BDTM: Big Data Tools for Managers 3rd Internal Question Paper [Set-A]

Q1. De	emonstrate Va	riables in Python	[10]
A.	Create numeric, string, float variables for the given values (100, 99.945, SIT Tumkur)		
	numeric	= 100	
	string	= ("SIT Tumkur")	
	float	= 99.945	
В.	Display the values for the variable created in Q1[A]		
	print(numeric)		
	print(string)		
	print(float)		
C.	Display the data types for the variable created in Q1[A]		
	type(numeri	ic)	
	type(string)		
	type(float)		
D.	Multiply the numeric variable with 500 , and display the revised value.		
	numeric=numeric*500		
	print(numer	ic)	
E.	Reassign string variable values to SIT Tumkuru, Karnataka, and display the revised values.		
	string = ("SIT Tumkuru, Karnataka")		
	print(string)		
Q2. De	emonstrate Py	thon user defined functions	[10]
	-	function to add three integer numbers	[5]
		integers(a,b,c):	
	_	a+b+c	
		turn x	
	- Call the	function by passing three values (10, 20, 30)	[3]
		d_integers(10,20,30)	
	- Display	the result	[2]
	print(su	m)	

Write conditional statement to check whether variable contains Negative values. y = -10if (y<0): print("Number is negative") else: print("Number is Positive") Q3[B]. Demonstrate Set Data Structures in Python [5] - Create Set for the given element Python 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'C' [3] set1={'A','B','C','D','E','F','A','B','C','A','C'} - Display the values [2] print(set1) [10] Q4. Demonstrate List Data Structures in Python A. Create a list 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100 data = [10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100] B. Display list element using Print function print(data) C. Replace the 2nd element in a list Q4[A] with new value **222** data[1] = 222 D. Display the last three element of the list data[-3:] E. Create another list with element 11, 12, 13 and combine with the list created in Q4[A] data2 = [11,12,13] print(data + data2)

[5]

Q3[A]. Demonstrate Conditional Statement (Simple If) in Python.

A. Import VEHICLE_PARK.csv files in Python

```
Import panads as pd
data = pd.read_csv("VEHICLE_PARK.csv")
```

B. Display frequency count for VEHICLE_TYPE and BRAND pd.cross_tab(data['VEHICLE_TYPE'], data['BRAND'])

- C. Display quick summary for the VEHICLE PARK data for all the variables data.describe(include='all')
- D. Get the total number of vehicles by AGE_GROUP data\

```
.groupby("AGE_GROUP")\
.agg({"VEHICLE_COUNT": "sum"})
```

E. Display total number of vehicles captured in VEHICLE_PARK data data["VEHICLE_COUNT"].sum()