

M.E. / M.Tech - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOV / DEC 2025

Third Semester

Big Data Analytics

24PBDOE301 - BUSINESS DATA ANALYTICS

Regulations - 2024

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART - A (MCQ) (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

	<i>Marks</i>	<i>K-Level</i>	<i>CO</i>
1. Which of the following best describes Business Analytics? (a) Collection of data (b) Interpretation of data to support decision-making (c) Designing marketing campaigns (d) Accounting analysis	1	K1	CO1
2. Which of the following is not a driver for Business Analytics? (a) Data availability (b) Increased computing power (c) Lack of skilled professionals (d) Customer-centric focus	1	K1	CO1
3. In descriptive statistics, mean is also called: (a) Median (b) Average (c) Frequency (d) Variance	1	K1	CO2
4. Which measure indicates how far data values deviate from the mean? (a) Range (b) Variance (c) Mode (d) Frequency	1	K1	CO2
5. In hypothesis testing, the probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis is known as: (a) Confidence level (b) P-value (c) Type I Error (d) Type II Error	1	K2	CO3
6. The function of HDFS in Hadoop is to: (a) Process data (b) Store data across multiple nodes (c) Manage databases (d) Analyze structured data	1	K1	CO4
7. MapReduce works based on the principle of: (a) Parallel processing (b) Sequential storage (c) Centralized computation (d) Manual scripting	1	K1	CO4
8. Hive Query Language (HQL) is similar to: (a) SWL (b) Python (c) Java (d) HTML	1	K1	CO5
9. MongoDB is an example of: (a) Relational DB (b) NoSQL DB (c) Graph DB (d) Distributed File System	1	K1	CO5
10. Which of the following tools is used for data transfer between Hadoop and RDBMS? (a) Sqoop (b) Pig (c) Spark (d) Drill	1	K1	CO5

PART - B (12 × 2 = 24 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

11. Define business analytics and mention any two of its applications.	2	K1	CO1
12. Summarize any two key skills required for a business analyst.	2	K2	CO1
13. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative data.	2	K2	CO2
14. What is a data dashboard? Give one business use case.	2	K2	CO2
15. Define hypothesis testing. Give one real-world example.	2	K1	CO3
16. Recall the concept of conditional probability.	2	K1	CO3
17. What is hadoop distributed file system (HDFS)?	2	K1	CO4
18. State two advantages of MapReduce framework.	2	K2	CO4
19. List any two features of NoSQL databases.	2	K1	CO5
20. Differentiate between Hive and Pig.	2	K2	CO5
21. Outline the importance of data visualization in business analytics.	2	K2	CO2
22. What are the major components of the business analytics life cycle?	2	K1	CO1

PART - C (6 × 11 = 66 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

23. a) i) A retail chain wants to improve customer satisfaction by analyzing feedback data collected through surveys and social media. Explain how the business analytics process can be applied to this scenario. 6 K2 CO1
- ii) Illustrate the type of analytics most useful in this case. 5 K2 CO1
- OR**
- b) A healthcare provider aims to reduce patient wait time. Illustrate how business analytics can help identify the bottlenecks and suggest data-driven decisions. 11 K2 CO1
24. a) Using suitable examples, demonstrate how descriptive statistics and visualization tools can help a company monitor sales performance. 11 K3 CO2
- OR**
- b) Analyze dataset (hypothetical) showing customer ratings across four product categories. Suggest two data visualization types that best communicate trends to management. 11 K3 CO2
25. a) A company wants to verify if it's new training program improved employee productivity. Formulate null and alternate hypotheses and describe how to test them statistically. 11 K2 CO3
- OR**
- b) Explain how sampling and confidence intervals help decision-making when analyzing large-scale marketing data? 11 K2 CO3
26. a) An e-commerce company handles 1 TB of clickstream data daily. Explain how Hadoop and MapReduce can be used to process and extract user behavior insights. 11 K2 CO4
- OR**
- b) Outline the role of HDFS and MapReduce in distributed big data processing. Provide a practical example of an analytical task. 11 K2 CO4
27. a) Compare and contrast Hive, Pig, and Spark in handling large datasets. Illustrate with one example each. 11 K2 CO5
- OR**
- b) A startup uses MongoDB to store user interaction data. Relate how it can be integrated with Hadoop for better analytical performance. 11 K2 CO5
28. a) Explain how data-driven decision-making supports organizational strategy with a suitable business case. 11 K2 CO1-5
- OR**
- b) A telecom company wants to predict customer churn using historical data. Outline the steps in a predictive analytics model suitable for this case. 11 K2 CO1-5