

**JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT**

**Supplementary Examination- 2026**

**B.Tech-V Semester (CSE/IT)**

**COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 20B1WCI531 (3)**

**MAX. MARKS: 75**

**COURSE NAME: FOUNDATIONS FOR DATA SCIENCE AND VISUALIZATION**

**COURSE INSTRUCTORS: RBT**

**MAX. TIME: 2 Hours**

**Note:** (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems. Scientific calculator allowed.

Q.No	Question	CO	Marks																						
Q1	<p>a) Define Data Science. Explain the data science lifecycle with a neat diagram.</p> <p>b) Write Python code to:</p> <p>    i) Read a CSV file</p> <p>    ii) Display first 5 rows</p> <p>    iii) Find mean and standard deviation of a numeric column</p> <p>c) Explain the importance of data visualization in data science.</p>	1	5 + 5 + 5 = 15																						
Q2	<p>a) How does Pandas help in data cleaning and analysis?</p> <p>b) Explain NumPy, SciPy, and Matplotlib and their role in data science.</p> <p>c) What is multicollinearity. Discuss the effects of Multicollinearity</p>	2	5 + 5+ 5 = 15																						
Q3	<p>The determination of the shear strength of spot welds is relatively difficult, where as measuring the weld diameter of spot welds is relatively simple. As a result, it would be advantageous if shear strength could be predicted from a measurement of weld diameter.</p> <p>The data are as follows: ( Use <math>t_{0.025,8} = 2.306</math> )</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Shear Strength (psi)</th><th>Weld Diameter (.0001 in.)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>370</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>780</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>1,210</td><td>1,250</td></tr><tr><td>1,560</td><td>1,600</td></tr><tr><td>1,980</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>2,450</td><td>2,500</td></tr><tr><td>3,070</td><td>3,100</td></tr><tr><td>3,550</td><td>3,600</td></tr><tr><td>3,940</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>3,950</td><td>4,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	Shear Strength (psi)	Weld Diameter (.0001 in.)	370	400	780	800	1,210	1,250	1,560	1,600	1,980	2,000	2,450	2,500	3,070	3,100	3,550	3,600	3,940	4,000	3,950	4,000	6	15
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	<p>(a) Draw a scatter diagram.</p> <p>(b) Find the least squares estimates of the regression coefficients.</p> <p>(c) Test the hypothesis that the slope of the regression line is equal to 1 at the .05 level of significance.</p> <p>(d) Estimate the expected value of shear strength when the weld diameter is .2500.</p> <p>(e) Find a prediction interval such that, with 95 percent confidence, the value of shear strength corresponding to a weld diameter of .2250 inch will be contained in it.</p> <p>(f) Plot the standardized residuals.</p> <p>(g) Does the plot in part (f) support the assumptions of the model?</p>																
Q4	<p>a) Describe any four common visualization techniques and their use cases.</p> <p>b) Explain how data visualization helps in exploratory data analysis (EDA).</p> <p>c) With the help of an example show how to test the statistical significance of the fitted equation (Use ANOVA approach).</p>	4	5+ 5 + 5 = 15														
Q5	<p>a) Differentiate between Linear Regression and Logistic Regression.</p> <p>b) Verify that Sum of squares residuals</p> $= \frac{S_{xx}S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}}$ <p>c) The following data relate the number of units of a good that were ordered as a function of the price of the good at six different locations.</p> <table><tr><td>Number ordered</td><td>88</td><td>112</td><td>123</td><td>136</td><td>158</td><td>172</td></tr><tr><td>Price</td><td>50</td><td>40</td><td>35</td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>15</td></tr></table> <p>How many units do you think would be ordered if the price were 25?</p>	Number ordered	88	112	123	136	158	172	Price	50	40	35	30	20	15	6	5+ 5+ 5 = 15
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