2023

COMPUTER SCIENCE — HONOURS — PRACTICAL

Paper : SEC-1P

(Data Visualization using Spreadsheet)

Full Marks : 25

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Set - 1

Marks Distribution :

Experiment = 15

Viva voce = 05

Laboratory Notebook = 05

Answer ***any one*** question.

1. Prepare a spreadsheet document on *Electricity Bill Report.*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Electricity Bill									
2										
3	Customer ID	Bill No.	Bill Date	Due Date	Units Billed	Energy Charges	Meter Rent	Gross amount	Rebate	Net amount payable
4	76239110234	B-10230	11-Jan-20	28-Jan-20	124		10			
5										
6										

(a) Insert at least 15 records. Bill No. must be inserted using autofill feature. Format of the date fields will be as given. **Meter Rent** field is fixed to 10.00 for all records (use autocopy feature).

(b) Calculate **Energy charges** as per meter rate given below :

Units Billed	Rate (Rs./unit)
First 25 U	4.00
Next 35 U	6.00
Next 40 U	7.00
Next and above 100 U	8.00

(c) Calculate **Gross amount, Rebate (10% of Gross amount), Net amount payable** for all records.

(d) Raise error message for insertion of negative data in Units Billed field. Also show proper comments regarding this.

(e) Use Pivot table to prepare a monthly (based on due date) total payable summary report.

(f) Represent the result evaluated in question(e) in column chart. 3+2+3+2+3+2

2. The following table shows the votes received by the two candidates, A and B, who contested in an election. In the present situation, candidate B is leading by 10000 votes. It is given that to win the election, 50.01% votes are required.

We want to change the voting percentage (column C) of candidate A in such a way that he wins the election.

(a) Calculate the total number of votes required by candidate A to win.

(b) If a new candidate C contests in the election with 72000 votes, calculate the total number of votes required by candidate A to win. 8+7

	A	B	C
1	Candidate	Votes	% Votes
2	A	65,000	
3	B	75,000	
4	Total	140,000	

3. Consider a worksheet which records the maximum and minimum temperature of a city for 7 days in the following format :

	A	B	C	D
1			City: Kolkata	
2	Day	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Average Temperature
3	1			
4	2			
5	3			
6	4			
7	5			
8	6			
9	7			

(a) Create the worksheet and insert minimum and maximum temperatures for 7 days.

(b) Include data validation so that the maximum temperature is not less than the minimum temperature. If the data is not valid, display the error alert: "Error : Maximum temperature is less than minimum temperature."

(c) Find average temperature of 7 days using appropriate formula.

(d) Find Median of Minimum temperature.

(e) Find Standard Deviation of the Average temperatures.

(f) Draw a line chart plotting minimum, maximum and average temperatures. Mark X-Axis title as "Days" and Y-Axis title as "Temperature". The chart should contain the data labels. The data table should be shown in the chart.

4+(2+2)+1+1+1+4

4. Consider a worksheet which stores records of employees in an organization :

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Name	Basic	HRA	DA	MA	Gross Pay	P Tax	Net Pay
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

(a) Create the worksheet and input Name and Basic Pay of at least 10 employees.

(b) Calculate HRA, DA, MA and Gross Pay using appropriate formula :

HRA = 8% of Basic, DA = 15% of Basic, MA = 5% of Basic,

Gross Pay = Basic + HRA + DA + MA

(c) Compute P Tax based upon the following rule :

$$\text{P Tax} = \begin{cases} 150 \text{ if Gross Pay} \leq 50{,}000 \\ 250 \text{ if } 50{,}000 < \text{Gross Pay} \leq 100{,}000 \\ 400 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(d) Sort the records in descending order of Net Pay.

(e) Trace the precedents and the dependents of cell F3. 5+4+3+2+1

5. Enter the following data in Excel :

Banks	Income (in Cr.)	Expenses (in Cr.)
SBI	380	200
BOB	250	178
Canara Bank	175	125
ICICI	300	187
HDFC	200	160

(a) Add a column named Profit/Loss (in Cr.).

(b) Use a formula to calculate Profit/Loss.

(c) Add a column named Profit/Loss (%).

(d) Populate the same using the formula.

(e) Use a bar diagram to display the income of all the banks. 2+3+2+3+5

6. Enter the following data in Excel :

Shop	Fruit Type	Quantity Sold
Shop 1	Apple	5
Shop 1	Orange	2
Shop 1	Guava	5
Shop 2	Apple	2
Shop 2	Grapes	1

(a) Add appropriate borders and make the column headers bold.

(b) Use formula to find out total number of apples sold.

(c) Use a pie chart to compare quantities sold of different fruits.

(d) Show the % and category name in the pie chart. 2+3+5+5

7. The table given below shows date-wise consumption of rice and wheat in some community.

Date	Rice (kg.)	Wheat (kg.)
01-02-2024	30	34
02-02-2024	38	20
03-02-2024	61	53
04-02-2024	29	62
05-02-2024	38	41
06-02-2024	38	26
07-02-2024	21	65
08-02-2024	57	65

(a) Enter the data in an Excel.

(b) Draw two line charts for rice and wheat.

(c) Find the total sum of quantity sold.

(d) Raise error message for insertion of negative data in Rice (kg.) and Wheat (kg.) column.

(e) Find the maximum value for Rice (kg.) and minimum value for Wheat (kg.)

2+3+2+(2+2)+(2+2)

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COMPUTER SCIENCE — HONOURS — PRACTICAL

Paper : SEC-1P

(Data Visualization using Spreadsheet)

Full Marks : 25

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Set - 2

Marks Distribution :

Experiment = 15

Viva voce = 05

Laboratory Notebook = 05

Answer ***any one*** question.

1. Enter the following two tables in two sheets of a spreadsheet :

Emp. Name	Age	Salary	Dept. Id
1	24	30,000	1
2	27	40,000	2
3	30	50,000	1
4	28	39,000	2
5	29	26,000	3

Dept. Id	Dept. Name
1	HR
2	Marketing
3	Sales

(a) Use lookup function in the first sheet to populate the department name (Dept. Name) from the second sheet.

(b) Use a pivot table to calculate the average salary of each department.

(c) What is the highest salary?

(d) Count the number of employees whose salary is more than 35,000. 5+4+3+3

2. Enter the following data in Excel :

Category	Amount Budgeted	Amount Spent
Groceries	100	90
Utilities	40	35
Entertainment	50	48

(a) For each category find out the remaining budget in a separate column using formula.

(b) Find the % of budget spent.

(c) Calculate the total budget and amount spent.

(d) Draw an appropriate chart to compare budget of each category..

(e) Which department has minimum budget? 3+3+3+4+2

3. The table given below shows lipid profile of patients (units in mg/dL)

Patient Name	HDL	LDL	Triglyceride
P1	50	100	70
P2	48	120	90
P3	30	120	49

(a) Total Cholesterol is defined as HDL + LDL + Triglyceride. Add a column for the same and calculate using formula.

(b) Add another column named lipid profile. If it is < 200, then the patient is normal, if between 200-239, then borderline high, if ≥ 240 then high.

(c) Compare the total cholesterol of the patients using suitable charts.

(d) Give the name of the patient who has (i) Highest HDL and (ii) Lowest Triglyceride. 3+5+4+3

4. Consider a worksheet which stores the monthly production of a factory as follows :

	A	B	C
1	Month No.	Month Name	Production (in Tons)
2	1	Jan-23	250
3	2	Feb-23	275
4	3	Mar-23	280
5	4	Apr-23	350
6	5	May-23	360
7	6	Jun-23	340
8	6	Jul-23	300
9	8	Aug-23	320
10	9	Sep-23	310
11	10	Oct-23	400
12	11	Nov-23	390
13	12	Dec-23	380
14	13	Jan-24	280
15	14	Feb-24	275
16	15	Mar-24	260

(a) Create the worksheet and insert data for 15 months.

(b) Include appropriate data validation so that the production is not negative.

(c) Find the average monthly production.

(d) Highlight the highest production in blue and lowest in red using conditional formatting.

(e) Forecast the production for month number 25.

(f) Draw a column chart with Month Name in x-axis and Production in y-axis. Insert legends, appropriate titles for the axes and data values. 4+2+1+2+2+4

5. Consider a worksheet which records sales of 5 brands in 8 months :

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Month	Brand 1	Brand 2	Brand 3	Brand 4	Brand 5
2	1					
3	2					
4	3					
5	4					
6	5					
7	6					
8	7					
9	8					

(a) Create the worksheet and insert data for 8 months.

(b) Generate the highest, lowest and average sales dataset corresponding to each brand.

(c) Find mean median, mode and standard deviation of the highest sales dataset.

(d) Insert a bar chart plotting the month-wise sales of all brands. Include legends, axes titles and data values. Show the gridlines. 4+3+4+4

6. For the following worksheet containing amount spent for various items during the year,

(a) Prepare scenarios where :

(i) In 2012, Machinery increases to 80000, Carriage decreases to 6000 and Postage increases to 8000.

(ii) In 2014, Carriage increases by 15%, Office equipment increases to 20% and Postage decreases by 12%.

(b) Compare costs of each item for the two years in one column chart.

Items	Costs
Machinery	60,000
Carriage	8,000
Transport	30,000
Office equipment	6,000
Postage	7,000
Miscellaneous	3,000
Generator	5,000
Total	**1,19,000**

(5+5)+5

7. Obtain the linear regression equation and regression line that you consider more relevant for the following set of paired observations :

Age	56	42	72	36	63	47	55	49	38	42	68	60
Blood Sugar	147	125	160	118	149	128	150	145	115	140	152	155

Also estimate the blood sugar of a person whose age is 45. 6+6+3

2023

COMPUTER SCIENCE — HONOURS — PRACTICAL

Paper : SEC-1P

(Data Visualization using Spreadsheet)

Full Marks : 25

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Set - 3

Marks Distribution :

Experiment = 15

Viva voce = 05

Laboratory Notebook = 05

Answer ***any one*** question.

1. A worksheet contains following data :

	A	B	C	D	E
1	NAME	GENDER	CLASS	CATEGORY	FEES
2	Deep	M	FY	Open	3000
3	Jayesh	M	SY	Reserved	1000
4	Yash	M	TY	Reserved	1000
5	Sara	F	FY	Reserved	500
6	Gita	F	FY	Open	3000
7	Jinal	F	TY	Open	5000
8	Kavita	F	SY	Open	4000
9	Minal	F	SY	Reserved	1000
10	Karan	M	TY	Reserved	1000
11	Abhay	M	TY	Open	5000
12	Bina	F	FY	Open	3000
13	Seema	F	FY	Reserved	500
14	Naresh	M	FY	Reserved	500
15	Rima	F	TY	Open	5000
16	Gajendra	M	SY	Open	4000

[FY → First Year; SY → Second Year; TY → Third Year]

(a) Filter the worksheet to show : Female students from Reserved category.

(b) Find class-wise average salary for both Male and Female students separately and plot the results in chart.

(c) Count the number of Open category students paying fees > 3000.

(d) Sort the worksheet according to category then gender-wise and keep it in another sheet.

(e) Insert new columns **Date of Birth** and **Age.** Insert data in Date of Birth field and calculate Age.

3×5

2. You have a dataset on Date-wise airport passengers travelling as follows :

Date	Airport Passengers
Jun-12	41072
Jul-12	42844
Aug-12	43562
Sep-12	38193
Oct-12	38449
Nov-12	34788
Dec-12	34430
Jan-13	32046
Feb-13	29664
Mar-13	35933
Apr-13	36041
May-13	39330
Jun-13	41467
Jul-13	41764
Aug-13	43470
Sep-13	37811

(a) Now forecast for 2014 and 2015 and visualize via line chart.

(b) Also calculate yearly average of data from 2012 to 2015. Show the result in **column chart.**

(4+4)+(5+2)

3. Enter the following data in Excel :

Shop	Fruit Type	Quantity Sold (in kgs)
Shop 1	Apple	5
Shop 1	Orange	2
Shop 1	Guava	4
Shop 2	Apple	3
Shop 2	Grapes	1

(a) Use pivot table to display shop-wise total quantity sold and fruit-wise total quantity sold.

(b) Compare the total quantity (in kgs) fruits sold by the shops using a bar diagram.

(c) Count the number of entry of each fruit type. (4+4)+4+3

4. Given the following table :

Student	Theory	Internal
A	55	20
B	51	24
C	54	20
D	49	18
E	47	20

(a) Add the above data in an excel sheet.

(b) Add a column for total marks (Theory + Internal) using formula.

(c) Add another column for grade and use formula : if total > 90, then A; else if it is between 81 and 90 then B; else if it is between 71 and 80 then C, else D.

(d) Use a 3-scale conditional formatting on the total marks.

(e) Compare the total marks of the students using a bar diagram. 1+3+(1+4)+3+3

5. The table given below shows name of different products, quantity sold and unit price :

Product	Qty. Sold	Unit Price
Laptop	10	10,000
Smartphone	20	4,500
Smart Watch	150	2,000

(a) Add a column for Sales. Sort the products as per sales value (Qty * Unit Price).

(b) Find the percentage contribution of each product in total sales using formula and add a column.

(c) Use an appropriate chart to compare the percentage contribution.

(d) Which component has (i) highest unit price and (ii) lowest unit price?

(1+3)+(3+1)+3+(2+2)

6. In IPL, every player is going to be allocated some score based on their performance.

Player	Runs	Wicket
Player 1	25	2
Player 2	47	2
Player 3	58	1
Player 4	24	3
Player 5	0	4

(a) For each 10 runs scored, a player gets 5 points and for each wicket gets 12 points. So, if someone scores 50 runs in a match, he will get 25 points. Calculate the points of the player.

(b) Add a column, the player with highest points will be marked Most Valued Players, for others the value of the column will be 'Non MVP'. Use a formula for the same.

(c) Give the name of the players who :

(i) scored more than 30 runs.

(ii) got less than 3 wickets. 6+5+(2+2)

7. Consider a household balance sheet as follows :

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Income		Expenditure		Balance
2	Month	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
3	Jan					
4	Feb					
5	Mar					
6	Apr					
7	May					
8	Jun					
9	Jul					
10	Aug					
11	Sep					
12	Oct					
13	Nov					
14	Dec					
15						
16	Total					

(a) Create the worksheet and insert income and expenditure for 12 months. Merge headers as depicted above.

(b) Compute Balance Amount for each month.

(c) Calculate Total Income, Total Expenditure and Total Balance at the end of the year using appropriate formulae.

(d) Calculate Percent of Income and Percent of Expenditure of each month and display them correct up to 2 places of decimal.

(e) Insert a Pie chart showing amount of savings (balance amount) in each month. Include appropriate chart title, data label and legend.

(f) Using conditional formatting show the savings levels of each month. 4+1+3+2+4+1

2023

COMPUTER SCIENCE — HONOURS — PRACTICAL

Paper : SEC-1P

(Data Visualization using Spreadsheet)

Full Marks : 25

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Set - 4

Marks Distribution :

Experiment = 15

Viva voce = 05

Laboratory Notebook = 05

Answer ***any one*** question.

1. Consider a worksheet which contains marks of students, having the following format :

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	MARKSHEET												
2	Roll No.	Reg No.	CC-1			SEC - 1			IDC			Total	Percentage
3			Theory (out of 75)	Practical (out of 25)	Total (out of 100)	Theory (out of 75)	Practical (out of 25)	Total (out of 100)	Theory (out of 50)	Practical (out of 25)	Total (out of 75)	(out of 275)	
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													

(a) Create the worksheet and insert data for 10 students into it.

(b) Include appropriate data validation so that the marks are inputed within the defined range.

(c) Calculate Total marks of each subject and well as the total of all subjects for each student, using appropriate formula.

(d) Calculate the Percentage of marks of each student, using appropriate formula and display it correct up to 2 places of decimal.

(e) Count the number of students who have scored 70% or more.

(f) Highlight the highest marks using conditional formatting. 3+2+3+3+2+2

2. Enter the following data in Excel :

Employee	Salary	Commission
A	30,000	2,000
B	20,000	4,000
C	50,000	8,000
D	30,000	10,000
E	20,000	2,000

(a) Total compensation is salary + commission. Add a column for the same and calculate that using formula.

(b) Add a column to calculate commission as a percentage of a salary. Give the column name commission (%). Sort by commission (%).

(c) Compare the commission (%) of different employees using suitable diagram. (Figures in INR)

(1+3)+(3+1+2)+5

3. Enter the following data :

Company Name	Online Sales	Offline Sales
Company 1	1,00,000	50,000
Company 2	2,00,000	2,50,000
Company 3	1,50,000	2,30,000

(a) Find the total online sales and offline sales.

(b) Compare the % share of online and offline in total sales.

(c) For each of the company find % of offline sales of the total sales. (Figures in INR)

(d) Create a chart to compare the online and offline sales of the companies. 3+(2+2)+3+5

4. In a football league, different strikers are rated as follows :

Player	Shots at Goal	Goal	Assist
Player 1	20	5	2
Player 2	47	10	2
Player 3	58	8	5
Player 4	24	0	10
Player 5	10	2	10

(a) Enter the data in Excel.

(b) Calculate goal conversion of each player. If conversion rate (Ratio of Goal and Shots at goal) is less than 20%, he gets 10 points else gets 25 points. For each assist he gets 1 point. Additionally, if he has scored more than 6 goals he gets 5 points extra. Calculate the total score, which is sum of three components mentioned.

(c) Compare the goal conversion rate of the players. 2+10+3

5. Marks obtained by 12 students in the college test (X) and the university test (Y) are as follows :

X	41	45	50	68	47	77	90	100	80	100	40	43
Y	60	63	60	48	85	56	53	91	74	98	65	43

(a) Obtain the equation of the line of regression of Y on X.

(b) What is your estimate of the marks a student could have obtained in the university test if he obtained 60 in the college test? 10+5

6. A worksheet contains the sales data of a company for different products from January to December.

Sales Report										Date :			
Product	**Jan** (in Rs.)	**Feb** (in Rs.)	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Total**
Furniture	1,87,000												
Garments	1,56,000												
...													
...													
Monthly Average sale													

(a) Insert at least 10 records for different products.

(b) Calculate total sales column and monthly average sales of all products.

(c) Display full table in descending order of sales in the month of 'Jun' month and keep it in another sheet.

(d) Insert a new column **Trends** after Total column and use grouped spark lines to show month-wise (in line) data trends. Also highlight high point, low point with different colours.

(e) Prepare a pie chart that shows month-wise monthly average of all products. 3+2+3+4+3

7. Enter the following data in Excel :

Shop	Item	Quantity Sold (in pieces)
Shop 1	Bulb	300
Shop 1	Tubelight	500
Shop 1	Fan	150
Shop 2	Bulb	450
Shop 2	Fan	260
Shop 3	Tubelight	600
Shop 3	Fan	350
Shop 3	Bulb	500

(a) Use pivot table to display shopwise total quantity sold and itemwise total quantity sold.

(b) Compare the total quantity (in prices) of each item sold by the shop using a bar diagram. 8+7

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Paper : SEC-1P

(Data Visualization using Spreadsheet)

Full Marks : 25

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Set - 5

Marks Distribution :

Experiment = 15

Viva voce = 05

Laboratory Notebook = 05

Answer ***any one*** question.

1. Assume you own a book store and have 100 books in storage. You sell a certain % for the highest price of Rs. 50 unit profit and a certain % for the lowest price of Rs. 20 unit profit. If you sell 60% for the highest price, calculate the total profit which is calculated as Rs. 3,800.

Total No. of Books	100			
% sold for highest price	60%			
		No. of books		
	In Highest price	60	**Unit profit**	50.00
	In lowest price	40	**Unit profit**	20.00
			Total profit	3,800.00

Now create different scenarios for highest price increment by 70%, 80%, 90% and 100%, and obtain total profit for each case. 7+8

2. **Star Events** will be merchandising a number of products in conjunction with a forthcoming Triathlon championship. The seven (7) product lines to be merchandised are :

Item	Cost Price
Polo Shirt	20.00
Competition Singlet	15.93
Competition Shorts	14.95
Training Shorts	10.95
Training Shirt	13.85
Sports Bag	20.30
Towel	15.65

Star Events plans to purchase 100 items of each of the seven (7) products. The selling price of all items will be 25% more than purchase price.

(a) Calculate the total profit on merchandising, if all items are sold.

(b) Calculate the percentage increase in total profit if the mark-up is increased from 25% to 30% for all product lines, and items are sold.

(c) Your last task is to work out what mark-up is needed to achieve a total profit of Rs. 4,800 if all items are sold. 5+5+5

3. A worksheet is given as follow that maintains the Employee Payroll Data :

Employee Name	Pay /Hour	Total hours worked	Overtime /hour	Total Overtime hours	Gross Pay	Income tax	Other Deductibles	Net Pay
Total								

(a) Enter at least 10 records in Employee Name, Pay per hour, Overtime / hour, Other deductibles.

(b) Calculate **Total hours worked, Total Overtime hours, Gross Pay.**

(c) Calculate **Income tax amount** from the given slab.

Income Slab	**Tax**
If Gross pay < = 5,00,000	NIL
> = 5,00,000 and < 10,00,000	20% of the amount by which the total income goes beyond Rs. 5,00,000.
> = 10,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000 + 30% of the amount by which the total income goes beyond Rs. 10,00,000.

(d) Calculate Net pay.

(e) Calculate the sum of all parameters : Total overtime hours, Gross pay, Income tax, Other deductibles, and Net pay.

(f) Filter on those records whose Net Pay is more than Rs. 60,000 and keep it another sheet.

3+3+4+1+2+2

4. The following worksheet contains Names and Sale for 10 salesmen :

	A	B	C
1	NAME	SALE	BONUS
2	Deep	30000	
3	Jayesh	40000	
4	Yash	45000	
5	Sara	48000	
6	Gita	55000	
7	Jinal	32000	
8	Kavita	66000	
9	Minal	23000	
10	Naresh	43000	
11	Rima	37000	

(a) Use the following lookup table to calculate Bonus field :

Sale	Bonus
0 - 30,000	0
30,000 - 40,000	3,000
40,000 - 50,000	4,000
50,000 - 60,000	5,000
60,000 - 70,000	6,000
70,000 - 80,000	7,000
80,000 and above	8,000

(b) Calculate Mean, Median, Mode and Standard deviation of Bonus field data.

(c) Insert a new column after Bonus named "Date of sales" and insert dates of all records in the form "dd-mon-yyyy" (e.g. 12-Mar-2023).

(d) Now use pivot table to display :

(i) Year-wise average Sales value, and

(ii) Month-wise minimum bonus paid.

4+4+(1+2)+(2+2)

5. The following table data shows Mean and Standard deviation of Gross income, Production cost, Shipping cost and Wages of a company. Use Monte Carlo simulation technique to analyse risks on net income and probable profit simulating random values. 15

('000)	Gross Income	Production Costs	Shipping Costs	Wages Expenditure
Mean	180	80	40	50
Std. deviation	30	20	9	10

6. The following table shows the quantity and unit price of different products of an electronics shop :

Product	Quantity	Price
Desktop	170	55,000
Laptop	95	70,000
Phone	424	15,000

(a) Add a column named 'Total amount' and compute it as Quantity*Price.

(b) Find the percentage contribution of each product in 'Total Amount' using formula and add a column.

(c) Use suitable chart to compare the percentage contribution.

(d) Sort the table in ascending order on 'Total Amount' column. (1+3)+(3+1)+4+3

7. Consider the following table with Employee Name and Basic Salary :

Employee Name	Basic Salary
E 01	40,000
E 02	35,000
E 03	65,000
E 04	50,000
E 05	58,000

(a) Insert the data in an Excel file.

(b) Add a column named 'HRA' and compute it as 15% of Basic Salary.

(c) Add a column named 'DA' and compute it as 20% of Basic Salary.

(d) Add a column 'Total Salary' and compute it as Basic Salary + HRA + DA.

(e) Sort the table on 'Total Salary' in ascending order.

(f) Display the average salary.

(g) Give the Employee Name having (i) maximum salary (ii) minimum salary.

2+(1+2)+(1+2)+(1+2)+1+(1½+1½)
