B.com-III

14.08.

Business statistics (H)

By, Sweet Kr-Suman
R.N. college
Hajipur

X————————X
Data clasification (multiple choice)

Q.1 If the vertical lines are drawn at every point of straight line in frequency polygon then by this way the freauncey polygon is transformed into

(a) width diagram (b.) Length diagram (c) Histogram (d) Dimensional bar charts

Ans → (a)

02. The diagrams such as cubes and cylinders are classified as

(a.) One dimension diagrams (b.) Two dimension diagrams

(c.) Three dimension diagrams (d) Dispersion diagrams

Ans → (c)

03. The discrete variables and continuous variables are two type of

(a) Open and classification (b) Time series classification

(c.) Quailative classification (d) Quantitative classification

Ans → (d)

04. The classification method in which the upper limit of intervals is same as of lower limit class interval is called

(a.) Exclusive method (b) Inclusive method (c) midpoint method

(d) Ratio method

Ans → (a)

05. The Type of cumulative frequencey distribution in which the class intervals are added in top to bottom order is classified as:

(a) Variation distribution (b) less than type distribution (c) more than type distribution

(d) marginal distribution

Ans → (b)

(6.) The largest value is 60 and the smallest value is 40 and the number of classes desired is 5 then the class interval is :

(a.) 20   (b.) 4   (c.) 25   (d.) 15

Ans → (b)

7. The diagrams used to represent grouped and ungrouped data is classified as :

(a.) Breath diagrams   (b.) Bar diagrams

(c.) width diagrams   (d.) Length diagrans

Ans → (b)

08. The less than type distribution and more than type distribution are type of :

(a.) Class distribution   (b) Cumulative class distribution

(c.) Cumulative frequency distribution (d.) Upper limit distribution

Ans → (C)

09. The exclusive method and inclusive method are ways of classifying data on basis of

(a.) Rational intervals (b.) Class with (c.) Class intervals

Ans → (C)

(10.) The classification of data on the graphical basis is also called :

(a) Reflected classification (b.) Populated classification

(c) Sampling classification (d) Spatial classification.

Ans → (d)

11. The classification on the basis of time order is called as:
(a.) disclosed classification (b.) chronological classification
(c.) External classification (d) Internal classification

Ans → (b)

12. The class frequency is divided by number of observations in the frequency distribution to convert it into:
(a.) Relative margin distribution (b.) Relative variable distribution
(c.) Relative frequency distribution (d) Relative width distribution

Ans → (c)

13. The process of arranging data on the basis of certain properties in clases of groups is classified as:
(a.) Classification of data (b.) Reflection of data
(c) Sample of population (d) Sample observations.

Ans → (a)

14. The class interval classification methods which ensures the data continuity is classified as:
(a) midpoint method (b.) Ratio method
(c) Exclusive method (d.) Inclusive method

Ans → (c)

15. The less than type cumulative frequency distribution is considered as correspondent to:
(a) Upper limit of class intervals (b.) Lower limit of class intervals
(c) Upper limit of range (d) Positive value

Ans → (a)