GAME INSTRUCTIONS

In this experiment, you have just been hired for the role of an inventory manager for one year. You must decide how many units of a product you want to order and stock to sell to your customers. You are making these decisions over multiple rounds. In every round, you are deciding on an order quantity.

You are making your decision under uncertainty, 3 months in advance of actual realized demand. This means at the time of the order decision you do not know the exact demand of the period you are ordering for, which is 3 months out. However, you do know the probability distribution of the demand. The demand for your product will be shown by a distribution curve, shown on the decision-making page. Demand is independent between rounds.

The game will start in January, where the demand for January will be displayed. Because you did not order this product, profit from this round will not be shown. You will decide how much product you want to order for April (3 months out). The same will happen in February, where February demand will be shown, and you will then order for May. This continues until April, where demand for April will be shown, your profit from the order you made in January will be calculated, and then you will order product for July. This will continue through December, where you will make your last ordering decision, to be realized in March of the following year.

You have no starting inventory in your warehouse at the beginning of the game. You will order units three months in advance, which then get delivered three months later, when demand is realized. Any leftover inventory after demand is realized will earn a salvage value per unit left over.

For example:

Purchased inventory: 90 units

Demand: 80 units

Leftover inventory: 90-80=10 units

Salvage values are earned for the resulting leftover 10 units that are stocked in inventory.

If you purchased too few units in a period to fulfill that period's demand, the unfulfilled demand is lost. You cannot reorder within a period or shift demand to later periods. For example:

Purchased inventory: 30 units

Demand: 80 units Units Sold: 30 Units

You are trying to maximize your Profits in this experiment. Profit per round is calculated as follows:

Profit per round = Selling price x units sold - purchasing price x order quantity + salvage fee * leftover inventory

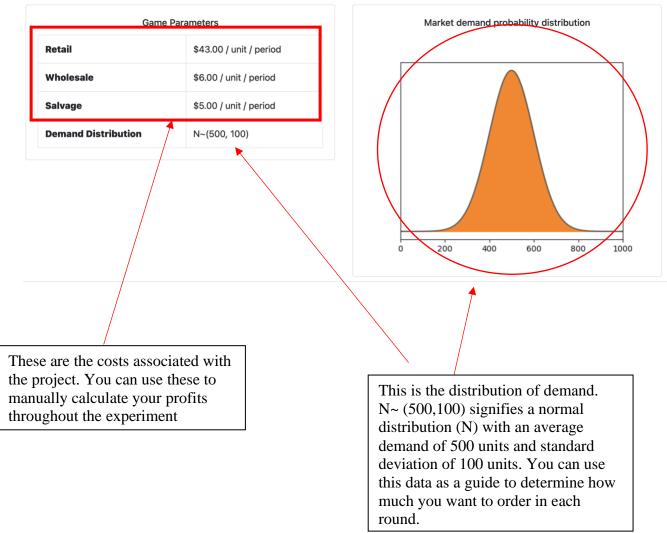
Therefore, profit = revenue - purchasing costs + salvage costs.

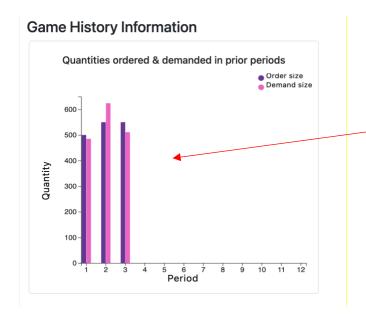
In this experiment, your costs will be displayed on the decision page.

Here are 2 examples of calculating the profit of a round:

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Example 1:
selling price = $20 / unit
purchasing price = $7.5 / unit
salvage value = $5 / unit
your order quantity = 50 units
demand = 20 units
Profit = $20 * 20 units [units sold = Minimum of demand and order quantity]
       - $7.5 * 50 units [order quantity]
       + $5 * 30 units [salvage inventory= order quantity - units sold]
       = $175
Example 2:
Prices of example 1 apply here.
your order quantity = 50 units
demand = 100 units
Profit = $20 * 50 units [units sold = Minimum of demand and order quantity]
       - $7.5 * 50 units [order quantity]
       + $5 * 0 units [final inventory= 0]
       = $625
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After completion of a short practice round, you will first see the realized demand for January. You will then come to the first demand page:



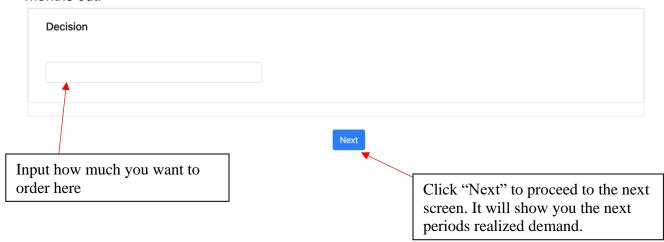


This is the graphical history of what you ordered (in purple) and what the actual demand was (in pink) for all prior rounds

Summary of key metrics of prior periods

Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Order quantity	500	500	500				
Demand quantity (realized)	560	742	442				
Salvaged inventory	0	0	58				
Profit	\$18500	\$18,500	\$15,716				

This is the history (in numbers) including the profit realized per round and cumulative profit At the bottom, there is a place for you to input how much you want to order for the period three months out.



You will now go through a practice round where you will order three times. The product cost parameters from these rounds will be the same as those in the game, but the **demand distributions will be different**. Be sure to note the new distribution when you enter the actual experiment. Click next below to be taken to the practice round and thank you!