85 important questions

PROJECT MANAGEMENT SKILLS

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF EACH CHAPTERS

Diploma in common for all branches

Unit:-1, 10 mark's
Unit:-2 ,20 mark's
Unit:-3,20 mark's
Unit:-4,20 mark's
Unit:-5,20 mark's
Unit:-6,10 mark's

Chapter 1 : Introduction to Project Management

1. **What is project or meaning of project or define project**
   The project is a scientifically right man for the right work at the right time work plan designed to achieve a specific goals or objectives.The project is a blue print for the action oriented activities of an organization.
   A project can be defined as one short time limited goal manor undertaking requiring the commitment of various skills and resources
2. **What are the features of the project management**
   - Acknowledge by its classic components
   - Identify by its features
   - Project has a fixed set of objectives
   - Specific life span
   - Developed from a detected team work force
   - Project as life cycle reflected by growth maturity decline
   - Every project is unique by its self , no two projects are exactly similar
   - Project works has the risks and high level of sub contract works
   - Well qualified professional efficiently execute the complex mega projects , etc.,
3. **Write the types of projects**
   - **Normal project** : 1) Adequate time is allow for its implementation
     2) 2) Minimum capital is required
     3) No sacrifices in a quality
   - **Crash projects** : 1) requires additional costs to gain time
     2) Minimum over lapping of phase is encouraged
     3) Simultaneous work by sub contracting
   - **Disaster project** : 1) this project undertaking due to unexpected natural calamities or floods in which houses are rehabilitation
     2) Round the clock work is done at constraint site
     3) Capital cost well go up very high
     4) Time well get drastically reduced
4. **Write the benefits of the project management**
   - Minimizing the need for continuous reporting
   - Identification time limits for scheduling
   - Identification of a methodology for the made off analysis
   - Maximum auto pilot work atmosphere
   - Continuous measurement ensures continuous reviews
   - Easy identification of problems and take proper corrective action
   - Improving future planning with the latest technology
   - Minimize the time over run and cost over run
5. **Explain project management – A profession**
   - Certified project management profession are recited to monitor and execute the world level project
   - Energetic and dynamic professional in understanding , implementing and controlling
   - Mainly driven the intellectual operations
   - Skilled and mechanical operation it is a combination of rules and functional specialization
   - Requires sound expert and exposer which may not lead addition facilitator like assistance , consultant manager , etc.,

6. **Explain role of the project manager in project management (Characteristics)**
    - Play a vital role in starting and ending the project work effectively and efficiently
    - The person has over all control of the project and responsibilities execution and performance
    - Should involve in all the work like planning , monitoring , controlling , etc., in less time more benefits
    - Person should have highly technical knowledge and multidisciplinary works
    - He is all the way found in learning in newest facts from external world round him.
7. **Explain role of project consultant**
    - Project consultant provide the guidance as well as direction to the project
    - Consultant services properly integrates with project to achieve their goals
    - Project consultant are also called paid persons , they are part of project management team
8. **Explain the types of project consultant**
    - In house : In many organization separate department is maintain which looks after the detailed the work like engineering drawing and technical specification etc., The department to the project for its effective and efficient completion.
    - Out house : When jabs cannot done by in house consultant those jobs are done by outhouse consultant in going to be appointed
9. **Write the functions of the project consultant**
    - Assisting the agency appropriate site investigation
    - Adequate sourcing of materials
    - Checking the quality of the work
    - Supervision of work and controlling
    - Testing monitoring
    - Checking measurements and its bills
10. **What are the job consultant and list the well known consulting firms**
    - Prepare of a feasibility report
    - Providing the tech-economic report
    - Preparation of a detailed project report
    - Detailed engineering and consultancy services
    - Supervision of erection and commissioning of report , etc.,
      Well known firms : TATA consultancy , Birla technical service , Technical consultancy organization , Kirloskar consultancy limited , etc.,
11. **Explain project management process**
    - It is the series of activities beginning of the result. The project management process involves :
        - Application of knowledge skill , tools and techniques etc., to meet the objectives
        - Five project management process (Planning , scheduling , controlling , monitoring and execution)
        - Some knowledge areas : Scope , time , cost , quality, communication, risk, procurement, etc.,
12. **Difference between project and operation**

Project	Operation
Temporary end over	Ongoing routine
Unique work	Repetitive work
Unique output	Repetitive output
Terminated one objectives are met	Accepted new objectives once achieved
Time , cost and scope constraint process	Annual planning applied to constraints process cycle

Chapter 2 : Project Administration

1. **Write the essentials of project administration**
   The project manual must define following essentials
   - Project scope and goals
   - Name and authority delegated project manager
   - Project reviewing authority
   - Project team and organization structure
   - Project control system
   - Project work system : Project work break down structure , Project execution plan and project procedure manual
2. **What is project administration and project execution**
   A project administrator is a professional who organizes the necessary team members and specializes in facilitating, reporting and analyzing projects under the supervision of a project manager. This position requires great responsibility and proper time management because the job entails constant monitoring and control of all project variables.
   Project execution : Project execution is the stage of the project where everything your team has planned is put into action. Your team does everything it can to get projects off on the right foot.
3. **What is project team and explain different types of project teams**
   A project team is one which plays the vital role of designing and implementing a project.
   1) **Initial project team** : It consists of a specific people who are initially conceive the idea of starting a project
   2) **Designated project leader / manager** : It consists of executing the project , responsible for coordinating the activities of team member and managing the members.
   3) **Core project team** : It consists of steering committee of sponsor, client, leader , internal auditor, etc.
   4) **Full project team** : It involves designing , implementing , monitoring and learning
   5) **Project advisor** : On these people full team members an depend for honest feedback & counselling.
   6) **Project stakeholders** : These may be individuals , group or institutions who are having a full interest in the natural resources of the project area.
   7) **Process facilitators** : understand the key elements of the process & he has the good facilitation skills.
4. **What are the advantages of effective team**
   - Clear objective of the project from the initiation to completion
   - Good decision making process , speed up the activity
   - Clear roles , responsibilities and leadership
   - Ensures smooth progress
   - Individual and manual accountability for performance results.
5. **What are the disadvantages or pitfalls of ineffective team**
   - Falling the performance levels
   - Low level of motivation
   - Poor communication
   - Slow or poor decision making
   - Confusion about responsibilities
   - Controversy among the team members.
6. **What are the uses of project design to the entrepreneur**
   - It gives the comprehensive idea about the entire project
   - It is a diagrammatic representation of the work plan for executing the project
   - All activities of the project are arranged in sequence

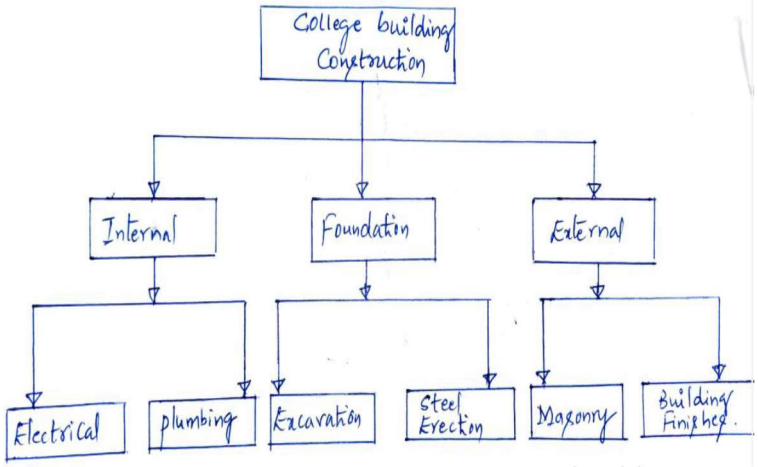
- It helps to entrepreneur in coordinating project activities
- Acts as effective tool for planning and implementation

7. **Explain the significance of project design**

Project design is the first stage in the execution of the project. Project design is concerned with developing project scheduling techniques and implementation of the project. It includes finding of location, construction of buildings, procuring plant and machinery and finally execution the project. Product design along with the network analysis will help us to develop the work plan of the project. The steps involved are:
Step 1: Conceive the total physical system and its natural modules.
Step 2: Identification of connection between these modules.
Step 3: Developing the control system using information as the media to control the project.

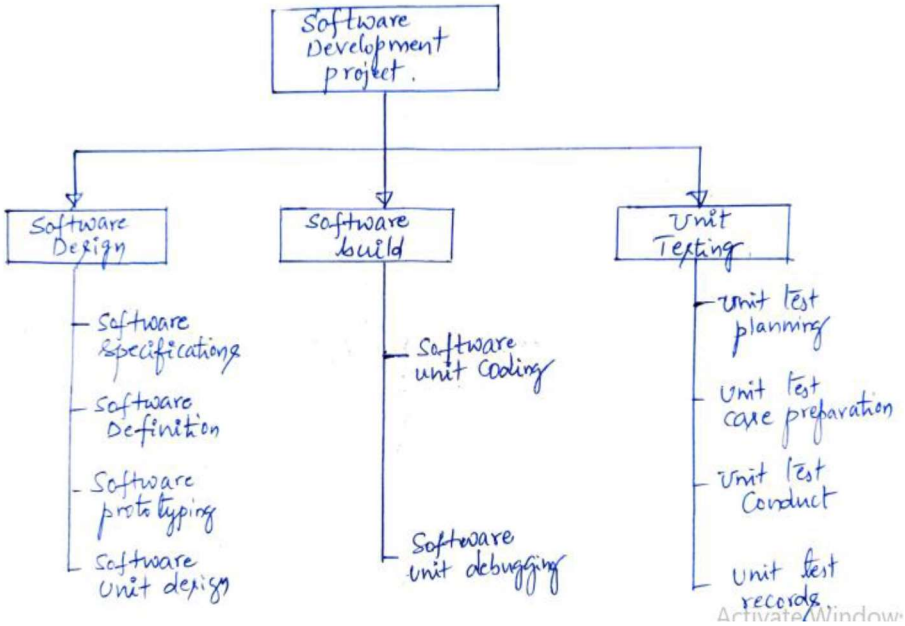
8. **Explain work break down structure**

A work breakdown structure (WBS) is **a project management tool that takes a step-by-step approach to complete large projects with several moving pieces**. By breaking down the project into smaller components, a WBS can integrate scope, cost and deliverables into a single tool



Construction of college building

OR



Software development project

9. **Write the importance of work break down structure**

- Effective planning , budgeting and controlling of the project
- Assigning responsibility of work elements to the team members
- Developing good controlling information system

10. **Explain is project execution plan**

    The Project Execution Plan is the governing document that establishes the means to execute, monitor, and control projects. It is a document that describes the objectives we wants to achieve in a company with the time and resources needed along with the costs, quality, benefits, etc. PEP includes four sub-plans. These are: 1. Contracting Plan 2. Work packing Plan 3. Organization Plan 4. Systems and Procedure Plan

11. **Explain project dairy and its essentials**

    The Project Diary is **a summation of all of the daily activities on a project**. This diary should be written so that it will represent the status of the project each calendar day to anyone reviewing it in future years.

    Essentials : The details kept would typically include a record of the time and content of communications such as orders and instructions; events, incidents and their remediation; and the names of the people and parties responsible

Pros	Cons
Provides an insight into what works and what does not	Requires project staff or participants to be diligent about keeping diary up to date
Provides valuable information into the process of change	The values of the diary writers may influence their recording of events
	Not necessarily easy to analyse

12. **Explain project execution system**

    Project execution software, or a project execution system is **a transactional business system that provides a framework to manage the work of a project**. Such a system seamlessly integrates the operations and finances of a project, as they are interrelated when executing a project.

    It consist of external intervention in the following forms:

    - Project direction
    - Project coordination
    - Project communication
    - Project organization
    - Project control

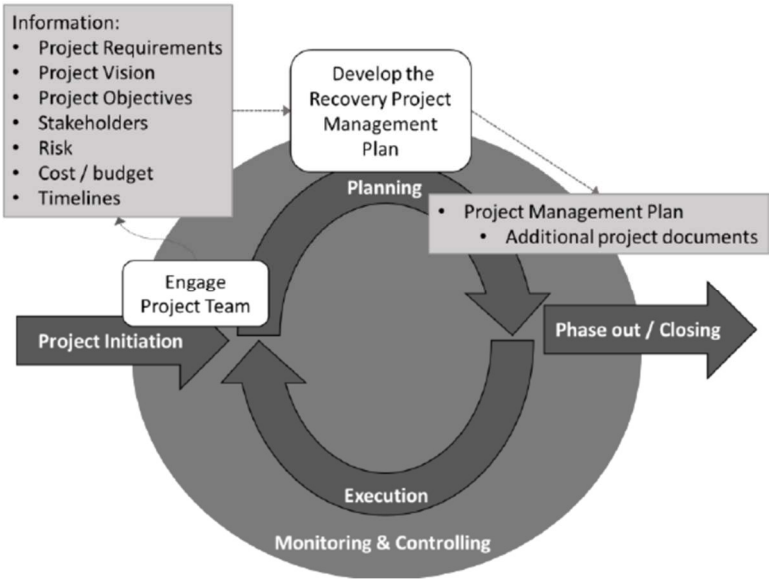
13. **Describe the pre requisites for successful project organization**

    In India , particularly in public sector projects, the cost and time over –runs are common. To minimize this problem and to improve the prospects of successful completion of the projects. Following important pre-requisites are identified :

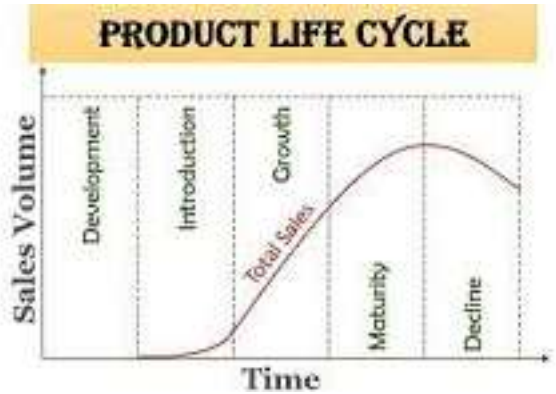
    - Adequate formulation
    - Sound project organization
    - Proper implementation planning
    - Advance action
    - Timely availability
    - Better contract management and procurement
    - Effective monitoring

Chapter 3 : Project life cycle

1. **What is project life cycle**
   The different phases of development in a project is known as project life cycle. A clear information of these phases permits entrepreneur ,execution and managing to achieve the desires goals.
2. **Explain phases of project life cycle**
   There are three phases in project life cycle
   - **Pre – investment phase** : Pre-investment study comprises several stages: Identification of technical idea and investment opportunities studies, analysis of project alternatives and preliminary project selection as well as project preparation and investment decisions
   - **Implementation phase** : The project takes shape during the implementation phase. This phase involves the construction of the actual project result.
   - **Operation phase** : The operational phase is that phase during construction in which the flow of the stresses in the medium through which the tunnel advances is deviated. It proceeds hand in hand with the monitoring phase, in which the design and all the operating decisions are monitored and perfected



3. **Explain project life cycle curves with neat diagram**
   The project life cycle is similar to the product life cycle. It seen in the figure project is very slow but effort withdrawn is very sharp.



4. **Explain project management life cycle**
   - It concerned to management of resources successfully to complete the project effectively and efficiently.
   - Achieving the goals in given time span

- It is defined as the planning , organizing , staffing , directing etc.,
- Project management life cycle consists of following four phases: Initiation , Planning , execution , closure

5. **Explain project initiation phase in a project management**
   The Initiation process guides the project team as they determine and articulate those key aspects of a proposed project that will help in the decision process, it involves following steps:
   - Development of a business case
   - Performing feasibility study
   - Establishment of terms of reference
   - Appointment of a project team
   - Setting project officer and phase review
6. **Explain project planning phase in a project management**
   It involves the creating of planning documents to guide the project team throughout its delivery. And it involves following steps:
   - Creating project plan and resource plan
   - Creating financial plan and quality plan
   - Creating risk pan and acceptance plan
   - Creating procurement plan and communication plan
   - Contracting and performing phases
7. **Explain project execution phase in a project management**
   It is deliverable are produced and presented to the customers. Longest phase which consumes lot of energy and resources. It requires monitoring and control of all terms of the work completion.
   Need to manage all following phases:
   - Cost management
   - Quality management
   - Change management
   - Risk management
   - Issue management
   - Procurement management
   - Acceptance management
   - Communication management
8. **Explain project procurement management in a project management**
   It consists of procurement process, purchase order form and procurement register.
   Procurement process : It will help the project team to purchase the goods and services from the external suppliers. It consists of specifying the planning , identifying the supplier, negotiating and contracting , placing purchase order, expediting, receipt and inspection , invoice clearing and payment.
   Purchase order form : this form will inform the supplier bout service that are exactly purchased form the supplier. The essence of the form : list of products , delivery date, details, billing , quantity , total price.
   Procurement register : this will keep the all records of all goods and service purchased from the supplier throughout the project life cycle. It consists of : PO number and date , name and description ,quality and price , details of supplier , payments.
9. **Define project risk and list the risk management methodology**
   It can be defined as the possibility of an outcome being different from the expected outcome. All risks are not eliminated but minimize it but it should not effect to the project. Specific methodology to be adopted to reduce the risk: risk identification , quantification , response and control.

10. **Explain different types of project risks**

Types of risks :

- **Promoters risk:** The risk for investors arises when the promoters have pledged either all or a significant percentage of their holding as it could trigger a volatile price movement in a falling market
- **Implementation risk** : Implementation risk is the potential for a development or deployment failure. In practice, the term is often used for risks related to a production launch
- **Operation risks :** Operational risk is the risk of losses caused by flawed or failed processes, policies, systems or events that disrupt business operations
- **Financial risk** : Financial risk is the possibility of losing money on an investment or business venture. Some more common and distinct financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk
- **Political , legal and regulatory risks** : Political risk indicates the commencement of risk arises due to change in the governing body of a country

11. **Explain risk assessment techniques**

It is used in assessing the risk on account of uncertainties in some variable. Some techniques are used as follows :

- Sensitivity analysis
- Scenario analysis
- Best and worst case analysis
- Simulation analysis

12. **Explain time and cost overruns risks**

While the time over run is attributed to scope changes, delay in finalization of tender documents and short bid submission time, lack of commitment of project participants, poor coordination etc., cost overrun is attributed to more variations between quantities estimated and actually executed

13. **Explain project management officer**

Is an organizational unit to centralized and co-ordinate the management of all projects under its domain rich resources – managers , standards ,etc.,

- Project stakeholders and sponsor
- Project and functional manager
- Project organization
- Project management team and team member
- Buyer , customer and seller

14. **Write difference between process group and process management**

Project group :

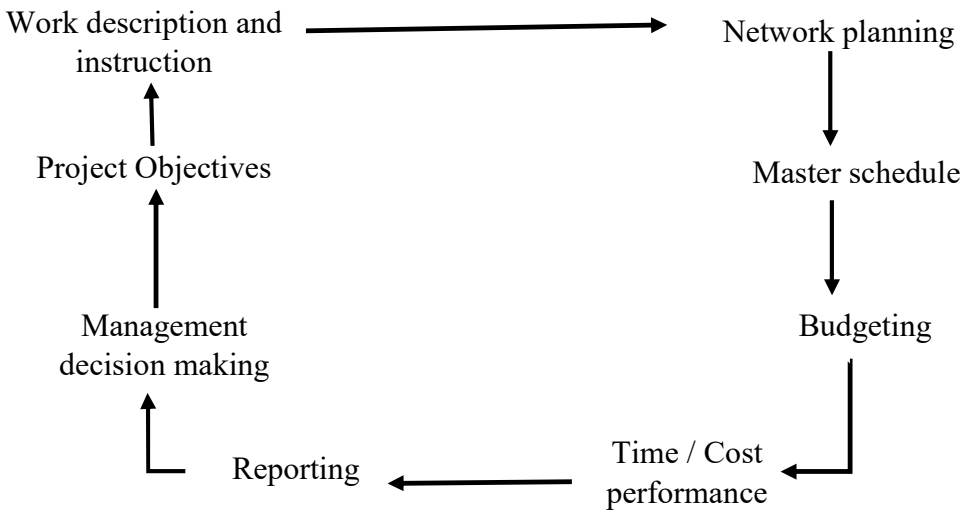
- Initiating process groups
- Planning process groups
- Executing process groups
- Monitoring and controlling process groups
- Closing process group

Process management :

- Project scope and integration management
- Project cost and time management
- Project quality and risk management
- Project human resource and communication management

Chapter 4 : Project planning , Scheduling and Monitoring

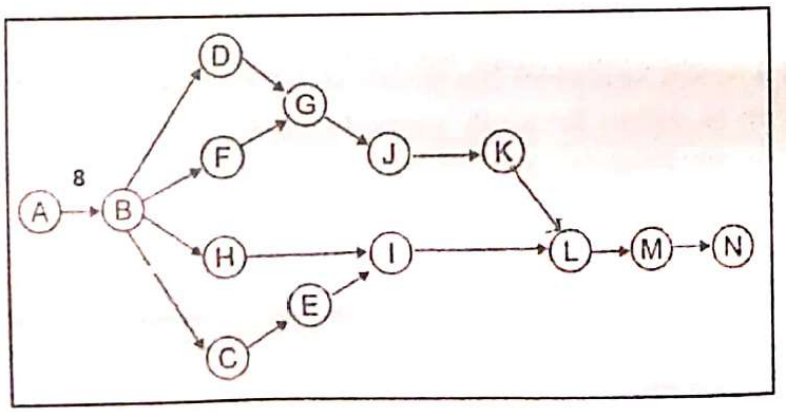
1. **What is project planning and need for project planning**
   Project planning is predicted goals or objectives , a large number of activity with its future prospects , it is also called Skelton or blue print with consists set of work.
   Need of project planning
   - Identify all stake holders
   - Define roles and responsibilities
   - Eliminate or reduce the uncertainty
   - Better understanding of all activities
   - Improve efficiency
   - Provides basic work monitoring and controlling the work
2. **Write functions of project planning**
   - Basis from organizing the work on the project
   - It allocates the responsibilities to individual
   - Good communication and co-ordination between the peoples
   - It provides a sense of efficiency and time conciseness
   - Basis for monitoring and controlling
3. **Write the steps in project planning**
   - An individual become awareness available of course of action for proper decision making
   - Should define each alternative and it involves determination
   - Should select prepare alternative and with prepared decision making, maximum inputs , feedback and participation of subordinates and supervisor
4. **What are the key elements involved in project structure**



5. **Explain the decentralization of project planning**
   Three ways in which the project planning can be decentralized
   - **Project planning subject**
     - Simplest way of dividing the powers of the planning
     - Take decision on related of operation and planning
     - In-charge of the plan from the beginning to the end
   - **Project planning to type of plan**
     - Promises assumptions leaving the detailing to be done by person at the gross root level

- Which involves lower degree of professional and financial risk
- **Project planning in phase**
  - Who participants individual from the beginning stage , involve directly related and degree of the risk.

6. **What are the different areas of project planning**
   - Planning the manpower and organization : manpower requirement and allocation in the project work
   - Planning the money : expenditure of money timely arranged
   - Planning the information system : it required for monitoring for project must be defined
7. **Explain the project objectives**
   - An objective should be specific
   - An objective should be measureable
   - An objective should be agreed upon
   - An objective should be realistic
   - An objective should be time framed
   - Performance objective and cost objectives
8. **Explain the project policies and formulation of policies**
   - Extent of work given to outside contractor
   - Number of contractors to be employed
   - Terms of the contract etc.,
9. **What are the principles for formulation of project policies**
   - It must be based on known principles in the operating areas
   - It should be coordinated
   - It should be definite understandable and preferable in writing
   - It should be flexible and unstable
   - It should be reasonable comprehensive in scope
10. **List the tools for project planning**
    - Gantt chart
    - Network technique
    - Project design
    - Time estimate
11. **Explain network techniques used for project planning**
    - Superior that the traditional bar chart
    - A network diagram is used to represent the activities and events , their inter relationship
    - The lines between the nodes represents the jobs



12. **What are the merits and demerits of Gantt chart**

Merits : 1) used to the progress and man power planning

2) Simple to understand

Demerits : 1) Does not show inter relationship between events and activities

2) Frequently cannot be change are updated

13. **What are the advantages and disadvantages of network techniques**

Advantages : 1) They identify the critical activities

2) Handle the inter relationship among project activities

3) Handle very large and complex activities

4) Identify the completion of the project on time

5) Easily computerized and updated

Disadvantages : 1) Not easy to understand by project personals

2) Don't have define operational schedules

14. **Explain the time estimate used for project planning**

When the project is time estimate to be design. It is essential to fix the time targets for each of the activities of the project. The time estimate for the project can be done by making the work break down the system. Scheduling of each activities in proper sequence. The time estimation for completing project depends on factors like work content , resources , constraints etc.,

Three time estimation :

Optimistic time : (to) : It is the time required to complete the activities there is no problems arises.

Most likely time (tm) : It is the time in which the activities most likely to be completed by considering normal circumstances and some unforeseen delays

Pessimistic time (tp) : It is the time required to the complete the activities if unusual complications or difficulties arises.

15. **List the different approaches of time estimate**

- Time study approaches
- Previous project data
- Estimating approaches
- Range estimate
- Estimate from vendors and contractors
- Allocated and committed time

16. **Write the project scheduling**

- To know the nature and significance of the project scheduling
- Time monitoring done effectively through the project scheduling
- Schedule in a view of resources constraints
- Need for process of project cost monitoring
- Process of value engineering the cost monitoring

17. **Explain situation analysis and problem definition**

- This will ask the question : where we are?
- The situation analysis can be done by collecting the information to understand the community whole and individual with in the community. Collecting information should be fast and future experiences
- Information is necessary to know the population , political administration , economic activities , transition etc.,

- To get information following techniques are used : surveys , document review , interview, brain storming , listing people , etc.,
- Situation analysis and problem identification should be monitor to ensure correct and updated information.

18. **Explain the setting of goals and objectives while monitoring and implementation.(Smart tools)**
    A goal is a general statement what should be done to solve the problem. Objectives are the finite sub-set of a goal and should be specific and achievable.
    1) Smart : easy to understand
    2) Specific : clear about what , when , where the situation will be change
    3) Measurable : able to quantify the targets and benefits
    4) Achievable : able to attain the objectives
    5) Realistic : able to attend the level of change reflective objective
    6) Time bound : setting the time achieve the goals

    Goals and objectives provide the basics for monitoring and evaluating the project success can measure on this goals and objectives

19. **What is the project evaluation**
    Project evaluation is a step – by – step process of collecting , recording and organizing the information about the project results including short term outputs , immediate and long term outputs.
20. **Why the project evaluation is important**
    project evaluation is very important because its result are very helping in providing answers of the following questions.
    - What progress has been made
    - Where is the desired outcome is achieved
    - Are there ways that project activities can be redefined to achieve the better outcomes
    - Do the project result justify the project inputs

Chapter 5: Project control , Review and Audit

1. **Write project functions and steps in project control**

   Function : 1) Ensure regular monitoring on performance
   2) Motivate project personal to strive for achieving project goals

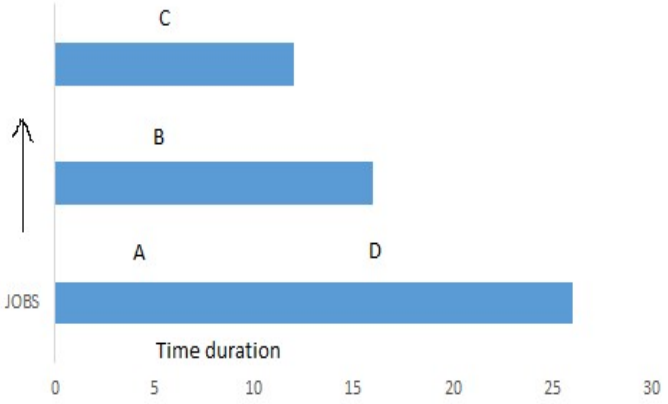
   Steps : 1) Establishment of controls
   2) On going controlling on activity by using above controls
   3) Controlling the project from the beginning to end of the project

2. **What are the steps to control the project at the initial period**
   - Setting the targets for the what should be achieved
   - Measurement of what is happening
   - Comparison between what should happened and what is happening
   - Taking the corrective to make things happen as per the requirement

3. **List the purpose of the project control or aspects of the projects**
   - Control the progress of the activity
   - To control performance of project activities
   - To control the project schedule
   - To have the control over the project cost

4. **What are the reason for poor project control**
   - Characteristics of mega project and complexities maintenance non routine activities co-ordination and communication
   - People problems: Manager doesn't have required experience and lack of competence
   - Poor control information system : Delaying in the reporting , performance in appropriate to level of detailing and unreliable information

5. **Explain the Gantt chart or bar chart**
   - It is pictorial representation of a project activities
   - It consists of two co-ordinates represents the time lapsed and activities , jobs are presenting in the form of bars
   - Activities ABC can start at the same time and processed parallel. Where activity D can not start until the activity A completes.



6. **Write the weakness of the Gantt chart**
   - Can not show clearly interdependent among the various activities
   - Does not show the progress of the work
   - Inability to reflect the uncertainties in in duration time estimated various activities
   - It provides insufficient explination
   - Easily manipulated to yield false information

7. **Explain the Mile stone chart**

   The Gantt chart or a bar chart has many inadequacies to meet the modern day requirement therefore efforts have been made to modify it by add in new elements which result into PERT and CPM networks. This modification known as Milestone

   - The long time job are identify in terms of specific events in milestone
   - This milestone re plotted against the time indicted the achievement by specific dates.

   Disadvantages or deficiencies

   - It will not Clearly show the interdependent between events
   - Events are in chronological but in logical sequence

8. **What is CPM (Critical path method)**

   This is a important tool in production planning and scheduling. It is also defined as the sequence of the activities requires greatest normal time to accomplish the activities which requires longest duration are singled out called has critical path because any delay forming the activities should be taken first.

9. **Write the objective of CPM**
   - To find the difficulties and obstacles in the course of production process
   - To assign the time for each operation
   - To determine the starting and ending time of the work
   - To find the critical path and minimum duration of the time for the project

10. **Write the application of the CPM**
    - Used in production planning
    - Location and deliveries from a warehouse
    - Road system and traffic schedule
    - Communication network

11. **What is PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique)**

    PERT is a time event network analysis technique. The PERT is used for planning and controlling of large projects in various industries like defense , chemical and construction industries.

12. **Write the features or Procedure or requirements of PERT**
    - All individual task should shown in a network
    - Events are shown in circle and each arrows are activities , which are time consuming elements and effort must be made between the events
    - Activity time is a lapsed time required to complete the event.
    - In PERT three time estimate are used (to: optimistic , tm: Most likely , tp: Pessimistic)

      $$te = \frac{to+4tm+tp}{4}$$

    - Compute the critical time point and slack time

13. **What are the advantages of PERT**
    - It forces the manager and sub ordinate managers for prepare a plan of production
    - PERT encourages management controls by exception
    - PERT concentrates on critical elements that may need corrections.
    - It ensures working controls
    - The network system which helps create pressure for action at right spot at right event
    - Effectively reschedule the activity

14. **What are the limitations of the PERT**
    - It is a time consuming technique
    - It is expensive technique
    - The time estimating in the project are the estimated values
    - PERT is not suitable when the programme is not properly defined
    - It is not suitable for routine planning like mass production , etc.,

15. Write difference between CPM and PERT

	CPM	PERT
1	CPM is a deterministic method to find out the time	PERT is a probabilistic to determine the time
2	It is use only one time estimate for the activity	It is use only Three time estimate for the activity
3	It considered with the activities	It considered with the events
4	It is suitable for repetitive projects	It is not suitable for repetitive projects
5	Cost is the direct controlling factor	Time is the direct controlling factor
6	It is applied to the construction	It is applied to research development industries
7	The circle stand for an activity and the line joining the circles represents an event	The circle stand for an event and the line joining the circles represents an activity

16. What are the uses of network technique

- It indicates start and finish time of each activity of the project
- It helps in better scheduling to the monitoring and control of the project
- It help in better execution of the project
- This techniques can serve as indication of the bottle neck and potential troubles spots
- It helps in identify the critical path
- It help in resources allocation such as labor's, machines etc.,
- It help in controlling the project cost

17. What is project review

It is an important tool to identify the short coming during the entire implementation period and corrective action to improve

18. Explain the steps in project review

- Date collection : It involves collection of primary and secondary sources like published documents , balance sheet, government publications, etc
- Estimation and cost benefits and profitability of the project : estimate the cost related events like duties , taxes , working capital etc., to arrive total cost of the project.

19. Write the factors of project review

- Initial review : first stage in the project review
  - 1) Control of project in progress: expenditure how much can be spent by whom and when. Actual expenditure should not divert authorized expenditure. A periodical control in exercised during the project in progress
  - 2) Post audit: an audit of a project after it has been commissioned in known as post audit. Compare actual performance after stabilizing the operation of the project.
- Performance evaluation : the performance evaluation is done periodical and seeks to measure the performance project on going basis.
- Abandonment analysis
- Administrative aspects of capital budgeting
- Evaluating the capital budgeting system.

20. Write the functions of project auditors

- Creating the awareness among the project staff about the time and magnitude of the problem encountering during completion of the project
- Examine the project methodology and Technique

- Auditors to require to give advice
- He should competent to prepare the action plan
- Auditor has to measure present and future state of the project
- Establish the good information estimation and costing of the project
- Identification and recommendation on specific training
- Continues observation over the process and get clear picture of the project organization and control
- Highlighting the critical management issues
- Point outing the risk and potential losses etc.,

Chapter 6 : Digital Project Management

1. **What is cloud technology (Cloud computing)? List the applications of cloud technology in project management**

   It is a virtual storage space that exists on the internet. Like digital sources like software, applications and files. It allows the people to share information and applications across the internet without any restriction. It is SaaS (Software as a service) based system.

   Applications

   - Art applications : attractive card , booklets , images , post cards , wedding invitations etc.,
   - Business application : It also ensures that business applications are 24*7 available to users.
   - Data Storage and Backup Applications: Google G Suite is one of the best **cloud storage** and **backup** application
   - Education application : It offers various **online distance learning platforms and student information portals** to the students
   - Entertainment application : Online games , video games , etc
   - Management application : such as resource deployment, data integration, and disaster recovery. These management tools also provide administrative control over the platforms, applications, and infrastructure.
   - Social application : social networking applications such as **Facebook, Twitter, Linkedln,** etc.

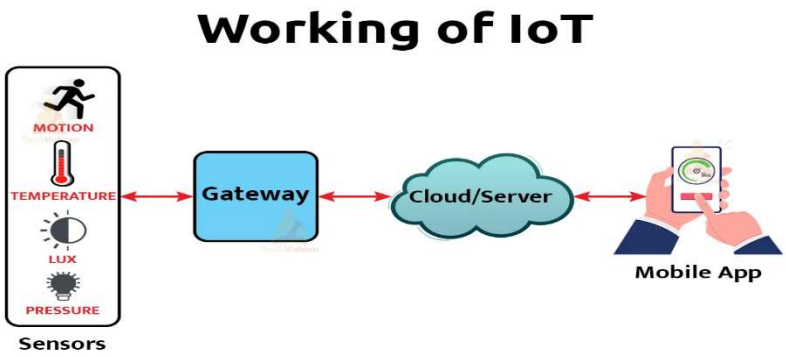
2. **List the recent trends in digital technology**
   - Location based analytic : Coffee shops , Petrol bunks etc.,
   - Social channel utilization and touch point optimization : Mobile , social media etc.,
   - Intuitive user experiences
   - Digital marketing : online shopping
   - Analytic : real time analysis (History)
   - Domain specific trends : Banking , Retails, Life sciences , utilities , automobiles , etc.,
   - Modern digital applications are user-centric
   - Business process optimization
   - Internet of things (IoT)
   - Touch and gesture based inputs : mobile apps , etc
   - Social integration : chat ,wiki, calendar etc.
   - Voice enabled applications , etc

3. **What is IOT and explain the working of IOT**

   It refers to the process of connecting everyday physical things to the internet. Like medical devices , smart devices , etc.,

Working :

- The main components of the IoT are sensors/devices, connectivity, data processing, and a user interface.
- IoT devices share the sensor data they collect by connecting to an IoT gateway or other edge device where data is either sent to the cloud to be analyzed or analyzed locally



4. **Write applications of IOT**
    - Smart Homes : automatic illusion system , Voice operated fans and AC's , etc
    - Smart City : Traffic management , electricity management etc.,
    - Self-driven Cars
    - IoT Retail Shops : Amazon etc.,
    - Farming :drip irrigation , water distribution , etc.,
    - Wearables : wellness to fitness etc.,
    - Smart Grids :
    - Industrial Internet
    - Telehealth : remote medical diagnostic etc.,
    - Smart Supply-chain Management :
    - Traffic management
    - Water and Waste management

5. **Write applications of AR and VR**
    - Architecture , civil engineering , construction and real estate
    - Marketing and sales : amazon , flip cart etc.,
    - Education : learning teaching institute , online studies etc.,
    - Visual industries : using in game industry , fashion industry , landmarks , cinema , etc.,
    - Automotive industry
    - Manufacturing : reducing the errors , cost reduction , time saving etc.,
    - Healthcare , Defence , Service supports , etc

6. **Differentiate between AR and VR**

Augmented reality	Virtual reality
Combination of digital and real world	Totally artificial digital world
User experience is partially immersed	Complete sense of immersion
Camera enabled devices such as smart phone , tablet or smart glasses are required.	Special hardware equipment is required (Microsoft , Google daydream etc)
Latest operated system are good (Android , Windows)	Special software is required
Initial cost is lower than the VR	Initial cost is higher than the AR

created by....