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| **SESSION** | **JUL - AUG 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **IV** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DPRM401 QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Explain the different types of projects based on their scope and application.**

**Ans 1.**

**Types of Projects Based on Their Scope and Application**

Projects can vary significantly in terms of scope and application, reflecting the diversity of objectives they aim to achieve. These can broadly be categorized into infrastructure projects, research and development projects, event management projects, and IT and software projects. Each type serves distinct purposes and requires specific methodologies for effective execution.

**Infrastructure Projects**

Infrastructure projects are large-scale undertakings aimed at constructing physical facilities

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**2. (a) Describe the procedure for calculating the earliest time (TE) and latest time (TL) for each activity in a CPM network.**

**(b) What is float or slack time in project management, and how is it calculated?**

**Ans 2.**

**(a) Procedure for Calculating Earliest Time (TE) and Latest Time (TL) in CPM Network**

Critical Path Method (CPM) is a project management tool used to determine the sequence of critical activities and their respective timings. Calculating the earliest and latest times for activities ensures efficient scheduling and identifies potential delays.

**Earliest Time (TE)**

The earliest time (TE) is the earliest an activity can start or finish without delaying the project.

**3. Discuss the merits and demerits of using the least square method for trend analysis.**

**Ans 3.**

**Merits and Demerits of Using the Least Squares Method for Trend Analysis**

The least squares method is a mathematical approach widely used for trend analysis in statistics. It involves fitting a line or curve to a set of data points in a way that minimizes the sum of the squared differences between the observed values and the corresponding values predicted by the line. While the method is highly popular for its accuracy and versatility, it also has limitations depending on the context of its application.

**Merits of the Least Squares Method**

One of the primary advantages of the least squares method is its ability to provide a clear and

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. What are the two scheduling modes available in Microsoft Project?**

**Ans 4.**

**Scheduling Modes in Microsoft Project**

Microsoft Project is a robust project management software that offers versatile tools for planning, scheduling, and tracking project activities. Among its features are two primary scheduling modes: **manual scheduling** and **automatic scheduling**. These modes cater to different project management needs, offering varying levels of flexibility and control over task

**5. What are the four types of dependency links, and how do they work?**

**Ans 5.**

**Types of Dependency Links and Their Working**

In project management, dependency links define the relationships between tasks, determining the order and conditions under which tasks must be performed. Understanding these dependencies is critical for effective scheduling and avoiding delays. There are four primary types of dependency links: Finish-to-Start (FS), Start-to-Start (SS), Finish-to-Finish (FF), and Start-to-Finish (SF). Each type governs the sequence of tasks differently, providing flexibility

**6. What is project progress tracking? How to track progress in MS project?**

**Ans 6.**

**Project Progress Tracking and Tracking in MS Project**

Tracking project progress is a fundamental aspect of project management. It involves monitoring and measuring the actual performance of tasks, comparing them against the planned schedule and budget, and identifying deviations. Progress tracking helps project managers ensure timely completion of deliverables, optimize resource utilization, and manage risks effectively.

**Project Progress Tracking**

Project progress tracking is the systematic process of collecting data on task completion,