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Barasat, Kolkata -700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – Dip.CSE-2022
Course Name – Project Management
Course Code - DCSE-OE601B
(Semester VI)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Match the following with the correct definition of a project.
 - a) A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service
 - b) A continuous process with repetitive tasks
 - c) A long-term operational activity
 - d) A business strategy
- (ii) Identify the primary purpose of a Gantt Chart.
 - a) To track project tasks and timelines
 - b) To determine project risks
 - c) To define project scope
 - d) To allocate budget
- (iii) Select the correct order of the Project Life Cycle stages.
 - a) Initiation, Planning, Execution, Closure
 - b) Planning, Execution, Monitoring, Closure
 - c) Initiation, Execution, Monitoring, Closure
 - d) Execution, Planning, Closure, Review
- (iv) Match the following scheduling techniques with their descriptions.
 - a) CPM (Critical Path Method) determines the longest path in a project
 - b) PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) considers uncertainty in task duration
 - c) Gantt Chart is a visual timeline representation
 - d) All of the above
- (v) Identify the key difference between CPM and PERT.
 - a) CPM focuses on deterministic activity durations, while PERT deals with probabilistic durations
 - b) PERT is used for small projects, while CPM is used for large projects
 - c) CPM does not require a project network, but PERT does
 - d) PERT is mainly for cost estimation, whereas CPM is for scheduling
- (vi) Select the best approach to assess economic viability of a project.
 - a) Cost-benefit analysis
 - b) SWOT analysis
 - c) Brainstorming
 - d) Mind mapping
- (vii) Match the following with the correct definition of project risk.

- a) An uncertain event that can affect project objectives
- b) A minor issue that has no impact on project success
- c) A factor that always results in project failure
- d) A problem that is always within the control of the project manager
- (viii) Identify the purpose of a feasibility study.
 - a) To assess whether a project is viable
 - b) To create a project execution plan
 - c) To assign project resources
 - d) To track project performance
- (ix) Select the correct feature of a milestone in a project.
 - a) A significant event marking progress
 - b) A minor task within the project
 - c) A budgetary constraint
 - d) A recurring project activity
- (x) Match the following with the role of a project manager.
 - a) Leading the team
 - b) Managing risks
 - c) Ensuring project success
 - d) All of the above
- (xi) Identify the major components of a project charter.
 - a) Objectives, scope, stakeholders
 - b) Budget, milestones, deliverables
 - c) Risks, assumptions, constraints
 - d) All of the above
- (xii) Show the primary factor in vendor selection.
 - a) Cost
 - b) Quality
 - c) Reliability
 - d) All of the above
- (xiii) Predict the key factor in estimating investment requirements for a project.
 - a) Initial capital cost
 - b) Operating expenses
 - c) Expected revenue
 - d) All of the above
- (xiv) Choose the most reliable method to determine project feasibility.
 - a) SWOT analysis
 - b) Break-even analysis
 - c) Payback period method
 - d) All of the above
- (xv) Choose the best method for forecasting cash flow in a project.
 - a) Net present value
 - b) Discounted cash flow
 - c) Sensitivity analysis
 - d) All of the above

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Describe the key characteristics that define a project. (3)
3. State the impact of poor asset management on project performance. (3)
4. Explain how life-cycle costing can influence project budgeting decisions. (3)
5. Explain the importance of budgeting for both capital and operating costs. (3)
6. Evaluate the impact of project audits on overall project success. (3)

OR

Compare traditional project monitoring methods with modern MIS-based monitoring techniques. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Compare fixed-price contracts and cost-reimbursable contracts in terms of risk allocation. (5)
8. Estimate the effects of poor communication on project outcomes. (5)
9. Summarize the essential steps involved in closing a project successfully. (5)
10. Describe the phases of a typical project life cycle. (5)
11. Describe the key stages of the project procurement process. (5)
12. Predict the challenges of implementing an advanced MIS in project management. (5)

OR

Distinguish between brand value and goodwill as intangible project assets. (5)