

**SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY**  
**T.E. (Department of ENTC)**

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**COMPLETE NOTES**  
**FOR INSEM EXAMINATION**

**DESIGNED BY**



Unit-I  
Introduction To Wireless Channel

**Important point :**

Events, Event classes, Event Listeners, Delegation event model, handling mouse and keyboard events, Adapter classes, inner classes, The AWT class hierarchy, user interface, components, layout manager.



**Important question :**



*What are phases of project life cycle. Explain.*



*Explain the need of project management in detail..*



*Explain the responsibilities of a project manager in detail.*



*Explain the phases of Project Management Life Cycle*



*Explain various project management process groups in short with their use*

*Explain project and explain significance of project management.*



*Explain the causes and impacts of delays in Project Management.*

*Explain the principle of project management.*

*Describe essentials of project management philosophy*

**Unit-2**  
**Project Identification, Selection & Planning**

**Important point :**

Events, Event classes, Event Listeners, Delegation event model, handling mouse and keyboard events, Adapter classes, inner classes, The AWT class hierarchy, user interface, components, layout manager.

**Important question :**

Describe the project selection criteria.

Explain the project identification process.

Write a note on project initiation.

Write a note on feasibility studies.

What is Break-Even point Analysis? Explain with suitable diagram.

State and explain in short roles, responsibilities of team members.

Explain the project planning process in detail

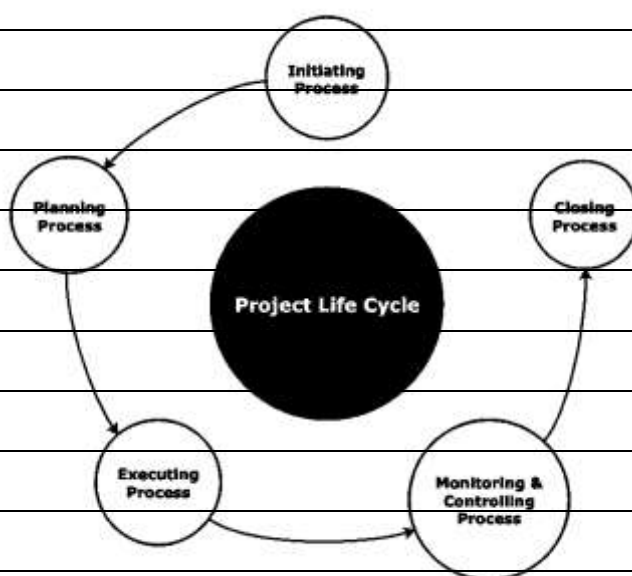
Describe work breakdown structure with suitable diagram.

**Project Basics :****Important question :****What are phases of project life cycle. Explain.****Definition of Project:**

- A project is a group of tasks that need to be done to achieve a specific goal. Projects can be simple or complex, and they are broken down into objectives and tasks.

**Project Life Cycle:**

- Projects have five phases, each with its own activities and deadlines, to stay on track throughout the project's life cycle. Refer the below diagram :



The diagram consist the following component,

**1. Initiation Phase:**

- The first stage where the project is formally launched, given a name, and a basic strategy is outlined.
- Goals, constraints, risks, and stakeholders are identified.
- Studies may be done to check the project's feasibility, and requirements are reviewed.

**2. Planning Phase:**

- A roadmap is created during planning, from project plan creation to execution and

*closure.*

- Deadlines are set, and resources are allocated.*

- Breaking down tasks helps manage risks, costs, quality, and time.*

### *3. Execution Phase:*

- Project plan is implemented, and teams work on deliverables to meet requirements.*

- A meeting marks the project's official start, and communication modes and tools are identified.*

- Team members understand the required status, regular meetings, and reports.*

### *4. Monitoring and Control Phase:*

- Occurs simultaneously with the execution phase.*

- Project manager monitors operations, ensures everything goes as planned, and manages resources and risks.*

- Status meetings and reports are prepared, and changes are made if unexpected problems arise.*

### *5. Closing Phase:*

- At the end of the project management life cycle.*

- Project managers track outcomes, organize records, and hand over the project to the client or responsible team.*

- Teams meet for a final meeting to review points and appreciate each member's efforts.*

## Project Management :

### Important question :

**Explain the need of project management in detail..**

Project management is used by organizations for the following reasons :

#### 1. Establishing a Focal Point:

- Project management sets clear goals and deadlines, helping organizations stay focused on objectives amidst long-term projects.
- Example: In a software company, defining project scope and deadlines ensures alignment with client needs, keeping the team on track.

#### 2. Promoting Quality Management:

- Project managers monitor progress and ensure quality work, addressing any issues to maintain project excellence.
- Example: Regular meetings and quality audits in a hotel management system project ensure high-quality deliverables.

#### 3. Minimizing Risks:

- Project managers assess and mitigate risks, reducing uncertainties to ensure timely and budget-friendly project completion.
- Example: Identifying risks like software integration issues and strategizing solutions minimizes disruptions during project execution.

#### 4. Controlling Project Costs:

- Effective budgeting and monitoring help manage project expenses, maximizing resource utilization and ensuring financial stability.
- Example: Daily cost comparisons with the budget in a software project prevent overspending, enabling efficient resource allocation.

#### 5. Promoting Teamwork:

- Collaboration among team members fosters creativity and efficiency, enhancing



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