21PBSCT2006

SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)

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M.Sc. Biostatistics - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS APRIL - 2024 SEMESTER - II

21PBSCT2006 - Design of Experiments

Total Duration: 2 Hrs. 30 Mins. Total Marks: 60

Section B

Answer any **SIX** questions $(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks})$

- 1. What is a two-factor ANOVA? Describe the scenarios in which it is used with unequal and equal replication.
- 2. Differentiate between fixed, random, and mixed effects models in the context of ANOVA.
- 3. Describe the concept of randomized block designs. How do they differ from completely randomized designs (CRD)?
- 4. What is a Latin square design? How does it help in controlling for extraneous variables in an experiment?
- 5. Derive the equality conditions of the parameters of BIBD.
- 6. Describe the concept of total confounding in a 2^k design in 2^p blocks, where p=1, 2. How does total confounding affect the interpretation of experimental results.
- 7. Explain the characteristics of three-level factorial designs, focusing on contrasts for linear and quadratic effects.
- 8. What is the purpose of single factor analysis of variance (ANOVA)? How does it compare to other statistical tests such as t-tests?

Section C

I - Answer any **TWO** questions $(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks})$

- 9. What are multiple comparison tests, and why are they important in ANOVA? Discuss the differences between Tukey, Newman-Keul, and Scheffe tests.
- 10. Discuss the role of ANOCOVA (Analysis of Covariance) in completely randomized designs (CRD) and randomized block designs (RBD).
- 11. Explain the process of analyzing a single replicate and multiple replicates of a 2^k full factorial design using ANOVA
- 12. Explain the process of layout preparation and analysis of split-plot design.

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II - Compulsory question $(1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ Marks})$

13. Describe the advantages and limitations of fractional factorial designs in comparison to full factorial designs.
