M.TECH/CSE/1ST SEM/CSEN 5102/2023

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR (CSEN 5102)

Time Allotted: 2½ hrs Full Marks: 60

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to answer Group A and any 4 (four) from Group B to E, taking one from each group.

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

1.

	Group – A		
Ans	wer any twelve:		12 × 1 = 12
	Choose the correct alternative	for the following	
(i)	Which one of the following is a non probation (a) Stratified (b) Random	ability sampling? (c) Quota	(d) Cluster.
(ii)	Level of Significance (a) Maximum allowable probability of Ty (b) Maximum allowable probability of Ty (c) Same as p-value (d) Same as confidence coefficient.	-	
(iii)	In hypothesis testing, the hypothesis tent (a) the alternative hypothesis (c) either NULL of Alternative	catively assumed t (b) the null hypo (d) none of the a	othesis
(iv)	A process by which we estimate the value one or more independent variables is cal (a) Correlation (c) Residual	•	riable on the basis of
(v)	The first step in formulating a problem is (a) statement of the problem (c) measurement	(b) gathering of (d) survey.	Data
(vi)	A Research Plan may contain (a) Research Objective (c) Methodologies/Techniques to be ado	• • •	lem to study he above.
(vii)	The term 'Intellectual Property Rights' co (a) Copyrights (c) Trade dress	overs (b) Know-how (d) All of the abo	ove.

(viii)	If the figure +1 signifies perfect positive of perfect negative correlation, then the figure (a) perfectly correlated (c) insignificantly correlated	
(ix)	Partial coefficients like r12.3, r23.1 are ca (a) Zero order coefficients (c) Second order Coefficient	lled (b) First order coefficient (d) None of the Above.
(x)	A measure of the strength of the linear relation variables is called (a) Slope (c) Correlation coefficient	ationship that exists between two (b) Intercept (d) Regression.
	Fill in the blanks wit	h the correct word
(xi)	Type I error in testing of hypothesis mean	ıs
(xii)	Difference between Primary and Seconda	ry data is
(xiii)	Survey is	
(xiv)	ANOVA stands for	
(xv)	Practice of taking someone else's work or own is known as	ideas and presenting them off as one's
	Group - B	
(a) (b) (c)	What do you understand by the term "res What is the difference between the terr Methodology"? Compare and contrast Quantitative vs. Qu	ns "Research Methods" and "Research [(CO1)(Understand/LOCQ)]
(a)	Compare and contrast Conceptual versexamples.	sus Empirical Research with suitable [(CO2)(Understand/IOCQ)]
(b)	State the differences between Census Sur	vey and Sample Survey.
(c)	What is data? Differentiate between Prim	[(CO3)(Understand/LOCQ)] ary and Secondary Data. [(CO3)(Understand/LOCQ)] $5 + 4 + (1 + 2) = 12$
	Group - C	
(a)	What are the steps that we need to follow	
(b)	What are the criteria for prioritizing	[(CO4)(Remember/IOCQ)] problem for research? How do you
(c)	determine which algorithm is better? What are the ways of Data Collection?	[(CO5)(Understand/IOCQ)] [(CO2)(Apply/LOCQ)] 5 + (3 + 2) + 2 = 12

2.

3.

4.

5. (a) What is the role of simulation software in conducting research?

[(CO4)(Understand/LOCQ)]

- State a few scenarios with reasons where simulation is the best way of testing an (b) algorithm. [(CO4)(Apply/IOCQ)]
- How does simulation help in determining which algorithm is better? (c)

[(CO4)(Apply/IOCQ)]

5 + 5 + 2 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) Prove that
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\bar{x})^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_i^2}{n} - \bar{x}}$$
.

[(CO1)(Analyse/HOCQ)]

- (b) In a random sample of 100 men are taken from a village A, 60 were found to be consuming medicine-1. In other sample of 200 men are taken from village B, 100 were found to be consuming medicine-1. Do the two villages differ significantly in respect of the proportion of men who consume medicine-1? [(CO4)(Analyse/HOCQ)]
- Find the mean and standard deviation of the following data: (c)

No. of orders	Frequency
10 - 12	4
13 - 15	12
16 - 18	20
19 - 21	14

[(CO1)(Understand/LOCQ)]

3 + 5 + (2 + 2) = 12

7. For Quantitative research which types of Statistical measures are used? (a) Calculate the correlation coefficient of the given data.

Α	12	18	15	27	21	
В	2	6	4	12	8	
					[(CO1)(Analyse	/10C011

On the basis of observations made on 39 cotton plants, the total correlation of

- (b) yield of cotton (X1), number of balls i.e seed vessels(X2) and height(X3) are found to be r_{12} =0.8, r_{13} =0.65 and r_{23} =0.7. Compute partial correlation coefficient between yield of cotton and the number of bolls, r12.3 eliminating the effect of [(CO3)(Remember/HOCQ)]
- Differentiate T-Test from Z-Test. (c)

[(CO5)(Apply/IOCQ)]

4 + 4 + 4 = 12

Group - E

8. (a) Why is it necessary to check plagiarism before publishing a research paper?

[(CO5)(Remember/LOCQ)]

What is intellectual property? (b)

[(CO5)(Remember/LOCQ)]

Explain any two types of intellectual property in brief. (c) [(CO5)(Remember/LOCQ)]

 $4 + 4 + (2 \times 2) = 12$

9. (a) What is Patent? What are the different types of patent that you know?

[(CO6)(Understand/HOCQ,LOCQ)]

(b) Draw the bar chart and pie chart for the following data: The height of students of classes 9 and 10 in a school, divided in five categories.

Category	I (Below 4 ft)	II (Between 4 ft & 5 ft)	III (Between 5 ft & 5.5 ft)	III (Between 5.5 ft & 6 ft)	V (above 6 ft)
No. of std	30	100	120	70	40

[(CO6)(Analyse/HOCQ)]

$$(3+3)+(2+4)=12$$

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	44.79	36.45	18.75

Course Outcome (CO):

On completion of the course the students undergoing this course are able to:

- CO1. Understand some basic concepts of research and its methodologies
- CO2. Identify appropriate research topics
- CO3. Select and define appropriate research problem and parameters
- CO4. Prepare a project proposal (to undertake a project)
- CO5. Organize and conduct research (advanced project) in a more appropriate manner
- CO6. Write a research report and thesis.

^{*}LOCQ: Lower Order Cognitive Question; IOCQ: Intermediate Order Cognitive Question; HOCQ: Higher Order Cognitive Question.