Dr. G.R. Damodaran college of Science Coimbatore 641 014
GRD School of Commerce and International Business
II B Com(IB) (2016-2019)
Semester IV
Allied : Business Statistics – 417D
Multiple Choice Question

1. The word 'statistics' is used as _____.
a. Singular.
b. Plural.
c. Singular and Plural.
d. None of above.
Answer: C
2. Who stated that statistics is a branch of applied mathematics which specializes in data?
a. Horace Secrist.
b. R.A Fisher.
c. Ya-Lun-Chou.
d. L.R. Connor.
Answer: B
3. Out of various definitions, given by the following workers, which definition is considered to be more exact?
a. R .A. Fisher.
b. A.L. Bowley.
c. M.G. Kendall.
d. Cecil H. Meyers.
Answer: A
4. Method of complete enumeration is applicable for_____.
a. Knowing the production.
b. Knowing the quantum of export and import.
c. Knowing the population.
d. All of above.
Answer: D
5. Which of the following example does not constitute an infinite population?
a. Population consisting of odd numbers.
b. Population of weights of newly born babies.
c. Population of heights of 15 year old children.
d. Population of head and tails in tossing a coin successfully.
Answer: C
6. A study based on complete enumeration is known as_____.
a. Sample survey.
b. Pilot survey.
c. Census survey.
d. None of above.
Answer: C
7. Statistical results are_____.
a. Absolutely correct.
b. Not true.

c. True on average.
d. Universally true.
Answer: C
8. Statistics can be considered as _____.
a. An art.
b. A science.
c. Neither an art not science.
d. Both art and science.
Answer: D
9. Sources of secondary data are_____.
a. Published sources.
b. Unpublished sources.
c. Neither published nor unpublished sources.
d. Both published and unpublished sources.
Answer: D
10. Whether classification is done first or tabulation?
a. Classification follows tabulation.
b. Classification precedes tabulation.
c. Both are done simultaneously.
d. No criterion.
Answer: B
11. A series showing the sets of all distinct values individually with their frequencies is known as_____.
a. Grouped frequency distribution.
b. Simple frequency distribution.
c. Cumulative frequency distribution.
d. None of the above.
Answer: B
12. A series showing the sets of all values in classes with their corresponding frequencies is known as_____.
a. Grouped frequency distribution.
b. Simple frequency distribution.
c. Cumulative frequency distribution.
d. None of the above.
Answer: A
13. In a grouped data, the number of classes preferred are_____.
a. Minimum possible.
b. Adequate.
c. Maximum possible.
d. Any arbitrarily chosen number.
Answer: B
14. Class interval is measured as_____.
a. The sum of the upper and lower limit.
b. Half the sum of upper and lower limit.
c. Half the difference between upper and lower limit.
d. The difference between upper and lower limit.

Answer: D
15. A grouped frequency distribution with uncertain first or last classes is known as_____.
a. Exclusive class distribution.
b. Inclusive class distribution.
c. Open end distribution.
d. Discrete frequency distribution.
Answer: C
16. Frequency of a variable is always_____.
a. In percentage.
b. A fraction.
c. An integer.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C
17. The data given as 5, 7, 12, 17, 79, 84, 91 will be called as_____.
a. A continuous series.
b. A discrete series.
c. An individual series.
d. Time series.
Answer: C
18. In an ordered series, the data are_____.
a. In ascending order.
b. In descending order.
c. Either (1) or (2).
d. Neither (1) or (2).
Answer: C
19. Trilinear chart is used to portray simultaneously_____.
a. Two variables.
b. Three variables.
c. Four variables.
d. Any number of variables.
Answer: B
20. Which of the following statements is not correct?
a. The bars in a histogram touch each other.
b. The bar in a column chart touches each other.
c. There are bar diagrams which are known as broken bar diagrams.
d. Multiple bar diagrams also exist.
Answer: B
21. Shoe size of most of the people in India is No. 8. Which measure of central value does it represent?
a. Mean.
b. Second quartile.
c. Eighth deciles.
d. Mode.
Answer: D

22. In case of frequency distribution with classes of unequal widths, the heights of bars of a histogram are proportional to_____.
a. Class frequency.
b. Class intervals.
c. Frequencies in percentage.
d. Frequency densities.
Answer: D
23. Year wise production of rice, wheat and maize for the last ten years can be displayed by_____.
a. Simple column chart.
b. Subdivided column chart.
c. Broken bar diagram.
d. Multiple column chart.
Answer: D
24. When we have the number of court cases of different categories and information about number of cases settled, the information can be better portrayed through_____.
a. Sliding bar diagram.
b. Histogram.
c. Paired bar diagram.
d. Column chart.
Answer: A
25. Pictograms are_____.
a. Very accurate.
b. Least accurate.
c. Mostly used.
d. Scientifically correct.
Answer: B
26. When there are a large number of values in an individual series, preference for portraying the data goes to_____.
a. Bar diagram.
b. Column chart.
c. Line chart.
d. Scatter diagram.
Answer: C
27. Pie chart represents the components of a factor by_____.
a. Percentages.
b. Angels.
c. Sectors.
d. Circles.
Answer: C
28. The immigration and out migration of people in a number of countries and also the net migration can be better displayed by_____.
a. Duo-directional column chart.
b. Gross-deviation column chart.
c. Net deviation column chart.
d. Range chart.

Answer: B
29. The shape of pie diagram is_____.
a. Square.
b. Conical.
c. Rectangle.
d. Circular.
Answer: D
30. Histograms are_____.
a. One dimensional diagrams.
b. Two dimensional diagrams.
c. Three dimensional diagrams.
d. None of the above.
Answer: A
31. The other name of the cumulative frequency curve is _____.
a. Histogram.
b. Ogive.
c. Pie chart.
d. Bar diagram.
Answer: B
32. If a constant 5 is added to each observation of a set, the mean is_____.
a. Increased by 5.
b. Decreased by 5.
c. 5 times the original mean.
d. Not affected.
Answer: A
33. If each observation of a set is multiplied by 10, the mean of the new set of observations_____.
a. Remains the same.
b. Is 10 times the original mean.
c. Is one-tenth the original mean.
d. Is increased by 10.
Answer: B
34. If each value of a series is multiplied by 10, the median of the coded values is_____.
a. Not affected.
b.10 times the original median value.
c. One-tenth of the original median value.
d. Increased by 10.
Answer: B
35. Individual data is another wise called as _____.
a. Raw data.
b. Discrete data.
c. Continuous data.
d. Primary data.
Answer: A

36. Extreme value have no effect on_____.
a. Average.
b. Median.
c. Geometric mean.
d. Harmonic mean.
Answer: B
37. What percentage of values is greater the 3rd quartile?
a. 75%.
b. 50%.
c. 25%.
d. 0%.
Answer: C
38. The median of the variant values 11, 7, 6, 9, 12, 15, 19 is_____.
a. 9.
b. 12.
c. 15.
d. 11.
Answer: D
39. The number of partition values in case of quartiles is_____.
a. 4.
b. 3.
c. 2.
d. 1.
Answer: B
40. Which of the following is a unit less measure of dispersion?
a. Standard deviation.
b. Mean deviation.
c. Coefficient of variation.
d. Range.
Answer: C
41. Which one of the given measures of dispersion is considered best?
a. Standard deviation.
b. Range.
c. Variance.
d. Coefficient of variation.
Answer: A
42. Out of all measures of dispersion, the easiest one to calculate is_____.
a. Standard deviation.
b. Range.
c. Variance.
d. Quartile deviation.
Answer: B
43. Mean deviation is Minimum when deviations are taken from_____.
a. Mean.
b. Median.
c. Mode.

d. Zero.
Answer: B
44. Which measure of dispersion ensures highest degree of reliability?
a. Range.
b. Mean deviation.
c. Quartile deviation.
d. Standard deviation.
Answer: D
45.Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values?
a. Range.
b. Mean deviation.
c. Standard deviation.
d. Quartile deviation.
Answer: D
46. The average of the sum of squares of the deviations about mean is called_____.
a. Variance.
b. Absolute deviation.
c. Standard deviation.
d. Mean deviation.
Answer: A
47. For a negatively skewed distribution, the correct inequality is_____.
a. Mode<median.
b. Mean<median.
c. Mean<mode.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C
48.Mean is a measure of _____.
a. Location.
b. Dispersion.
c. Correlation.
d. Regression.
Answer: A
49. Which of the following is a measure of central value?
a. Median.
b. Standard deviation.
c. Mean deviation.
d. Quartile deviation.
Answer: A
50. Geometric mean is better than other means _____.
a. When the data are positive as well as negative.
b. When the data are in ratios or percentages.
c. When the data are binary.
d. When the data are on interval scale.
Answer: B

51. The correct relationship between A.M, G.M and H.M is_____.

a. A.M=G.M=H.M.

b. G.M ≥A.M≥H.M.

c. H.M≥G.M≥A.M.

d. A.M≥G.M≥H.M.

Answer: D

52. Which mean is most affected by extreme values?

a. Geometric mean.

b. Harmonic mean.

c. Arithmetic mean.

d. Trimmed mean.

Answer: C

53. Graphically partition be determined with the help of_____.

a. Frequency polygon.

b. Bar diagram.

c. Line diagram.

d. Ogive curve.

Answer: D

54. Formula for coefficient of variation is_____.

a. $C.V = \frac{S.D}{Mean} X 100$.

b. $C.V = \frac{Mean}{S.D} X 100$.

c. $C.V = \frac{S.D}{Mean}$.

d. $C.V = S.DXMean$.

Answer: A

55. The measure of dispersion which ignores signs of the deviations from central value is_____.

a. Range.

b. Quartile deviation.

c. Standard deviation.

d. Mean deviation.

Answer: D

56. In a case of positive skewed distribution the relation between mean, median and mode that hold is_____.

a. Median > mean > mode.

b. Mean > median > mode.

c. Mean = median = mode.

d. Mean < median < mode.

Answer: B

57. It is one of the measures of central tendency_____.
a. Mean deviation.
b. Standard deviation.
c. Median.
d. Correlation.
Answer: C
58.The value in a series occurs most frequently is called_____.
a. Mean.
b. Median.
c. Mode.
d. Harmonic mean.
Answer: C
59. Which one of the following is not a measure of dispersion ?
a. Range.
b. Standard deviation.
c. Mean deviation.
d. Geometric mean.
Answer: D
60. Range of 8, 12, 5, 15 is _____.
a. 2.
b. 5.
c. 10.
d. 15.
Answer: C
61. Index numbers are also known as _____.
a. Economic barometers.
b. Signs and guide posts.
c. Both (a) and (b).
d. Neither (a) nor (b).
Answer: C
62. Index number is a_____.
a. Measure of relative changes.
b. A special type of an average.
c. A percentage relative.
d. All the above.
Answer: D
63. Most commonly used index number is_____.
a. Diffusion index number.
b. Price index number.
c. Value index number.
d. None of the above.
Answer: D

64. Base period for an index number should be _____.
a. A year only.
b. A normal period.
c. A period of distant past.
d. None of the above.
Answer: B
65. Laspeyre's index numbers possess _____.
a. Downward bias.
b. No bias.
c. Upward bias.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C
66. The difference between the index numbers based on n selected items and total number of items is called _____.
a. Formula error.
b. Sampling error.
c. Homogeneity error.
d. None of the above.
Answer: B
67. Sampling error in respect of index numbers can be reduced by_____.
a. Taking a random sample of items.
b. Including large number of items.
c. Both (a) and (b).
d. Neither (a) nor (b).
Answer: C
68. The range of homogeneity error in reference to index numbers is_____.
a. 0 to 1.
b. 0 to ∞.
c. -1 to 1.
d. -∞ to ∞.
Answer: A
69. Combining of two index number series having different base periods into one series with common base period is known as _____.
a. Splicing.
b. Base shifting.
c. Both (1) and (2).
d. Neither (1) nor (2).
Answer: A
70. An appropriate method for working out consumer price index is_____.
a. Weighted aggregate expenditure method.
b. Family budget method.
c. Price relative's method.
d. None of the above.
Answer: B
71. Index of industrial production measures the changes in _____.
a. The quantum production.

b. The value of products.
c. The demand of industrial goods.
d. None of the above.
Answer: A
72. Consumers price index number is constructed for_____.
a. A well defined section of people.
b. All people.
c. Factory workers only.
d. In a group of peoples.
Answer: A
73. Laspeyre's index formula uses the weights of the_____.
a. Base year.
b. Current year.
c. Average of the weights of a number of years.
d. To any arbitary chosen year.
Answer: A
74. The weights used in Pasches formula belong to_____.
a. The base period.
b. The given period.
c. To any arbitary chosen period.
d. Average of the weights of a number of periods.
Answer: B
75. Fishers ideal formula does not satisfy _____.
a. Time reversal test.
b. Circular test.
c. Factor reversal test.
d. Unit test.
Answer: B
76. Factor reversal test permits the interchange of _____.
a. Base periods.
b. Price and quantity.
c. Weights.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C
77. The best average to calculate index numbers is_____.
a. A.M.
b. G.M.
c. H.M.
d. None.
Answer: B
78. If a frequency distribution is positively skewed, the mean of the distribution is_____.
a. Greater than the mode.
b. Less than the mode.

c. Equal to mode.
d. Less than the mean.
Answer: A
79. When the coefficient of skewness is zero, the frequency curve is _____.
a. U shaped.
b. J shaped.
c. Bell shaped.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C
80. In paache's Index Number priority is given to the price of_____.
a. Current year.
b. Base year.
c. Future year.
d. None of the above.
Answer: D
81. If X and Y are two variants, there can be at most_____.
a. One regression line.
b. Two regression lines.
c. Three regression lines.
d. An infinite number of regression lines.
Answer: B
82. Scatter diagram of the variant values (X,Y) give the idea about_____.
a. Functional relationship.
b. Regression model.
c. Distribution of errors.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C
83. If βyx and βxy are two regression coefficients, they have_____.
a. A same sign.
b. Opposite sign.
c. Either same or opposite signs.
d. Nothing can be said.
Answer: A
84. The property if X and Y are independent, then βyx = βxy = 0 is called_____.
a. Fundamental property.
b. Mean property.
c. Independence property.
d. Magnitude property.
Answer: C
85. The coordinates (X, Y) satisfy the lines of regression of_____.
a. Y on X.
b. X on Y.
c. Both the regression lines.
d. None of the two regression lines.
Answer: C

86. If $\rho=0$, the angle between the two lines of regression is_____.
a. Zero degree.
b. Ninety degree.
c. Sixty degree.
d. Thirty degree.
Answer: B
87. The idea of product movement correlation was given by_____.
a. R.A. Fisher.
b. Sir Frances Galeton.
c. Karl Pearson.
d. Spearman.
Answer: C
88. If ρ is the simple correlation, the quantity $(1-\rho^2)$ is called _____.
a. Coefficient of determination.
b. Coefficient of non determination.
c. Coefficient of alienation.
d. None of the above.
Answer: B
89. The value of correlation ratio varies from _____.
a. -1 to 1.
b. -1 to 0.
c. 0 to 1.
d. 0 to ∞.
Answer: A
90. If each group consists of one observation only, the value of correlation ratio is_____.
a. 0.
b. 1.
c. Between 0 and 1.
d. Between -1 and 1.
Answer: B
91. The average of two regression coefficients is always greater than or equal to the correlation coefficient is called_____.
a. Fundamental property.
b. Signature property.
c. Magnitude property.
d. Mean property.
Answer: D
92. If r is called simple correlation coefficient, the quantity r^2 is known as_____.
a. Coefficient of determination.
b. Coefficient of non determination.
c. Coefficient of alienation.
d. Coefficient of variation.
Answer: A

93. The range of simple correlation coefficient is_____.
a. 0 to ∞.
b. -∞ to ∞.
c. 0 to 1.
d. -1 to 1.
Answer: D
94. The nature of correlation between two variables is known from _____.
a. Bar diagram.
b. Pie diagram.
c. Pictogram.
d. Scatter diagram.
Answer: D
95. The co-efficient of correlation is not affected by _____.
a. Change of origin.
b. Change of scale.
c. Both origin and scale.
d. None.
Answer: C
96. If one of the regression coefficient is negative, the other _____.
a. Must be positive.
b. Must be negative.
c. May be positive or negative.
d. Non-negative.
Answer: B
97. When r = ±1 the two regression lines are _____.
a. Perpendicular to each other.
b. Parallel to each other.
c. Coincide.
d. None.
Answer: C
98. The regression lines 5x+2y=16 , and 9x+10y=48 intersect at _____.
a. 0,8.
b. 2,3.
c. 3,2.
d. 8,0.
Answer: B
99. Rank correlation method was developed by _____.
a. Karl Pearson.
b. R.A. Fisher.
c. Spearman.
d. Croxten and cowden.
Answer: C
100. _____ is the geometric mean of two regression coefficient
a. Mean.
b. Correlation.
c. Rank correlation.

d. Mode.
Answer: B
101. Regression coefficients are affected by change of _____.
a. Origin.
b. Scale.
c. Both origin and scale.
d. Neither origin nor scale.
Answer: B
102. Correlation analysis deals with_____.
a. Two attributes.
b. Two variables alone.
c. Variables.
d. Averages.
Answer: C
103. Correlation between the number of children born and the number of train accident is_____.
a. Positive correction.
b. Spurious correlation.
c. Negative correlation.
d. Rank correlation.
Answer: B
104. Graphical method under dispersion is _____.
a. Frequency curve.
b. Normal curve.
c. Lorenz curve.
d. Ogive.
Answer: C
105. The point of intersection of the two Ogives is _____.
a. Mean.
b. Median.
c. Mode.
d. G.M.
Answer: B
106. The mean of 1,2,3,4,5 is_____.
a. 1.
b. 2.
c. 3.
d. 4.
Answer: C
107. A measure of _____ gives a single representative value for a set of usually unequal values.
a. Dispersion.
b. Central tendency.
c. Variation.
d. Relation.
Answer: B
108. In a symmetrical distribution mean median and mode are_____.

a. Equal.
b. Unequal.
c. Zero.
d. One.
Answer: A
109. The mode of 1,5,6,8,5,9,5,8,5
a. 1
b. 8
c. 5
d. 6
Answer: C
110. Median usually lies between _____.
a. Mean and mode.
b. Mean and G.M.
c. Mean and H.M.
d. G.M and H.M.
Answer: A
111. Statistics considers _____.
a. A single item.
b. A set of items.
c. Either a single item or a set of items.
d. Neither a single item nor a set of items.
Answer: B
112. Number of methods of collection of primary data is _____.
a. 2.
b. 3.
c. 4.
d. 5.
Answer: D
113. In a bar diagram _____.
a. Only height is considered.
b. Only width is considered.
c. Both height and width are considered.
d. Height, width and thickness are considered.
Answer: A
114. A time series consist of_____.
a. Two components.
b. Three components.
c. Four components.
d. Five components.
Answer: C
115. The general decline in sales of cotton clothes is attached to the component of the time series is _____.
a. Secular trend.
b. Cyclical variation.
c. Seasonal variation.
d. All of the above.

Answer: A
116. Secular trend is indicative of long term variation towards_____.
a. Increase only.
b. Decrease only.
c. Either increase or decrease.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C
117. Method of least squares to fit in the trend is applicable only if the trend is_____.
a. Linear.
b. Parabolic.
c. Both (a) and (b).
d. Neither (a) nor (b).
Answer: C
118. Cyclic variations in a time series are caused by_____.
a. Lockouts in a factory.
b. War in a country.
c. Floods in the states.
d. None of the above.
Answer: D
119. Trend in a time series means_____.
a. Long term regular movement.
b. Short term regular movement.
c. Both (a) and (b).
d. Neither (a) nor (b).
Answer: A
120. The terms prosperity, recession, depression and recovery are in particular attached to_____.
a. Secular trend.
b. Seasonal fluctuations.
c. Cyclic movements.
d. Irregular variations.
Answer: C
121. An additive model of time series with the components T, S, C and I is_____.
a. Y=T+S+C*I.
b. Y=T+S*C*I.
c. Y=T+S+C+I.
d. Y=T+S*C+I.
Answer: C
122. Moving average method of ascertaining trend is not suitable for_____.
a. Finding trend values.
b. Projections.
c. Both (1) and (2).
d. Neither (1) nor (2).
Answer: B

123. Moving average method suffers from_____.
a. Loss of information.
b. The element of subjectivity.
c. The decision about the number of years in groups.
d. All of the above.
Answer: D
124. Link relatives in a time series remove the influence of_____.
a. The trend.
b. Cyclic variation.
c. Irregular variations.
d. All the above.
Answer: A
125. First difference method for isolating cycles is applicable if observations pertain to_____.
a. Early data.
b. Quarterly data.
c. Monthly data.
d. Any data.
Answer: A
126. In percentage ratio method of measuring cyclic variations one finds_____.
a. Actual changes.
b. Relative changes.
c. Percent ratio changes.
d. All the above.
Answer: C
127. Reference cycle analysis method of measuring cycles is applicable to_____.
a. Current time series.
b. Past time series.
c. Both (1) and (2).
d. Neither (1) nor (2).
Answer: B
128. To which component of the time series, the term recession is attached?
a. Trend.
b. Seasonal.
c. Cycles.
d. Random variation.
Answer: C
129. If the slope of the trend line is positive, it shows_____.
a. Rising trend.
b. Declining trend.
c. Stagnation.
d. All of the above.
Answer: A
130. The sales of a departmental store on Dushera and Diwali are associated With the component of a time series_____.
a. Secular trend.

b. Seasonal variation.
c. Irregular variation.
d. Cyclical variation.
Answer: B
131. Least square method of fitting a trend is_____.
a. Most exact.
b. Least exact.
c. Full of subjectivity.
d. Mathematically unsound.
Answer: A
132. If the trend line with 1975 as origin is Y = 20.6 + 1.68X, the trend line with 1971 as origin is_____.
a. Y = 20.6 + 6.72X.
b. Y = 13.88 + 1.68X.
c. Y = 34.61 + 1.68X.
d. Y = 34.61 – 1.68X.
Answer: B
133. Seasonal variation occur at an interval of _____.
a. 7 years.
b. 5 years.
c. 1 year.
d. 2 years.
Answer: C
134. Cyclic fluctuations are caused by_____.
a. Flood.
b. War.
c. Strike.
d. None.
Answer: D
135. The trend can be found by the method of least squares _____.
a. If the nature of trend is known.
b. If the trend is not linear.
c. If the trend is linear.
d. If the nature of the trend is unknown.
Answer: C
136.The cause of cyclones and floods in time series is associated with the _____.
a. Irregular variation.
b. Cyclical variation.
c. Seasonal variation.
d. None of the above.
Answer: A
137. Range for the given values 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, is
a. 0.
b. 10.
c. 20.

d. -10.
Answer: A
138.The line obtained by the method of least squares is known as the line of _____.
a. Best fit.
b. Correlation.
c. Regression.
d. None.
Answer: A
139. The range of 5,12,15,7,8 _____.
a. 5
b. 10
c. 15
d. 20
Answer: B
140. Climate and weather conditions cause _____.
a. Cyclic variation.
b. Seasonal variation.
c. Secular trend.
d. Non-secular trend.
Answer: B
141. Classifying the data on time basis is known as_____.
a. Geographical.
b. Chronological.
c. Serial.
d. Calendar.
Answer: B
142. Graphs of time series are called_____.
a. Hitorigrams.
b. Hitograms.
c. Pie charts.
d. Bar diagrams.
Answer: A
143. _____is not a component of time series.
a. Secular trend.
b. Seasonal variation.
c. Coefficient of variation.
d. Cyclic variation.
Answer: C
144. The sales of crackers in time series is associated with the _____.
a. Irregular variation.
b. Cyclical variation.
c. Seasonal variation.
d. None of the above.
Answer: C

145.The data collected by questionnaires are_____.
a. Primary data.
b. Secondary data.
c. Published data.
d. Grouped data.
Answer: A
146. Which one of the following is not a sources of secondary data?
a. Personal contact.
b. Records.
c. Journal.
d. News paper.
Answer: A
147. Classification is the process of arranging data in_____.
a. Columns.
b. Rows.
c. Columns and rows.
d. Ascending order.
Answer: C
148. When a population is infinite, the appropriate method is _____.
a. Census method.
b. Sample method.
c. Both the census and sample method.
d. Neither census nor sample method.
Answer: B
149.The maximum sales of the woollen clothes in time series is attached to the _____.
a. Seasonal variation.
b. Cyclic variation.
c. Irregular variation.
d. None of the above.
Answer: A
150. Diagrams and graphs are tools of _____.
a. Collection of data.
b. Analysis.
c. Presentation.
d. Classification.
Answer: C

Faculty Name : Ms.R.Sowmya