Internal Examination BSc II (Sem IV) Statistics Paper No. IV
(Probability Distributions and Statistical Methods II)
Day and Date Thursday 22 July 2021 Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *
rujutadhere29@gmail.com
Name of Student *
Dhere Rujuta Shivaji
Roll Number *
7541
PRN Number *
2019037399
Section I Probability Distributions II (10 Marks)

If X follows Gamma (1,3) then mode of the distribution is *	1 point
0.5	
2	
O 1	
○ 3	
The sum of n independent exponential variates is variate. *	1 point
Exponential	
Gamma	
O Beta	
Normal	
If X follows β2(m, n) then 1/X is*	1 point
β2(m, n)	
β1(m, n)	
β2(n, m)	
β1(n, m)	

If X follows β2 (2,3) then E(1/X) is *	1 point
3	
O 2/5	
O 1	
O 3/5	
If X follows β1 (10,10) then value of median is *	1 point
<u> </u>	
O 10/15	
9/10	
1/2	
The mean of t-distribution with 4 d.f. is*	1 point
O 2	
O 1/2	
O 1	
None of these	

symmetric and platykurtic	
symmetric and platykurtic symmetric and mesokurtic symmetric and leptokurtic None of these	
If X follows Chi-square distribution with variance 6 then its mean is * 1 points	nt
 4 12 2 3 	
In Chi- square distribution *	nt
Mean < degree of freedom	
mean = degree of freedom	
Mean > degree of freedom	
Mean ≤ degree of freedom	

If X follows F (n1, n2) then E(X) is *	1 point
n1/(n1-2)	
n2/(n1-2)	
n2/(n2-2)	
n1/(n1+n2)	
Section 2: Statistical Methods II	
(10 Marks)	
The probability of rejecting a null hypothesis is when it is false is called*	1 point
Type I error	
Type II error	
Power of test	
Level of significance	
A null hypothesis is a*	1 point
Hypothesis which is simple	
Hypothesis with no difference	
Hypothesis of interest	
Hypothesis that assigns values zero to the parameters.	

Testing H0 : μ 1 = μ 2 against H1 : μ 1 > μ 2 is a test. *	1 point
one sided left tailed	
one sided right tailed	
two tailed	
None of these	
If Zcal and Z_α be the respectively calculated and critical values of test statistic based on large sample size then for right tailed null hypothesis H0 is rejected if and only if	* 1 point
Zcal > Zα	
Cal < Zα	
Zcal > Zα	
Zcal < - Z_α	
Fisher's Z – transformation is used to test equality of two population *	1 point
a) Means	
Proportions	
b) Regression coefficients	
Correlation coefficients	

Reliability of a system is always lies between *	1 point
0 and 1	
O and ∞	
O -∞ and ∞	
Structure function can take values*	1 point
Only 0	
Only 1	
0 and 1	
O 2	
If $\emptyset(X)$ is binary coherent structure function of a system of n components then*	1 point
$\emptyset(X) \ge \emptyset(Y)$ for all $X \ge Y$	
Ø (1i, X)≥Ø (0i, X) for i=1,2, n & some X	
$\emptyset(X) \ge \coprod Xi$	
only A & B are true	

Which of the following is structure function of 2 out of 3 system *	1 point
1 - (1 - X1X2) X1X2 + X1X3 + X2X3 -2 X1X2X3	
X1+X2+X3- X1X2X3X1X2 + X1X3 + X2X3 +2 X1X2X3	
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is *	1 point
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is *	1 point
	1 point
O 0	1 point

	// 1
	Internal Examination BSc II (Sem IV) Statistics Paper No. IV
	(Probability Distributions and Statistical Methods II)
	Day and Date Thursday 22 July 2021 Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
	Email *
	shraddhaj1820@gmail.com
	Name of Children *
	Name of Student *
	Shraddha dinkar jadhav
	Roll Number *
	7545
	PRN Number *
	2019037015
_	
	Section I Probability Distributions II

If X follows Gamma (1,3) then mode of the distribution is*	1 point
0.5	
2	
O 1	
O 3	
The sum of n independent exponential variates is variate. *	1 point
Exponential	
Gamma	
O Beta	
Normal	
If X follows β2(m, n) then 1/X is *	1 point
β2(m, n)	
O β1(m, n)	
β2(n, m)	
O β1(n, m)	

If X follows β2 (2,3) then E(1/X) is *	1 point
O 2/5	
O 1	
O 3/5	
If X follows β1 (10,10) then value of median is *	1 point
<u> </u>	
O 10/15	
9/10	
1/2	
The mean of t-distribution with 4 d.f. is*	1 point
O 2	
O 1/2	
O 1	
None of these	

The curve of t distribution is *	1 point
 symmetric and platykurtic symmetric and mesokurtic symmetric and leptokurtic None of these 	
If X follows Chi-square distribution with variance 6 then its mean is *	1 point
 4 12 2 3 	
In Chi- square distribution *	1 point
 Mean < degree of freedom mean = degree of freedom Mean > degree of freedom Mean ≤ degree of freedom 	

If X follows F (n1, n2) then E(X) is *	1 point
n1/(n1-2)	
n2/(n1-2)	
n2/(n2-2)	
n1/(n1+n2)	
Section 2: Statistical Methods II	
(10 Marks)	
The probability of rejecting a null hypothesis is when it is false is called*	1 point
Type I error	
Type II error	
Power of test	
Level of significance	
A null hypothesis is a*	1 point
Hypothesis which is simple	
Hypothesis with no difference	
Hypothesis of interest	
Hypothesis that assigns values zero to the parameters.	

Testing H0 : μ1 = μ2 against H1 : μ1 > μ2 is a test. *	1 point
one sided left tailed	
one sided right tailed	
two tailed	
O None of these	
If Zcal and Z_{α} be the respectively calculated and critical values of test statistic based on large sample size then for right tailed null hypothesis H0 is rejected if and only if	* 1 point
Zcal > Zα	
O Zcal < Zα	
Zcal > Zα	
Cal < - Z_α	
Fisher's Z – transformation is used to test equality of two population *	1 point
a) Means	
Proportions	
b) Regression coefficients	
Correlation coefficients	

Reliability of a system is always lies between *	1 point
0 and 1	
O and ∞	
O -∞ and ∞	
Structure function can take values*	1 point
Only 0	
Only 1	
0 and 1	
O 2	
If Ø(X) is binary coherent structure function of a system of n components then*	1 point
$\emptyset(X) \ge \emptyset(Y)$ for all $X \ge Y$	
Ø (1i, X)≥Ø (0i, X) for i=1,2, n & some X	
$\emptyset(X) \ge \coprod Xi$	
only A & B are true	

Which of the following is structure function of 2 out of 3 system*	1 point
1 - (1 - X1X2)	
X1+X2+X3- X1X2X3	
X1X2 + X1X3 + X2X3 +2 X1X2X3	
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is *	1 point
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is *	1 point
	1 point
O 0	1 point
01	1 point

Internal Examination BSc II (Sem IV)	tatistics Paper No. IV
(Probability Distributions and Statistical M	ethods II)
Day and Date Thursday 22 July 2021 Ti	me: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *	
swapnil2918@gmail.com	
swapini2910@ginan.com	
Name of Student *	
DESHMUKH SWAPNIL VITTHAL	
Roll Number *	
7540	
PRN Number *	
2019037010	
Section I Probability Distributions II	
(10 Marks)	

If X follows Gamma (1,3) then mode of the distribution is *	1 point
0.5	
2	
O 1	
○ 3	
The sum of n independent exponential variates is variate. *	1 point
Exponential	
Gamma	
O Beta	
Normal	
If X follows β2(m, n) then 1/X is*	1 point
β2(m, n)	
β1(m, n)	
β2(n, m)	
β1(n, m)	

If X follows β2 (2,3) then E(1/X) is *	1 point
3	
O 2/5	
O 1	
O 3/5	
If X follows β1 (10,10) then value of median is *	1 point
<u> </u>	
O 10/15	
9/10	
1/2	
The mean of t-distribution with 4 d.f. is*	1 point
O 2	
O 1/2	
O 1	
None of these	

The curve of t distribution is *	1 point
 symmetric and platykurtic symmetric and mesokurtic symmetric and leptokurtic None of these 	
If X follows Chi-square distribution with variance 6 then its mean is*	1 point
O 4	
O 12	
O 2	
3	
In Chi- square distribution *	1 point
Mean < degree of freedom	
mean = degree of freedom	
Mean > degree of freedom	
Mean ≤ degree of freedom	

If X follows F (n1, n2) then E(X) is *	1 point
n1/(n1-2)	
n2/(n1-2)	
n2/(n2-2)	
n1/(n1+n2)	
Section 2: Statistical Methods II	
(10 Marks)	
The probability of rejecting a null hypothesis is when it is false is called*	1 point
Type I error	
Type II error	
Power of test	
Level of significance	
A null hypothesis is a*	1 point
Hypothesis which is simple	
Hypothesis with no difference	
Hypothesis of interest	
Hypothesis that assigns values zero to the parameters.	

Testing H0 : μ 1 = μ 2 against H1 : μ 1 > μ 2 is a test. *	1 point
one sided left tailed	
one sided right tailed	
two tailed	
O None of these	
If Zcal and Z_α be the respectively calculated and critical values of test statistic based on large sample size then for right tailed null hypothesis H0 is rejected if and only if	* 1 point
Zcal > Zα	
Cal < Zα	
Zcal > Zα	
Zcal < - Z_α	
Fisher's Z – transformation is used to test equality of two population *	1 point
a) Means	
Proportions	
b) Regression coefficients	
Correlation coefficients	

Reliability of a system is always lies between *	1 point
0 and 1	
O and ∞	
O -∞ and ∞	
Structure function can take values*	1 point
Only 0	
Only 1	
0 and 1	
O 2	
If $\emptyset(X)$ is binary coherent structure function of a system of n components then*	1 point
$\emptyset(X) \ge \emptyset(Y)$ for all $X \ge Y$	
Ø (1i, X)≥Ø (0i, X) for i=1,2, n & some X	
$\emptyset(X) \ge \coprod Xi$	
only A & B are true	

Which of the following is structure function of 2 out of 3 system*	1 point
 1 - (1 - X1X2) X1X2 + X1X3 + X2X3 -2 X1X2X3 X1+X2+X3- X1X2X3 X1X2 + X1X3 + X2X3 +2 X1X2X3 	
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is *	1 point
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is * 0 1	1 point

,	
Internal Examination BSc II (Sem IV)	Statistics Paper No. IV
(Probability Distributions and Statistic	al Methods II)
Day and Date Thursday 22 July 2021	Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *	
kedarkumathekar@gmail.com	
N	
Name of Student *	
Kedar	
Roll Number *	
7557	
7.007	
PRN Number *	
2019037035	
Section I Probability Distributions II	
(10 Marks)	

If X follows Gamma (1,3) then mode of the distribution is*	1 point
0.5	
2	
O 1	
○ 3	
The sum of n independent exponential variates is variate. *	1 point
Exponential	
Gamma	
O Beta	
Normal	
If X follows β2(m, n) then 1/X is*	1 point
β2(m, n)	
β1(m, n)	
β2(n, m)	
O β1(n, m)	

If X follows β2 (2,3) then E(1/X) is *	1 point
3	
O 2/5	
O 1	
O 3/5	
If X follows β1 (10,10) then value of median is *	1 point
<u> </u>	
O 10/15	
9/10	
1/2	
The mean of t-distribution with 4 d.f. is*	1 point
O 2	
O 1/2	
O 1	
None of these	

If X follows F (n1, n2) then E(X) is *	1 point
n1/(n1-2)	
n2/(n1-2)	
n2/(n2-2)	
n1/(n1+n2)	
Section 2: Statistical Methods II	
(10 Marks)	
The probability of rejecting a null hypothesis is when it is false is called*	1 point
Type I error	
Type II error	
Power of test	
Level of significance	
A null hypothesis is a*	1 point
Hypothesis which is simple	
Hypothesis with no difference	
Hypothesis of interest	
O Hypothesis that assigns values zero to the parameters.	

Testing H0 : μ 1 = μ 2 against H1 : μ 1 > μ 2 is a test. *	1 point
one sided left tailed	
one sided right tailed	
two tailed	
O None of these	
If Zcal and Z_{α} be the respectively calculated and critical values of test statistic based on large sample size then for right tailed null hypothesis H0 is rejected if and only if	* 1 point
Zcal > Zα	
Cal < Zα	
O Zcal > Zα	
Zcal < - Z_α	
Fisher's Z – transformation is used to test equality of two population *	1 point
a) Means	
Proportions	
b) Regression coefficients	
Correlation coefficients	

Reliability of a system is always lies between *	1 point
0 and 1	
O and ∞	
O -∞ and ∞	
Structure function can take values*	1 point
Only 0	
Only 1	
0 and 1	
O 2	
If $\emptyset(X)$ is binary coherent structure function of a system of n components then*	1 point
$\emptyset(X) \ge \emptyset(Y)$ for all $X \ge Y$	
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$\emptyset(X) \ge \coprod Xi$	
only A & B are true	

(Autonomous), Department of Otatistics.
Internal Examination BSc II (Sem IV) Statistics Paper No. IV
(Probability Distributions and Statistical Methods II)
Day and Date Thursday 22 July 2021 Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *
shwetakoshti05@gmail.com
Name of Student *
Shweta jitendra koshti
Roll Number *
7556
PRN Number *
2019037034
2019037034
Section I Probability Distributions II

If X follows Gamma (1,3) then mode of the distribution is *	1 point
0.5	
2	
O 1	
○ 3	
The sum of n independent exponential variates is variate. *	1 point
Exponential	
Gamma	
O Beta	
O Normal	
If X follows β2(m, n) then 1/X is*	1 point
β2(m, n)	
β1(m, n)	
β2(n, m)	
β1(n, m)	

If X follows β2 (2,3) then E(1/X) is *	1 point
O 3	
O 2/5	
O 1	
3/5	
If X follows β1 (10,10) then value of median is *	1 point
<u> </u>	
O 10/15	
9/10	
1/2	
The mean of t-distribution with 4 d.f. is*	1 point
O 2	
O 1/2	
O 1	
None of these	

The curve of t distribution is *	1 point
 symmetric and platykurtic symmetric and mesokurtic symmetric and leptokurtic None of these 	
If X follows Chi-square distribution with variance 6 then its mean is *	1 point
 4 12 2 3 	
In Chi- square distribution *	1 point
 Mean < degree of freedom mean = degree of freedom Mean > degree of freedom Mean ≤ degree of freedom 	

If X follows F (n1, n2) then E(X) is *	1 point
n1/(n1-2)	
n2/(n1-2)	
n2/(n2-2)	
n1/(n1+n2)	
Section 2: Statistical Methods II	
(10 Marks)	
The probability of rejecting a null hypothesis is when it is false is called*	1 point
Type I error	
Type II error	
Power of test	
Level of significance	
A null hypothesis is a*	1 point
Hypothesis which is simple	
Hypothesis with no difference	
Hypothesis of interest	
Hypothesis that assigns values zero to the parameters.	

Testing H0 : μ 1 = μ 2 against H1 : μ 1 > μ 2 is a test. *	1 point
one sided left tailed	
one sided right tailed	
two tailed	
O None of these	
If Zcal and Z_{α} be the respectively calculated and critical values of test statistic based on large sample size then for right tailed null hypothesis H0 is rejected if and only if	* 1 point
Zcal > Zα	
Cal < Zα	
Zcal > Zα	
Cal < - Z_α	
Fisher's Z – transformation is used to test equality of two population *	1 point
a) Means	
Proportions	
b) Regression coefficients	
Correlation coefficients	

Reliability of a system is always lies between *	1 point
0 and 1	
-1 and 1	
O and ∞	
O -∞ and ∞	
Structure function can take values*	1 point
Only 0	
Only 1	
0 and 1	
O 2	
If $\emptyset(X)$ is binary coherent structure function of a system of n components then *	1 point
\bigcirc $\emptyset(X) \ge \emptyset(Y)$ for all $X \ge Y$	
Ø (1i, X)≥Ø (0i, X) for i=1,2, n & some X	
\bigcirc $\emptyset(X) \ge \coprod Xi$	
Only A & B are true	

Which of the following is structure function of 2 out of 3 system*	1 point
1 - (1 - X1X2)	
X1+X2+X3- X1X2X3	
X1X2 + X1X3 + X2X3 +2 X1X2X3	
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is *	1 point
A state vector X is called path vector if value of structure function is *	1 point
	1 point
O 0	1 point

Internal Examination BSc III (Sem VI)

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's, Vivekanand College Kolhapur (Autonomous), Department of Statistics.

Statistics Paper No. VIII

(Design of Experiment , Quality Management & Data Mining)
Day and Date Tuesday 20 July 2021 Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *
rutujashinde2496@gmail.com
Name of Student *
Rutuja Sunil Shinde
Roll Number *
8184
PRN Number *
2018037779
Section I : Design Of Experiment (10 Marks)

Comparison of different fertilizers in the design of experiment is *	1 point
 Absolute Experiment Comparative Experiment Both A and B None of these 	
The smallest division of experimental material is called as *	1 point
○ Field	
Experimental Unit	
Treatment	
Block	
The principle of controlling heterogeneity in design of experiment is *	1 point
Replication	
Randomization	
Local Control	
O None of these	

In the situation where an appreciable fraction of units is likely to be destroyed or fail to respond design is recommended.	* 1 point
O LSD	
● CRD	
RBD	
O None of these	
When there occurs a missing value in an experiment calculation of exact treatment sum of square is to be carried out when	* 1 point
Treatments are not significant	
O Blocks are significant	
Treatments are significant	
O None of these	
The degrees of freedom for error sum of squares in RBD with 4 treatments and 5 blocks is	* 1 point
O 15	
12	
O 14	
O 16	

In LSD, no. of rows is equal to*	1 point
Number of columnsNumber of treatments	
Both A and B	
None of these	
The principle of local control is used in*	1 point
CRD and RBD	
CRD	
RBD	
CRD and LSD	
In 2^2 factorial experiment with 4 blocks the d.f. for error are *	1 point
O 16	
O 12	
9	
O None of these	

When interaction effect is confounded in one replicate and not in other then the experiment is saidconfounding.	* 1 point
○ Total	
Partial	
Complete	
Fractional	
Section II : Quality Management & Data Mining	
(10 Marks)	
Quality is defined as to do the intended job. *	1 point
conformance	
fitness	
required standards	
All the above	
Which of the following is not a seven SPC tool? *	1 point
Histogram	
Check sheet	
Design of experiment	
O Pareto chart	

Cause and Effect diagram is also known as *	1 point
 Ishikawa diagram Fish-bone diagram Fisher's diagram Both A and B 	
Who among the following conceived the PDCA Cycle? *	1 point
W. E. DemingW. A. Shewhart	
Both A and B	
None of these	
Which of the followings are dimension of quality of product? *	1 point
Reliability	
O Durability	
serviceability	
All the above	

Which of the following chart is not memory chart? *	1 point
Cusum	
Shewhart	
○ EWMA	
Moving average	
Which of the following tools is used in 'analysis and improve' step of DMAIC cycle? *	1 point
Histogram	
cause and effect diagram	
o scatter diagram	
O Pareto diagram	
Which of the following chart uses weights in its construction? *	1 point
Cusum	
EWMA	
Pareto	
Moving average	

The concept of is to reduce the defects to 3.4 ppm. *	1 point
Cusum	
6 sigma	
○ EWMA	
Moving average	
variability is unavoidable.*	1 point
variability is unavoidable. * Ohance Causes	1 point
	1 point
Chance Causes	1 point
Chance CausesAssignable causes	1 point

Internal Examination BSc III (Sem VI)

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's, Vivekanand College Kolhapur (Autonomous), Department of Statistics.

Statistics Paper No. VIII

(Design of Experiment , Quality Management & Data Mining)
Day and Date Tuesday 20 July 2021 Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *
pratiksharpawar812@gmail.com
Name of Student *
PRATIKSHA RAMESH PAWAR
Roll Number *
8177
DDM Niveska v *
PRN Number * 2018037765
Section I : Design Of Experiment (10 Marks)

Absolute Experiment	
Comparative Experiment	
O Both A and B	
O None of these	
The smallest division of experimental material is called as * 1 po	int
Field	
Experimental Unit	
Treatment	
Block	
The principle of controlling heterogeneity in design of experiment is * 1 po	int
Replication	
Randomization	
Local Control	
O None of these	

In the situation where an appreciable fraction of units is likely to be destroyed or fail to respond design is recommended.	* 1 point
O LSD	
○ CRD	
RBD	
None of these	
When there occurs a missing value in an experiment calculation of exact treatment sum of square is to be carried out when	* 1 point
Treatments are not significant	
Blocks are significant	
Treatments are significant	
None of these	
The degrees of freedom for error sum of squares in RBD with 4 treatments and 5 blocks is	* 1 point
O 15	
12	
O 14	
O 16	

In LSD, no. of rows is equal to*	1 point
Number of columnsNumber of treatments	
Both A and B	
None of these	
The principle of local control is used in*	1 point
CRD and RBD	
CRD	
RBD	
CRD and LSD	
In 2^2 factorial experiment with 4 blocks the d.f. for error are *	1 point
O 16	
O 12	
9	
O None of these	

When interaction effect is confounded in one replicate and not in other then the experiment is saidconfounding.	* 1 point
○ Total	
Partial	
Complete	
Fractional	
Section II : Quality Management & Data Mining	
(10 Marks)	
Quality is defined as to do the intended job. *	1 point
conformance	
fitness	
required standards	
All the above	
Which of the following is not a seven SPC tool? *	1 point
Histogram	
Check sheet	
Design of experiment	
O Pareto chart	

Cause and Effect diagram is also known as *	1 point
 Ishikawa diagram Fish-bone diagram Fisher's diagram Both A and B 	
Who among the following conceived the PDCA Cycle? *	1 point
W. E. DemingW. A. Shewhart	
Both A and B	
None of these	
Which of the followings are dimension of quality of product? *	1 point
Reliability	
O Durability	
serviceability	
All the above	

Which of the following chart is not memory chart? *	1 point
Cusum Shewhart	
○ EWMA	
Moving average	
Which of the following tools is used in 'analysis and improve' step of DMAIC cycle? *	1 point
Histogram	
o cause and effect diagram	
scatter diagram	
O Pareto diagram	
Which of the following chart uses weights in its construction? *	1 point
Cusum	
EWMA	
Pareto	
Moving average	

The concept of is to reduce the defects to 3.4 ppm. *	1 point
Cusum	
6 sigma	
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Moving average	
variability is unavoidable.*	1 point
variability is unavoidable. * Ohance Causes	1 point
	1 point
Chance Causes	1 point
Chance CausesAssignable causes	1 point

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's, Vivekanand College Kolhapur (Autonomous), Department of Statistics.

Internal Examination BSc III (Sem VI)	Statistics Paper No. VIII
(Design of Experiment , Quality Manage	ement & Data Mining)
Day and Date Tuesday 20 July 2021	Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *	
bhagyashriramsing09@gmail.com	
Name of Student *	
Bhagyashri Shamrao Ramsing	
Roll Number *	
8179	
PRN Number *	
2018037771	
Section I : Design Of Experiment (10 Marks)	

Comparison of different fertilizers in the design of experiment is *	1 point
 Absolute Experiment Comparative Experiment Both A and B None of these 	
The smallest division of experimental material is called as *	1 point
○ Field	
Experimental Unit	
Treatment	
Block	
The principle of controlling heterogeneity in design of experiment is *	1 point
Replication	
Randomization	
Local Control	
O None of these	

In the situation where an appreciable fraction of units is likely to be destroyed or fail to respond design is recommended.	* 1 point
O LSD	
○ CRD	
RBD	
None of these	
When there occurs a missing value in an experiment calculation of exact treatment sum of square is to be carried out when	* 1 point
Treatments are not significant	
Blocks are significant	
Treatments are significant	
None of these	
The degrees of freedom for error sum of squares in RBD with 4 treatments and 5 blocks is	* 1 point
O 15	
12	
O 14	
O 16	

In LSD, no. of rows is equal to*	1 point
 Number of columns Number of treatments Both A and B None of these 	
The principle of local control is used in *	1 point
CRD and RBD CRD RBD CRD and LSD	
In 2^2 factorial experiment with 4 blocks the d.f. for error are *	1 point
O 16	
O 12	
9	
O None of these	

When interaction effect is confounded in one replicate and not in other then the experiment is saidconfounding.	* 1 point
○ Total	
Partial	
Complete	
Fractional	
Section II : Quality Management & Data Mining	
(10 Marks)	
Quality is defined as to do the intended job. *	1 point
conformance	
fitness	
required standards	
All the above	
Which of the following is not a seven SPC tool? *	1 point
Histogram	
Check sheet	
Design of experiment	
O Pareto chart	

Cause and Effect diagram is also known as *	1 point
 Ishikawa diagram Fish-bone diagram Fisher's diagram Both A and B 	
Who among the following conceived the PDCA Cycle? *	1 point
W. E. DemingW. A. Shewhart	
Both A and B	
None of these	
Which of the followings are dimension of quality of product? *	1 point
Reliability	
O Durability	
serviceability	
All the above	

Which of the following chart is not memory chart? *	1 point
Cusum	
Shewhart	
○ EWMA	
Moving average	
Which of the following tools is used in 'analysis and improve' step of DMAIC cycle? *	1 point
Histogram	
cause and effect diagram	
o scatter diagram	
O Pareto diagram	
Which of the following chart uses weights in its construction? *	1 point
Cusum	
EWMA	
Pareto	
Moving average	

The concept of is to reduce the defects to 3.4 ppm. *	1 point
Cusum	
6 sigma	
○ EWMA	
Moving average	
variability is unavoidable. *	1 point
variability is unavoidable. * Ohance Causes	1 point
	1 point
Chance Causes	1 point
Chance CausesAssignable causes	1 point

Internal Examination BSc III (Sem VI)

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's, Vivekanand College Kolhapur (Autonomous), Department of Statistics.

Statistics Paper No. VIII

(Design of Experiment , Quality Management & Data Mining)
Day and Date Tuesday 20 July 2021 Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *
prajaktasankpal362@gmail.com
Name of Student *
Prajakta Bajirao Sankpal
Roll Number *
8181
PRN Number *
2018037775
Section I : Design Of Experiment (10 Marks)

Comparison of different fertilizers in the design of experiment is *	1 point
Absolute Experiment	
Comparative Experiment	
O Both A and B	
O None of these	
The smallest division of experimental material is called as *	1 point
Field	
Experimental Unit	
Treatment	
Block	
The principle of controlling heterogeneity in design of experiment is *	1 point
Replication	
Randomization	
Local Control	
O None of these	

In the situation where an appreciable fraction of units is likely to be destroyed or fail to respond design is recommended.	* 1 point
○ LSD	
○ CRD	
RBD	
O None of these	
When there occurs a missing value in an experiment calculation of exact treatment sum of square is to be carried out when	* 1 point
Treatments are not significant	
O Blocks are significant	
Treatments are significant	
None of these	
The degrees of freedom for error sum of squares in RBD with 4 treatments and 5 blocks is	* 1 point
O 15	
12	
O 14	
O 16	

In LSD, no. of rows is equal to*	point
Number of columns	
Number of treatments	
Both A and B	
None of these	
The principle of local control is used in *	point
CRD and RBD	
CRD	
RBD	
CRD and LSD	
In 2^2 factorial experiment with 4 blocks the d.f. for error are *	point
O 16	
O 12	
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None of these	

When interaction effect is confounded in one replicate and not in other then the experiment is saidconfounding.	* 1 point
○ Total	
Partial	
Complete	
Fractional	
Section II : Quality Management & Data Mining	
(10 Marks)	
Quality is defined as to do the intended job. *	1 point
conformance	
fitness	
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All the above	
Which of the following is not a seven SPC tool? *	1 point
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Chance CausesAssignable causes	1 point

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's, Vivekanand College Kolhapur (Autonomous), Department of Statistics.

Internal Examination BSc III (Sem VI) Sta	tistics Paper No. VIII
(Design of Experiment , Quality Management	& Data Mining)
Day and Date Tuesday 20 July 2021 Time	e: 11.00 am to 12.00 Noon
Email *	
kishorkashidkar8202@gmail.com	
N	
Name of Student *	
Kishor Balaso Kashidkar	
Roll Number *	
8167	
PRN Number *	
2018037729	
Section I : Design Of Experiment (10 Marks)	

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Treatments are not significant
Blocks are significant
Treatments are significant
None of these
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