CRITERION 2 – Teaching-Learning and Evaluation

Key Indicator- 2.3Teaching- Learning Process

2.3.1 - Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences and teachers use ICT- enabled tools including online resources for effective teaching and learning process

Problem Solving Methodologies:

Sr.No.	Particulars
1.	Concept Maps
2.	Info graphics
3.	Word Search
4.	Quiz
5.	Tableau Test
6.	Crossword
7.	International Exposure – Nusantara Project
8.	Mini Project Work
9.	Laboratory Practical Sessions





Director
Zeal Education Society's
Zeal Institute of Business
Administration Computer Application
& Research, Pune- 411041.



ZEAL INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, COMPUTER APPLICATION AND RESEARCH (ZIBACAR)

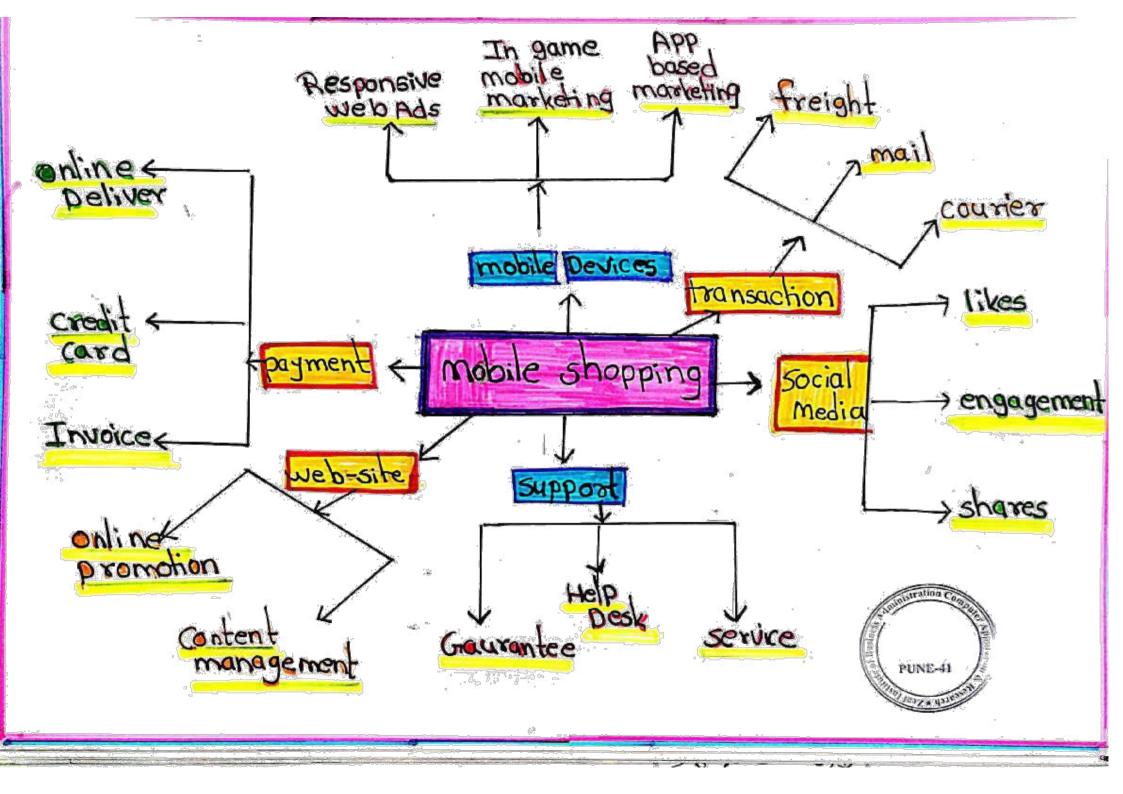
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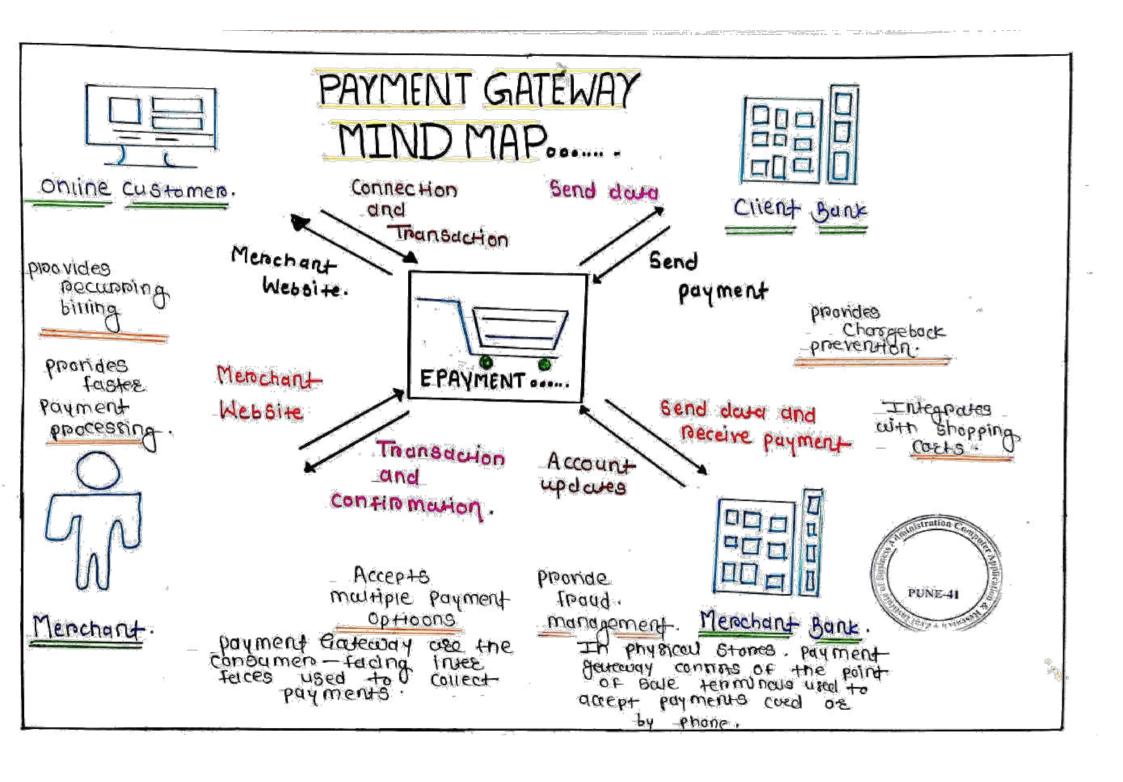
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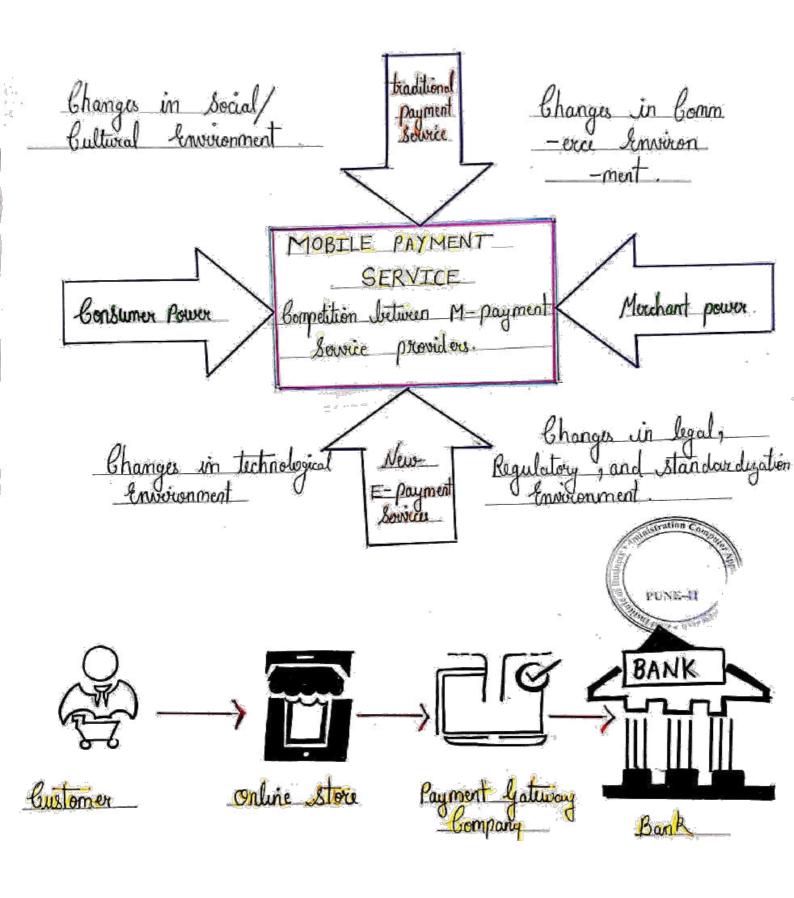
PROBLEM SOLVING METHDOLOGIES



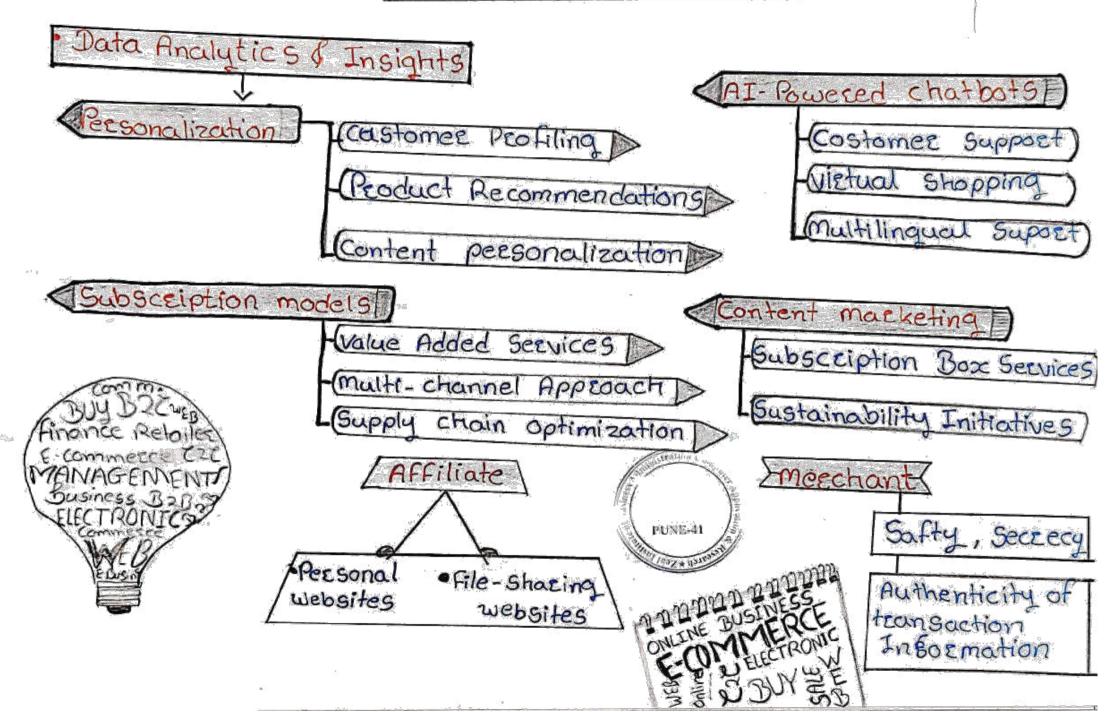
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MOBILE PAYMENTS



#



SELLER/RETAILERS

- · Selling 27/4
- · Low operational Costs
- · More reach to Customer
- · No need for a physical
- · Company startup ou
- · Easy to manage
- · Business can be Hun from any where
- · Higher Heturn on Investment

LI MITATION

- · Fraud
- · Lack of Physical touch/ experience

TYPES OF EMALLS

- Example · General MALLS - Junglec Com
- · Specialzied Malls ggacher com
- Aintel com · Regional walls _
- · Pute online Malls Amazon com

EMALLS

ALTERNATIVES

NAMES

- · Electronic Malls
- · Online Malls
- · Onlinge shopping centre
- . E- Tailers

CUSTOMER POINT VIEW

- . 24 7 Buying
- · Fast Buying procedure
- · Detailed information
- · All type of product at one place
- · Good Discount
- . Low Parce
- . Varily / wange product
- · Time saving
- convencience

 - e Exciting offens.

GROWTH ISSUE

- · payment issue
- e Patracy ox Presonalization
- o Design issue



The Business model of Pepperfry

Pepperfry is an Indian online marketplace for furniture and home décor. The company is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. Pepperfry.

01 Revenue CRUS



Pepperfry, an Indian online marketplace for home and furniture products, reported a revenue of 2.47 billion Indian rupees in the financial year 2022. This was an increase in revenue from the previous year, which was at 2.01 billion Indian rupees.

02 Target customer



Homeowners: Pepperfry caters to individuals and families who own or rent homes and are looking to furnish or decorate their living spaces.

03 Marketing strategy



Pepperfry marketing strategy-Pepperfry uses various marketing tactics to promote its products and boost its sales up.

04 competitors



Flipkart. Furlenco. HomeLane. Wooden Street. Vaaree. Sunday Design. Vivense. Snapdeal.





MAKE MYTRIP



With these few easy steps.

Introduction

About. The pionser of online travel in India, Deep Kalra founded MakeMyTrip in April, 2000. Drawing on his experience from his years at GE Capital, AMF Bowling Inc. and ABN AMRO Bank, under his stewardship, MakeMyTrip has become the largest online travel company, as well as the largest e-commerce business in India

What is the turnover of MMT?

The revenue of MakeMyTrlp Limited in fiscal year 2023 amounted to around about 600 million U.S. dollars across India. Most of the revenue came from hotels and packages that year. The overall revenue was a robust recovery from the years impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Who are competitors of MakeMyTrip?

MakeMyTrip's competitors

MakeMyTrip.

ClearTrip.

Yatra.

TravelTriangle

Treebo.

Flight Centre Travel Group.

Your paragraph lest

@Reallygreatsite



Ingvaar Kamprad Elmtaryd Agunnaryd IKEA

TITLE

"EXPLORING IKEA: MORE THAN JUST FURNITURE"

INTRODUCTION TO IKEA

Brief history of IKEA

IKEA's mission and values

IKEA STORE LAYOUT

Overview of the typical layout of an IKEA store Mention different sections (living room, bedroom, kitchen, etc.)

IKEA PRODUCTS

Overview of popular IKEA products and furniture ranges

Mention any recent collaborations or new launches

CUSTOMER SERVICES

IKEA's customer service offerings (delivery, assembly, returns, etc.) Customer testimonials or reviews

IKEA'S UNIQUE SELLING POINTS

Affordable and stylish furniture Sustainability initiatives Concept of flat-pack furniture

IKEA SHOPPING EXPERIENCE

Discuss the unique shopping experience at IKEA
Interactive displays and room setups

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

Availability of staff for assistance

IKEA's commitment to sustainability
Information about sustainable materials
and eco-friendly practices

FUTURE OUTLOOK

IKEA's future plans and expansions Any upcoming projects or innovations

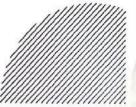
CONCLUSION

PUNE-41

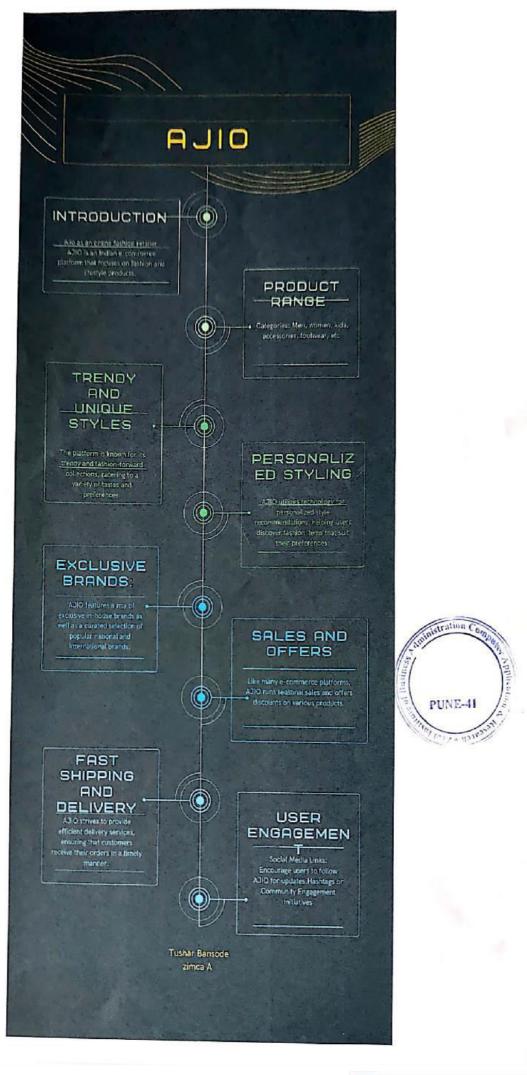
Recap of key points

Invite questions from the audience

Remember to include relevant images, diagrams, and statistics to make your presentation visually appealing. Good luck with your PowerPoint presentation! If you need more specific information or details on any section, feel free to ask.







1

Durplle

1

INTRODUCTION

Purplie is an operator of an online beauty shopping store created to buy skincare products based on people's hair and skin type and other personal choices. It is an online portal with a large collection of cosmetics, skincare, haircare & fragrances.

2

BENIFITS

Purplie Elite is an exclusive membership which offer you benefits of hassle-free shopping without worrying about shipping and cashon-delivery charges. Members get priority support, hassle-free refunds and unlock freebles along the way.

3

COMPANY PROFILE

Founded in 2012, Purpile.com is one of India's largest e-beauty destinations with more than 7 million monthly active users. The beauty e-tailer has over 1000+ brands with nearly 50,000 products, available on its website and app.



COMPETITORS

The top competitors of Purpile include
1 Amazon
2 Nykaa
3Flipkart

4Meesho 5Snapdeal





product and service

Tata Culli is on Indian e-commerce nathern that offers a diverse range of products including electronics, feathern feathern and patestones. It provides a seamless online expoping externerize firsturing peoples brands and a somety of product estepanes, tota Cullia Camis to deliver quality products and reliable services to customers carross India.

TATA CLIQ Business Model



Target customer

Revenue Generation

Commission Fees Subscription Fees Shipping and Fulfillment Services Ad Placement Data Analytics

business strategy

business strategy focuses on offering a curated selection of products from well-known brands, ensuring quality and authenticity for customers. They emphasize the online marketplace, utilizing a user-friendly platform accessible via websits and mobite app. Tata CLIQ emphasizes customer trust through genuine products and reliable services, aiming to provide a seamless shopping experience.



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STUDE

Hardware wordsearch

Find the anonyms that mutch the following:

Compact Disk Read Only Memory Central processing and Atternating Current 4 Hard Oliva Orline Hertz Negabyla Significa Gigabyte Capital Variables Class Windows Icons Manus Polisters Digital Visual Interface Graphical User Interface > Circl Current Video Graphica Array Universal Serial But Random Access Memory. DENOTICE / Revolutions per misute ~ Real Time Clock Atternating Correct Basic Input Output System **Power Supply Unit**

Personal Computer



Direct Current Pragad Sanap

Tech Chrane Word Cenat

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O I Q S H A M O J X V F R
O I X P K R F V O W M E C G E
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Shyam Gan

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scroll bar

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menu

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hardware

memory

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operating system

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macintosh

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STUDE

Hardware wordsearch

Find the anonyms that match the following

PUNE-41

Compact Data Read Only Memory Central processing and Alternating Correct

Hard Dian Orlea

Herte

Megabyta

Gigarierz Glyubyte

Gegani Versalde Disk Windows Kons Namus Polelais

Orginal Visual Interlace

Crachical User Interface

-Exrect Current

JASSO Graphics Array

_Universal Serial flore

Randon Access Memory

Read Only Memory

Revolutions per misute

Real Time Clock

Alternating Current

Basic Input Output System

Power Supply Unit

Personal Computer

Carect Current

Sanika Athorale.

QUIZ

Supply & Market Equilibrium

NAME: Supriya Ashak Kale
DATE: 21 12 2022
ROLL NO: 2224040
Question 1:
1. What is the definition of supply in economics?
a) The quantity of goods and services that consumers are willing and able to purchase at a given price level. b) The quantity of goods and services that producers are willing and able to cell at a given price level c) The balance between the quantity of goods demanded and the quantity of goods supplied. d) The total quantity of goods and services available in the market.
ANS: b
2. What is the law of supply? a) As the price of a good or service increases, the quantity supplied decreases. b) As the price of a good or service increases, the quantity supplied increases, c) As the price of good or service decreases, the quantity supplied increases, d) The quantity supplied is independent of changes in price.
ANS: O
3. Which of the following factors can cause a shift in the supply curve?
Changes in consumer preferences. Changes in the price of substitutes. Changes in production technology.
f) Changes in consumer income.
ins: C)

4. Define market equilibrium.

- a) The point where the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied,b) The point where the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied.c) The point where the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded.



d) The point where the government intervenes in the market.
d) The point where the government intervenes in the market. ANS: b)
5. What happens in a market when the price is below the equilibrium price?
a) There is a surplus, and the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied, b) There is a shortage, and the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded. c) The market is in equilibrium. d) Producers are not willing to sell any quantity.
ANS: b
6. How does an increase in consumer income affect the market equilibrium?
a) It causes a leftward shift in the demand curve. b) It causes a rightward shift in the supply curve. c) It causes a rightward shift in the demand curve. d) It has no impact on the market equilibrium.
ANS: C
7: What is the role of the price mechanism in achieving market equilibrium
a) It ensures that prices remain constant. b) It adjusts prices to balance the quantity demanded and supplied. c) It increases government intervention in the market, d) It causes a shortage of goods in the market.
ANS: _ α\
8: What is the main idea behind the concept of elasticity of supply?
a) The responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price, b) The responsiveness of quantity supplied to a change in price. c) The relationship between demand and supply. d) The government's control over market prices.
ANS: b)
9: How does technological advancement usually affect the supply of goods a services?
a) It decreases supply. b) It has no impact on supply. c) It increases supply.
The first of the f

d) It causes a leftward shift in the supply curve.

ANS: C

10: Explain the concept of a price ceiling and its potential impact on market equilibrium.

a) A maximum price set by the government, which can result in a surplus.

b) A minimum price set by the government, which can lead to a shortage.

c) A maximum price set by the government, which can cause a shortage.

d) A minimum price set by the government, which can result in a surplus.

ANS:



QUIZ



Supply & Market Equilibrium

NAME: Bajakta Grosavi
NAME: Isajakta Grosaul DATE: 1776047 21/18/2022
ROLL NO: 2224027
Question 1:
1. What is the definition of supply in economics?
 a) The quantity of goods and services that consumers are willing and able to purchase at a given price level, b) The quantity of goods and services that producers are willing and able to sell at a given price level c) The balance between the quantity of goods demanded and the quantity of goods supplied. d) The total quantity of goods and services available in the market.
ANS a)
2. What is the law of supply? a) As the price of a good or service increases, the quantity supplied decreases. b) As the price of a good or service increases, the quantity supplied increases. c) As the price of good or service decreases, the quantity supplied increases. d) The quantity supplied is independent of changes in price.
ANS: _c)
3. Which of the following factors can cause a shift in the supply curve? a) Changes in consumer preferences; b) Changes in the price of substitutes. c) Changes in production technology. d) Changes in consumer income.
NNS:C)

4. Define market equilibrium.

- a) The point where the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied.
- b) The point where the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied.
- c) The point where the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded.



1	d) The point where the government intervenes in the market.
	ANS: _ a)
	5. What happens in a market when the price is below the equilibrium price?
	a) There is a surplus, and the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied. b) There is a shortage, and the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded. c) The market is in equilibrium.
/	d) Producers are not willing to sell any quantity.
	ANS: S
	6. How does an increase in consumer income affect the market equilibrium?
	a) It causes a leftward shift in the demand curve.
	 b) It causes a rightward shift in the supply curve.
	a) It cannot a rightward shift in the demand curve. d) It has no impact on the market equilibrium.
f:	COMMERCIAN CONTRACTOR OF MARKET CONTRACTOR C
	ANS:
7	a) It ensures that prices remain constant. b) It adjusts prices to balance the quantity demanded and supplied. c) It increases government intervention in the market. d) It causes a shortage of goods in the market. ANS:
	8; What is the main idea behind the concept of elasticity of supply?
	a) The responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price. b) The responsiveness of quantity supplied to a change in price. c) The relationship between demand and supply. d) The government's control over market prices.
	ANS:
	9: How does technological advancement usually affect the supply of goods and
	services?
	a) It decreases supply. b) It has no impact on supply. c) It increases supply.

d) It ca	uses a	leftward shift	in the suppl	y curve.	
ANS:_		renderezh de medet de			

10: Explain the concept of a price ceiling and its potential impact on market equilibrium.

- a) A maximum price set by the government, which can result in a surplus.
- (b) A minimum price set by the government, which can lead to a shortage.
- c) A maximum price set by the government, which can cause a shortage.d) A minimum price set by the government, which can result in a surplus.

ANS: C):



QUIZ

Supply & Market Equilibrium



Control of the Contro	The same of the sa
NAME: Pavan Addekar	
DATE: 19/12/2012	
ROLL NO: 2224001	_
Question 1:	
1. What is the definition of supply in economics?	
 a) The quantity of goods and services that consumers are willing and able to purchalevel. b) The quantity of goods and services that producers are willing and able to sell at a c) The balance between the quantity of goods demanded and the quantity of goods d) The total quantity of goods and services available in the market. 	given price level
ANS: (b)	
2. What is the law of supply? a) As the price of a good or service increases, the quantity supplied decreases. b) As the price of a good or service increases, the quantity supplied increases. c) As the price of good or service decreases, the quantity supplied increases. d) The quantity supplied is independent of changes in price.	
ANS: (b)	
3. Which of the following factors can cause a shift in the suppl a) Changes in consumer preferences. b) Changes in the price of substitutes. c) Changes in production technology. d) Changes in consumer income.	y curve?
ANS: (()	

4. Define market equilibrium.

- a) The point where the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied.
- b) The point where the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied.
- c) The point where the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded.



olegian () (1777) Sec	1 :
d) The point where the government intervenes in the market.	
ANS: (a)	
5. What happens in a market when the price is below the equilibrium pr	rice?
a) There is a surplus, and the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied. b) There is a shortage, and the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded, c) The market is in equilibrium. d) Producers are not willing to sell any quantity.	
ANS: (a)	
6. How does an increase in consumer income affect the market equilibri	um?
a) It causes a leftward shift in the demand curve. b) It causes a rightward shift in the supply curve. c) It causes a rightward shift in the demand curve. d) It has no impact on the market equilibrium.	
ANS: (16)	
b) It adjusts prices to balance the quantity demanded and supplied. c) It increases government intervention in the market. d) It causes a shortage of goods in the market. ANS: (b)	
8: What is the main idea behind the concept of elasticity of supply?	
a) The responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price. b) The responsiveness of quantity supplied to a change in price. c) The relationship between demand and supply. d) The government's control over market prices.	0
ANS: (b)	
9: How does technological advancement usually affect the supply of goo services?	ds and
a) It decreases supply. b) It has no impact on supply. c) It increases supply.	

	d) It causes a	leftward sh	ift in the	supply curve
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X ANS: (4)

10: Explain the concept of a price ceiling and its potential impact on market equilibrium.

- a) A maximum price set by the government, which can result in a surplus.
- b) A minimum price set by the government, which can lead to a shortage.
- c) A maximum price set by the government, which can cause a shortage.
- d) A minimum price set by the government, which can result in a surplus.

ANS:	(C))					
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ZELEZIKÜLÜĞELEK

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And has some as the



Academic year: 2022-23

Programme-MCA

Class MCA-LSem-II

Course: OC22 Basics of Tableau

Concurrent Internal Evaluation 1: Hands on -Tableau tool

Follow guidelines

- 1. Identify ANY TWO data sets from Open platform(s) and download them. Suggestive sources (Ramile, Data world etc)
- 2. Draw ANY THREE distinct data visualisations using Tableau Tool,
- 3. Apply Tableau features wherever applicable

For every Viz wines

- a. Write questions for each data visualisations:
- b. Dair Charlengh-Viz
- e. Interpretation from Viz
- d lusert televant linage in Dashisand

Note:

- T. Read byloving instructions carefully
- 2. Submit Assignment of Viz completed during each Lecture (minimum 5 Basic and minimum 4 Advance Viz experted)
- 3. Type in MS Word(Format is shared)
- Font family, Times New Roman
 Title/headings/sub-headings, 14 point
- 6. Explanatory text: 12 point (emphasia can be given using italies or underline)
- 7. Last Date of submission 20 06 2023
- 8. Mode of submission: Print on All size Paper
- 9. The dashboard shall look like a story of concerned object or an event. For example, in IPL Cricket dataset, the dashboard may concentrate on the Batman Bowlers, World record; city's; etc.
- in. Do not delete first page of the Assignment. Start witing from Page 3. Handwritten assignment is strictly problem of





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NARHE PUNE INDIA

PUN CODE: IMMP013170

DTE CODE: 6152

AISHE CODE: C-41828

Concurrent Internal Evaluation1: Hands on -Tableau tool

Roll No: MC222442

Date:20/06/2023

Name of data set: top-1000-bollywood-movies-and-their-box-office.

Data source: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bilalwaseer/top-1000-bollywood-

movies-and-their-box-office

1.Describe the data set used to draw Data Visualisations (Viz)

Sr.no	Attribute name	Description
1	Movies	Movies contain the 1000 movies collection. In the movie do most work of the cell.
2	Verdict	Verdict contains the data of movie Super blockbuster to flop
3	F1.	F1 contains collection over the country
4:	SN	CN also contain the collection of the top movies all over the 1000 movies





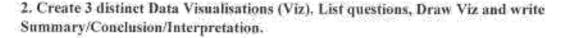
ZEAL INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, COMPUTER APPLICATION AND RESEARCH (ZIBACAR)



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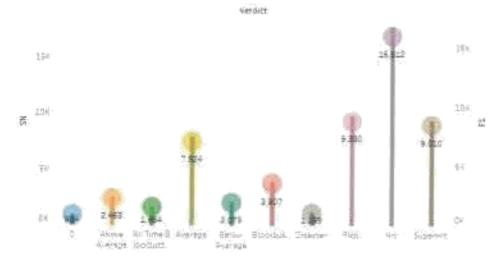
DTE CODE: 6152

AISHE CODE: C-41828



1. Data visualization based on Average F1 and SN based on verdict?





Conclusion: The above visualization indicates that verdict are comparable SN and F1 in movies collection. Colour are assigned depending on the value in grammes; the higher the value the more purple the colour.





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PUN CODE: IMMP813170

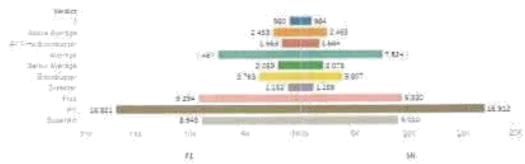
DTE CODE: 6152

AISHE CODE: C-41828



2. Compare Verdict based on SN and F1?

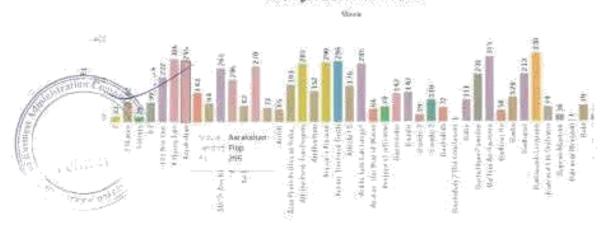




Conclusion: The data above demonstrates that each category contains verdet items. The maximum number of F1 collection is indicated in brown, while the minimum number is shown in purple.

3. Data visualisation based on Average F1 based on movie?

Average F1 based on Movies





ZEAL INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, COMPUTER APPLICATION AND RESEARCH (ZIBACAR)

NARHE | PUNE | INDIA

PUN CODE: IMMP013170

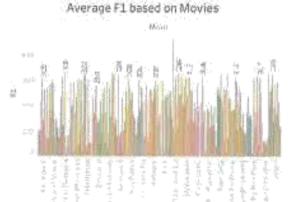
DTE CODE: 6152

AISHE CODE: C41828



Conclusion: The bar chart above depicts the average amount of F1 collection in every movie. The most collection are shown in orange, while the fewest movies are—shown in lightblue.

1. Create Dashboard with above Data Visualizations (Viz).

Compare Verdict Based on F1 And SN Treeful Store diversity Store where relies Lists Store Store where relies Lists Store


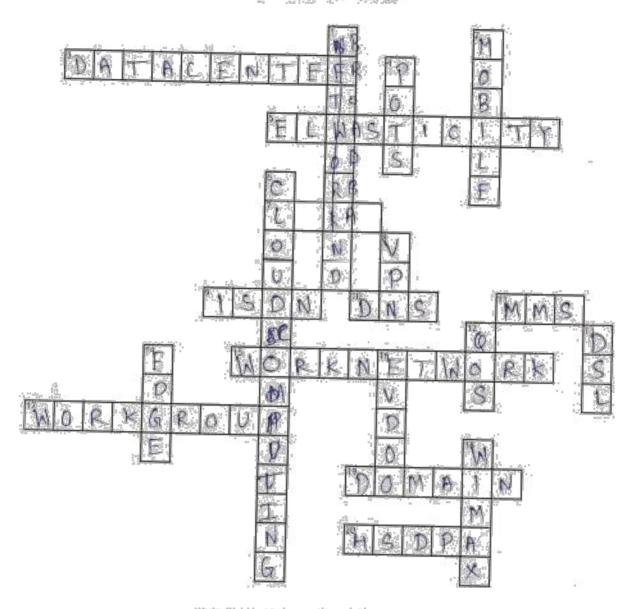
Average sn and f1 of movie block bluster

And the state of t





Puzzle



- 3. Typically a tlata storage and processing facility run by an in-house IT department of eased offsite
- 5. resource affication to costomers can culcky expand or contract with demand. To the customer, the resources and capabilities of the Cloud service provider appear to be interited.
- 7. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol is a protocol used to allow computers to Caccus data directories fint are distributed throughout the network.
- 4. Thes multiple channels and call carry different types of services, therefore, it is seensidered a type of orogodband
- 10. Method computers use to translate denelo comes into Paddiese,
- 11. Data service used to send and receive lest nessages and can include multimedia-Content.

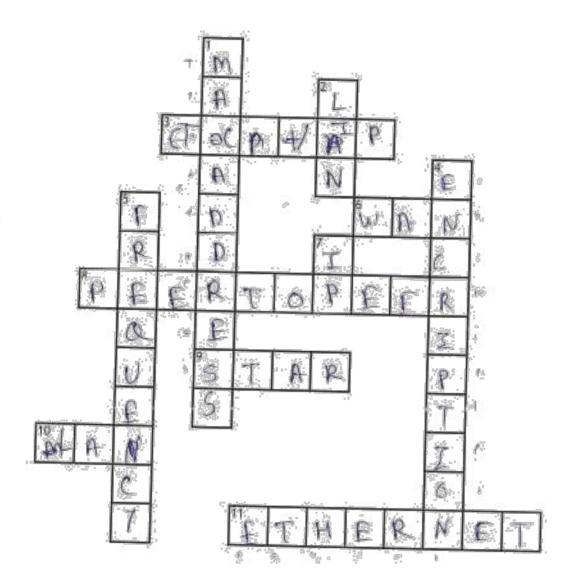
- 19 and allowed to create or join a hom ceroup, but you can see and chare resources with other computers
- 17. Is a collection of works afters and servers on a LAN that are designed to communicate and exchange data with one another.
- 19. Is a group of computers and electronic devices with a curumon set of rules and procedures achimistered as a unit
- 20. Ethinced 3G access spend

- 1. Technology provides several different options for connecting people and devices for the purpose of communicating and sharing information.
- 2. A mobile service, like Wi-Fi, but with higher speeds and a longer transmission
- 4. Analog telephone, also called plain and telephone service.

- 6. Typically an off-premise service that offers on-demand access to a shared pool of sontigurable computing resources. These resources can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal manadement eligible
- 8. To communicate and share resources over a network that is not secure, a Virtual For the Network Eused
- 12. Security for Woway are equivalent to redular networks.
- 13. Is an alway, on service, which he and that there is no need to did up each time you want to connect to the intenset.
- 4. Increased data rates and improved: data redability
- 16, Improved uplant a seria and Joh
- 18. A low wavelength transmission, usually between 2 GHz to 11 GHz.



Networks



Across

- TCP provides an error free transmission between two routers. IP routes packets across a wide area network
- 6. Large geographic area. Infrastructure is hired from telecommunication companies who own and manage it. Connected with telephone lines, fibre optic cables or satellite links.
- 8. All computers are equal. Computers serve their own recipient can decode the data security and backup. Computers usually have their own printer.

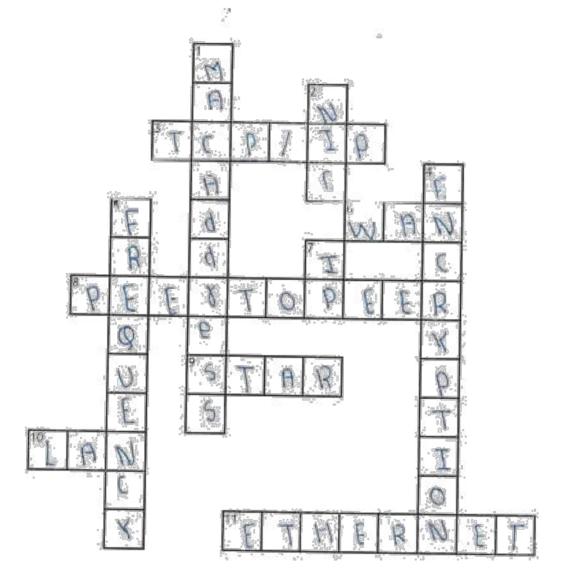
 Security and backup. Computers usually have their own printer.
- 9. Computers connected to a central switch. If one computer falls no others are affected. If the switch fails all connections are affected.
- 10. Small geographic area. All the hardware is owned by the organisation using it.
- 11- A standard for networking local area networks using acotocols

Down

- 1. A unique identifier assigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link tayer of a network segment.
- 2. A computer hardware computent that connects a computer to a computer network
- A, Encoding readable data called plaintext into unreadable data called ciphertext. Only the intended recipient can decode the data using a key. Protects communications from hackers.
- 5. The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time. Data is set on a specific frequency over a WiFi connection
- A unique string of numbers separated by full stops that identifies each computer using the internet Protocol to communicate over a network.



Networks



Across

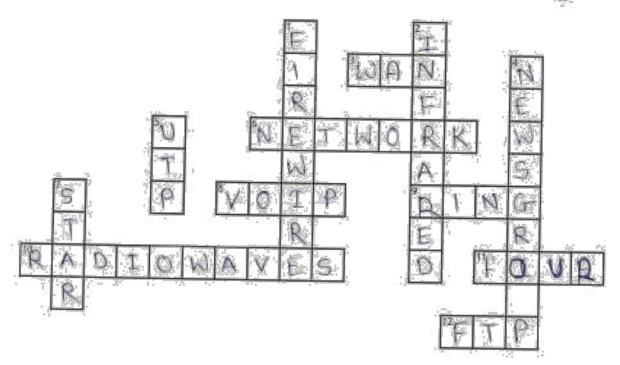
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- 11. A standard for networking local area networks using protocols

Down

- A unique identifier assigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link layer of a network segment
- 2. A computer hardware component that connects a computer to a computer network
- 4. Encoding readable data called plaintext into intermed unreadable data called cipherrext. Only the intended recipient can decode the data using a key. Protects communications from hackers.
- 5. The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time. Data is set on a specific frequency over a WIF). Connection
- 7. A unique string of numbers separated by full stops that identifies each computer using the Internet Protocol to Communicate over a network



Data Communication Worksheet [BSS]



Across

- 3. This type of network is not limited to a geographical area, can span national and international boundaries.
 - A set of computers connected together for the purpose of sharing resources.
 - This is a protocol which governs the transmission of voice over the internet.
- 9. This topology makes use of the term token passing
- 10. Wireless transmission media used for telephones, cell phones, televisions, pagers, citizens band radios, Wi-Fi Ethernet, and Bluetooth.
 11. The number of components involved in data communication
- 12. A set of rules governing the transfer of files over the internet

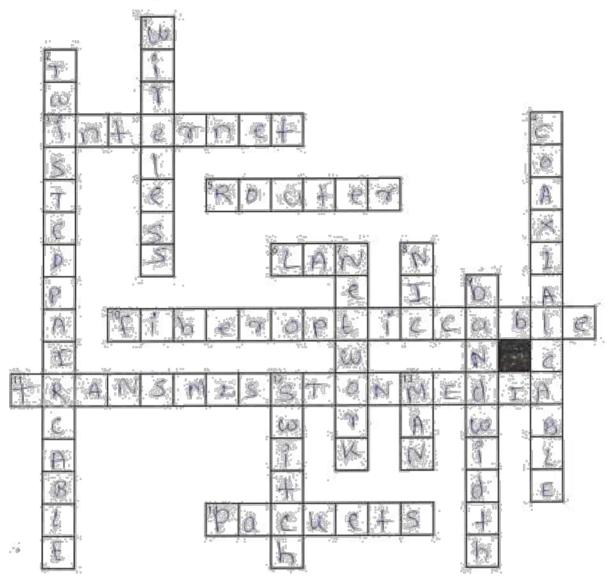
Down

1. Used to connect peripheral devices to a computer.

- Requires a line-of-sight transmission
- 4. A group of people with common interest who communicate by posting messages and replies on the internet
- A wired transmission media that is susceptible to interference.
- A network topology that requires a Hub/Switch



Computer Networking



Across

- The largest global computer network (WAN) that uses TCP/IP to transfer data.
- 5. transfers packets of data between two or more networks
- nedes are in a small geographic area
- made up of plastic or glass fibers that transmit data extremely fast.
- 11. Can be wired or wireless and establishes communications between nodes on a network

14, data sent through a network in bundles

Down

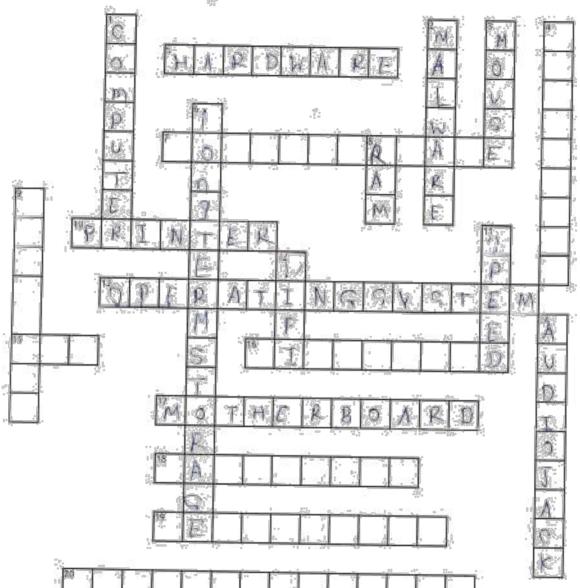
- f. Refers to any device that communicates with other devices wirelessly meaning there is no physical connection between them.
- cable made up of copper wires that are twisted around each other.
- 4. cable made of a single copper wire

- Two or more computers connected together so they can communicate and share resources
- 8. stands for Network Interface Card
- How fast data transfers through networks.
- 12. acts like a traffic signal on a network they receive data packets and send them to the intended nodes
- 13. large network designed to provide access to a city (geographic area)



Name: Tool e Visas Balu Date: 13-2	Period
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Computer Basics!



5, any part of your computer that has a physical structure, such as the keyboard or mouse.

Z. the metal and plastic box that-

- contains the main components 10, is used to print documents, photos, and uniting also that appears on your screen
- 13. Is the most important software that runs on a computer it manages the computer's memory and processes, as well as all of its software and hardware of also allows you to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak the computer's language
- 15) is a type of software that allows you to perform specific tasks
- 16. Is responsible for what you see on · the monto.

- 17, is the computer's main circuit board
- 18. where your software, documents and other files are stored
- 14 the too you me to access the
- 20. Now you to write a leister design a tiver, and create many other types of documents

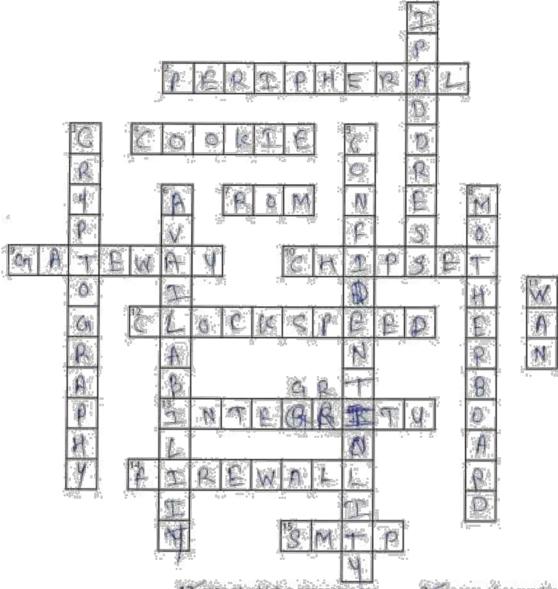
Down

- Lan electronic device that manipulates information, or data; it has the ability to store, retneve, and process data
- 2. any type of springer hat is designed to damage your computer or gain unauthorized access to your personal information
- 3. Boother import in Licel for communicating with computers. Commonly brown as a pointing device

- A any set of his run on the tell the hardware what to on and how to coll
- When you save a file, the data is written to the hand drive, which acts as
- 8. your systems than term memory
- 9. One of the main ways to communicate with a computer.
- 11, measured in megaherts (MHz), or millions of Instructions per second, and elganorez (CHz), or billions of Instructions persecond
- 12. What id a shorter term for Wireless
- Internet Connection 14, also called an audio card is responsible for what you hear in the speakers or headphones



Digital Technology



Across

- external device that provides input and output for the computer ie.v. keyboard, mouse)
- A: data sent to your computer by a Web server that records your actions on a certain Web site.
- memory containing hardwired instructions that the computer uses when it boots up, before the system software loads
- 9: hardware or software that acts as a bridge between two networks so that data can be transferred between a number of computers
- 40. each motherboard has a collection of chips and controllers known as

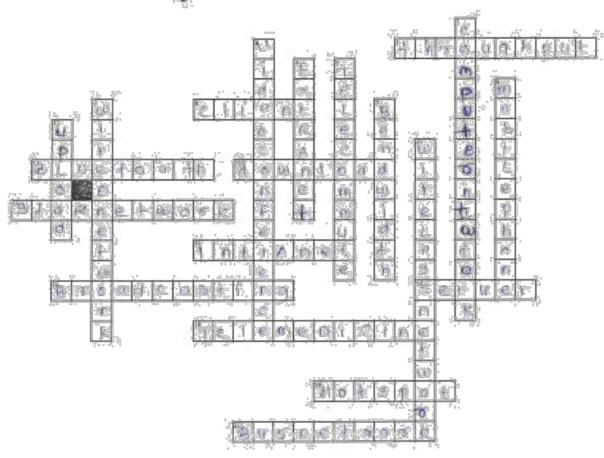
- rate at which a processor can complete a processing cycle
- 13, prevent data from being modified or tampered with
- 14. separate two or more parts of a network to control data exchange between each other
- 15. protocol used for sending e-mail over the Internet using a set of commands that authenticate and direct the transfer of electronic mail

Down

code made up of numbers separated by three dots that identifies a particular computer on the internet.

- process of converting data into a secret code for transmission over a public network
- **5** keep information protected from uppartner zed disclosure of viewing
- 6: computer resources must be ready for use by authorized users when needed
- 8; main circuit board of your computer and is also known as the mainboard or logic board.
- 11, computer network limited to a small area such as an office building, university, or even a residential home.

Computer Networks



- 3. The amount of data that is transferred under real life conditions.
- B. In a client server network, a computer or other device that requests and uses network resources.
- 12. A networking standard for very short-range wireless connections.
- 43. To retrieve tiles from a server
- 14. A network that uses a central device connected directly to several other devices.
- 15. a private network that is set up a milarly to the internet and is accesses via a Web browser
- 16. A method of transmitting data in which data is sent out to all nodes on a network and is received only by the intended recipient.

- 17. In a client server network a computer that is dedicated to processing client requests
- The use of networking technology to provide medical information and services
- 19. A location that provides wireless internet access.
- 20. A network that uses a central cable to which all network devices connect.

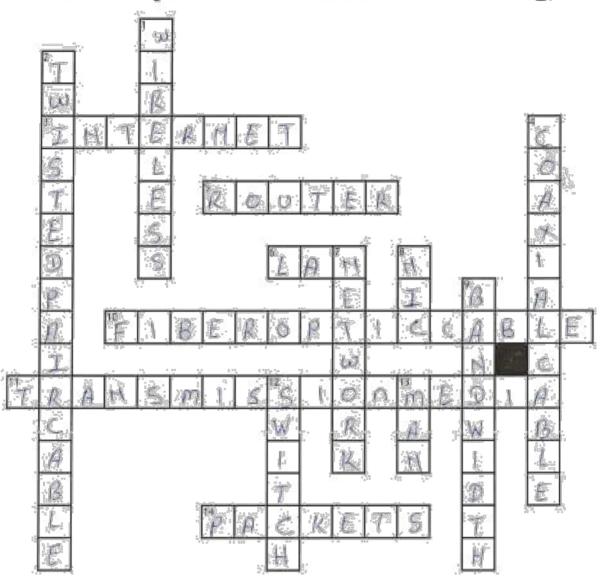
 Down
- 1. What is it called when computers and other devices that are connected to share hardware, software, and data?

 2. A real time face to face meeting between individuals not in the physically in the same place is called?
- 4. An intraner that is at least partially accessible to authorized outside is 2.2.

- The act of working from a ternote location by using computers and networking technology
- A phone, such as a cellular or satellite phone, that uses a wireless network
- A network in which computers and other devices are connected to the network via physical cables
- 9. The amount of data that can be transferred, such as via a bus or over a networking medium, in a given time period.
- 10 to transfer lifes to a server
- A network in which computers and other devices are connected without physical cables



Computer Networking



ACTOSS

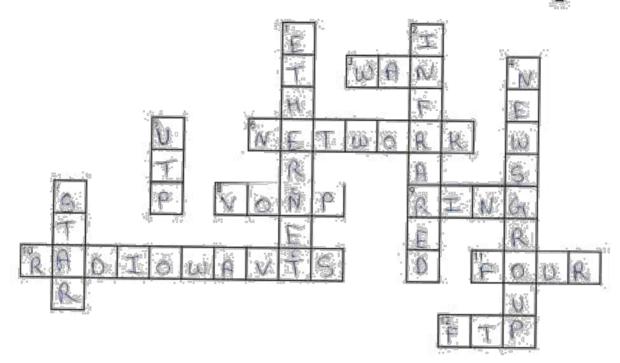
- 3. The largest global computer network (WAN) that uses TCP/IP to transfer data.
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- 6. nodes are in a small geographic area
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- 11. Can be wired or wireless and establishes communications between nodes on a network

- 14. data sent through a network in bundles Down
- 1. Refers to any device that communicates with other devices wirelessly meaning there is no physical connection between them.
- 2. cable made up of copper wires that are twisted around each other.
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Data Communication Worksheet [BSS]



Across

- 3. This type of network is not limited to a geographical area, can span national and international boundaries.
- 6. A set of computers connected together for the purpose of sharing resources.
- 8. This is a protocol which governs the transmission of voice over the internet.
- This topology makes use of the term token passing
- 10. Wireless transmission media used for telephones, cell phones, televisions, pagers, citizens band radios, Wi-Fi Ethernet, and Bluetooth.

 11. The number of
- components involved in data communication
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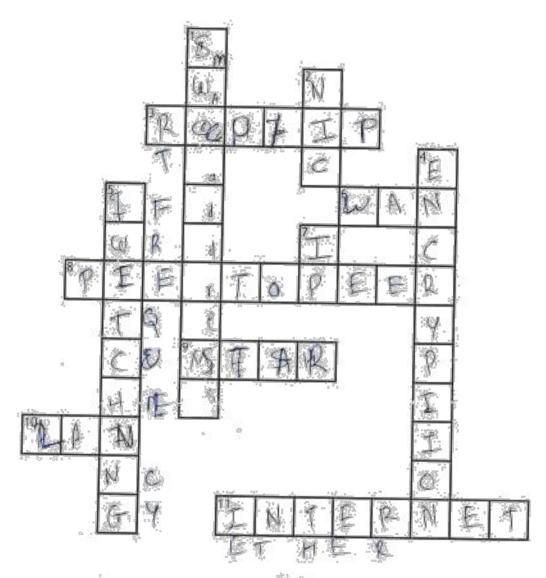
Down

 Used to connect peripheral devices to a computer.

- Requires a line-of-sight transmission
- 4. A group of people with common interest who communicate by posting messages and replies on the internet
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HARLE OF FOR

Networks



Across

- TCP provides an error free transmission between two routers. IP routes packets across a wide area network.
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 6. All computers are equal. Computers serve their own feetiblent can decode the data communications from hackers from printer.

 6. The number of occurrences.
- 9 Computers connected to a central switch. If one computer fails no others are affected. If the switch fails all connections are affected.
- -10. Small geographic area. All the hardware is owned by the organisation using it.
- -11. A standard for networking local area networks using protocols

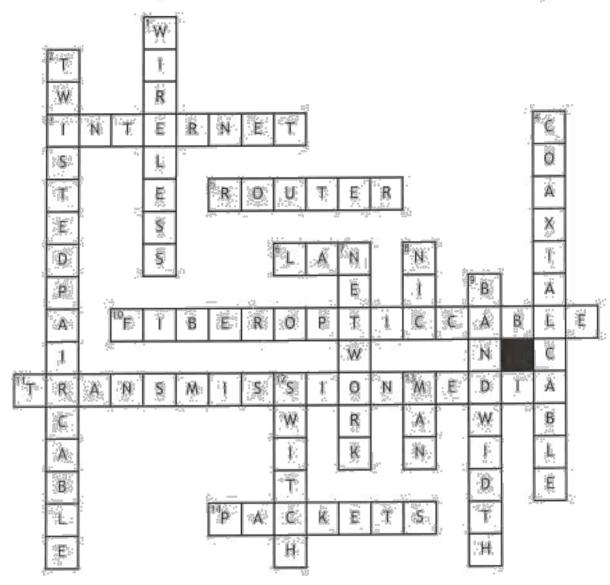
Down

- A unique identifier assigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link layer of a network segment.
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 communicate over a network.



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Computer Networking



Across

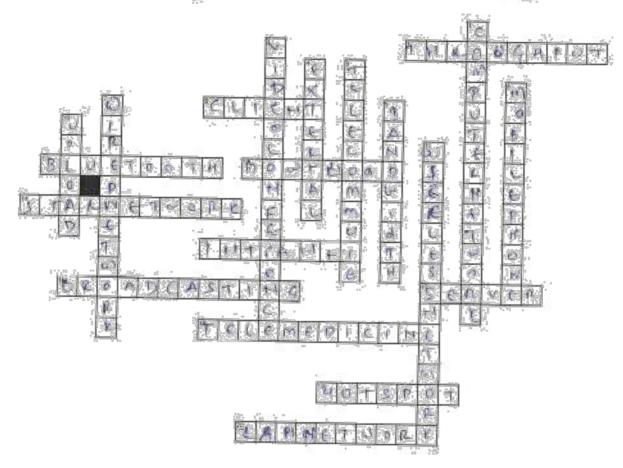
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Computer Networks



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1. What is it called when computers and other devices that are connected to share hardware software, and data? 2. A feel time, face to face meeting

between individuals not in the physically In the same place is called? A. An intranet that is at least partially

accessible to authorized outsiders.

5. The act of working from a remote location by using computers and networking technology

6. A phone, such as a rellular as satellite phone; that uses a wire esnetwork

7. Ametwork in which computers and other devices are connected to the network was pliest at Leables

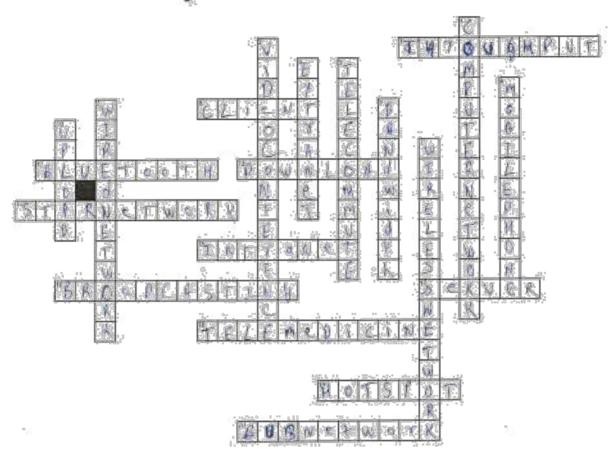
9. The amount of datas the carrier transferred, such as via a bus prover a networking medium, in a given time.

10. to transfer flus (o a server

11. A network to with teampiters and other devices are connected without physical cables



Computer Networks



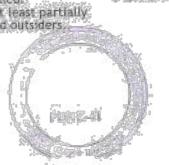


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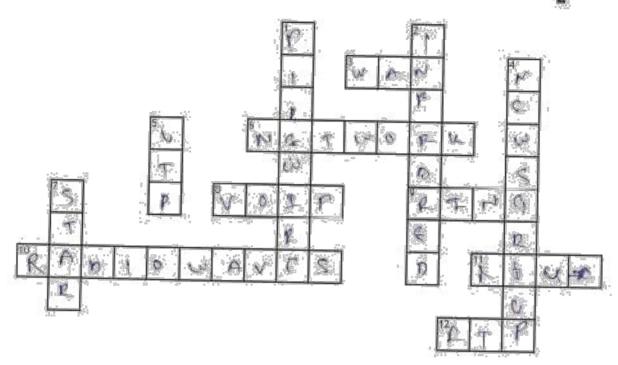
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Data Communication Worksheet [BSS]



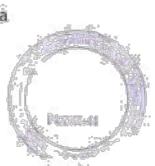
Across

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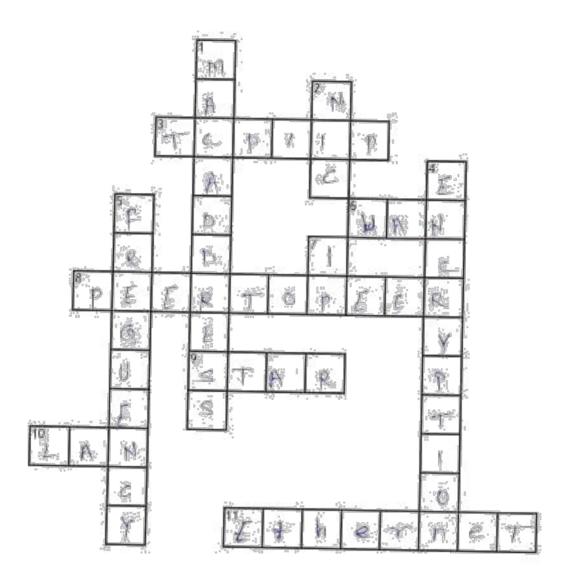
<u>Down</u>

Used to connect peripheral devices to a computer.

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Networks



Across

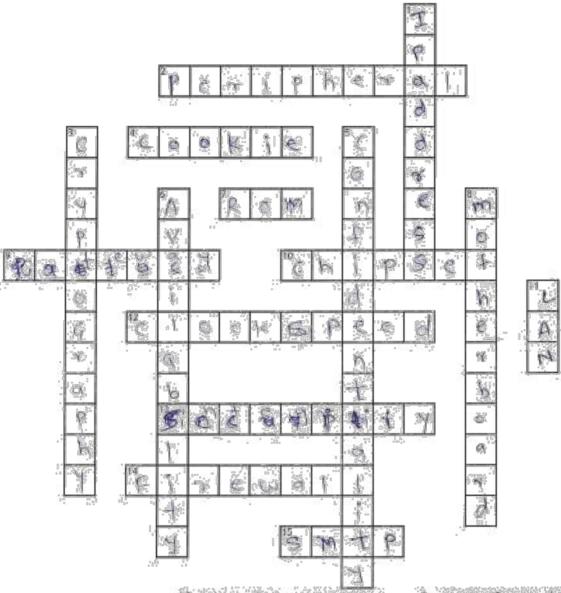
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- 5. The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time. Data is set on a specific frequency over a wifi connection.
- 7. A unique string of numbers separated by full stops that identifies each computer using the Internet Protocol to communicate over a network



Digital Technology



Across

- 2, external device that provides input and output for the computer (e.g. keyboard, mouse)
- 4. data sent to your computer by a Web server that records your actions: on a certain Web site.
- 7: memory containing hardwared instructions that the computer uses valuationish before the system. offware loads
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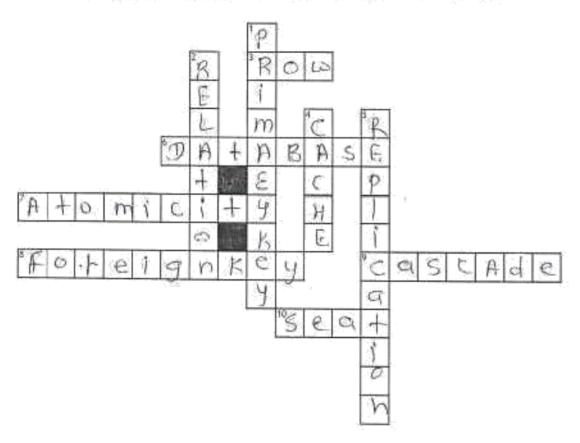
fiziole mase up of ministra separated by three duts that inemiffies, billiversity, or even a residential frome a particular computer on the internet

- 3. process of converting data into a secret code for transmission over a . oublic network
- 5: Kriss antormedian protected from unauthorized disclosure or viewing
- 6. computer resources must be ready for use by authorized users when needed
- Length is the board of your computer and is also known as the inalisticated or some electric
- o komputer mekanikannisi iba sinall area is to as an office building :



Name: Halshal Synil Patil Roll No: 50 Date: 12/04/23

Database crossword

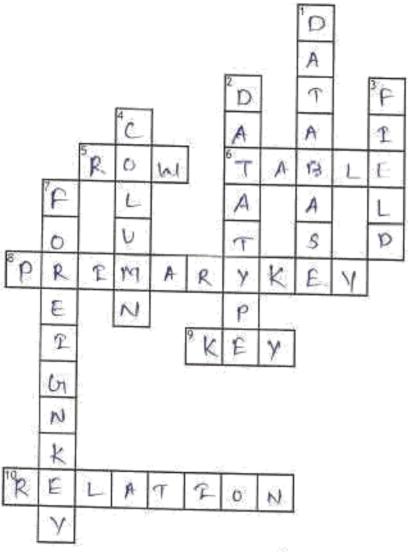


Across

- 3. The collection of a set of values for all fields in one table
- 6. a collection of data organised in a specific way
- the property of a transaction that guarantees that either all or none of the changes madeby the transaction are written to 4. the computer memory that is set aside to
- 8. The field used in such a way to connect two tables
- A foreign key attribute that automatically migrates the changes made to a referenced table to all of the referencing table rows

- 10. a copy of a product, or any of its components, installed on a single machine Down
- 1. a field that will uniquely identify each row
- 2. The connection between two tables is called the
- contain a portion of the database data that has most ecently been accessed by the databasenapplication programe.
- a process where selected modifications in a master database is re-playes into another database

Name: Aditya Ajay Lambat Date: 11/4/2023
Database Crossword



Across

5. The collection of values for all fields in one table horizontally is called of organised data? what?

6. What holds the design and structure of a database inside it?

8. A table that connects two tables is called what?

9. What allows sorted access to tables, rows and columns?

№ The connection between two tables is called what?

Down

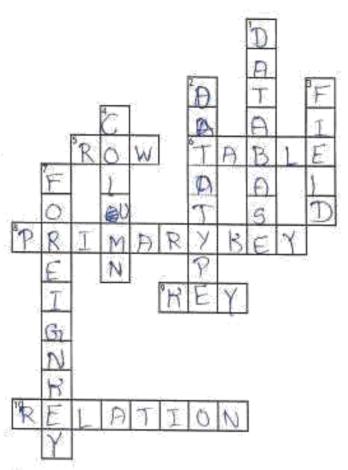
- 1. What is the name of a collection
- 2. What makes a field only have one piece of data?
- 3. What makes the structure of a database?
- 4. The collection of values for all fields in one table vertically is called what?
- The connection between two tables using a field is called what?

Mannil.
Class Coordinator

Database Crossword

Across

- 5. The collection of values for all fields in one table horizontally is called what?
- 6. What holds the design and structure of a database inside it?
- A table that connects two tables is called what?
- 9. What allows sorted access to tables, rows and columns?
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Down

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- 4. The collection of values for all fields in one table vertically is called what?
- The connection between two tables using a field is called what?

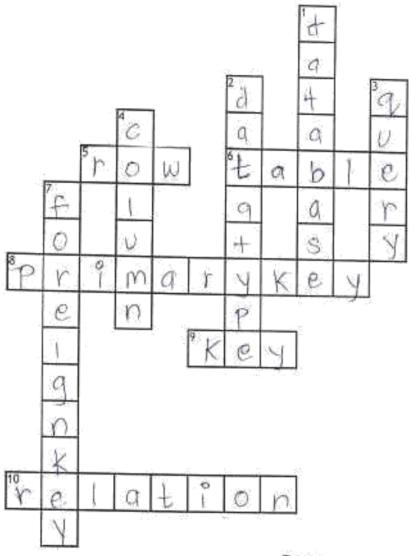




Klass Coordinator

Name: Prayal Roage Roll no: 55 Date: 11/4/28

Database Crossword

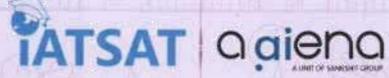


Across

- 5. The collection of values for all fields in one table horizontally is called of organised data? what?
- 6. What holds the design and structure of a database inside it?
- A table that connects two tables is called what?
- 9. What allows sorted access to tables, rows and columns?
- 10. The connection between two tables is called what?

Down

- 1. What is the name of a collection
- 2. What makes a field only have one piece of data?
- 3. What makes the structure of a database?
- The collection of values for all fields in one table vertically is called what?
- 7. The connection between two tables using a field is called what?







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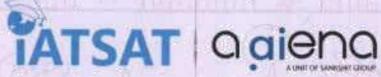
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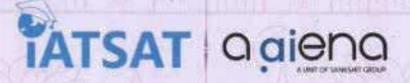
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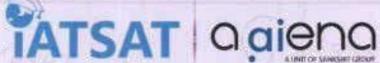
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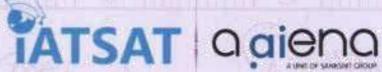
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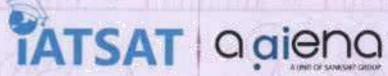
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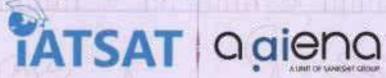
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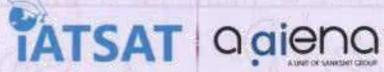
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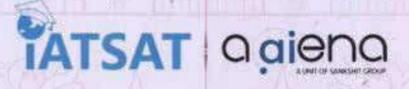
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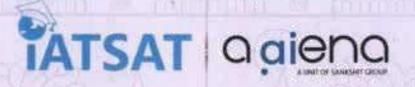
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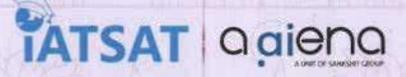
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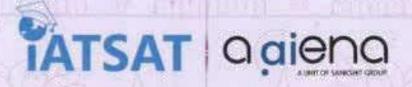
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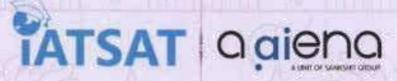
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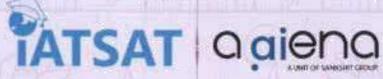
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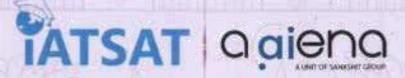
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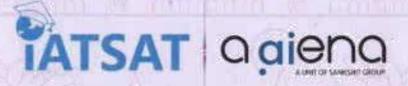
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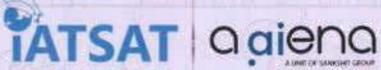
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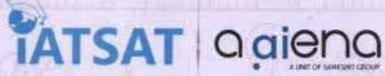
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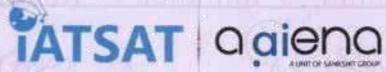
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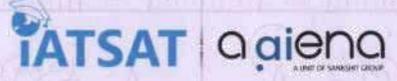
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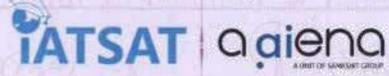
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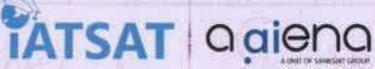
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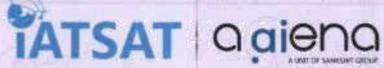
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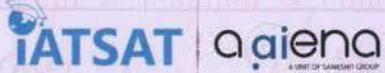
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AISHE CODE: C-41828



KALFIK Defal - PUZIO12_Academic year 2021-22

Abash hatagale me21022 Revision (after Mid Term)

Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agile Project ngm
В	lineal so Aurile Project
C	SPM
D	Jiea
E	1 Agile Teams
(6)	implement Agile feois
G	Team management
11	Coco no model
ÿ I	Risk identification
Tai 1-	The same of the sa
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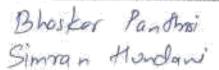
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Revision (after Mid Term)

Software Project Management (TT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM	
Λ	A bor Agile	
В	B for Building Structure / Back log	
C	C for cocomo model or CMM	
D.	D for DSDH (Prairie system danelop	
£	E for Epic or Estimation	
F	F for function point or Face to face commun	
G	a for Github or Gant Chart	
H	H for Human Resource.	
1	I for Iteration Plan or Incomental	
g -	7 GOT JERA	
K	K for kanban or KPA	
î.	L for LOC (line of code)	





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PUNC	ODE: IMMP013170 DTE CODE: 6152 AISHE CODE: C=11828
M	M for MVP (Hinimum Viable Prel), mileston
N	N for Network Diagram
0	O for operational Feating, Objective
Р	P for Project manager or product owner, back
Q	17 for Quality Assorance.
R	R for Risk Magement,
S	S for scrum muster or swim Jam, sprint.
T	T for Feam member.
U	U for User Stories or User Requires.
V	V for Value - Driven Development or version, w
W	W for WBS (work breakdown) Work Flow) waterful to
X	X for XP (Tetres prog?
Ÿ	y pour yield 1
Z	Z love Zono





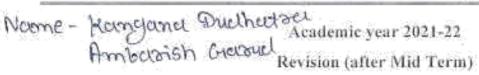
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Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	A for Agile
D	B for Backlog
С	c for capability Maturity Mode)
D	O for Dynamic System Development
E	E for Estimate Product Backlog
F	f for Function Point Analysis
G	Gr for Gramm+ chart
Н	H for High cost
.1	I for IEEE SRS
J	J FOR THE TRA
K	K for KLOC
4.	L for Life cycle

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M	M for Most Veduable Product
N	N for New Project
0	a for operating system
P	P for PERT
Q	Q for Quality Analysis
R	R 408 RMMM
S	5 for swimlanes
T	T for Team Management
U	U for user stories
V	v for value Driven Development
W	w for work flow
X	x for xPCextreme Programming)
Y	y for Yeild
Z	2 for Zenkit





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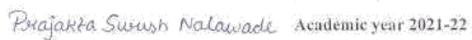
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Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
Á	Agice munifesto
В	Benefits of agile, Backley, Burndown charl
C	COCOMO, CMM Leud, continuous integnation
D	Driven development, Daily suposus, Dynamic system development method, Delphi
E.	tost estimation Enlant itolation
F	Facilitate suctions pective, Furthern point analysis
G	Chante Chaset, Out Hub
н	High cost
1	IFE life cycle
,J	JJRA
К	KLOC
1.	Linear software purject estimation

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М	minimum viable product, mornishly model
N	New purject
0	openating system
19	project management, project tools, project repositories, product resolman, product
Q	Suplify Matins
R	Risk management,
S	sprint, sown master, swim lanes
T	Team dynamics, Towarking Agille
- 1	Wen story
v	version & successe, value-deriven demelopment
W	waterfall model
X	XP (extreme Programming)
Y	Yield
Z	





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Software Project Management (IT-22)

Name: - Bagade Aksheta (Mc21006), Ravtale Poiti (Mc21053)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A .	Agile, Aggregate planning.
В	Benefits of agrile, Backlag, Business Mad
C	Co co Mo. , CPM , case study.
D	Deployment Diggram, Daily Report
£	Epic. Estimate the product backlog
F	Functional requirement -
G	Gannt chart, Github, Goals
H	Hands on 193 project tool, .H.R.
1	I.E.E.E.S.R.S, Iteration Release.
J	Jirox ileay
К	key Matrics, kanban.
t,	Linear SIN project.

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M	Making team decision
N	No of iteration, NIW diagram.
0	objectives, operating system
P	Project Manager/Product backlog
Q	Quality Metrics.
R	Risk identification.
S	Scrum Master, Spoint.
T	Traditional project Management.
Ü	User story
V	Value - driven deployment.
W	Waterfall Model -
X	XP extreme programning
Y	Yield.
Z	ZaHa Spaints.





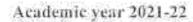
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Revision (after Mid Term)

Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	: Mautasha Hazil
жириничес	USC III 37 31
A	Agile
В	Buren down Chart
C	COCOMO, complexity Adjustment Factor
D	Deployment Time.
E	Effort Adjustment Factor
ej i r	Function Count
G	Gantt Chart
41	Hands on yethub.
1	Alex Internal dogical Files
38 ⁶	Jira
к –	KLOC
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М	Minimum Vialele Product
N	No. of Exsternal Interefaces
ŏ	Organic Mode
£	Productivity, Project Scheduling
Q	Quality Assurance, Quality Parameters
R	Risk Management
S	Spount Velouty, Soum Master
Ŧ	Technical Risk
Ġ	User Bloom
V	Very low Application Experience
W	Weighing factors, Waterfall Model
X	Xtreme Pringramming (XP)
Y	Yeld Factor
Z	20 HO Sprints
37	

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Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
Ā	Agile, Appli cability,
В	Busness, backlog ibreatdown points
Ç	Cocomo , cmm , controlling , costiclosus
В	development, documentation idealy soum
E	epic, pacecution, estimate product
F.	Pace-to-face conversatin, Arnicial pian
G	Gant chart, Gut hub
н	Hands on ms project tooks. holds the tram
ř,	Improving, Initiation, interactions
J	Jira, jleay
K	kloc, kanban
L	Lead the ham, life cycle

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М	monitoring, manager, metrics
N	No of Iterations
О	owner, organizmy
P	Product i principles i process i project
Q	Quantilatin
R	Risk i Penedtable ittoraluating
S	Sprint, swimlanes, stories, strum
T	traditional, fear technical visic
Ť,	user, understandable
V	relocity, venture empenses
W	workflow, waterfall model, welfore
Х	XP
Y	yeild
Ž	zono sprints



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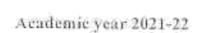
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Software Project Management (11-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	A for Agre
В	B For Backlogs, benefit of Agile
Č	C FOR LOCOMO Madel, Communus
ā	D for Delphi Cost Estimation
Ĕ	E for Estimation
ř.	Front Feature driven development
G	Gr For Grifflub, Gant chart
13	History of Agrile
I	IEEE - life cycle, Iteration Relain
di:	Tile
K	KLOC, Kanban
L.	Linear software project Estimation. Linear project management fromework.
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M	Minimum Viable Product
N	Number of iterations
0	Operational feasibility
P	Product backlog, PERT, Project
Q	Quality matrix
R	Rayleigh Curve, Risk Information sheet Resource Allocation, Red Mine
S	Scrum Master, swimlanes, sprint to
T	Teom, Teaditional peoject
Ü	for Usee story.
V	FOR VISION, Value - Daten Development
W	Matesfall Model
Х	XP
Y	Tield
Z	zeera, zelay, Zoho speints





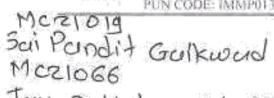
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Tuy Duttutry Yele Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agile
В	Beicklog
C	cesse study, cocomo
D	Pesigning
£	Execution
F	Fucilcute Retrospective
G	Github, Goods
н	Hundling Duku
1	IFEESRS
j.	Jira
K	KLOC , KPAS
L	Life Cycle



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PUN CODE: IMMP013170

DTE CODE: 6152

AISHE CODE: C-41828

М	Minimum Viable Product (MVP)
N	New Project, Networking.
0	Operating System
p	Product numer, Plunning
Q	Quality analysis
R	Resource, Risk Management.
S	Scrum Muster, SPM
Т	Teum Munugment
U	User stories, unpredictable risk.
V	Nalue Driten Development
W	WOOK Plow, WALVER policy
Х	extreme Programming (XP)
Y	Yeild
Z	Yeild Zenkit,

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Revision (after Mid Term)

Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agile Project Management.
В	Brop ceetified Project mgt.
C	Cocomo
Đ	Dynamic System Development.
E	Estimate the Product Badelog.
K	Feature Driven Development.
G	Garlt Charet.
Н	High Cost
1	≈ IEEE SRS
d	JIRA.
K	KLOC
L	Cineat Project mgt. Framework.

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Warne- Ashutosh Tukaram Paware (mc 21047)



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Ŋ	New Project.
0	Operating System,
Р	Project mgt cife cycle.
Ō	Quality mateix
R	Risk management
S	Swim Lones.
Т	Traditional Project Management.
Ú	Usee Storles.
V	Value Development.
W	- World Flow
X	XPE (exteene Peogeamning)
Y	
Z	Yield. Zenleit.







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Anita choudhaoi

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Software Project Management (IT-22)

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terry throng	9
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XD(Extrem programming)	X
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Story Point/sprint backlog/sprint velocity Schnigurs for estimating story points/ Traditional project Management	S
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AISHE CODE: C-41828

M	maintenance, market not, mut.
N	Humber of werry, Hominal effort estimation
0	Organic mode., organisational times.
Р	Product Design., Produce, PERT, Project
Q	Quality tracyns, Quality Incuronce.
R	Retirement, Resources, Requirement change,
S	Smidetached mode, Emm, sprint, scope Strategic risk,
Ŧ	Technique no Terring, Time Monaginent,
Ü	unpredictable nit, User stones.
V	Neuffication, Name Others Department.
w	workfrow, watufaco model,
X	XP - (Extense programming).
Y	Yelled
Z	Zono synnly





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Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agrice, Anolymis
В	Bariners Rive, Budget RISE,
C	cocomo o construction iterations,
D	Devign, Deployment, Daly somm.
Ł	Embedded mode, Emilal Benovious, Ethina.
F	Frow diagnam,
G	Cunwic Puts Countremant, Goals,
lik.	Humain Russice Management, Course
<u>\$</u> ;	Integration, Inception, Implementations
99\$	Jira, Juse,
K	known now, K-LOC.
L	times of code (100), life cycle.

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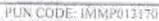




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Kun od Pawor (Mc2048) cademic year 2021-22
Projosod Patil, (Mc21044)
Software Projost Manual Revision (after Mid Term)

MC21044)

Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agile methology.
В	BOCKlog, Burndown channel
C	LOLOMO - I & I Model.
D	Delphi Cost Estimation, Design were stories
E	Estimade Product Bocklog
F	Facilitate Retrospective
C	Gant+ Charit
В	History of Agile, Hands on Ms Project toots.
1	Introduction Agile tools. Introduction to
sJ	Jile User gronies.
k	KLOC , KPA
A.	linear project Management Framework. Linear Suftware project Estimation.

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M	Minimum viable product (MVP)	
N	Numerical on cocomo	
0	Openational feasibility.	÷
P	Progress Tracking, Project Repusitory.	
Q	Quality Methics, Quality Assurance	1 0
R	Risk Management, Risk Analysis, Risk &	tentification
S	software configuration Hanagement, swim lanes, Scann.	1
Т	Team Monagement	*··
Ü	user stury.	a L
V	versions & releage,	
W	Work breakdown structure, wireframe	0
X	×ρ	
Y	Yield.	
Z	Zoho sprints.	





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M	MVP, Milestone
N	Numerical on cocomo
O	Operational Femility.
P	Product owner, people over process
Q	Quality assurance, mundity habrix
R	Risk Management, Release 1947
S	Scrum Mayter, sprint, swimlanes, BCM
T	Team member, Traditional Model.
Ų	User story
V	Velocity of strink, Yersian
W	work breakdown structure, wirefrom
X	XP
Ÿ	
Z	Zoho Sprint





Shraya (Fautirth & Vikas Tonde.



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Revision (after Mid Term)

Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agile Methodology, APF Cadaptive projekt
В	Burndown chart, Backlog, Buckel-
C	COCOMO Model, CMM Level, collabrative
D	DSDM , Daily scrum ,
Ę.	Epic, Estimation, Effort
F	Functional point analysis
G	Gantt chart
H	handson
1	I terative development
i.	Ithey Jera, jile
K	Key matrix, Kanban, KPA
£.	Latest release, Line of code

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1 Robit Kawale

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2. Govind Arrimangale Revision (after Mid Term)

3 md Umos

OSoftware Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
Å	Agile
В	Badelog with Features & user storich
C	cocomo model, cpm speed
D	Djnomic system development system
E	estimation of story point
47	Punction point analysis.
G	Gaint chart
J.F.	Honds on Gilhub
1	implementation with Agile tooks
4	Viron Echologo
К	KLOC,
	linear product management fromwood
1085	nuttent Can







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М	minimum viable probable
N	vaucies beoppin au cocomogn
0	operational feasibility
þ	Proded management process
Q	audity motroics
R	Risk management previous
S	sprint backley, serven mosters
T	Traditional proded management
Ų	uses of Agile product usus
V	value proves development
W	work broakdown shouthres
Х	XP (Entreme programming)
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1	Subodh Anerkar & Aakush Fulans
Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agile Mathodology / Aggorger Maming
В	Benefits Management Plan / Business Model
C	COCOMO Model / Cost Estimation / CHIM / CPM
1)	Dynamic System Dovesopement Method
Œ	Epse / Estimation / Event Management
4.	functional Requirement /
G	Grante chart / Goals
н	Hands on Ms Project Tool/HR
1	TEEE / Iterative & Incommental development
nd .	JIRA
**	KLOC (Thousand line of code)
L	linear Schedule Method





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M	Minimum Viable Product /Milestone
8	Non - functional requirement
O	Operational festbilly, coganization.
P	Project Evaluation and review technique
Q	Quality Analysis / Quality Mentrices
R	B Risk Management Process
S	Software configuration Management
T	Traditional water Project Management
U	User Story
V	Value - driven development
W	Weather Risk Management/Work broakdown
X	*PM (Extreme Project Management)
Y	Yeird / Youth
Z	



Avinash B. Sawade (M(21054) Crulyan

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М	Meetings, Management, Milestone
N	Negethbon, Node, Metwork path.
0	Objective. Operations, Opportunity
P	Project & Monagement,
Q	Quality Analysis.
R	Risk Management
S	SCRUM Master
T	TIME Management
Ü	User story
Ÿ	Value - Driven Development
W	Waterfall Model
X	XBAR control chart
Ÿ	XIIIX , your Behaviored youngling Hindl
Z	Zoom clas





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Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM		
A	Agile Methodology		
В	Blueprint, Budget; Burst Point-		
Č	Capability Maturity Model, cocomo		
D	DODM, Decision tree Analysis.		
·E	EPIC, Early Start, Early finish		
F	functional point analysis.		
G	Goal, Grant Chart		
14	Mandoner, Human Resource		
1	Iterative Model Inputs. Inspection		
	JIRA-		
K	KANBAN. Late Anish, Late Start, Life.		
***	Late Finish, Late Start, Life		

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Mc21065- Subham

Software Project Management (IT-22)

Alphabet	Use in SPM
A	Agile Methodology
В	Agile methodology
C	COMOMO Model, CPM
D	BSDM
H	Estimation of P.B.
F	fun point Analysis
G	Kannt chart
н	history of agile
.4	intro of an chap, less life eyese
3	JIPA
K	KLOC, Key Agile concepts,
Ŀ.	Log efforts.

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M	Ms project tool, MVP,
N	Numerical problem,
0	overview of P.M.
P	Project management. PERT
Q	quality matrix
R	Risk management process, pmm
8	sprint velocity, scrum muster,
T	Types of risk, I.P.M.
Ų.	user stories
V	value development,
W	waterfay, wbs
X	xstream programing.
Y	
Z	





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Alphabet	Use in SPM
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