

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Enrolment No:</b>	

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, May 2019**

**Course: Business Analytics using Excel**  
**Programme: BA Energy Economics**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**Semester: IV**  
**C. Code: DSBA 2001**  
**Time: 03 Hours**

**Instructions: Please answer the questions strictly in Context**

**SECTION A**

<b>Write on the following in brief</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>
Q.1.	Mode	4	1
Q.2.	Standard Deviation	4	1
Q.3.	Percentile	4	1
Q.4.	Correlation	4	1
Q.5.	Conditional Probability	4	2
Q.6.	Z value	4	1
Q.7.	Multiplication Rule (Probability)	4	3
Q.8.	Addition Rule (Probability)	4	3

**SECTION B**

<b>Attempt all Questions</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>
Q.1.	What would be the outputs of the following Excel functions a. NORMDIST b. NORMSDIST c. NORMINV d. NORMSINV e. BINOMDIST f. CRITBINOM	<b>3*6=18</b>	<b>3</b>
Q.2.	In what scenarios are 'Box Plots' useful ways of data representation?	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
Q.3.	How can t-values and p-values (the results of regression run on data) be helpful in deciding the independent variables of a regression model?	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>

**SECTION C**

<b>Attempt this section</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>
Q.1.	What are 'Interaction variables'? How do 'Non-linear transformation of variables' help with regression modeling?	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>

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**SECTION A**

<b>Write on the following in brief</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>
Q.1.	Mode	4	1
Q.2.	Outlier	4	1
Q.3.	Percentile	4	1
Q.4.	Correlation	4	1
Q.5.	Conditional Probability	4	2
Q.6.	Z value	4	1
Q.7.	Multiplication Rule (Probability)	4	3
Q.8.	Addition Rule (Probability)	4	3
Q.9.	Box Plot	4	3
Q.10	Two Tailed Test	4	2
Q.11	Confidence Interval	4	1
Q.12	Mutually Exclusive Events	4	1
Q.13	Inter Quartile Range.	4	1

**SECTION B**

<b>Attempt all Questions</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>														
Q.1.	What would be the outputs of the following Excel functions a. NORMDIST b. NORMSDIST c. NORMINV d. NORMSINV e. BINOMDIST f. CRITBINOM	<b>3*6=18</b>	<b>3</b>														
Q.2	The frequency distribution of shoe sizes for a sample of 21 women was collected and is summarised in below table. Find the Average Shoe Size <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Shoe Size</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>21</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Shoe Size	Frequency	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	2	8	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
Shoe Size	Frequency																
4	5																
5	6																
6	7																
7	2																
8	1																
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>																
Q.3.	Let's assume that you invest in Company XYZ stock, which has returned an average 10% per year for the last 10 years. How risky is this stock compared to, say, Company ABC stock, which also has an average return of 10%?	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>														

Year	Return (Company XYZ)	Return (Company ABC)
1	5%	8%
2	-15%	10%
3	35%	9%
4	0%	10%
5	25%	10%
6	-10%	12%
7	50%	9%
8	5%	10%
9	10%	9%
10	-5%	12%
<b>Average</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>

  

Q.4.	How can t-values and p-values (the results of regression run on data) be helpful in deciding the independent variables of a regression model?	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>
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