Printed F	Page:- NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING A (An Autonomous Institute A						
	MBA						
	SEM: IV - CARRY OVER THEORY EXAMINATION - APRIL 2023						
<del>-</del> · -	Subject: Marke		•				
	3 Hours	Max. Marks: 10	JÜ				
	Instructions:	war with the correct course code branch atc					
•		per with the correct course, code, branch etc. :ions -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choi	co				
	s (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.	Notes -A, B, & C. It consists of mattiple choice					
	num marks for each question are indicated	d on right -hand side of each question.	)				
	ate your answers with neat sketches where						
	e suitable data if necessary.						
<b>5.</b> Prefera	ably, write the answers in sequential orde	r.					
<b>6.</b> No she	neet should be left blank. Any writte	n material after a blank sheet will not k	be				
evaluated	d/checked.						
	SECTIO	NA 2	20				
1. Attem	npt all parts:-						
	Segmentation based on region is a	type of segmentation.	1				
. u.	(CO1)	segmentation.	•				
	(a) Demographic						
	(b) Geographic						
	(c) Psychographic						
	(d) Behavioral						
1-b.	If the actual demand for a period is	100 units but forecast demand was 110	1				
	unit. The forecast error is. (CO1)						
	(a) -10						
	(b) .+10						
	(c) -5						
	(d) .+15						
1-c.	Machine learning can allow learning	a user profile of a particular users which	1				
- <del>-</del> -	further can be used to (CO	·	•				
	(a) Prediction of user behavior						

	(b) Filter information	
	(c) Recommendation	
	(d) All of the above	
1-d.	is the process of finding current values of demand for various values of prices and other determining variables.(CO2)	1
	(a) Demand Estimation	
	(b) Demand analysis	
	(c) Demand function	
	(d) None of the above	
1-e.	Which of the following methods do we use to best fit the data in logistic. (CO3)	1
	(a) Least Square Error	
	(b) Maximum Likelihood	
	(c) Jacard distance	
	(d) None of the above	
1-f.	The two general approaches to forecasting are: (CO3)	1
	(a) mathematical and statistical.	
	(b) qualitative and quantitative.	
	(c) judgmental and qualitative.	
	(d) historical and associative.	
1-g.	When choosing a forecasting technique, a critical trade-off that must be considered is that between: (CO4)	1
	(a) time series and associative.	
	(b) seasonality and cyclicality.	
	(c) length and duration.	
	(d) cost and accuracy.	
1-h.	Which of the following is not a type of judgmental forecasting? (CO4)	1
	(a) executive opinions	
	(b) sales force opinions	
	(c) time series analysis	
	(d) consumer surveys	
1-i.	Putting forecast errors into perspective is best done using. (CO5)	1
	(a) exponential smoothing	
	(b) MAPE.	

1-j.	If the coefficient of determination is equal to 1, then the correlation coefficient.(CO5)	1
	(a) must also be equal to 1	
	(b) can be either -1 or +1	
	(c) can be any value between -1 to +1	
	(d) must be -1	
2. Attem	npt all parts:-	
2.a.	Discuss advantages of marketing analytics.(CO1)	2
2.b.	Define pure bundling.(CO2)	2
2.c.	Briefly explain reasons for high churn rate.(CO3)	2
2.d.	Briefly explain budget optimization.(CO4)	2
2.e.	Briefly explain impact of irregular trends on sales.(CO5)	2
	SECTION B	30
3. Answ	er any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	List out the sources of primary data. (CO1)	6
3-b.	Explain advertising cost benefit analysis. (CO1)	6
3-c.	Differentiate between penetration vs skimming pricing. (CO2)	6
3-d.	Does demand curve affect price? Comment. (CO2)	6
3.e.	Discribe the use of STP model. (CO3)	6
3.f.	Discuss direct method of measuring advertising effectiveness. (CO4)	6
3.g.	Explain S curve to forecast sales of a new product.(CO5)	6
	SECTION C	50
4. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Discuss advantages and disadvantages of marketing analytics.(CO1)	10
4-b.	"Success of marketing strategy depends on correct market size". Comment. (CO1)	10
5. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	Explain linear demand curve and power demand curves with examples.(CO2)	10
5-b.	"Complementary goods do affect supply." Comment. (CO2)	10
6. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	

(c) MAD.

(d) hindsight.

6-a.	Discuss the steps in positioning any brand in the consumers' minds with suitable examples.(CO3)	10
6-b.	Describe the process to create customer lifetime value with suitable examples.(CO3)	10
7. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
7-a.	Describe market basket analysis with suitable examples. (CO4)	10
7-b.	Discuss advantages of online advertising with examples.(CO4)	10
8. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	Define regression analysis. Explain steps of sales forecast using regression analysis.(CO5)	10
8-b.	Discuss the role of conjoint analysis in decision making of a business.(CO5)	10