Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: Introduction to Supply Chain Management Semester: I

Program: MBA (Logistics & Supply Chain Management Time : 03 hrs. Course Code: LSCM 7029 Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A 10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.	Attempt all questions in this section	Marks	СО
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.	2	CO1
	A. Warehouse unit storage B. Stock keeping unit (SKU) storage C. Job lot storage D. Cross-docking		
(ii)	A. respond quickly to demand. B. have higher margins because price is not a prime customer driver. C. maintain buffer inventory to deal with demand/supply uncertainty. D. maximize performance at a minimum cost.	2	CO1
(iii)	Supply chain responsiveness includes the ability to do which of the following? A. Report financial results with a high degree of accuracy B. Meet a very high service level C. Ship product in larger quantities than your competitors 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.		
	B. replenishment cycle.		
	C. manufacturing cycle.		
	D. life cycle.		
(v)	Cycle inventory exists because producing or purchasing in large lots allows		
` /	a stage of the supply chain to		
	A. exploit economies of scale and raise cost.	2	CO1
	B. exploit economies of scale and lower cost.		
	C. exploit customers and lower cost.		
	D. exploit customers and raise cost.		
(vi)	Average flow time resulting from cycle inventory is equal to		
	A. Cycle Inventory/Demand = $Q/2$.	2	601
	B. Cycle Inventory/Demand = $Q/2D$.	2	CO1
	C. Cycle Inventory = $Q/2$.		
	D. Cycle Inventory = Lot Size = Q.		
(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		
		_	
	A. the material cost and are denoted by C.	2	CO1
	B. the fixed ordering cost and are denoted by S.		
	C. the holding cost and are denoted by H.		
(-:::)	D. the purchase price and are denoted by P.		
(viii)	If demand increases by a factor of k, the optimal lot size increases by a factor of		
	factor of		
	A. k.	2	CO1
	B. k/2.	-	
	C. k-squared.		
	D. the square root of k.		
(ix)	Break bulk	2	CO1
(x)	Postponement strategy	2	CO1
	SECTION B		
Q	4Qx5M= 20 Marks Attempt all questions		CO
2	Explain the various cycle views of supply chain?	5	CO2
3	Explain the various eyele views of supply chain: Explain WMS and important KPI's of warehouse?		
4	Evaluate the difference between horizontal integration, vertical integration	5	CO2
+	& virtual integration?	5	CO2
5	Write short notes on National Water Highways & Dedicated freight corridor?	5	CO2
	SECTION-C		l
	3Qx10M=30 Marks		

the Heavypro. Annual demands for the Litepro, DM = 1,200 units for Heavypro. Each model costs Best \$4,000 is incurred each time an or and delivered on the same truck incurred for receiving and storag percent. Evaluate the lot sizes that lots for each product are ordered the following: (a) Optimal order size (b) cycle inventory (c) Annual holding cost (d) Order frequency (e) Annual ordering cost (f) Average flow time 7 Uttarakhand power corporation ling consumption in Uttarakhand incre	art meters, the Litepro, the Medpro, and or the three products are DL= 12,000 for the Medpro, and DH = 120 units for the Buy \$500. A fixed transportation cost of rder is delivered. For each model ordered a, an additional fixed cost of \$1,000 is the Best Buy incurs a holding cost of 20 at the Best Buy manager should order if and delivered independently. Calculate	CO3
7 Uttarakhand power corporation lin consumption in Uttarakhand incr		
*	mited has seen the demand of electricity rease over the last six months. Observed 2 MW, 7314MW, 9808MW, 10413MW and for period 3 using trend corrected 1 & β =0.2	CO3
decided India as its manufacturing the European markets. The comparduty, standard & low end duty. A firm are similar in size & shape. To capacity & robustness. The 3 modeon 20000 & \$10000 per unit respects mode of transport, it can fly the graphing via sea requires a minimal demand in Europe is stable at 125 of transformers. Transportation & used as a mode of transport & the mode of transport. Freight by air when \$110/unit. The annual inventory cost of the item. (a) The firm wants to decide upon the demand is stable & fixed (b) Also take a decision when experience of the item.	g base for the supply of transformers to any offers 3 types of transformers: heavy all 3 types of transformers offered by the the only difference is in the load handling dels of the transformers cost \$ 30000, \$ ively. If the firm decides to use air as the goods in smaller lots of 200 units, while imum shipment size of 400 units. The units per week for each of the three types custom clearances takes 1 week, if air is same will take 3 week if sea is used as a will be \$500/unit & freight by sea will be carrying cost for the firm is 15% of the the optimum mode of transport, when the each of the three products faces similar ard deviation of demand equal to 30 units of 98%.	CO3
& Aistoin targets a service level o	SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks	

Q	Read the balance sheet of two companies calculate the following financial supply chathe results.				
	Financial statements for Walmart stores Inc below. Evaluate the financial performance of various metrics such as ROA, ROE, profit mar ART, Inventory turnover, PPET & C2C, the differences in their performance based on the structure?	each company begin, ROFL, asset tax rate is 35%.	pased on the turns, APT, Explain the		
	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		
)	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