

JULY

PART-B DATA LITERACY

UNIT-2

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I Answer the following in short: (SA)

1. why is Data Literacy Essential?

Ans: → Data literacy can equip individuals with skills and knowledge to improvise in a tech and data-driven world.

→ There are countless reasons why data literacy is critical to an organisation.

→ Some of these are

→ decision making ability

→ critical thinking

→ Analytically producing solutions

→ innovation.

2. what is prescriptive learning?

Ans: → Prescriptive learning refers to an educational approach that focuses on guiding students towards specific outcome or behaviours through structured instruction and targeted interventions based on data and analysis of their learning needs.

3. what is Quantitative data interpretation?

Ans: → It is the process of analysing and understanding quantitative or numeric data.

→ Quantitative data provides statistical insights and helps in identifying patterns and trends.

→ Some of the application areas of quantitative data interpretation are

→ Interviews.

→ Polls.

→ Observations.

→ Longitudinal Studies.

→ Survey.

4. what is Qualitative data interpretation?

Ans: → It is the process of analysing and understanding non-numeric data.

→ Qualitative data tells us about the emotions and feelings of people.

→ It depends and focuses on insights and motivations of people.

→ Some methods are as follows.

→ Record Keeping.

→ Observation.

→ Case Studies.

→ Focus groups.

→ Longitudinal Studies
→ one-to-one interviews

Q. Answer the following in brief: (LA)

1. Give the impacts of data literacy in education and business?

Ans: Data Literacy has an immense impact on various aspects of society like business, education, healthcare and public policy. Some of them are given below:

Business: It improves the design making skills of a person. Data-literate employees can effectively analyse data to gain insights into market trends, customer behaviours and operational performance.

Education: It empowers the teaching-learning process. Students can engage more deeply with course material, particularly in STEM fields.

2. What are the steps involved in Data Acquisition?

Ans: The three key steps involved in Data Acquisition are as follows:

Data discovery: It is about hunting for valuable information in different places, checking if its good quality and making sense of what we find.

Data augmentation: It is the process of increasing the amount and diversity of data. We do not collect new data, rather we transform the already present data. Data augmentation means increasing the amount of data by adding copies of existing data with small changes.

Data generation: It refers to generating or recording data using sensors. Recording temperature readings of a building is an example of data generation. Recorded data is stored in a computer in a suitable form.

Introduction to python

I Answer the following in short:

1. What is a program?

Ans: The Step-by-step instruction written in any programming language to do a specific task is known as a program.

A program is written in any programming language which the computer can understand and execute.

2. How did python get its name?

Ans: Guido van Rossum designed python and released in 1991. He wanted to give a unique name to it. So, he named it after the famous BBC comedy TV show "Monty Python's Flying Circus".

3. What are tokens in python? Name a few of them.

Ans: Tokens are the smallest meaningful unit of a program. Tokens supported by python are

- * Keywords
- * Identifiers
- * Literals.
- * operators.
- * punctuators.