Q1) What is supply chain?

Supply change includes movement of products from Suppliers to manufacturers to distributors, but also include moranet of information, Swal and products in both direction. Typical supply chain stages are: Cystmers, retailers, distributors, manufactures, , Supplies.

Q2) What is the objective of a supply chain? The objective is to Mesimize overall value

Q1) What are the 3 key supply chan dexison phases and their significance?

- supply chain strategy or design (strategic)
- supply chain planning (tatical)
 supply chain operation (operational)

- Q4) What are the cycle and push/pull views of a supply chain?
 - Cycle View: processes in a supply chain are divided into a series of cycles, each performal at the interfaces between two successive supply chain targets.
 - Pruh/pull view: processes in supply chown are divided into two categories depending on wester stey are executed in response to a customer order (pull) or in anticipation of a customer order (push)
- Q5) How Can sypply chain macro processes be dossitived
 - aybmer Relationship Management
 - Internel supply chain Management
 - Suppher Relationship Management

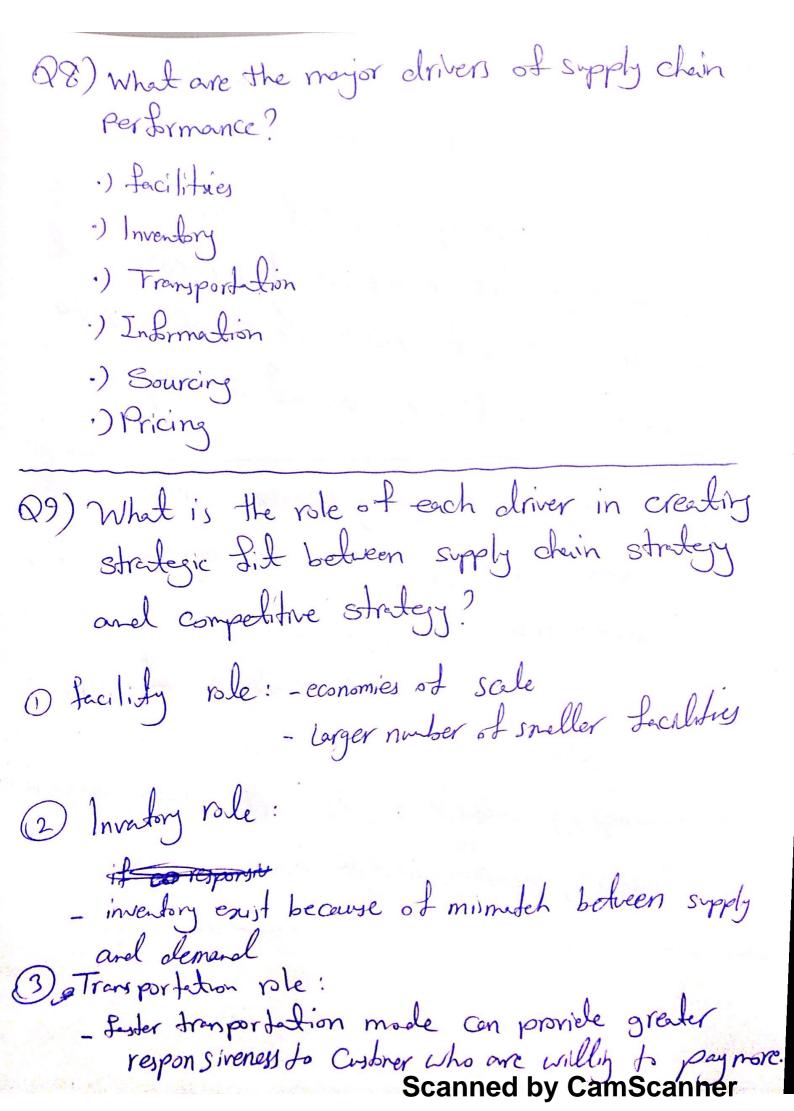
Q6) Why is achieving strategic Lit critical to a Company's overall success? because a company may fail because of a lock of strategic Lit or because its processes and rejources ols not provide the capabilities to excute execute the deviend strategy. Q7) How does a company achieve strategic Lit

D7) How does a company achieve strategic Lit between its supply chain strategy and its Competitive strategy?

Step 1) Understanding the customer and supply chain uncertainity

Step 2) Understanding the supply chain capability step 3) Achieving strategic Lit

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-or slower transportation modes for custoners whose priority is price (cost)

(4) Information:

- allows coordination between various stages it supply chain. - crucial to daily operation of each stage

(5) Sourcing:

- Sourcing decisions are crucial since they affect
the Level of efficiency and responsibleness.

(6) Pricy:

- determines the amount to charge custmers.

- Pricing strategies can be used to match Jernauds and supply.

210) What are the major obstacles to achieve strategic fit:

- increasing variety of products.

- Decreasing product life cycle

- Increasingly demanding cayboners

- Fragmentation of supply chain ownership

- Globalization

- Distinally executing new strategies.