

FIRST SEMESTER FYUGP EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2024
MINOR
STA1MN101 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR DATA SCIENCE

Time : 2 Hrs

Maximum Marks : 70

BL - Bloom's Taxonomy Level (1 to 6)

CO - Course Outcome

Section A										Ceiling Marks : 24																				
Answer all questions. Each carries 3 marks.																														
No.	Question	M	BL	CO																										
1.	What is nominal data and ordinal data? Give an example for each.	3	1	CO1																										
2.	Differentiate between Questionnaire method and schedule method.	3	4	CO1 CO2																										
3.	What is pie diagram? What are the limitations of pie diagram?	3	2	CO3																										
4.	Distinguish between simple and multiple bar diagrams.	3	4	CO3																										
5.	Define Mean deviation.	3	2	CO4																										
6.	Define skewness of a distribution. Give any two measures of skewness in common use.	3	2	CO4																										
7.	Given $Q_1 = 59.46$, $Q_3 = 65.46$, median = 62.50. Calculate coefficient of skewness.	3	4	CO4																										
8.	Define statistical definition of probability.	3	2	CO5																										
9.	What is mean by sample space? Give an example.	3	3	CO5																										
10.	State Bayes theorem.	3	2	CO5																										
Section B										Ceiling Marks : 36																				
Answer all questions. Each question carries 6 marks.																														
No.	Question	M	BL	CO																										
11.	What is meant by questionnaire? How is it prepared?	6	5	CO1 CO2																										
12.	Draw a pie diagram to represent the distributions of a certain blood group 'O' among Gypsies, Indians and Hungarians. Blood group 'O' Gypsies Indians Hungarians Total 343 313 344 1000	6	6	CO3																										
13.	For the following distribution find mode. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Class</td> <td style="width: 10%;">0 - 10</td> <td style="width: 10%;">10 - 20</td> <td style="width: 10%;">20 - 30</td> <td style="width: 10%;">30 - 40</td> <td style="width: 10%;">40 - 50</td> <td style="width: 10%;">50 - 60</td> <td style="width: 10%;">60 - 70</td> <td style="width: 10%;">70 - 80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> <td>28</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </table>	Class	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	Frequency	5	8	7	12	28	20	10	10	6	4	CO4								
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Frequency	5	8	7	12	28	20	10	10																						
14.	Calculate median for the data given below: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Class</td> <td style="width: 10%;">0 - 6</td> <td style="width: 10%;">7 - 13</td> <td style="width: 10%;">14 - 20</td> <td style="width: 10%;">21 - 27</td> <td style="width: 10%;">28 - 34</td> <td style="width: 10%;">35 - 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>18</td> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Class	0 - 6	7 - 13	14 - 20	21 - 27	28 - 34	35 - 41	Frequency	18	11	8	15	6	2	6	6	CO4												
Class	0 - 6	7 - 13	14 - 20	21 - 27	28 - 34	35 - 41																								
Frequency	18	11	8	15	6	2																								
15.	Find Pearson's coefficient of skewness from the following data. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Size</td> <td style="width: 10%;">8</td> <td style="width: 10%;">10</td> <td style="width: 10%;">15</td> <td style="width: 10%;">22</td> <td style="width: 10%;">28</td> <td style="width: 10%;">34</td> <td style="width: 10%;">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f</td> <td>6</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>	Size	8	10	15	22	28	34	40	f	6	9	10	20	25	10	5	6	4	CO4										
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f	6	9	10	20	25	10	5																							

16.	Define the term with example (i) Mutually exclusive events. (ii) Equally likely events. (iii) Exhaustive events.	6	2	CO5
17.	Define pair wise and mutual independence .Give an example of three events which are pair wise independent but not mutually independent.	6	2	CO5
18.	If A and B are two independent events then prove that (i) A and B^c are independent. (ii) A^c and B are independent. (iii) A^c and B^c are independent.	6	4	CO5

Section C

Answer any 1 question. Each carries 10 marks. (1x10=10 marks)

No.	Question	M	BL	CO														
19.	Compute MD about mean and SD from the following data: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>15 - 20</td> <td>20 - 25</td> <td>25 - 30</td> <td>30 - 35</td> <td>35 - 40</td> <td>40 - 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>8</td> <td>28</td> <td>32</td> <td>11</td> <td>15</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	Class	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	30 - 35	35 - 40	40 - 45	Frequency	8	28	32	11	15	6	10	6	CO4
Class	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	30 - 35	35 - 40	40 - 45												
Frequency	8	28	32	11	15	6												
20.	State and prove Bayes theorem.	10	3	CO5														
