing

C. Through distributed computing and storage

D. By using single-threaded processes

Answer: C) Through distributed computing and storage

105. What is the role of HDFS in Hadoop?

A. Data processing

B. Data storage

C. Job scheduling

D. Data security

Answer: B) Data storage

106. How does MapReduce work in the Hadoop framework?

A. It uses a real-time processing model

B. It divides the task into smaller sub-tasks

C. It processes data in a single node

D. It uses a relational database model

Answer: B) It divides the task into smaller sub-tasks

107. Which of the following is a common application of Hadoop in industry?

A. Real-time user interaction

B. High-frequency trading

C. Data warehousing and analytics

D. Interactive gaming

Answer: C) Data warehousing and analytics

108. What is YARN in the context of Hadoop?

A. A programming language

B. A data serialization framework

C. A resource management platform

D. A data visualization tool

Answer: C) A resource management platform

109. How is data distributed in a Hadoop cluster?

A. Randomly across all nodes

B. In a single master node

C. Across multiple nodes in blocks

D. In a centralized storage system

Answer: C) Across multiple nodes in blocks

110. What are some challenges in managing Big Data with Hadoop?

A. Data security and scalability

B. Graphical interface design

C. Mobile app integration

D. Real-time chat functionality

Answer: A) Data security and scalability

111. How does Hadoop ensure data reliability and fault tolerance?

A. Through data replication

B. By using RAID configurations

C. With a single backup server

D. Using a centralized database

Answer: A) Through data replication

112. What are the key differences between Hadoop 1.x and Hadoop 2.x?

A. 1.x uses Python, 2.x uses Java

B. 1.x focuses on MapReduce, 2.x introduces YARN

C. 1.x supports only structured data, 2.x supports unstructured data

D. 1.x is for small-scale data, 2.x is for large-scale data

Answer: B) 1.x focuses on MapReduce, 2.x introduces YARN

113. How is data security handled in Hadoop?

A. Through antivirus software

B. By using blockchain technology

C. Through Kerberos, ACLs, and encryption

D. Using password-protected files

Answer: C) Through Kerberos, ACLs, and encryption

114. What is the role of a NameNode in Hadoop?

A. It processes data

B. It stores actual data

C. It manages the file system namespace

D. It schedules jobs

Answer: C) It manages the file system namespace

115. What does a DataNode do in the Hadoop architecture?

A. Manages resources

B. Stores and processes data

C. Handles job scheduling

D. Manages the database

Answer: B) Stores and processes data

116. How does Hadoop integrate with other Big Data tools?

A. Through APIs

B. Using direct database connections

C. By replacing other tools

D. Using email communication

Answer: A) Through APIs

117. What signifies the importance of the Hadoop Ecosystem?

A. Its ability to handle relational databases

B. Its comprehensive suite of tools for different data processing needs

C. Its use of Java programming

D. Its graphical user interface

Answer: B) Its comprehensive suite of tools for different data processing needs

118. Name a component of the Hadoop Ecosystem and its function.

A. HDFS - Data visualization

B. YARN - Resource management

C. MapReduce - Real-time processing

D. Hive - Machine learning algorithms

Answer: B) YARN - Resource management

119. How does Hadoop handle real-time data processing?

A. Inherently within HDFS

B. Through MapReduce

C. By integrating with tools like Apache Storm

D. Using SQL queries

Answer: C) By integrating with tools like Apache Storm

120. What are the limitations of Hadoop for Big Data analytics?

A. Scalability and data distribution

B. Complexity and limited real-time processing

C. Data visualization and user interface

D. SQL query optimization

Answer: B) Complexity and limited real-time processing

121. How is data moved into and out of Hadoop?

A. Using FTP

B. Through tools like Sqoop and Flume

C. Via email attachments

D. Using direct disk copy

Answer: B) Through tools like Sqoop and Flume

122. What is involved in the process of data ingestion in Hadoop?

A. Manual entry of data

B. Transferring data from various sources into Hadoop

C. Converting data to a specific font

D. Printing data reports

Answer: B) Transferring data from various sources into Hadoop

123. Which are common tools for data import/export in Hadoop?

A. Photoshop and Illustrator

B. Sqoop and Flume

C. Microsoft Excel and Word

D. AutoCAD and SolidWorks

Answer: B) Sqoop and Flume

124. How does Hadoop manage different data formats?

A. By converting all data to XML

B. Using proprietary data formats

C. Through input/output formats in MapReduce and file formats like Avro

D. By restricting data to text format only

Answer: C) Through input/output formats in MapReduce and file formats like Avro

125. What challenges are associated with data migration in Hadoop?

A. Deciding on font types

B. Handling large volumes and maintaining data integrity

C. Selecting colors for data visualization

D. Synchronizing with social media platforms

Answer: B) Handling large volumes and maintaining data integrity