Printed Page:- 04	Subject Code:- AMBAMK0412
Timeca rage. 04	Roll. No:
NOIDA INS	TITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA
	n Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)
•	MBA
	SEM: IV - THEORY EXAMINATION (2023 - 2024)
	Subject: Marketing Analytics
Time: 3 Hours	Max. Marks: 100
General Instruction	
	nave received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.
• •	er comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice
	Subjective type questions. or each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.
_	vers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
4. Assume suitable da	
	e answers in sequential order.
6. No sheet should	be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be
evaluated/checked.	
	SECTION A 20
1. Attempt all parts	X -
1-a. Which of th	ne following is considered as an unsought good? (CO1)
(a) B	ooks
(b) C	ars
(c) M	lobile Phones
	nsurance Policy
1-b. Aggressive	e selling is a characteristic ofof marketing. (CO1) 1
(a) P	roduction concept
(b) N	Marketing Concept
	elling concept
	roduct concept
	set the price of the product based on. (CO2)
	emand forecast
	Market share
(C) PI	roduct quality leadership

	(d) All of the above	
1-d.	is the only element in the marketing mix that produces revenue; the other elements produce costs. (CO2)	1
	(a) Product	
	(b) Promotion	
	(c) Price (d) None of the above	
1-e.	Which of the following methods do we use to best fit the data in logistic. (CO3)	1
1-6.	_	'
	(a) Least Square Error (b) Maximum Likelihood	
	(c) Jacard distance	
	(d) None of the above	
1-f.	Which of the following is not a type of judgmental forecasting? (CO3)	1
	(a) executive opinions	
	(b) time series analysis	
	(c) consumer surveys	
	(d) Delphi method	
1-g.	The practice of charging different prices to different customer is called: (CO4)	1
	(a) Odd pricing	
	(b) Low pricing	
	(c) Price discrimination	
	(d) None of the above	
1-h.	Any good, service or idea that is perceived by someone as new is. (CO4)	1
	(a) Innovation	
	(b) Incubation	
	(c) Imagination	
	(d) None of the above	
1-i.	Averaging techniques are useful for: (CO5)	1
	(a) Average people.	
	(b) Eliminating historical data.	
	(c) Smoothing out fluctuations in time series.	
	(d) None of the above	
1-j.	is a method for deriving the utility values that consumers attach to	1

	(c) conjoint analysis		
	(d) None of the above		
2. Attem	pt all parts:-		
2.a.	Distinguish between primary data and secondary data.(CO1)	2	
2.b.	Define optimize pricing.(CO2)	2	
2.c.	Briefly explain segmentation process.(CO3)	2	
2.d.	Briefly explain the term 'retailing'.(CO4)	2	
2.e.	Define regression analysis.(CO5)	2	
	SECTION B	30	
3. Answe	er any <u>five</u> of the following:-		
3-a.	Discuss the uses of secondary data. (CO1)	6	
3-b.	Discuss the challenges of market sizing. (CO1)	6	
3-c.	Differentiate between penetration vs skimming pricing. (CO2)	6	
3-d.	Differentiate between capital goods and consumer goods. (CO2)	6	
3.e.	Enumerate the types of cluster. (CO3)	6	
3.f.	Discuss the advantages of online advertising. (CO4)	6	
3.g.	Describe non- linear trend. (CO5)	6	
	SECTION C	50	
4. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-		
4-a.	Discuss the nature and scope of marketing analytics. (CO1)	10	
4-b.	Explain in detail challeges involved in data analytics. (CO1)	10	
5. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-		
5-a.	Differentiate between Linear and Power demand curve. (CO2)	10	
5-b.	Highlight important considerations while fixing price of a product. (CO2)	10	
6. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-		
6-a.	Define positioning. Describe process of positioning with suitable examples.(CO3)	10	
6-b.	Discuss in detail on conducting cluster analysis. (CO3)	10	
7. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-			

varying levels of a product's attributes. (CO5)

(a) utility analysis

(b) regression analysis.

7-a.	Discuss the need to measure advertising effectiveness. (CO4)	10
7-b.	Discuss in detail about online advertising. (CO4)	10
8. Ansv	wer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	Describe the qualitative techniques of demand forecasting. (CO5)	10
8-b.	Explain S- Curve. Discuss advantages of using S-Curve in forecasting. (CO5)	10

