## **Question Paper**

Exam Date & Time: 17-Apr-2018 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

## SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SCIENCES (SOIS) SECOND SEMESTER ME -(BIG DATA AND DATA ANALYTICS) DEGREE EXAMINATION- APRIL/MAY 2018 Tuesday, April 17, 2018 Time : 10.00 am to 1.00 pm Applied Multivariate Analysis [BDA 616.2]

Marks: 100

Duration: 180 mins.

(5)

## Answer all the questions.

- <sup>1)</sup> Discuss the importance of multivariate analysis in big data <sup>(5)</sup> analytics. Define a sample covariance matrix. (3+2 = 5)
  - a) marks)

b)

Let  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \end{bmatrix}$  be a multivariate normal random vector with mean vector  $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 13 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$  and covariance matrix  $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 67 & 29 & 76 \\ 29 & 85 & 90 \\ 76 & 90 & 50 \end{bmatrix}$ 

. Find mean and variance of  $Z = 10Y_1 + 2Y_2 - 4Y_3$ .

- <sup>2)</sup> Discuss the data structure, model, hypothesis and between <sup>(10)</sup> and within variance structure in multivariate one-way analysis of variance (MANOVA). Also mention the names of different test statistics used in MANOVA. (2+2+1+3+2=10 Marks)
- <sup>3)</sup> Describe principal component analysis (PCA) for 'p' number <sup>(10)</sup> of variables? Mention the different methods used for estimating factor loadings and communalities in factor analysis. (6+4 = 10 marks)
- <sup>4)</sup> Write the similarities and dissimilarities between principal <sup>(10)</sup> component analysis and exploratory factor analysis. Write short notes on methods on deciding how many principal components to be retained. (6+4=10 Marks)
- <sup>5)</sup> What do you mean by rotation in factor analysis and <sup>(10)</sup> discuss its uses? Explain different type of rotation used in

factor analysis. (4+6 = 10 marks)

- <sup>6)</sup> Describe the discriminant analysis for two group cases <sup>(10)</sup>
- <sup>7)</sup> Describe the classification analysis for two group cases (10)
  <sup>8)</sup> Explain the divisive and agglomerative method of (10)
  identifying clusters in cluster analysis. (5+5=10 Marks)
- <sup>9)</sup> What do you mean by hierarchical clustering? Explain the <sup>(10)</sup> average linkage and centroid approaches to measure the distance between clusters. (2+4+4=10 Marks)
- <sup>10)</sup> Differentiate between cluster analysis and discriminant <sup>(10)</sup> analysis

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