| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| Course: Introduction to Supply Chain Management <br> Program: MBA (Logistics \& Supply Chain Management <br> Course Code: LSCM 7029 |  | Semester: I <br> Time : 03 hrs . <br> Max. Marks: 100 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION A } \\ \text { 10Q×2M=20Marks } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| S. No. | Attempt all questions in this section | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | Explain the following and fill in the blank |  |  |
| (i) | The following warehousing methodology is one in which goods are not actually warehoused in a facility. Instead, trucks from suppliers, each carrying a different type of product, deliver goods to a facility. There the inventory is broken into smaller lots and quickly loaded onto store-bound trucks that carry a variety of products, some from each of the supplier trucks. <br> A. Warehouse unit storage <br> B. Stock keeping unit (SKU) storage <br> C. Job lot storage <br> D. Cross-docking | 2 | CO1 |
| (ii) | Efficient supply chains <br> A. respond quickly to demand. <br> B. have higher margins because price is not a prime customer driver. <br> C. maintain buffer inventory to deal with demand/supply uncertainty. <br> D. maximize performance at a minimum cost. | 2 | CO1 |
| (iii) | Supply chain responsiveness includes the ability to do which of the following? <br> A. Report financial results with a high degree of accuracy <br> B. Meet a very high service level <br> C. Ship product in larger quantities than your competitors <br> D. Substitute similar products to fill orders when the desired products are unavailable | 2 | CO1 |
| (iv) | The manufacturer and supplier participate in the | 2 | CO1 |


|  | A. procurement cycle. <br> B. replenishment cycle. <br> C. manufacturing cycle. <br> D. life cycle. |  |  |
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| (v) | Cycle inventory exists because producing or purchasing in large lots allows a stage of the supply chain to <br> A. exploit economies of scale and raise cost. <br> B. exploit economies of scale and lower cost. <br> C. exploit customers and lower cost. <br> D. exploit customers and raise cost. | 2 | CO1 |
| (vi) | Average flow time resulting from cycle inventory is equal to <br> A. Cycle Inventory/Demand $=\mathrm{Q} / 2$. <br> B. Cycle Inventory/Demand $=\mathrm{Q} / 2 \mathrm{D}$. <br> C. Cycle Inventory $=\mathrm{Q} / 2$. <br> D. Cycle Inventory $=$ Lot Size $=\mathrm{Q}$. | 2 | CO1 |
| (vii) | All costs that do not vary with the size of the order but are incurred each time an order is placed are referred to as <br> A. the material cost and are denoted by C. <br> B. the fixed ordering cost and are denoted by $S$. <br> C. the holding cost and are denoted by H. <br> D. the purchase price and are denoted by P. | 2 | CO1 |
| (viii) | If demand increases by a factor of $k$, the optimal lot size increases by a factor of <br> A. k. <br> B. $\mathrm{k} / 2$. <br> C. k-squared. <br> D. the square root of $k$. | 2 | CO1 |
| (ix) | Break bulk | 2 | CO1 |
| (x) | Postponement strategy | 2 | CO1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION B } \\ 4 \mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{M}=20 \text { Marks } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Q | Attempt all questions |  | CO |
| 2 | Explain the various cycle views of supply chain? | 5 | CO 2 |
| 3 | Explain WMS and important KPI's of warehouse? | 5 | CO 2 |
| 4 | Evaluate the difference between horizontal integration, vertical integration \& virtual integration? | 5 | CO2 |
| 5 | Write short notes on National Water Highways \& Dedicated freight corridor? | 5 | CO2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-C } \\ \text { 3Qx10M=30 Marks } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |


| Q | Attempt all questions |  | CO |
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| 6 | Best buy sells three models of smart meters, the Litepro, the Medpro, and the Heavypro. Annual demands for the three products are $\mathrm{DL}=12,000$ for the Litepro, $\mathrm{DM}=1,200$ units for the Medpro, and $\mathrm{DH}=120$ units for the Heavypro. Each model costs Best Buy \$500. A fixed transportation cost of $\$ 4,000$ is incurred each time an order is delivered. For each model ordered and delivered on the same truck, an additional fixed cost of $\$ 1,000$ is incurred for receiving and storage. Best Buy incurs a holding cost of 20 percent. Evaluate the lot sizes that the Best Buy manager should order if lots for each product are ordered and delivered independently. Calculate the following: <br> (a) Optimal order size <br> (b) cycle inventory <br> (c) Annual holding cost <br> (d) Order frequency <br> (e) Annual ordering cost <br> (f) Average flow time | 10 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
| 7 | Uttarakhand power corporation limited has seen the demand of electricity consumption in Uttarakhand increase over the last six months. Observed demand has been $5500 \mathrm{MW}, 5372 \mathrm{MW}, 7314 \mathrm{MW}, 9808 \mathrm{MW}, 10413 \mathrm{MW}$ and 11961 MW. Forecast demand for period 3 using trend corrected exponential smoothing with $\alpha=0.1 \& \beta=0.2$ | 10 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
| 8 | Alstom International has decided to manufacture transformer \& they decided India as its manufacturing base for the supply of transformers to the European markets. The company offers 3 types of transformers: heavy duty, standard \& low end duty. All 3 types of transformers offered by the firm are similar in size \& shape. The only difference is in the load handling capacity \& robustness. The 3 models of the transformers cost $\$ 30000, \$$ $20000 \& \$ 10000$ per unit respectively. If the firm decides to use air as the mode of transport, it can fly the goods in smaller lots of 200 units, while shipping via sea requires a minimum shipment size of 400 units. The demand in Europe is stable at 125 units per week for each of the three types of transformers. Transportation \& custom clearances takes 1 week, if air is used as a mode of transport \& the same will take 3 week if sea is used as a mode of transport. Freight by air will be $\$ 500 /$ unit \& freight by sea will be \$ 110/unit. The annual inventory carrying cost for the firm is $15 \%$ of the cost of the item. <br> (a)The firm wants to decide upon the optimum mode of transport, when the demand is stable \& fixed <br> (b) Also take a decision when each of the three products faces similar demand uncertainty and has standard deviation of demand equal to 30 units \& Alstom targets a service level of $98 \%$. | 10 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-D } \\ \text { 2Qx15M= } 30 \text { Marks } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |


| Q | Read the balance sheet of two companies Amazon \& Nordstorm and calculate the following financial supply chain measures \& also analyze the results. |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Financial statements for Walmart stores Inc. \& Macy's Inc. are given below. Evaluate the financial performance of each company based on the various metrics such as ROA, ROE, profit margin, ROFL, asset turns, APT, ART, Inventory turnover, PPET \& C2C, the tax rate is $35 \%$. Explain the differences in their performance based on their supply chain strategy and structure? |  |  |  |  |
|  | Comparison of Firm Performance |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Walmart | Macy's |  |  |
|  | Net operating revenues | 469,162 | 27,686 |  |  |
|  | Cost of goods sold | 352,488 | 16,538 |  |  |
|  | Gross profit | 116,674 | 11,148 |  |  |
|  | Selling, general, and administrative expense | 88,873 | 8,482 |  |  |
|  | Operating income | 27,801 | 2,661 |  |  |
|  | Interest expense | 2,251 | 425 |  |  |
|  | Other income (loss) - net | 187 | (134) |  |  |
|  | Income before income taxes | 25,737 | 2,102 |  |  |
|  | Income taxes | 7,981 | 767 |  |  |
|  | Net income | 17,756 | 1,198 |  |  |
|  | Assets |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cash and cash equivalents | 7,781 | 1,836 |  |  |
|  | Net receivables | 6,768 | 371 |  |  |
|  | Inventories | 43,803 | 5,308 |  |  |
|  | Total current assets | 59,940 | 7,876 |  |  |
|  | Property, plant and equipment | 116,681 | 8,196 |  |  |
|  | Goodwill | 20,497 | 3,743 |  |  |
|  | Other assets | 5,987 | 615 |  |  |
|  | Total assets | 203,105 | 20,991 |  |  |
|  | Liabilities and Stockholder Equity |  |  |  |  |
|  | Accounts payable | 59,099 | 4,951 |  |  |
|  | Short-term debt | 12,719 | 124 |  |  |
|  | Total current liability | 71,818 | 5,075 |  |  |
|  | Long-term debt | 41,417 | 6,806 |  |  |
|  | Total liabilities | 126,243 | 14,940 |  |  |
|  | Stockholder equity | 76,343 | 6,051 |  |  |
| 9 | Calculate the various metrics such as ROA, ROE, profit margin, ROFL, asset turns, APT, ART, Inventory turnover, PPET \& C2C |  |  | 20 | CO4 |
| 10 | Analyze the results with explanation? |  |  | 10 | CO4 |

