

# PrevPlan – DS



## NOTATION:

- **Good response:** All points of the question
- **Case of multiple responses:** Points as prorate of the number of good responses (Ex. The number of good responses is 2 from 4 possible responses for a question with 1 point. Each good response permit to obtain 0.5 points per responses. In opposite, if 3 responses were chosen, the 2 good responses permit to obtain 0.33 points per good response.)
- **No response:** -50% of points of the question
- **Bad response:** -25% of points of the question

## 1. What is the ONE MAIN purpose of “PrevPlan”?

A	B	C	D
Knowing how to calculate sales forecasts	Knowing how to implement a Layout	Using Divalto	Other answer

## 2. Pick the right characteristic(s) of the Takt Time

A	B	C	D
An important data to estimate sales forecasts	A time that you must measure after your layout is done	A time that you must calculate, linked to the theoretical rhythm	Bigger than the lead time

## 3. Which information are relevant in a work instruction?

A	B	C	E
Required parts	Required tools	Required times	the dimensions of components

## 4. S&OP is studying each ...

A	B	C	D
ERP	component	Finished good	Family of products

## 5. MPS is studying each ...

A	B	C	D
ERP	component	Finished good	Family of products

## 6. Net Requirement is calculated for each ...

A	B	C	D
ERP	component	Finished good	Family of products

## 7. What is a BOM?

A	B	C	D
A description of the process, step by step	A list of components	A key performance indicator	A technical data, useful for the net requirement calculation

### 8. Why would you want a safety stock of finished goods?

A	B	C	D
Avoid a sold out	Keep your workers safe	Having a good level of service	Decoration

### 9. Which department creates the BOP?

A	B	C	D
Design	Method	Logistic	Maintenance

### 10. Select the methodologies linked to the qualitative approach?

A	B	C	D	E
Consumer Survey	Moving Averages	Executive Opinion	Answer D	Trend Projection

### 11. Pick the closest value of the sale forecast of April, using the moving averages methodology

January: sales = 63 – February: sales = 45 – March: sales = 52

A	B	C	D
40	45	50	55

### 12. What is the most evolved methodology of forecasting?

A	B	C	D
Statistical abstraction	Machine learning	Demand planning	Darwin modelling

### 13. What is the profile of sale of calendars?

A	B	C	D
Consistent	Trendy	Seasonal	Trendy and Seasonal

### 14. Which manager(s) usually contribute(s) to S&OP meetings?

A	B	C	D
Sales	Quality	Logistic	Production

**15. What forecast do we calculate in a S&OP?**

A	B	C	D
Quality	Stocks	Finances	Production

**16. In case of overload in production, what can you do?**

A	B	C	D
Outsourcing activities	Hiring of salaries	Promotional actions	Wait

**17. In case of underload in production, what can you do?**

A	B	C	D
Outsourcing activities	Hiring of salaries	Temporary lay-off	Wait

**18. What is true about the net requirement calculation?**

A	B	C	D
It calculates independent needs based on forecasts of dependent needs	It forecasts independent needs	It calculates how many components you will need	It calculates the planification of production orders

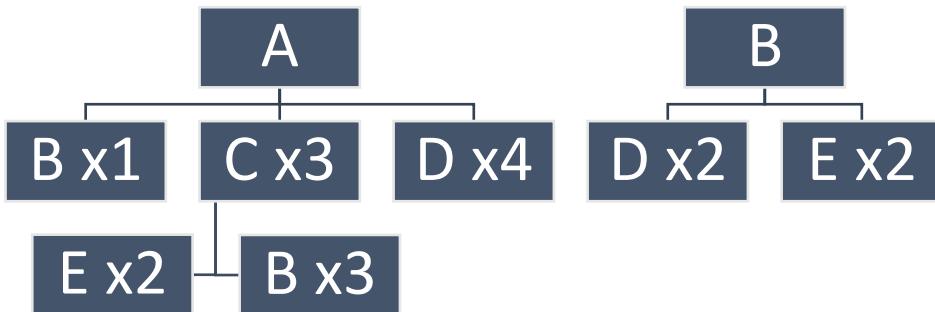
**19. What basic approaches would you pick to forecast the sales of calendars?**

A	B	C	D
Quantitative	Iterative	Contemplative	Qualitative

**20. What is the delay in net requirement calculation schedule?**

A	B	C	D
The number of periods to obtain the product	The number of periods between the requirement and the launched order	The time required to make the calculation	The total duration of the schedule

**Analyse these dependent needs (Q21-24):**



**21. On which part would you run your first net requirement calculation?**

A	B	C	D	E
A	B	C	D	E

**22. ...your second one?**

A	B	C	D	E
A	B	C	D	E

**23. ...your third one?**

A	B	C	D	E
A	B	C	D	E

**24. You receive an order to produce 2x"A" and 5x"B". You can buy "E" by boxes of 15 components. How many Boxes will you buy, knowing that your stock of "E" is 20, and safety stock 0.**

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4

**25. Same question than 24, considering your stock of "E" is 35.**

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	0

**26. What is important about a bottleneck in an assembly line?**

A	B	C	D
Cycle Time $\leq$ Takt Time	Cycle Time $<$ Lead Time	Cycle Time $<$ Cycle Time of the previous workstation	Cycle Time $<$ Cycle Time of the next workstation

**27. What is true about proposed orders?**

A	B	C	D
Calculated by the ERP	Come from the calculation of net requirement	Can't be rescheduled in closed area	Rescheduled if requirements change

**28. What is true about launched orders?**

A	B	C	D
In progress and hard to reschedule	Exact quantity but no precise date	You can find them in the ERP	Not necessary for a production

**29. Having a bottleneck in an assembly line often mean that you are not well organized**

A	B
True	False

**30. Complete the sentence: "To respect the orders of my customers, the cycle times of each workstation must be ... the Takt Time"**

A	B	C	D
Higher than	Lower than	Strictly equal to	Strictly different than

**31. Budgeting and Forecasting are similar activities, which are not done for the same periods and same reasons.**

A	B
True	False

**32. What is not a good definition of MRP2 (one answer)?**

A	B	C	D

MATERIAL REQUIREMENT PLANNING	MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT PLANNING	MANUFACTURING RESSOURCE PLANNING	MONTHLY RESSOURCE PREVISION
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**33. Which one of those propositions is not a basic principle of MRP2**

A	B	C	D
STRATEGY PLAN	SCHEDULING	DATA IMPLEMENTATION	MACHINING

**34. What is the horizon for a strategic forecasting?**

A	B	C	D
1 HOURS	2 DAYS	3-5 YEARS	2 MONTH AND HALF

**35. One of this information is incorrect**

A	B	C	D
MRP2 was a consequence of the Net Requirements calculation	The Net Requirements calculation is used to define the dependent needs based on the independent needs	The net requirement calculation need to have the Master Planning of all materials	The Net requirements calculation is used to located the workstation in a plant

**36. For a supply chain manager, why do we have to know the capacity of a work station?**

A	B	C	D
For the management of the energy consumption	For optimizing the load of a workshops	For the understanding of the operator	For a location in the plant

**37. The capacity used rate of a workstation describe its ability to deal with the incoming flow of parts. How would you calculate it?**

- $\partial$ : The capacity
- $a$ : the average of pieces coming to the workstation by unit time
- $b$ : the average of pieces coming out of the workstation by unit time

- CT: the cycle time of the workstation

A	B	C	D
$\partial=a/b$	$\partial=b \times CT$	$\partial=1/(b-a)$	$\partial=a(b-1)CT$

### 38. Which of these descriptions of documents for production is wrong.

A	B	C	D
<b>Work order</b> Come from the ERP and describe the work for a workstation on a period of time	<b>Work Instruction</b> Describe step by step the work to do for a process	<b>Following Card</b> Showing the capacity of the work station	<b>Good issue</b> It helps to obtain raw materials from the store

### 39. Orlicky-Rules, only one affirmation is correct.

A factory produces and buy her parts depending on her needs

Joseph Orlicky have defined, consequently to the definition of MRP, that needs are divided in 2 types:

A	B	C	D
Independent needs and Dependent needs	Oligopoly And Oligopsony	Simple line And Multiple line	Quadratic and polynomial

### 40. One of those affirmations is not correct

A	B	C	D
A safety stock is easy to manage in the Net Requirements calculation, it mustn't be considered as a positive net requirement	In Just In Time production, it's recommended to overload the system to decrease the cycle time	A company that well manage her stocks don't need to use safety stock for Net Requirements calculation	Don't put a buffer to protect you from the risks encountered in the flow