



NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF INFORMATICS, BACHELOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE	
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COURSE: DATA ANALYTICS	COURSE CODE: DTA621S
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DURATION: 2 HOURS	MARKS: 85

SUPPLEMENTARY/SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	MRS RUUSA IPINGE
MODERATOR:	MR SEBASTIAN MUKUMBIRA

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 11 PAGES

(Excluding this front page)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer ALL questions in Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3,
- NUST examinations rules apply
- DO NOT open this examination cover until you are instructed to do so.
- DO NOT FORGET to write down your student number at the designated places in the examination page.

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (25 MARKS MAXIMUM 1 MARK FOR EACH CORRECT ANSWER)

Answer all questions. Select ONLY ONE BEST ANSWER to each question.

1. **This helps in ensuring that a model is generalizable to new data rather than just fitting the training data well.**
 - a) Classification
 - b) Clustering
 - c) Data mining
 - d) Cross validation

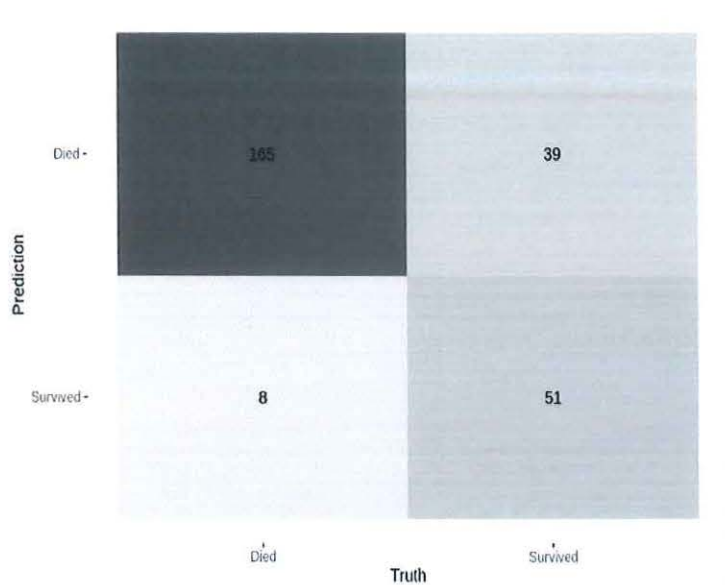
2. **This is the process of selecting a subset of relevant features (variables, predictors) from a larger set to improve model performance, reduce overfitting, and enhance interpretability. It's a crucial step in the machine learning pipeline, especially when dealing with high-dimensional data.**
 - a) Feature Selection
 - b) Generalisation
 - c) Overfitting
 - d) Underfitting

3. **Logistic regression is used to find the probability of event = Success and event = ____.**
 - a) Failure
 - b) Success
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the mentioned above

4. **It includes functions to visualize distributions, relationships, and categorical data, making it easy to create complex visualizations such as heatmaps, violin plots, and pair plots.**
 - a) Matplotlib
 - b) Pandas
 - c) Seaborn
 - d) Normalisation

5. This is the type of research that it answers key questions such as , “what” and “why”.
- a) Quantitative
 - b) Qualitative
 - c) Nominal
 - d) Category
6. This shows how a specific variable changes across time periods (especially with grouped or stacked plot).
- a) Bar graph
 - b) Scatterplot
 - c) Line graph
 - d) Pie chart
7. This refers to the graph that uses vertical bars to represent data is called a ____.
- a) Bar graph
 - b) Line graph
 - c) Scatterplot
 - d) All the mentioned above
8. Data Analytics uses ____ to get insights from data.
- a) Science tools
 - b) Numerical aspects
 - c) Statistical methods
 - d) None of the mentioned above
9. This approach is commonly employed in regression analysis to find the best-fitting line or model for a given set of data point.
- a) Least Square Method
 - b) Linear regression
 - c) Linear sequence
 - d) None of the mentioned above

10. Look at the confusion matrix above containing 263 observations. What is the accuracy of the predictions?



A confusion matrix for survival predictions. The y-axis is labeled 'Prediction' with categories 'Died' and 'Survived'. The x-axis is labeled 'Truth' with categories 'Died' and 'Survived'. The matrix cells contain the following counts: 165 for (Died, Died), 39 for (Died, Survived), 8 for (Survived, Died), and 51 for (Survived, Survived).

Prediction \ Truth	Died	Survived
Died	165	39
Survived	8	51

- a) The accuracy is equal to $(165 + 51)/263$ (82.1%).
- b) The accuracy is equal to $(165 + 8)/263$ (65.8%).
- c) The accuracy is equal to $(51)/263$ (19.4%).
- d) The accuracy is equal to $(39 + 8)/263$ (17.9%)

11. What is Machine learning?

- a) The autonomous acquisition of knowledge using manual programs.
- b) The selective acquisition of knowledge using manual programs.
- c) The autonomous acquisition of knowledge using computer programs.
- d) The selective acquisition of knowledge using computer program.

12. What is the primary distinction between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)?

- a) AI is solely about mimicking human behaviour, while ML is about programming machines to perform specific tasks.
- b) AI encompasses a wide range of technologies that simulate human intelligence, whereas ML specifically focuses on algorithms that allow machines to learn from data.
- c) AI and ML are interchangeable terms that refer to the same concept of creating intelligent machines.
- d) AI requires large amounts of data to function, while ML does not depend on data.

13. Which of the following is not a supervised learning?

- a) PCA (Principal Component Analysis)
- b) Naive Bayesian
- c) Linear Regression
- d) Decision Tree

14. Which of the following Machine Learning technique helps in detecting the outliers in data.

- a) Clustering
- b) Classification
- c) Anomaly Detection
- d) All the above

15. Which answer best describes standard deviation?

- a) Standard deviation is a measure of the spread of a dataset.
- b) Standard deviation indicates how much individual values vary from the mean.
- c) Standard deviation helps scientists summarize how much variation there is in a dataset or population.
- d) All the above

16. What is the primary goal of supervised learning?

- a) To find patterns in unlabelled data
- b) To predict outcomes based on labelled data
- c) To optimize a model without any data
- d) To cluster similar items

17. Which of the following algorithms is commonly used for classification tasks?

- a) Linear Regression
- b) K-Means Clustering
- c) Decision Trees
- d) Principal Component Analysis

18. In Python, what is the result of the following operation 1+2?

- a) '2'
- b) '3'
- c) 3
- d) '12'

19. In Python, if you executed name = 'Lizz', what would be the output of print(name[0:2])?

- a) Lizz
- b) L
- c) LI
- d) Liz

20. How can you read a CSV file into a Pandas DataFrame?

- a) `pd.read_table('file.csv')`
- b) `pd.load_csv('file.csv')`
- c) `pd.read_csv('file.csv')`
- d) `pd.import_csv('file.csv')`

21. What method would you use to get a quick overview of a DataFrame's structure and data types?

- a) `df.describe()`
- b) `df.info()`
- c) `df.head()`
- d) `df.summary()`

22. How do you select a specific column in a DataFrame named df?

- a) `df.column_name`
- b) `df['column_name']`
- c) `df.column_name()`
- d) `df.get('column_name')`

23. What does DPIA stand for in the context of GDPR?

- a) Data Protection and Information Assessment
- b) Data Processing Impact Analysis
- c) Data Privacy and Incident Assessment
- d) Data Protection Impact Assessment

24. What role does a Data Protection Officer (DPO) play under the GDPR?

- a) Ensuring marketing compliance
- b) Overseeing data protection compliance
- c) Managing IT infrastructure
- d) Handling customer support

25. How soon should organizations report a data breach to the supervisory authority under the GDPR?

- a) Within 24 hours
- b) Within 48 hours
- c) Within 72 hours
- d) Within one week

PART 2: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS [60 MARKS]

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS 1

1. Explain the difference between the following terms [8]
 - a) Supervised and Unsupervised machine learning.
 - b) Logistic and Polynomial regression
 - c) Tuple and list
 - d) Variance and standard deviation

QUESTION 2

2. a) A class contains 39 children. The following children were chosen at random, and their weight were recorded in cm: 38, 51, 46, 79, and 57. Calculate their weight's standard deviation. [6]

QUESTION 3

3. Explain the output of the following codes written in python programming language. [10]

a) `a= 2`

`b= 330`

`if a > b`

`else`

`print("B")`

b) `Gemuse=["apple", "banana", "cherry"]`

`print(type(Gemuse))`

c) `fruits=("apple", "banana", "cherry")`

`mytuple=fruits* 2`

`print(mytuple)`

d) `thislist=["apple", "banana", "cherry"]`

`del thislist[0]`

`print(thislist)`

e) `x= 41`

`if x> 10:`

`print("Aboveten,")`

`if x> 20:`

`print("and also above 20!")`

`else:`

`print("but not above 20.")`

QUESTION 5

5. Explain the following pandas codes output

[16]

- a) `filtered_df = df[df['Age'] > 28]`
- b) `df.describe()`
- c) `df.info()`
- d) `df.head(10)`
- e) `df.summary()`
- f) `df['Salary'] = [50000, 60000, 70000]`
- g) `df.to_csv('output.csv', index=False)`
- h) `df = df.drop('Salary', axis=1)`

6. QUESTION 6

- a) Under the GDPR, organisations must meet six data protection principles whenever they process personal data. Explain the % principles of the General Data protection Regulation (GDPR) [10].

END OF QUESTION PAPER