**Business Analytics Test College: AIMS-IHE Department –MBA Batch – B Full Marks – 100**

**Group – A SAS** ( Each questions 2 marks)

1. SAS is an integrated system of software solutions that enables you to perform
2. data entry, retrieval, and management
3. report writing and graphics design
4. statistical and mathematical analysis
5. business forecasting and decision support
6. all the above
7. Informat statement is used to read
8. Nonstandard character data
9. Nonstandard numeric data
10. Standard character data
11. Standard numeric data
12. A and b
13. Format statement is used to write
14. Standard numeric data
15. Standard character data
16. Nonstandard character data
17. Nonstandard numeric data
18. C and d
19. Rename statement is used to
20. Change variable name in the data step
21. Change data set name
22. Change variable name in the PROC step
23. VARNUM statement is used to
24. Display variable attribute table in creation order
25. Display variable attribute table in alphabetic order
26. Both a and b
27. WHERE statement in data step is used to
28. Filter the data
29. Create new variable
30. Both a and b
31. none

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1. IF statement in data step is used to
2. Filter the data
3. Create new variable
4. Create new data set
5. All the above
6. ORDER BY clause is used to
7. Sort the data by order variable
8. Group the data by order variable
9. Filter data
10. None of the above
11. DISTINCT clause is used to
12. Remove duplicate values from a column
13. Display unique values of the column
14. Both a and b
15. Global macro variables can be used
16. Inside a macro program
17. Outside a macro program
18. Both a and b
19. None

**Group – B Analytics** ( each questions carries 2 marks)

1. Retail sales analytics add value to the super market companies by
2. Increasing customer value and overall revenues
3. Reducing costs and increasing operational efficiency
4. Developing successful new products and services
5. Business Process development
6. All the above
7. Basic properties of measurement includes
8. Identity
9. Magnitude
10. Equal interval
11. Absolute zero
12. All the above
13. Ordinal scale have the property of
14. Magnitude
15. Identity
16. Absolute zero point
17. Only a and b
18. Ratio scale have the property of
19. Magnitude
20. Identity
21. Absolute zero point
22. Equal interval
23. All
24. Categorical data is represented by
25. Frequency table
26. Cross tab
27. Grouped frequency table
28. a and b
29. continuous data is represented by
30. histogram
31. scatter plot
32. bar chart
33. a and b
34. line chart represents
35. continuous data series
36. discrete data series
37. both continuous and discrete data series
38. none
39. coefficient of variation is
40. absolute measures of deviation
41. relative measures of dispersion
42. none of the above
43. standard deviation is
44. measures of unit
45. absolute measures of dispersion
46. root mean square deviation
47. all
48. Arithmetic mean is
49. Affected by outliers
50. Unaffected by outliers
51. None
52. Median is the
53. 50th percentile
54. 5th decile
55. 2nd quartile
56. All the sbove
57. In positively skewed distribution
58. Mean > mode > median
59. Mean < mode < median
60. Mean > median > mode
61. All the above
62. P VALUE is
63. Exact probability of type one error
64. Confidence interval
65. None
66. Type one error is
67. The probability of accepting a false null hypothesis
68. The probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis
69. None of the above
70. Problems in the data is corrected by
71. Remove the case
72. Transforming the data
73. Both a and b
74. None
75. Probability mass function represents the distribution of
76. Discrete random variable
77. Continuous random variable
78. Both a and b
79. DW test in linear regression is used to
80. Detect the autocorrelation between error terms
81. Detect Correlation between independent variables
82. None
83. SPEC test is used to find out
84. Whether error terms are identically distributed
85. Whether error terms are independently distributed
86. Both a and b
87. None
88. Global null hypothesis in linear regression use
89. F test to find out overall significance of the model
90. T-test to find out significance of individual parameters
91. Both a and b
92. Homoscedasticity means
93. Constancy of variance of error terms
94. Mean of the error terms is zero
95. None of the above
96. VIF test in linear regression is used to detect
97. Multicolinearity
98. Hetoroscedasticity
99. Random noise
100. None
101. KMO MSA test is used to
102. tests whether the partial correlations among variables are small
103. tests whether the partial correlations among variables are high
104. both a and b
105. none
106. Bartlett‘s Test of Sphericity is used to
107. whether the correlation matrix is an identity matrix
108. whether the correlation matrix is a matrix with all elements are zero
109. none
110. In logistic regression the nature of dependent variable is
111. Continuous
112. Categorical
113. Binary
114. None
115. the logistic curve is called
116. Sigmoid curve
117. Normal curve
118. Pareto curve
119. None
120. ROC curve is measure of
121. Goodness of fit
122. Randomness in the model
123. None
124. Hosmer lamershow test is used in
125. Linear regression
126. Logistic regression
127. Both a and b
128. none
129. Residual chisq test is used in
130. Linear regression
131. Logistic regression
132. Both a and b
133. None
134. A time series have components as
135. Trend
136. Cyclical
137. Seasonal
138. Random
139. All
140. Ward chisq test is used in
141. Logistic regression
142. Linear regression
143. Time series
144. None

**Group – C SPSS** (All question carries 2 marks)

1. Open a file in SPSS by
2. File > open>data
3. File > open> syntax
4. File > open > output
5. None
6. SPSS data editor have
7. Data view
8. Variable view
9. Both a and b
10. Values column in variable view is used for
11. Categorical data
12. Numeric data
13. Date and time values
14. None
15. Columns in variable view is used to
16. Adjust the column width in data view
17. Change data type in data view
18. Adjust decimal point
19. none
20. Label in variable view is used to
21. Define label of variable
22. Define label for raw data
23. None
24. Missing values in SPSS can be handled as selecting
25. No missing values
26. Discrete missing values
27. Range plus one optional discrete missing value
28. All the above
29. Histogram is creates as
30. Analyze > descriptive statistics > frequencies
31. Analyze > descriptive statistics > frequencies > variables
32. Analyze > descriptive statistics > frequencies > variables>charts > histogram
33. Boxplot is created as
34. Analyze > descriptive statistics > explore
35. Analyze > descriptive statistics > explore>dependentlist > factorlist>plots>ok
36. None
37. Sample is created using
38. Data > select cases > sample
39. Data > select cases> all cases
40. None
41. Cross tabulation is created ad
42. Analyze > descriptive statistics > crosstabs
43. Analyze>descriptive statistics > frequencies
44. none