1. **Operations generated forecasts often not to do with**
2. Inventory requirements
3. Resource needs
4. Time requirements
5. Sales

(Ans:d)

1. **Which of the following is not true for forecasting?**
2. Forecasts are rarely perfect
3. The underlying casual system will remain same in the future
4. Forecast for group of items is accurate than individual item
5. Short range forecasts are less accurate than long range forecasts

(Ans:d)

1. **Which of the following is not a forecasting technique?**
2. Judgemental
3. Time series
4. Time horizon
5. Associative

(Ans:c)

1. **In which of the following forecasting technique, subjective inputs obtained from various sources are analyzed?**
2. Judgemental forecast
3. Time series forecast
4. Associative model
5. All of the above

(Ans:a)

1. **In which of the following forecasting technique, data obtained from past experience is analyzed?**
2. Judgemental forecast
3. Time series forecast
4. Associative model
5. All of the above

(Ans:b)

1. **Delphi method is used for**
2. Judgemental forecast
3. Time series forecast
4. Associative model
5. All of the above

(Ans:a)

1. **Short term regular variations related to the calendar or time of day is known as**
2. Trend
3. Seasonality
4. Cycles
5. Random variations

(Ans:b)

1. **The demand for period t-2 and t-1 is 10 and 12 cases respectively. As per naïve method, the demand for next period ‘t’ is**
2. 10
3. 11
4. 12
5. 14

(Ans:d)

1. **Calculate four periods moving average forecast from the last six periods**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Demand** |
| 1 | 38 |
| 2 | 40 |
| 3 | 42 |
| 4 | 40 |
| 5 | 44 |
| 6 | 38 |

1. 40
2. 41
3. 42
4. 43

(Ans:b)

1. **Calculate a weighted average forecast using a weight of .50 to the most recent period, .40 for the next recent period and .30 for the next period**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Demand** |
| 1 | 38 |
| 2 | 40 |
| 3 | 42 |
| 4 | 40 |
| 5 | 44 |
| 6 | 38 |

a. 46.6

b. 47.6

c. 48.6

d. 49.6

(Ans:c)

1. **A linear trend equation has the form**
2. F=a-bt
3. F=a+bt
4. F=2a-bt
5. F=2a+bt

(Ans:b)

1. **If the actual demand for a period is 100 units but forecast demand was 90 units. The forecast error is**
2. -10
3. +10
4. -5
5. +5

(Ans:b)

1. Linear programming model which involves funds allocation of limited investment is classified as
2. ordination budgeting model
3. capital budgeting models
4. funds investment models
5. funds origin models

Ans: B

Answer B

1. In transportation models designed in linear programming, points of demand is classified as
2. ordination
3. transportation
4. destinations
5. origins

Ans: C

Answer C

1. In linear programming, lack of points for a solution set is said to
2. have no feasible solution
3. have a feasible solution
4. have single point method
5. have infinte point method

Ans: B

1. In maximization problem, optimal solution occurring at corner point yields the
2. mean values of z
3. highest value of z
4. lowest value of z
5. mid values of z

An Ans: B

1. In linear programming, oil companies used to implement resources available is classified as
2. implementation modeling
3. transportation models
4. oil model
5. resources modeling

An Ans: B

1. In linear programming, objective function and objective constraints are
2. solved
3. linear
4. quadratic
5. adjacent

Ans: B

1. Objective of linear programming for an objective function is to
2. maximize or minimize
3. subset or proper set modeling
4. row or column modeling
5. adjacent modeling

Ans: A

1. Factor analysis refers to a \_\_\_\_\_
   1. class of procedures for representing perceptions and preferences of respondents spatially by means of a visual display
   2. class of procedures primarily used for data reduction and summarization
   3. multivariate interdependence technique whose primary objective is to classify objects into relatively homogeneous groups based on the set of variables considered
   4. graphical representation of respondents' beliefs about the relationship between objects with respect to two or more dimensions

Ans: B

1. Factor analysis is concerned with:
   1. analysis of correlation matrices
   2. correlating mean values
   3. frequency counts
   4. abstract concepts

Ans: A

1. Factor analysis requires that variables:
   * 1. Are measured at nominal level
     2. Are abstract concepts
     3. Are not related to each other
     4. Are related to each other

Ans: D