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| **SESSION** | **FEB-MARCH 2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **III** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DADS304 VISUALIZATION** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**Q1. Compare and contrast bar charts and line charts in terms of their use cases, strengths, and limitations. 10**

**Ans 1.**

**Understanding Bar Charts**

Bar charts are one of the most commonly used data visualization techniques to represent categorical data. In a bar chart, data is displayed using rectangular bars where the length of the bar is proportional to the value it represents. Bar charts can be displayed vertically or horizontally and are effective for comparing quantities across discrete categories.

For instance, a bar chart can be used to compare sales figures for different product categories

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**Q2. What are the basic statistical commands used in R? Explain with examples. 10**

**Ans 2.**

**Statistical Commands in R**

R is a powerful statistical programming language designed specifically for data analysis, computation, and graphical representation. It comes with a rich set of built-in functions and packages that simplify the process of performing statistical analysis. Basic statistical commands in R help users understand and summarize data efficiently, making it easier to explore and visualize. These commands cover descriptive statistics, probability distributions, correlation, hypothesis testing, and more. Here we discuss some of the most essential

**Q3. Define a dashboard in the context of data visualization. Discuss its importance with suitable example. 10**

**Ans 3.**

**Definition and Purpose of a Dashboard**

A dashboard, in the context of data visualization, is a visual display that consolidates and organizes key metrics, data points, and performance indicators on a single screen. It is designed to provide users with an at-a-glance view of real-time data insights for monitoring, decision-making, and analysis. Dashboards transform raw data into actionable insights through graphs, charts, tables, and other visual elements, allowing users to track trends,

**Assignment Set – 2**

**Q4. What are the benefits of grouping data in Tableau when analyzing large datasets? 10**

**Ans 4.**

**Understanding Grouping in Tableau**

Grouping in Tableau refers to the process of combining multiple dimension values into a single category or group. It is a powerful data preparation and visualization feature that helps simplify analysis by categorizing large volumes of granular data into meaningful clusters. This is especially helpful when working with massive datasets that contain hundreds or thousands of unique values. Grouping makes it easier to analyze patterns, highlight

**Q5. Define sorting in Tableau. What are the different ways you can sort data in a visualization? 3+7**

**Ans 5.**

**Definition and Purpose of Sorting in Tableau**

Sorting in Tableau refers to the process of arranging data in a specific order to make it easier to analyze and interpret. Sorting can be done in ascending or descending order, based on various fields such as dimensions, measures, or calculated values. It enhances visual clarity by organizing data meaningfully and highlighting patterns, trends, or outliers that may not be obvious in unsorted views.

The primary goal of sorting is to improve readability and help users focus on the most significant values in the visualization. For instance, sorting products by highest sales or

**Q6. Explain the concepts of merging and appending data sources in Power BI. 10**

**Ans 6.**

**Data Integration in Power BI**

Power BI is a powerful business intelligence tool that allows users to connect, transform, and visualize data from various sources. Often, in real-world scenarios, data is not stored in a single table or database but is scattered across multiple files or systems. To perform comprehensive analysis, Power BI provides data integration techniques such as merging and appending, which help combine multiple datasets into a single unified view.

Merging and appending are essential for data modeling in Power BI, especially when dealing