

Register Number

21CSPO14

**VELALAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

(An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)

Continuous Assessment Test - I

QP Set 1 Regulations-2018 ver. 4

Programme **B.E. - CSE** Semester: **5** Max. Marks: **50** Duration **1 ½ Hrs.**

Course Code & Title: **21CSE11 - EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS**

Class: **21CS5A&B** Date: **09.09.2023**

Time: **11.00 am - 12.30 pm**

Knowledge Levels (KL) K1 - Remembering K2 - Understanding K3 - Applying K4 - Analysing K5 - Evaluating K6 - Creating

**Part A - 10 x 2 = 20 Marks**

1. What is Exploratory Data Analysis? CO1 K1
2. List out the stages of EDA. CO1 K1
3. Define the term 'Data Wrangling' in Data Analytics. CO1 K1
4. What are the common problems that data analysts encounter during analysis? CO1 K2
5. Which are the technical tools that you have used for analysis and presentation purposes? CO1 K1
6. What is the output of the following python codes? CO2 K3
  - i) `pd.Series([2, 4, 6])`
  - ii) `df = pd.DataFrame({'Income': [15000, 1800, 120000, 10000], 'Age': [25, 18, 42, 51], 'Department': ['HR', 'Legal', 'Marketing', 'Management'] })`
7. `data = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 'hello', None])`  
In the above data how to detect null values? CO2 K3
8. Outline the difference between `.loc` and `.iloc` with an example? CO2 K2
9. How to transform the below table from left side to right side view in python code? CO2 K3

	date	city	temperature	humidity
0	5/1/2017	new york	65	56
1	5/2/2017	new york	66	58
2	5/3/2017	new york	68	60
3	5/1/2017	mumbai	75	80
4	5/2/2017	mumbai	78	83
5	5/3/2017	mumbai	82	85
6	5/1/2017	beijing	80	26
7	5/2/2017	beijing	77	30
8	5/3/2017	beijing	79	35



	temperature			humidity		
city	beijing	mumbai	new york	beijing	mumbai	new york
date						
5/1/2017	80	75	65	26	80	56
5/2/2017	77	78	66	30	83	58
5/3/2017	79	82	68	35	85	60

10. Assume, you are given two lists : `a=[1,2,3,4,5]`, `b=[6,7,8,9]`. The task is to create a list which has all the elements of `a` and `b` in one dimension. How will you implement in python? CO2 K3

Part B – 2 x 15 = 30 Marks

No.	Question	Marks	CO	KL
11.	(a) (i) Outline the comparison of EDA with classical and Bayesian analysis.	7	CO1	K2
	(ii) Summarize the purpose of different types of charts for visual aids in EDA.	8	CO1	K2
OR				
(b)	Explain the transforming techniques in EDA with an example.	15	CO1	K2
12.	(a) (i) How to combine the different data sources using python packages and explain the operations in briefly?	5	CO2	K2
	(ii)	10	CO2	K3

Consider the following DataFrames:

StudentID	ScoreSE	StudentID	ScoreSE
9	22	2	98
11	66	4	93
13	31	6	44
15	51	8	77
17	71	10	69
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
27	73	28	56
29	92	30	27

StudentID	ScoreML	StudentID	ScoreML
1	39	2	98
3	49	4	93
5	55	6	44
7	77	8	77
9	52	10	69
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
27	23	28	56
29	49	30	27

Perform the following cases

- How many students who are not taking the software engineering exam?
- How many students who are not taking the machine learning exam?
- How many students who appeared in both courses?
- How many students appeared for the exams in total?
- How many students only appeared for the Machine Learning course?

OR

(b) (i)	Write the python implementation of Outlier detection and filtering in transformation techniques	5	CO2	K3
(ii)	Explain the steps to perform EDA on wine Quality Data set.	10	CO2	K2

8006  
31/08/23  
Faculty Incharge

Stab 909  
31/08/23  
HOD CSE

Register Number

21CS5A&amp;B

## VELALAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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Continuous Assessment Test – II

QP Set

1

Regulations-2018 ver.

4

Programme B.E. - CSE

Semester: 5

Max. Marks: 50

Duration 1 ½ Hrs.

Course Code &amp; Title: 21CSE11 - EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

Class:21CS5A&amp;B Date: 18.10.2023

Time: 11.00 am – 12.30 pm

Knowledge K1 – Remembering

K3 – Applying

K5 – Evaluating

Levels (KL) K2 - Understanding

K4 – Analysing

K6 – Creating

## Part A – 10 x 2 = 20 Marks

- |     |  |     |    |
|-----|--|-----|----|
| 1.  | What is the purpose of Univariate Analysis? Give an example.         | CO3 | K1 |
| 2.  | What are the two techniques for reducing the number of digits?       | CO3 | K1 |
| 3.  | State the important aspects of histograms during inspection of data. | CO3 | K2 |
| 4.  | Define standardized variable.  | CO3 | K1 |
| 5.  | Write the formula for Gini coefficient?                              | CO3 | K1 |
| 6.  | Show the anatomy of a contingency table.                             | CO4 | K4 |
| 7.  | List out types of graphs are used to depict the bivariate analysis?  | CO4 | K3 |
| 8.  | Show some examples of bivariate analysis?                            | CO4 | K2 |
| 9.  | Define the degree of freedom.  | CO4 | K1 |
| 10. | List out the importance of scatterplots.                             | CO4 | K1 |

## Part B – 2 x 15 = 30 Marks

- | No. | Question   | Marks | CO  | KL |
|-----|--|-------|-----|----|
| 11. | (a) (i) Compare Univariate , Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis.  | 8     | CO3 | K4 |
|     | (ii) The dataset below shows the gross earnings in pounds per week of twenty men and twenty women drawn randomly from the 1979 New Earnings Survey (see appendix to this chapter on the accompanying website). The respondents are all full-time adult workers. Men are deemed to be adult when they reach age 21, women when they reach age 18. | 7     | CO3 | K3 |

Men		Women	
150	58	90	39
55	122	76	47
82	120	87	80
107	83	58	42
102	115	50	40
78	69	46	99
154	99	63	77
85	94	68	67
123	144	116	49
66	55	60	54

Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the male earnings of the data. Compare them with the median and midspread you calculated. Why do they differ?

OR

- (b) What is measure of dispersion? Explain the following
- i) Skewness
  - ii) Kurtosis
  - iii) Calculating percentiles
  - iv) Quartiles
- 15    CO3    K2

12. (a) (i) From the following given table find
- i) Total percentage table
  - ii) Row percentage table
  - iii) Column percentage table
- 7    CO4    K3

	a	b	c	d
x	663	102	529	85
y	158	69	330	55
z	149	19	144	56

- (ii) Explain the various types and importance of bivariate analysis.
- 8    CO4    K4

- OR
- (b) How to perform Bivariate analysis for Numerical-numerical, Categorical-Categorical, and Numerical-Categorical variables?
- 15    CO4    K3

Register Number

21CSE11H

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Continuous Assessment Test – III

QP Set

1

Regulations-2018 ver. 4

Programme B.E. - CSE

Semester: 5

Max. Marks: 50

Duration 1 ½ Hrs.

Course Code &amp; Title: 21CSE11 - EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

Class:21CS5A&amp;B

Date: 18.11.2023

Time: 11.00 am – 12.30 pm

Knowledge  
Levels (KL)K1 – Remembering  
K2 - UnderstandingK3 – Applying  
K4 – AnalysingK5 – Evaluating  
K6 – Creating**Part A – 10 x 2 = 20 Marks**

- |     |   |     |    |
|-----|---|-----|----|
| 1.  | List the components of multivariate analysis.                     | CO5 | K1 |
| 2.  | Outline the different causal relationships between variables.     | CO5 | K2 |
| 3.  | Examine the unique aim for Principal Component Analysis (PCA).    | CO5 | K4 |
| 4.  | What is the use of time series data analysis in organizations?    | CO5 | K1 |
| 5.  | Define Time Series Analysis.                                      | CO5 | K1 |
| 6.  | What do you mean by trend in Time Series Analysis?                | CO5 | K1 |
| 7.  | Name two methods of measuring trend.                              | CO5 | K1 |
| 8.  | List the uses of analysis of Time series.                         | CO5 | K1 |
| 9.  | What do you mean by moving averages?                              | CO5 | K1 |
| 10. | Name the methods of measurement of trend in time series analysis. | CO5 | K1 |

**Part B – 2 x 15 = 30 Marks**

- | No.  | Question   | Marks | CO   | KL   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
|------|--|-------|------|------|------|------|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| 11.  | (a) (i) Explain multivariate analysis. Illustrate the causal path models for three variables.  | 8     | CO5  | K2   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
|      | (ii) Summarize the levels of the techniques in multivariate analysis.  | 7     | CO5  | K2   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| OR   |  |       |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| (b)  | Explain how will you perform Time Series Analysis and apply the various Visualization techniques? Explain it with an example to plot trend over time.  | 15    | CO5  | K2   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 12.  | (a) (i) Calculate 3 years moving averages for the given data.  | 7     | CO5  | K3   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
|      | <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> <td>17</td> <td>20</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>29</td> <td>33</td> <td>36</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 2014  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 25 | 29 | 33 | 36 | 40 |  |  |
| 2014 | 2015   | 2016  | 2017 | 2018 |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 15   | 18   | 17    | 20   | 23   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 2019 | 2020   | 2021  | 2022 | 2023 |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 25   | 29   | 33    | 36   | 40   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| (ii) | Identify the following in Time Series Analysis.<br>a. Secular Trend      b. Seasonal variation<br>c. Cyclical variation      d. Irregular variation  | 8     | CO5  | K3   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| OR   |  |       |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| (b)  | Apply Multivariate Analysis of variance (MANOVA) in one case study.  | 15    | CO5  | K3   |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |