**ESSENTIALS OF IT**

**December 2021 Examination**

**1. From the following link Download the Company-data of Ladakh and highlight as per the below-given points using Conditional formatting.**

**Link for Download Required Data: https://data.gov.in/catalog/company-master- data?filters%5Bfield\_catalog\_reference%5D=354261&format=json&offset=0&limit=6&s ort%5Bcreated%5D=desc**

**Task 1: Top 10 Active Registered companies as per the paid-up Capital. Hight public companies form this top 10 list.**

**Task 1.2: Sort the above top 10 companies and make their placement on the top of the data matrix. (take a snapshot of this arrangement once it is done, here you are advised to keep five columns only; CORPORATE\_IDENTIFICATION\_NUMBER, Company\_Name, Company\_status, Company\_class, PAIDUP\_CAPITAL )**

**Task 2: Using Pivot Table, prepare a frequency table of Active Registered Companies as per the “PRINCIPAL\_BUSINESS\_ACTIVITY\_AS\_PER\_CIN”. Please identify the type of active companies higher in numbers. (10 Marks)**

**Ans 1.**

**Introduction**

Established Paid up capital is the quantity of cash that an organization has obtained from economic supporters in change for fairness. Settled capital is created when a company gives its thoughts on the primary marketplace directly to financial backers, regularly through the first offer of stock (IPO). While suggestions are sold and bought among monetary supporters on the discretionary market, no more outstanding, settled capital is created because the proceeds from such transactions visit the selling financial backers, now not the reliable Its Half solved only

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**2. Apply filter as per the following points on D3 Table, census 2011 and show the data pattern using Treemap chart separately for male and female both with consideration of their reason for migration.**

**1) focus on Total-to-Total migration [select Total from ‘last residence type (Total/**

**rural/ urban)” and “place of enumeration type(Total/ rural/ urban)”]**

**2) focus on “States in India beyond the state of enumeration” from ‘Last Residence’.**

**3) also, focus on Total from “state of the last residence”**

**4) also, focus on “All duration” from ‘duration of residence’**

**5) consider the Data for “India” (select India from ‘Area Name’)**

**Important instruction: provide the resultant table with appropriate titles (or snapshot) then show the graphs. The resultant table should cover all reasons for migration and respective figures for male and female migrants. Use Data Labels and Assign a suitable title to your chart. (10 Marks)**

Donload the data from here =>: https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/d-series/d-3.html

**Ans 2.**

**Introduction**

Treatment is a process of showing hierarchical facts with nesting figures, generally rectangles, for visualizing and utilizing computer records. Tree maps are a series of nested rectangles that represent hierarchical (tree-dependent) data. The rectangle is supplied with every branch of the tree sub-branched in tiled form with smaller rectangles. A rectangle of the leaf node has a place proportionate to that of the facts. The leaf nodes are frequently colored to suggest a distinct data measurement. When the scale of color and length are in

**Q 3a. Assign grades to the following students by considering the following grading pattern using Vlookup. (take a snapshot of your worksheet and share as an answer and please make sure that your formula is visible in the same)**

**Table: Suggested grading pattern.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marks** | **Grade** |
| **Less than 35 marks** | **D** |
| **35-44** | **C** |
| **45-54** | **C+** |
| **55-64** | **B** |
| **65-74** | **B+** |
| **75-84** | **A** |
| **85 and above marks** | **A+** |

**Data Table: Roll number-wise marks secured by the students in statistics.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Student\_Roll\_Number** | **Marks (out of****100)** |
| **1** | **7** |
| **2** | **75** |
| **3** | **58** |
| **4** | **92** |
| **5** | **66** |
| **6** | **41** |
| **7** | **94** |
| **8** | **11** |
| **9** | **3** |
| **10** | **14** |
| **11** | **30** |
| **12** | **6** |
| **13** | **59** |
| **14** | **14** |
| **15** | **31** |
| **16** | **70** |
| **17** | **83** |
| **18** | **64** |
| **19** | **78** |
| **20** | **56** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **21** | **90** |
| **22** | **34** |
| **23** | **81** |
| **24** | **84** |
| **25** | **53** |
| **26** | **58** |
| **27** | **8** |
| **28** | **96** |

**(5 Marks)**

**3.b. Calculate the mean and the standard deviation from the following data with the help of**

**EXCEL functions. Here, mean and SD need to be calculated separately for four columns**

**(Total MSMEs, Micro, Medium, and Small Enterprises). Write your interpretation also.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State Name** | **District Name** | **Total****MSMEs** | **Total No****Of\_Micro\_Enterprises** | **Total No****Of\_Small\_Enterprises** | **Total No Of\_Medium\_ Enterprises** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **ALMORA** | **1235** | **1069** | **149** | **17** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **BAGESHWAR** | **836** | **805** | **29** | **2** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **CHAMOLI** | **739** | **688** | **49** | **2** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **CHAMPAWAT** | **802** | **745** | **55** | **2** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **DEHRADUN** | **12604** | **10599** | **1909** | **96** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **HARIDWAR** | **8882** | **6416** | **2262** | **204** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **NAINITAL** | **3752** | **3002** | **676** | **74** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **PAURI****GARHWAL** | **4955** | **4678** | **264** | **13** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **PITHORAGARH** | **1061** | **962** | **95** | **4** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **RUDRA PRAYAG** | **740** | **698** | **37** | **5** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **TEHRI****GARHWAL** | **1399** | **1227** | **163** | **9** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **UDHAM SINGH****NAGAR** | **9746** | **7763** | **1844** | **139** |
| **UTTARAKHAND** | **UTTARKASHI** | **1114** | **1002** | **111** | **1** |

**(5 Marks)**

## Part A

**Introduction**

VLOOKUP formulae are generally used to make simulations bendier and consist of various scenarios in economic modeling and other financial analyses. For example, a VLOOKUP may look for a low, slight to high layout and enter the applicable economic modeling interest rate.

**Discussion**

The following is the grading system:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Marks  | Grade  |
| Less than 35 marks  | D  |
| 35-44  | C  |
| 45-54  | C+  |
| 55-64  | B  |
| 65-74  | B+  |
| 75-84  | A  |
| 85 and above marks  | A+  |

## Part B

**Introduction**

A standard deviation is a dimension that quantifies a statistics set's dispersion from its average. While the data points are longer than average, there is an extra massive difference inside the facts set; subsequently, the more the records are sent, the more critical the same old difference is. Using determining each difference between the records factor and the implications, the standard