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| QP CODE: D2BBA2403 | (Pages: 2) | Reg. No : |
| | | Name : |
| SECOND SEMESTER FYUGP EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025 | | |
| MAJOR COURSE | | |
| BBA2CJ103 : Foundations for Business Analytics | | |
| (Credits: 4) | | |
| Time: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 70 | |
| Section A | | |
| Answer the following questions. Each carries 3 marks (Ceiling: 24 marks) | | |
| 1. Define Descriptive Analytics with an example. | BL1 | CO1 |
| 2. State the three axioms of probability. | BL1 | CO2 |
| 3. What is a Poisson Distribution? | BL1 | CO2 |
| 4. What is the mean and variance of a Standard Normal Distribution? | BL1 | CO2 |
| 5. Define population parameter and statistic. | BL1 | CO3 |
| 6. Define correlation . | BL2 | CO5 |
| 7. What factors affect the required sample size for estimating a population mean? | BL2 | CO3 |
| 8. Define sampling error in the context of index numbers. | BL2 | CO6 |
| 9. Define logarithmic trend. | BL2 | CO6 |
| 10. Explain the significance of index numbers in business and finance. | BL2 | CO6 |
| Section B | | |
| Answer the following questions. Each carries 6 marks (Ceiling: 36 Marks) | | |
| 11. Differentiate between mutually exclusive and exhaustive events with suitable examples. | BL2 | CO2 |
| 12. A university finds that 70% of students pass Mathematics and 60% pass Science. If the subjects are independent, what is the probability that a student passes both subjects? How can this insight help in curriculum planning? | BL3 | CO2, CO3 |
| 13. Define the chisquare-Distribution and explain its key properties. | BL2 | CO3 |
| (PTO) | | |

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|------------------------|--|------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|---|------|----|-----|-----|
| 14. | What do you understand by probability sampling? Describe stratified and cluster sampling designs. | BL2 | CO3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Differentiate between the Binomial Distribution and the Normal Distribution with suitable examples. | BL2 | CO3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | A real estate agent wants to predict house prices based on square footage. Given the following data, find the linear regression equation. <table border="1"><tr><td>Square Footage (sq ft)</td><td>1500</td><td>1800</td><td>2100</td><td>2500</td><td>3000</td></tr><tr><td>Price (\$1000s)</td><td>240</td><td>280</td><td>310</td><td>360</td><td>420</td></tr></table> | Square Footage (sq ft) | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2500 | 3000 | Price (\$1000s) | 240 | 280 | 310 | 360 | 420 | BL3 | CO4 | | | | | | |
| Square Footage (sq ft) | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2500 | 3000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Price (\$1000s) | 240 | 280 | 310 | 360 | 420 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | For the following data calculate chain base index numbers. <table border="1"><tr><td>Year</td><td>Price</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>10</td></tr></table> | Year | Price | 2000 | 4 | 2001 | 5 | 2002 | 6 | 2003 | 7 | 2004 | 8 | 2005 | 10 | 2006 | 9 | 2007 | 10 | BL3 | CO5 |
| Year | Price | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | Illustrate with examples a) Secular trend, b) Seasonal variation, c) Irregular variation, d) Cyclical variation | BL2 | CO6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Section C

Answer any one question. Each carries 10 marks (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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|-----|---|-----|-----|
| 19. | (a) State and derive Bayes' Theorem using conditional probability. (b) A factory produces 60% of its products in Plant A and 40% in Plant B. The defect rate is 3% for Plant A and 5% for Plant B. If a randomly selected product is found to be defective, what is the probability that it came from Plant A? | BL3 | CO3 |
| 20. | Discuss the key characteristics of various probability distributions and their real world applications. | BL2 | CO2 |

CO : Course Outcome

BL : Bloom's Taxonomy Levels (1 – Remember, 2 – Understand, 3 – Apply, 4 – Analyse, Create)

5 – Evaluate, 6 –