View Statistics - Quiz 1 (ch 7 & 8)

- [ ] Include exempted users in stats

Questions

Export to CSV Export to Excel

Chopra ch 7 FCing

forecasting

Question 1 Difficulty: 1

The forecast of demand forms the basis for all strategic and planning decisions in a supply chain.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (94.4 %)

True	17 (94.44 %)	Standard Deviation: 22.91 %
False	1 (5.56 %)	Point Biserial: 0.09
		Discrimination Index: 20.00 %

Question 2 Difficulty: 1

Long-term forecasts have a larger standard deviation of error relative to the mean than short-term forecasts.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (88.8 %)

True	16 (88.89 %)	Standard Deviation: 31.43 %
False	2 (11.11 %)	Point Biserial: 0.15
		Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 3 Difficulty: 1

Forecasts should include both the expected value of the forecast and a measure of forecast error.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (88.8 %)

True	16 (88.89 %)	Standard Deviation: 31.43 %
False	2 (11.11 %)	Point Biserial: 0.27
		Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

Question 4 Difficulty: 1

Aggregate forecasts are usually more accurate than disaggregate forecasts, as they tend to have a smaller standard deviation of error relative to the mean.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (94.4 %)

True	17 (94.44 %)	Standard Deviation: 22.91 %

False	1 (5.56 %)	Point Biserial: 0.33	
		Discrimination Index: 20.00 %	

Question 5 Difficulty: 1

The *forecast error* measures the difference between the forecast and the estimate.

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (77.7 %)	
True	4 (22.22 %)	Standard Deviation: 41.57 %	
⇨ False	14 (77.78 %)	Point Biserial: 0.10	
		Discrimination Index: 0.00 %	

Question 6 Difficulty: 1

The basis for all strategic and planning decisions in a supply chain comes from

⇨ the forecast of demand	17 (94.44 %)		
sales targets	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (94.4 %)	
profitability projections	1 (5.56 %)	Standard Deviation: 22.91 %	
production efficiency goals	0 (0 %)	Point Biserial: 0.33	
		Discrimination Index: 20.00 %	

Question 7 Difficulty: 1

For push processes, a manager must forecast what customer demand will be in order to

plan the service level	0 (0 %)		
plan the level of available capacity and inventory	5 (27.78 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (72.2 %)	
plan the level of productivity	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 44.79 %	
⇨ plan the level of production	13 (72.22 %)	Point Biserial: 0.24	
		Discrimination Index: 60.00 %	

Question 8 Difficulty: 1

For pull processes, a manager must forecast what customer demand will be in order to plan the level of available capacity and inventory.

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (72.2 %)	
⇨ True	13 (76.47 %)	Standard Deviation: 44.79 %	
False	4 (23.53 %)	Point Biserial: 0.05	
		Discrimination Index: 20.00 %	

Question 9 Difficulty: 1

Production can utilize forecasts to make decisions concerning

scheduling	17	(94.44 %)
sales-force allocation	0	(0 %)
promotions	0	(0 %)
hiring decisions	1	(5.56 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (94.4 %)
Standard Deviation: 22.91 %
Point Biserial: 0.26
Discrimination Index: 20.00 %

Question 10 Difficulty: 1

One of the characteristics of forecasts is

aggregate forecasts are usually more accurate than disaggregate forecasts	15	(83.33 %)
disaggregate forecasts are usually more accurate than aggregate forecasts	2	(11.11 %)
short-term forecasts are usually less accurate than long-term forecasts	0	(0 %)
long-term forecasts are usually more accurate than short-term forecasts	1	(5.56 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (83.3 %)
Standard Deviation: 37.27 %
Point Biserial: 0.36
Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

Question 11 Difficulty: 1

Forecasting methods that use historical demand to make a forecast are known as

qualitative forecasting methods	1	(5.56 %)
time series forecasting methods	15	(83.33 %)
causal forecasting methods	2	(11.11 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (83 .3 %)
Standard Deviation: 37.27 %
Point Biserial: 0.23
Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

simulation		
forecasting	0	(0 %)
methods		

Question 12 Difficulty: 1

Qualitative forecasting methods are most appropriate when

there is good historical data available	5	(27.78 %)
➡ there is little historical data available	11	(61.11 %)
experts do not have critical market intelligence	1	(5.56 %)
forecasting demand into the near future	1	(5.56 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (61.1 %)
Standard Deviation: 48.75 %
Point Biserial: 0.04
Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Section Average Grade: 0.01 / 0.01 (83.75 %)

Chopra ch 8 agg planning

agg plan

Question 13 Difficulty: 1

The assignment of work to specific machines and people are examples of aggregate planning.

True	9	(50 %)
➡ False	9	(50 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (50 %)
Standard Deviation: 50.00 %
Point Biserial: 0.32
Discrimination Index: 60.00 %

Question 14 Difficulty: 1

An advantage of a chase strategy in aggregate planning is that inventories can be kept relatively low.

➡ True	17	(100 %)
False	0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (94.4 %)
Standard Deviation: 22.91 %
Point Biserial: 0.26
Discrimination Index: 20.00 %

Question 15 Difficulty: 1

Which of the following is not an input to the aggregate planning process?

resources	0	(0 %)

available			
demand forecast		0 (0 %)	
policies on workforce changes		5 (29.41 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (61.1 %)
⇨ master production schedule		11 (64.71 %)	Standard Deviation: 48.75 % Point Biserial: 0.42 Discrimination Index: 80.00 %
cost information		1 (5.88 %)	

Question 16 Difficulty: 1

The goal of aggregate planning is to build a plan that satisfies demand while minimizing downtime

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (50 %)
True	9 (50 %)	Standard Deviation: 50.00 %
⇨ False	9 (50 %)	Point Biserial: 0.18
		Discrimination Index: 60.00 %

Question 17 Difficulty: 1

An aggregate planning horizon is usually between three and five years

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (77.7 %)
True	4 (22.22 %)	Standard Deviation: 41.57 %
⇨ False	14 (77.78 %)	Point Biserial: 0.40
		Discrimination Index: 60.00 %

Question 18 Difficulty: 1

The aggregate planner must make a trade-off between capacity, inventory, and backlog costs

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (88.8 %)
⇨ True	16 (88.89 %)	Standard Deviation: 31.43 %
False	2 (11.11 %)	Point Biserial: 0.21
		Discrimination Index: 20.00 %

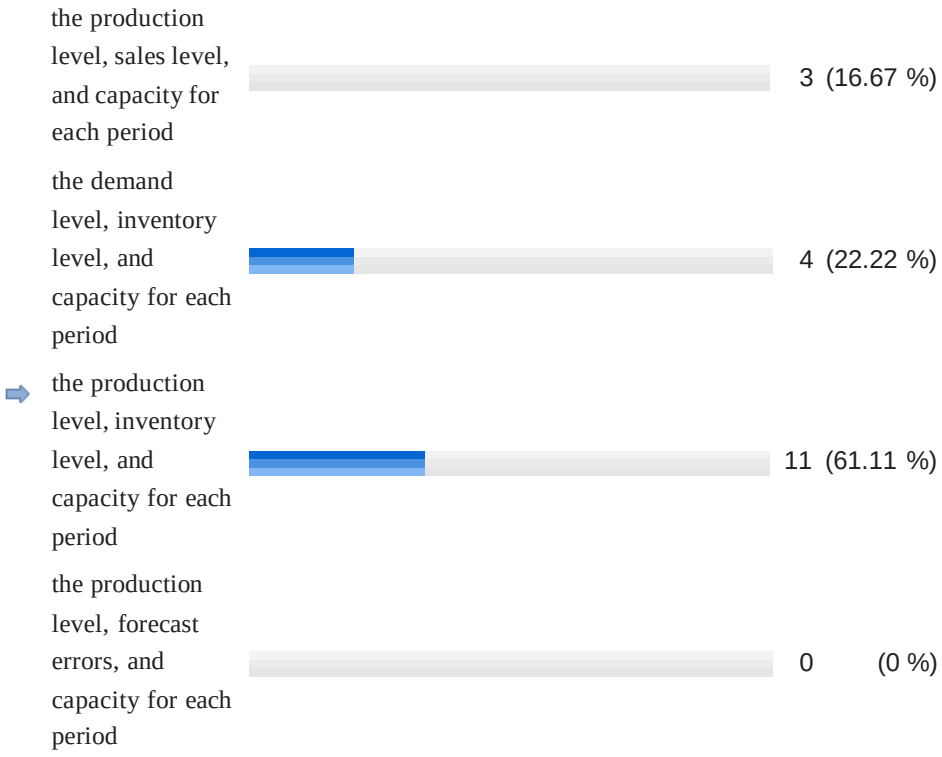
Question 19 Difficulty: 1

A chase strategy for aggregate planning synchronizes production rate with the demand rate.

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (88.8 %)
⇨ True	16 (88.89 %)	Standard Deviation: 31.43 %
False	2 (11.11 %)	Point Biserial: 0.19
		Discrimination Index: 20.00 %

Question 20 Difficulty: 1

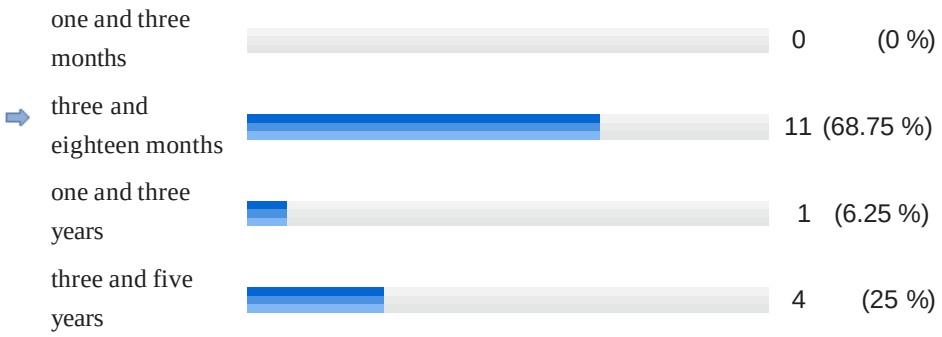
Aggregate planning is concerned with determining



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (61.1 %)
Standard Deviation: 48.75 %
Point Biserial: 0.46
Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

Question 21 Difficulty: 1

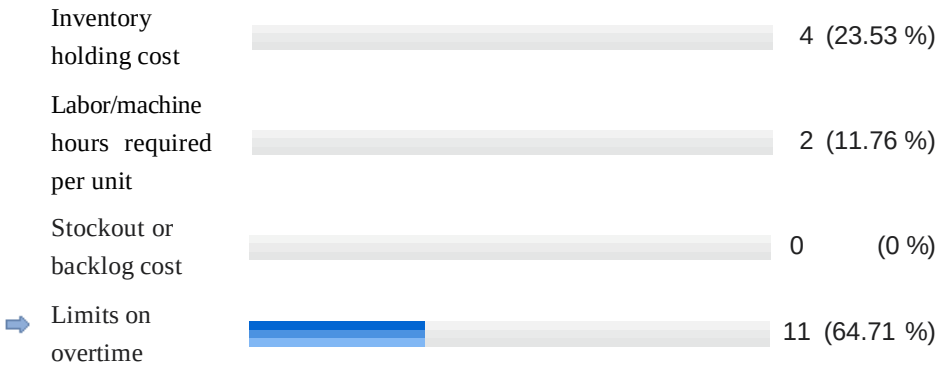
The length of the planning horizon in aggregate planning is usually between



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (61.1 %)
Standard Deviation: 48.75 %
Point Biserial: 0.40
Discrimination Index: 80.00 %

Question 22 Difficulty: 1

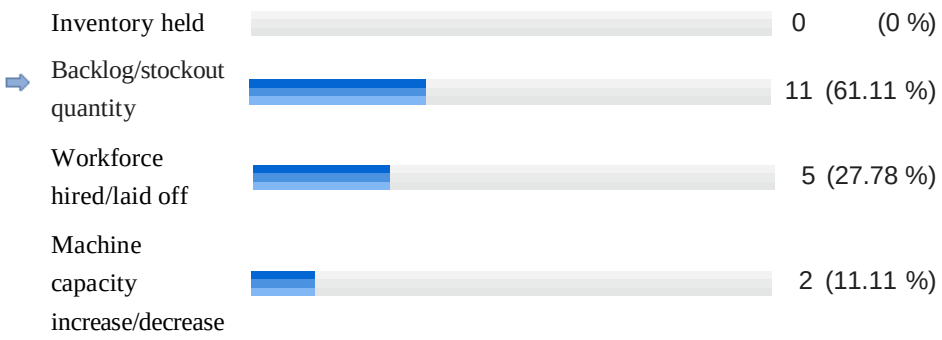
An aggregate planner requires information on constraints. Which of the following is one of the typical constraints for an aggregate planner?



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (61.1 %)
Standard Deviation: 48.75 %
Point Biserial: 0.41
Discrimination Index: 80.00 %

Question 23 Difficulty: 1

_____is used to determine customer service levels



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (61.1 %)
Standard Deviation: 48.75 %
Point Biserial: 0.49
Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

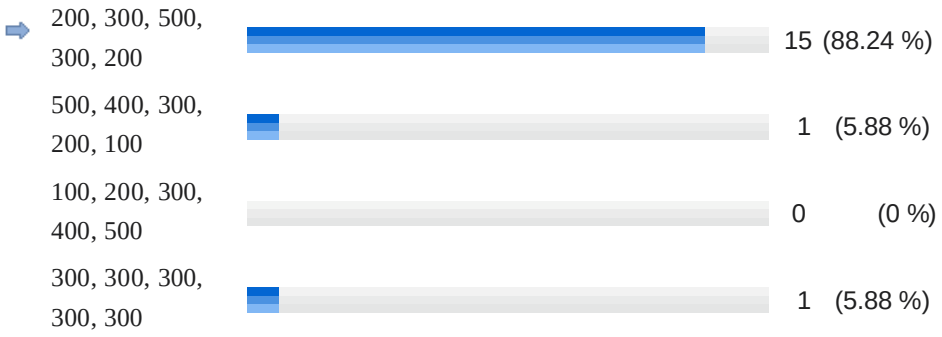
Question 24 Difficulty: 1

Demand is forecast for the next five months as 200, 300, 500, 300, 200. The production planner decides to adopt a level strategy, so over the next five months they should produce

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (83.3 %)
Standard Deviation: 37.27 %
Point Biserial: 0.42
Discrimination Index: 60.00 %

Question 25 Difficulty: 1

Demand is forecast for the next five months as 200, 300, 500, 300, 200. The production planner decides to adopt a chase strategy, so over the next five months they should produce



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (83.3 %)
Standard Deviation: 37.27 %
Point Biserial: 0.29
Discrimination Index: 20.00 %

Section Average Grade: 0.01 / 0.01 (70.91 %)

Chopra ch 8 LP

LP

Question 26 Difficulty: 1

Non binding constraints in linear programming can have a surplus only if the left-hand side is greater than the right hand side

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (33.3 %)

➡	True	6	(37.5 %)
	False	10	(62.5 %)

Standard Deviation: 47.14 %
Point Biserial: 0.22
Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

Question 27 Difficulty: 1

Which of the following could not be linear programming problem constraint?

	3x + 2y <= 10	1	(5.88 %)
	3x + 2y >= 10	0	(0 %)
	3x + 2y = 10	1	(5.88 %)
	3x + 2y + 5z <= 200	0	(0 %)
➡	3x + 2y	15	(88.24 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (83.3 %)
Standard Deviation: 37.27 %
Point Biserial: 0.19
Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

Question 28 Difficulty: 1

The operations manager for the Blue Moon Brewing Co. produces two beers: Lite (L) and Dark (D). Two of his resources are constrained: production time, which is limited to 8 hours (480 minutes) per day; and malt extract (one of his ingredients), of which he can get only 675 gallons each day. To produce a keg of Lite beer requires 2 minutes of time and 5 gallons of malt extract, while each keg of Dark beer needs 4 minutes of time and 3 gallons of malt extract. Profits for Lite beer are $3.00 per keg, and profits for Dark beer are $2.00 per keg.

What is the objective function?

	Z = 2L + 3D	0	(0 %)
➡	Z = 3L + 2D	13	(76.47 %)
	Z = 4L + 2D	1	(5.88 %)
	Z = 2L + 4D	1	(5.88 %)
	Z = 5L + 3D	2	(11.76 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (72.2 %)
Standard Deviation: 44.79 %
Point Biserial: 0.31
Discrimination Index: 60.00 %

Question 29 Difficulty: 1

A solution to a linear programming solution (graphical or otherwise) will always be at a corner point.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (72.2 %)

➡	True	13	(76.47 %)
	False	4	(23.53 %)

Standard Deviation: 44.79 %
Point Biserial: 0.25
Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

Question 30 Difficulty: 1

The simplex method (using Solver) to solving problems can only handle two decision variables.

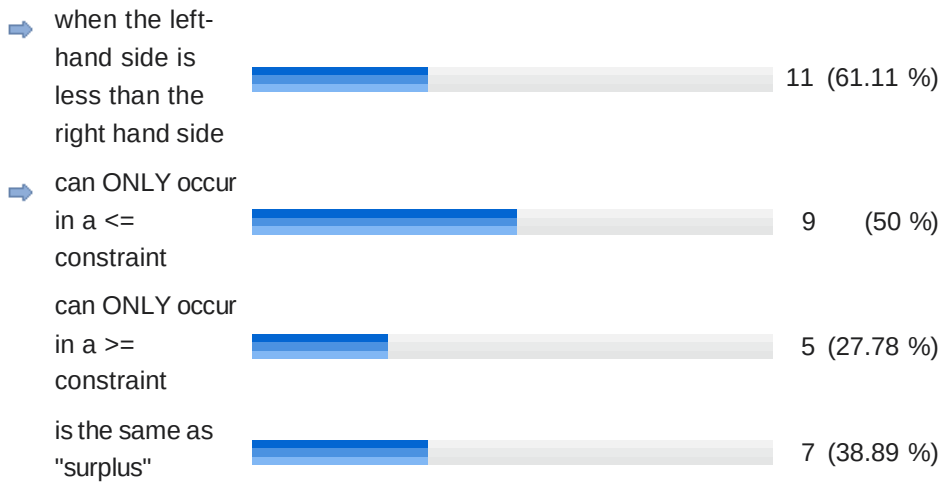
Average Grade: 0 / 0 (61.1 %)

	True	5	(31.25 %)
➡	False	11	(68.75 %)

Standard Deviation: 48.75 %
Point Biserial: 0.33
Discrimination Index: 60.00 %

Question 31 Difficulty: 1

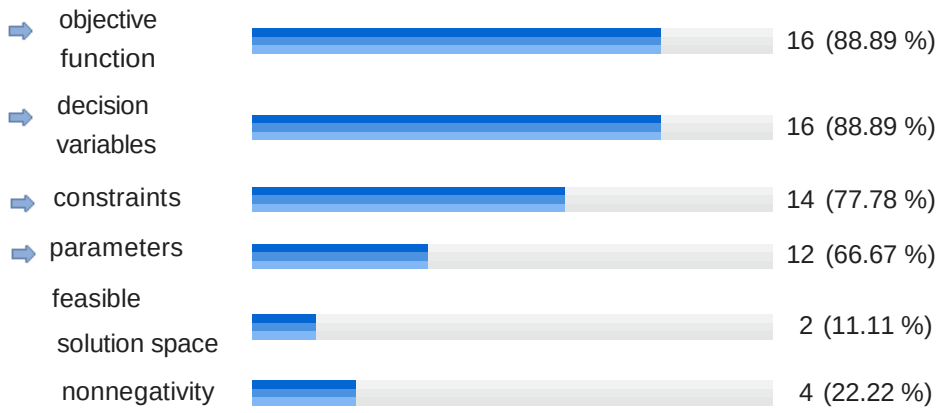
slack is: (more than one answer is possible!)



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (77.7 %)
Standard Deviation: 41.57 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 60.00 %

Question 32 Difficulty: 1

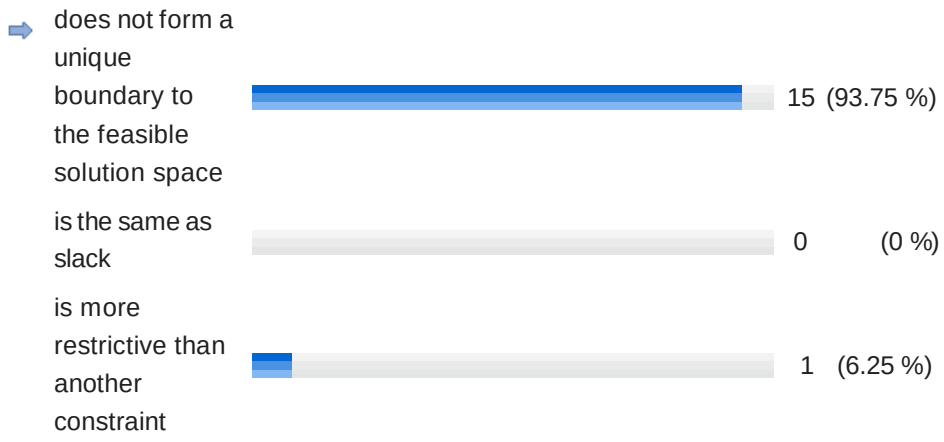
The four components of a linear programming model are: (select all that apply!)



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (88.8 %)
Standard Deviation: 31.43 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

Question 33 Difficulty: 1

A redundant constraint:



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (83.3 %)
Standard Deviation: 37.27 %
Point Biserial: 0.36
Discrimination Index: 40.00 %

Section Average Grade: 0.01 / 0.01 (71.49 %)

View Statistics - Quiz 2 (ch 15 & 17)

User Stats | Question Stats | Question Details

Question Details

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Has Start Date

3/30/...

Has End Date

4/6/2...

Apply

(Number of First Attempts: 10)

What do the statistics on this page mean?

Chopra ch 15 sourcing

Question 1 Difficulty: 1

Sourcing processes include the selection of suppliers, design of supplier contracts, product design collaboration, procurement of material, and evaluation of supplier performance.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	10	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 2 Difficulty: 1

A reliable supplier has low variability of lead time, whereas an unreliable supplier has high variability.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	10	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 3 Difficulty: 1

As the replenishment lot size decreases, the cycle inventory at the firm grows, thus increasing the cost of holding inventory.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (30 %)

True	7	(70 %)	Standard Deviation: 45.83 %
➡ False	3	(30 %)	Point Biserial: 0.33
			Discrimination Index: 50.00 %

Question 4 Difficulty: 1

A production material that lies on the high end of both the value/cost scale and the criticality scale is categorized as a strategic item.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)

➡ True	8	(80 %)	Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
False	2	(20 %)	Point Biserial: 0.22
			Discrimination Index: 50.00 %

Question 5 Difficulty: 1

The process by which companies acquire raw materials, components, products, services, and other resources from suppliers to execute their operations is

➡ procurement	8	(80 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
sourcing	2	(20 %)	Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
supplier scoring and assessment	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: -0.10
supplier selection	0	(0 %)	Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 6 Difficulty: 1

Effective sourcing processes within a firm can

➡ improve profits for the firm and total supply chain surplus	9	(90 %)	
reduce profits for the firm and total supply chain surplus	1	(10 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (90 %)
reduce total supply chain surplus	0	(0 %)	Standard Deviation: 30.00 %
reduce profits for the firm	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: 0.74
			Discrimination Index: 50.00 %

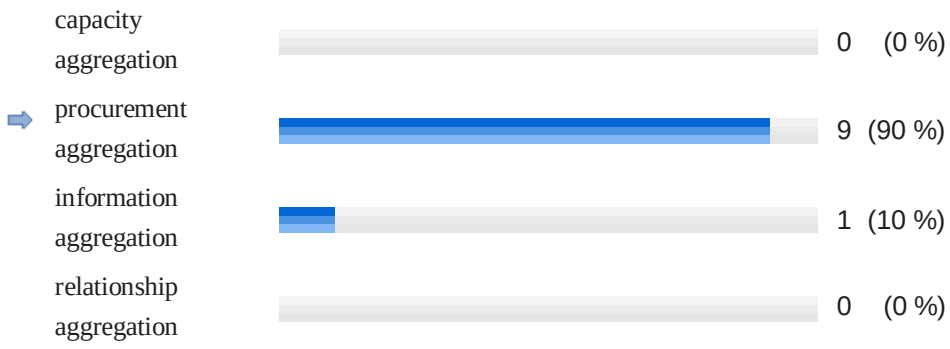
Question 7 Difficulty: 1

A third party can increase the supply chain surplus by aggregating demand across multiple firms and gaining production economies of scale that no single firm can on its own. This is called

➡ capacity aggregation	8	(80 %)	
inventory aggregation	1	(10 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
warehouse aggregation	0	(0 %)	Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
relationship aggregation	1	(10 %)	Point Biserial: 0.85
			Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

Question 8 Difficulty: 1

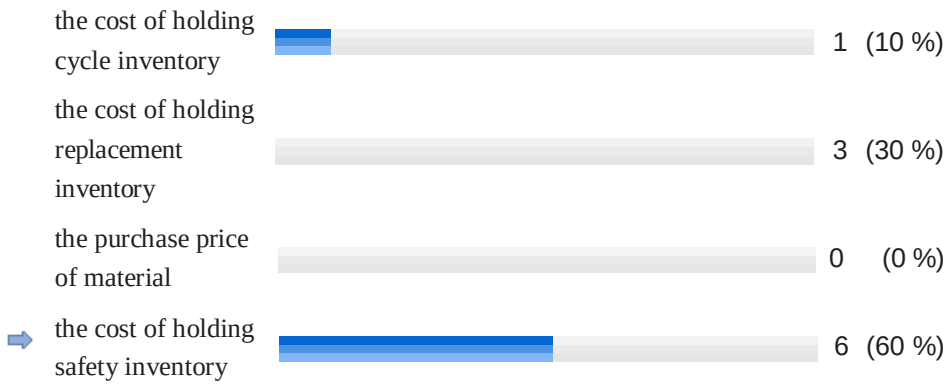
A third party increases the supply chain surplus if it aggregates the sourcing for many small players and facilitates economies of scale in ordering, inbound transportation and production. This is called



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (90 %)
Standard Deviation: 30.00 %
Point Biserial: 0.74
Discrimination Index: 50.00 %

Question 9 Difficulty: 1

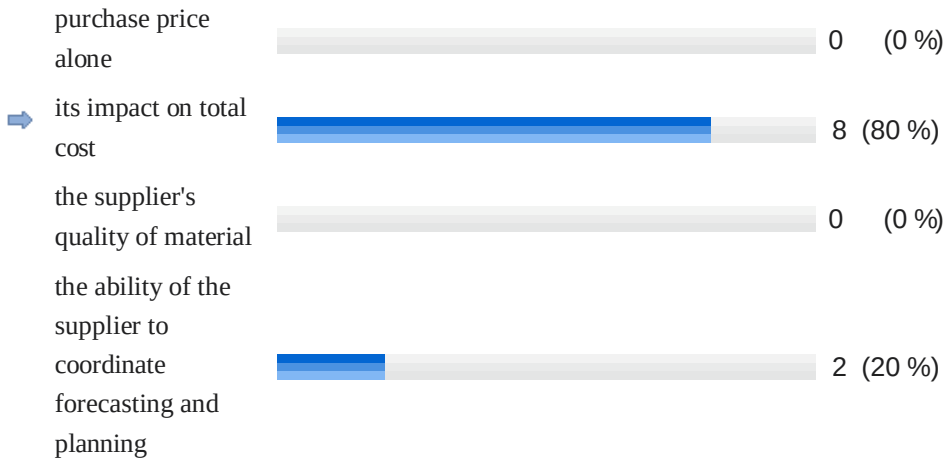
Scoring the performance of suppliers in terms of replenishment lead time thus allows the firm to evaluate the impact each supplier has on



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (60 %)
Standard Deviation: 48.99 %
Point Biserial: 0.72
Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

Question 10 Difficulty: 1

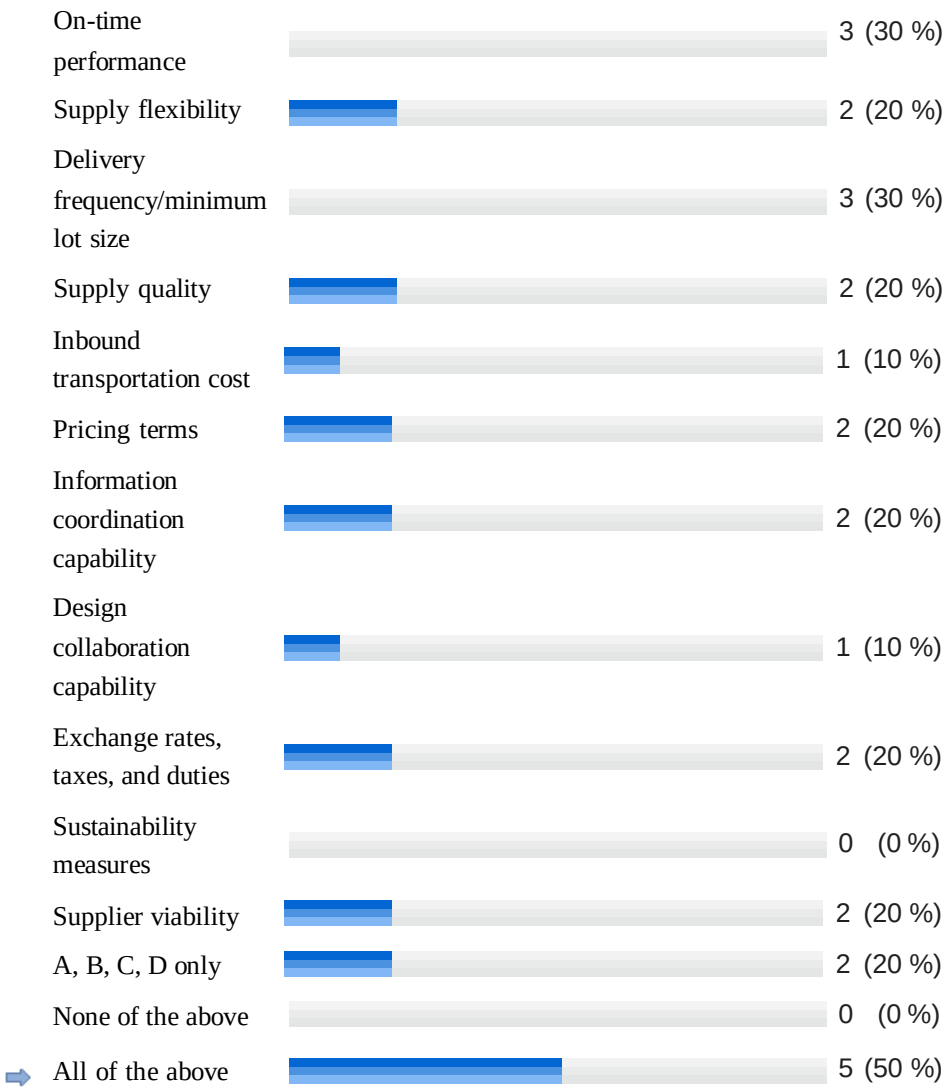
Supplier performance should be compared based on



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
Point Biserial: 0.85
Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

Question 11 Difficulty: 1

When scoring and assessing suppliers, the following factors other than quoted price must be considered



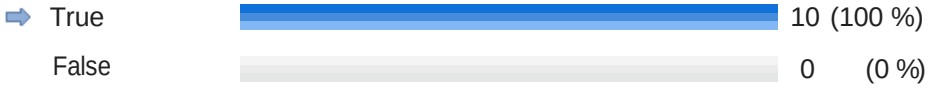
Average Grade: 0 / 0 (50 %)
Standard Deviation: 50.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 50.00 %

Section Average Grade: 0.01 / 0.01 (76.36 %)

Chopra ch 17 sustainability

Question 12 Difficulty: 1

A focus on sustainability allows a supply chain to better serve more environmentally conscious customers while often improving supply chain performance



Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 13 Difficulty: 1

A firm's new sustainability improvement initiative is best begun by focusing on resource reduction activities.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a

Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 14 Difficulty: 1

For most firms, the extent of direct emissions is typically only a small fraction of the extent of indirect emissions in the supply chain.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	10	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 15 Difficulty: 1

Most supply chain design innovations that lower transportation costs paradoxically tend to increase fuel consumption and emissions.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)

True	2	(20 %)	Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
➡ False	8	(80 %)	Point Biserial: 0.54
			Discrimination Index: 50.00 %

Question 16 Difficulty: 1

Which of these statements is best?

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (70 %)

Benefits and costs of sustainability programs fall equally across all supply chain members throughout most initiatives.	0	(0 %)	Standard Deviation: 45.83 %
Customers tend to be vocal about sustainability and back up those words with their purchase decisions.	2	(20 %)	Point Biserial: 0.78
➡ It is more difficult to maintain a focus on sustainability for a supply chain than for an individual firm.	7	(70 %)	Discrimination Index: 100.00 %
Sustainability programs typically			

offer a clear and substantive ROI figure throughout their development and deployment.

1 (10 %)

Question 17 Difficulty: 1

Which of these illustrates the tragedy of the commons?

A major automotive manufacturer receives a shipment of faulty air bags and installs them anyway since most drivers don't have accidents.

0 (0 %)

Major industrialized nations generate the most pollution but poorer countries near the equator are most affected.

8 (80 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)

Standard Deviation: 40.00 %

Point Biserial: 0.85

Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

Each apartment dweller has a kitchen trash bag and carries it to a common dumpster in the apartment complex when it is full.

1 (10 %)

A bachelor has an impressive saltwater tank of tropical fish and feeds all of them from the same dispenser of fish food.

1 (10 %)

Question 18 Difficulty: 1

Which of these approaches to solving the tragedy of the commons is considered a market approach?

Command-and-

	control	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
	Mean absolute deviation	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
➡	Cap-and-trade	8 (80 %)	Point Biserial: 0.85
	Mutual coercion	2 (20 %)	Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

Question 19 Difficulty: 1

_____can be used to assess the environmental impacts associated with a product's life from cradle to grave.

	CRM	3 (30 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (50 %)
	SRM	2 (20 %)	Standard Deviation: 50.00 %
➡	LCA	5 (50 %)	Point Biserial: 0.54
	MRP	0 (0 %)	Discrimination Index: 100.00 %

Question 20 Difficulty: 1

What are some opportunities for improved sustainability in various supply chain drivers? select all that aply

➡	Facilities can be redesigned to reduce both energy use and emissions	9 (90 %)	
➡	Products should be designed with a "cradle to cradle" philosophy to decrease landfill inventory and increase the reuse of material	10 (100 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (70 %)
➡	Designing products to limit packaging	8 (80 %)	Standard Deviation: 45.83 %
➡	Designing products to improve transportation and storage density	9 (90 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
	Designing products to limit recycling potential	1 (10 %)	Discrimination Index: 50.00 %

Section Average Grade: 0.01 / 0.01 (81.11 %)

View Statistics - Quiz 3 (ch 11 & 12)

- [ ] Include exempted users in stats

User Stats | Question Stats | Question Details

Question Details

Export to CSV | Export to Excel

Has Start Date 4/20/...

Has End Date 4/27/...

Apply

(Number of First Attempts: 7)

What do the statistics on this page mean?

Question 1 Difficulty: 1

EOQ models answer the question of _____to order, but not the question of when to order (hint: 2 words)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (57.1 %)
Standard Deviation: 49.49 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 25.00 %

Answers		
how much		4 (57.14 %)
Other		3 (42.86 %)

Question 2 Difficulty: 1

For quantity discounts, the total-cost curve is composed of a portion of single price cost curves

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (71.4 %)
Standard Deviation: 45.18 %
Point Biserial: 1.28
Discrimination Index: 25.00 %

➡ True		5 (71.43 %)
False		2 (28.57 %)

Question 3 Difficulty: 1

The Basic EOQ model assumes demand is variable.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (85.7 %)
Standard Deviation: 34.99 %
Point Biserial: 1.65
Discrimination Index: 25.00 %

True		1 (14.29 %)
➡ False		6 (85.71 %)

Question 4 Difficulty: 1

If ordering costs are = 0, the basic EOQ model is

➡ a function of carrying cost		4 (57.14 %)
equal to average inventory		1 (14.29 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (57 1 %)

cost

tends to produce results with very large quantities — 1 (14.29 %)

insensitive to order size — 1 (14.29 %)

Standard Deviation: 49.49 %

Point Biserial: 2.92

Discrimination Index: 75.00 %

Question 5 Difficulty: 1

A fill rate is the percentage of _____filled by stock on hand.

shipments	0	(0 %)
➡ demand	5	(71.43 %)
inventory	1	(14.29 %)
safety stock	0	(0 %)
lead time	1	(14.29 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (71.4 %)

Standard Deviation: 45.18 %

Point Biserial: 0.64

Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 6 Difficulty: 1

Aggregating across products, retailers, or suppliers in a single order allows for a reduction in lot size for individual products because fixed ordering and transportation costs are now spread across multiple products, retailers, or suppliers.

➡ True	7	(100 %)
False	0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

Standard Deviation: 0.00 %

Point Biserial: n/a

Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 7 Difficulty: 1

The average inventory in the supply chain due to either production or purchases in lot sizes that are larger than those demanded by the customer is

annual inventory	0	(0 %)
distribution inventory	0	(0 %)
➡ cycle inventory	7	(100 %)
physical inventory	0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

Standard Deviation: 0.00 %

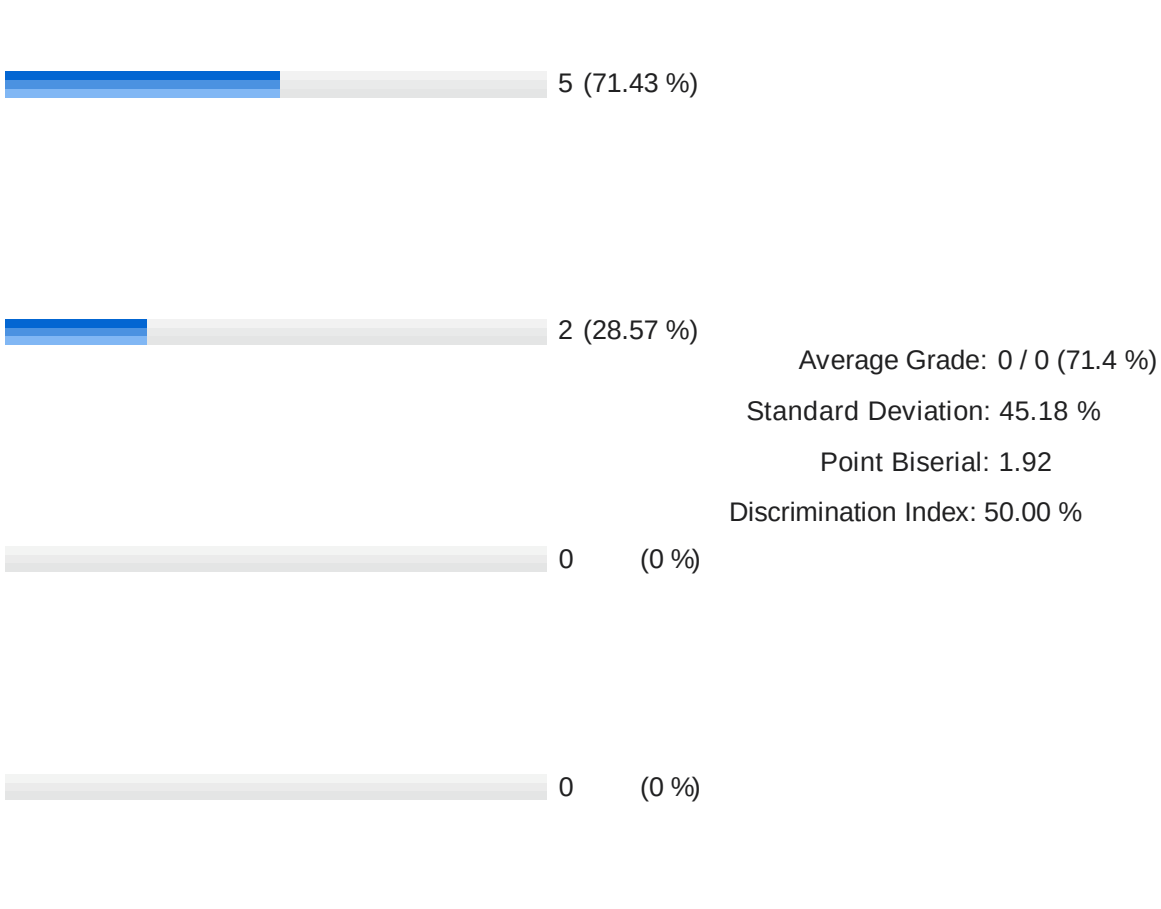
Point Biserial: n/a

Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 8 Difficulty: 1

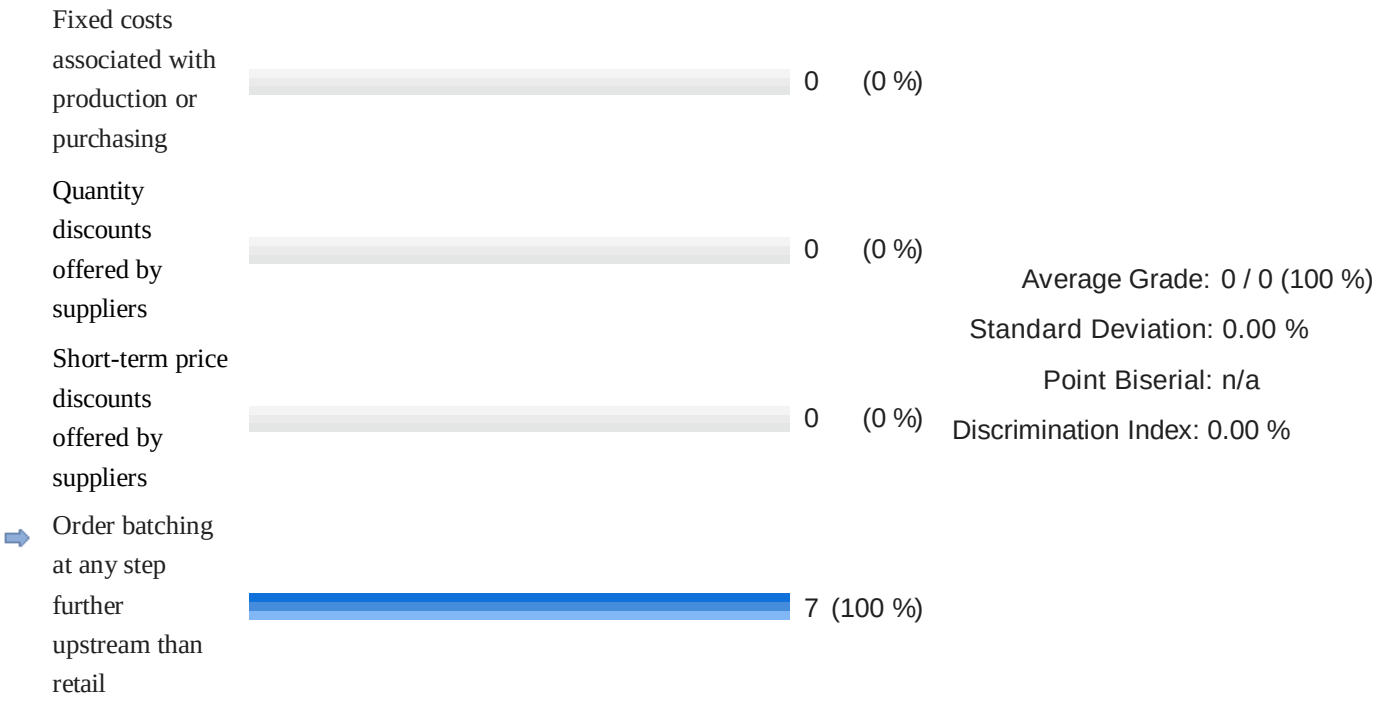
Quantity discounts lead to

➡ a significant



Question 9 Difficulty: 1

Which of these is typically NOT considered a driver of lot sizing decisions in the supply chain?



Question 10 Difficulty: 1

Which of these managerial levers should be used to reduce large lots associated with the fixed cost of production?

➡ Reducing changeover times	7 (100 %)	
Facilitating the aggregation of shipments	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Deployment of suitable technology	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 % Point Biserial: n/a Discrimination Index: 0.00 %
Reducing supplier fixed costs	0 (0 %)	

Question 11 Difficulty: 1

Safety inventory is inventory carried for the purpose of satisfying demand that exceeds the amount forecasted for a given period.

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
➡ True	7 (100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0 (0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
		Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 12 Difficulty: 1

Postponement allows the supply chain to delay product differentiation, which results in disaggregating most of the inventories in the supply chain.

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (85.7 %)
True	1 (14.29 %)	Standard Deviation: 34.99 %
➡ False	6 (85.71 %)	Point Biserial: 1.65
		Discrimination Index: 25.00 %

Question 13 Difficulty: 1

The trade-off that a supply chain manager must consider when planning safety inventory is

➡ increasing product availability versus increasing inventory holding costs	7 (100 %)
decreasing product availability versus decreasing	0 (0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

inventory holding costs		
increasing product availability versus raising the level of safety inventory	0	(0 %)
decreasing product availability versus decreasing the level of safety inventory	0	(0 %)

Question 14 Difficulty: 1

Lead time is the gap between

➡ when an order is placed and when it is received	6	(85.71 %)
when an order is received and when it is put away	0	(0 %)
when an order is received and when it is used	0	(0 %)
when an order is acknowledged and when it is received.	1	(14.29 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (85.7 %)
Standard Deviation: 34.99 %
Point Biserial: -1.65
Discrimination Index: -25.00 %

Question 15 Difficulty: 1

As the uncertainty of supply or demand _____, the required level of safety inventories _____

➡ grows; increases	7	(100 %)
increases; decreases	0	(0 %)
decreases; grows	0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

decreases; increases	0	(0 %)

Question 16 Difficulty: 1

The equation: ROP = d * LT is used for constant demand and lead time

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (71.4 %)
Standard Deviation: 45.18 %
Point Biserial: -0.64
Discrimination Index: -25.00 %

True	5	(71.43 %)
False	2	(28.57 %)

Question 17 Difficulty: 1

Determinants of the reorder point include: (select all that apply)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (42.8 %)
Standard Deviation: 49.49 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 75.00 %

The rate of demand	7	(100 %)
The lead time	7	(100 %)
The extent of demand and/or lead time variability	7	(100 %)
The degree of stockout risk acceptable to management	6	(85.71 %)
The product cost	1	(14.29 %)
The safety stock quantity on hand	4	(57.14 %)

User Stats | Question Stats | Question Details

Question Details

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Has Start Date 4/20/...

Has End Date 4/27/...

Apply

(Number of First Attempts: 5)

What do the statistics on this page mean?

Chopra ch 4 5 6

Quiz 4 network design

Question 1 Difficulty: 1

Companies in the same industry often select very different distribution networks, because the choice of the distribution network can be used to achieve a variety of supply chain objectives ranging from low cost to high responsiveness.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	5	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 2 Difficulty: 1

Transportation costs are high with drop-shipping because the average outbound distance to the end consumer is large and package carriers are used to shipping the product.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	5	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 3 Difficulty: 1

A decrease in the response time customers desire increases the number of facilities required in the network.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	5	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 4 Difficulty: 1

The major disadvantage of a distribution network with local storage is the increased inventory and facility costs.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

⇨ True	5 (100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0 (0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
		Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 5 Difficulty: 1

To extract the maximum benefit from the online channel for physical goods, firms should keep it separate from their existing supply chain networks.

		Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
True	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
⇨ False	5 (100 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
		Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 6 Difficulty: 1

Distribution is a key driver of the overall profitability of a firm because

the addition of distributors only adds cost to the supply chain	0 (0 %)	
⇨ it directly impacts both the supply chain cost and the customer experience	5 (100 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
		Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
it slows down the responsiveness of the supply chain	0 (0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
		Discrimination Index: n/a
it cannot be developed as a part of supply chain strategy	0 (0 %)	

Question 7 Difficulty: 1

Outbound transportation costs per unit tend to be

about the same as inbound costs	0 (0 %)	
⇨ higher than inbound costs	4 (80 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
		Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
lower than inbound costs	1 (20 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
		Discrimination Index: n/a
neither higher or lower than inbound costs	0 (0 %)	

Question 8 Difficulty: 1

As the number of facilities in a supply chain increases

➡	the inventory and resulting inventory costs also increase	5 (100 %)	
	the inventory and resulting inventory costs decrease	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
	the inventory increases and resulting inventory costs decrease	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 % Point Biserial: n/a Discrimination Index: n/a
	the inventory decreases and resulting inventory costs increase	0 (0 %)	

Question 9 Difficulty: 1

Which distribution network design is being used when inventory is not held by manufacturers at the factories, but is held by distributors/retailers in intermediate warehouses and package carriers are used to transport products from the intermediate location to the final customer?

	Manufacturer storage with direct shipping	0 (0 %)	
	Manufacturer storage with direct shipping and in-transit merge	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
➡	Distributor storage with package carrier delivery	5 (100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 % Point Biserial: n/a Discrimination Index: n/a
	Distributor storage with manufacturer pickup	0 (0 %)	

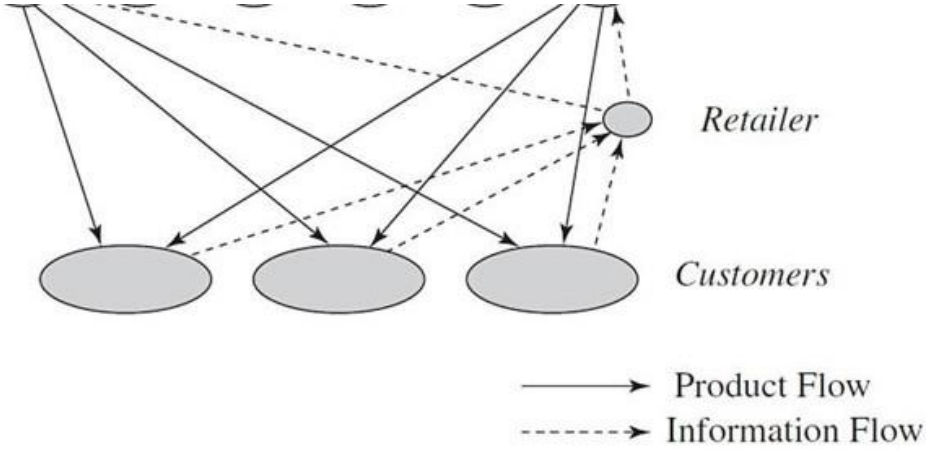
Question 10 Difficulty: 1

A retailer delivers products all the way to the customer's home without using a package carrier. This type of service is named

	full service delivery	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
	turnkey shopping	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
➡	last mile delivery	5 (100 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
	disintermediation	0 (0 %)	Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 11 Difficulty: 1

What type of distribution network is shown in this diagram?



Distributor storage with carrier delivery	0	(0 %)
Manufacturer/distributor storage with customer pickup	1	(20 %)
Distributor storage with last-mile delivery	0	(0 %)
➡ Manufacturer storage with direct shipping	4	(80 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 12 Difficulty: 1

The interaction between a customer and a retailer is primarily in terms of three flows. Which of these items is NOT one of the flows?

information	0	(0 %)
product	0	(0 %)
funds/money	0	(0 %)
➡ contracts	5	(100 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 13 Difficulty: 1

Supply chain *network design decisions* include the location of manufacturing, storage, or transportation-related facilities and the allocation of capacity and roles to each facility.

➡ True	5	(100 %)
False	0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 14 Difficulty: 1

Network design decisions have a significant impact on performance because they determine the supply chain configuration and set constraints within which inventory, transportation, and information can be used to either decrease supply chain cost or increase responsiveness.

➡ True	5	(100 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %

False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 15 Difficulty: 1

Supply chain *network design decisions* include

only the location of manufacturing, storage, or transportation-related facilities	0	(0 %)	
only the allocation of capacity and roles to each facility	0	(0 %)	
➡ both the location of manufacturing, storage, or transportation-related facilities and the allocation of capacity and roles to each facility	5	(100 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %) Standard Deviation: 0.00 % Point Biserial: n/a Discrimination Index: n/a
neither the location of manufacturing, storage, or transportation-related facilities nor the allocation of capacity and roles to each facility	0	(0 %)	

Question 16 Difficulty: 1

Facility location decisions have a long-term impact on a supply chain's performance because

➡ it is very expensive to shut down a facility or move it to a different location	5	(100 %)	
it is not expensive to shut down a facility or move it to a different location	0	(0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %) Standard Deviation: 0.00 % Point Biserial: n/a Discrimination Index: n/a
it is advisable to shut down a facility or move it to a different location	0	(0 %)	
it is cost effective to shut down a facility			

or move it to a different location		0	(0 %)

Question 17 Difficulty: 1

Duties that must be paid when products and/or equipment are moved across international, state, or city boundaries are referred to as

taxes		0	(0 %)
tax incentives		0	(0 %)
➡ tarriffs		5	(100 %)
incentives		0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 18 Difficulty: 1

Decisions made during the supply chain design phase regarding significant investments in the supply chain, such as the number and size of plants to build, the number of trucks to purchase or lease, and whether to build or lease warehouse space, cannot be altered in the short term.

➡ True		5	(100 %)
False		0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 19 Difficulty: 1

Long-term contracts for both warehousing and transportation requirements will be more effective if the demand and price of warehousing do not change in the future or if the price of warehousing goes up.

➡ True		5	(100 %)
False		0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 20 Difficulty: 1

A global supply chain with offshoring would tend to see metrics associated with which of these performance dimensions decline in performance?

➡ Inventories		4	(80 %)
On time delivery		0	(0 %)
Supply chain visibility		1	(20 %)
Clarity of order communication		0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 21 Difficulty: 1

Offshoring to low-cost countries is most attractive for products with

large production

volume		4	(80 %)
high variety		0	(0 %)
low labor content		1	(20 %)
a high ratio of transportation cost to product value		0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 22 Difficulty: 1

A *decision tree* is

a graphic device used to evaluate decisions under certainty		0	(0 %)
a graphic device used to evaluate decisions under uncertainty		4	(80 %)
a tabular device used to evaluate decisions under certainty		0	(0 %)
a tabular device used to evaluate decisions under uncertainty		1	(20 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

Question 23 Difficulty: 1

a tabular device used to evaluate decisions under uncertainty.
Answer: B

Firms should use simulation for evaluating decisions when

underlying decision trees are simple and explicit solutions for the underlying decision tree are difficult to obtain		0	(0 %)
underlying decision trees are very complex and explicit solutions for the underlying decision tree are difficult to obtain		5	(100 %)
underlying decision trees are simple and explicit solutions for the underlying decision tree are easy to obtain		0	(0 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: n/a

underlying decision trees are very complex and explicit solutions for the underlying decision tree are easy to obtain		0	(0 %)

Section Average Grade: 0.02 / 0.02 (95.65 %)

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Question Details

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Has Start Date 4/28/...

Has End Date 5/5/2...

Apply

(Number of First Attempts: 5)

What do the statistics on this page mean?

Chopra ch 14 Transportation

Question 1 Difficulty: 1

Transportation is a significant component of the costs incurred by most supply chains.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	5	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 2 Difficulty: 1

The mode of transportation that results in the lowest transportation cost will also lower total costs for a supply chain.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

True	0	(0 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
➡ False	5	(100 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 3 Difficulty: 1

Ignoring inventory costs when making transportation decisions can result in choices that worsen the performance of a supply chain.

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)

➡ True	5	(100 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
False	0	(0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
			Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 4 Difficulty: 1

Transportation plays a key role in every supply chain because

products are

normally produced and consumed in the same location	2 (40 %)	
➡ products are rarely produced and consumed in the same location	3 (60 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (60 %) Standard Deviation: 48.99 % Point Biserial: 0.41 Discrimination Index: 33.33 %
the cost of transportation is inconsequential	0 (0 %)	
transportation is not a factor in determining profitability	0 (0 %)	

Question 5 Difficulty: 1

The _____is the party that requires the movement of the product between two points in the supply chain.

carrier	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
producer	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
➡ shipper	5 (100 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
consumer	0 (0 %)	Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 6 Difficulty: 1

_____carriers typically move commodities over large distances at lower costs per unit shipped.

air	1 (20 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
truck	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
➡ rail	4 (80 %)	Point Biserial: 1.50
package	0 (0 %)	Discrimination Index: 33.33 %

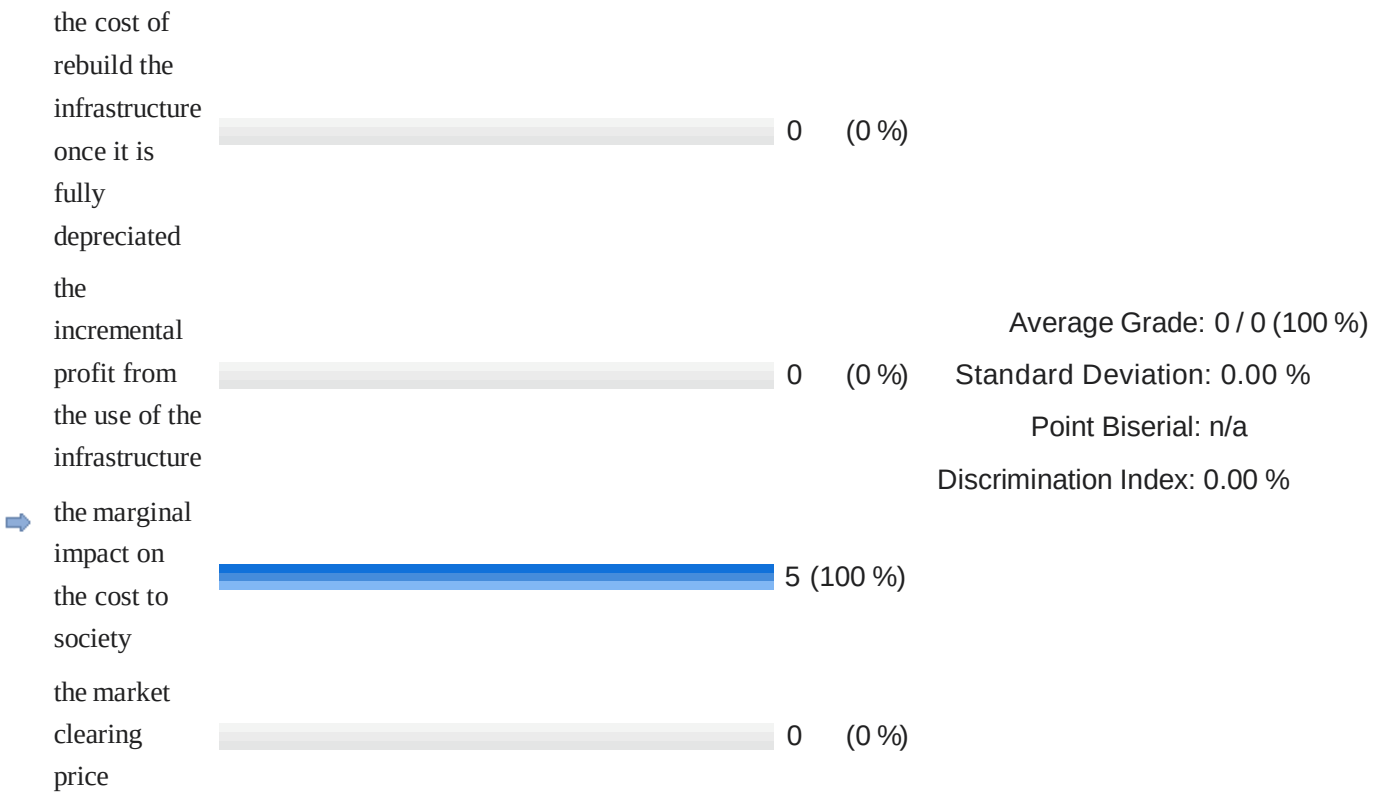
Question 7 Difficulty: 1

Which mode of transportation is the least expensive?

air	0 (0 %)	Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
truck	0 (0 %)	Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
rail	0 (0 %)	Point Biserial: n/a
➡ water	5 (100 %)	Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

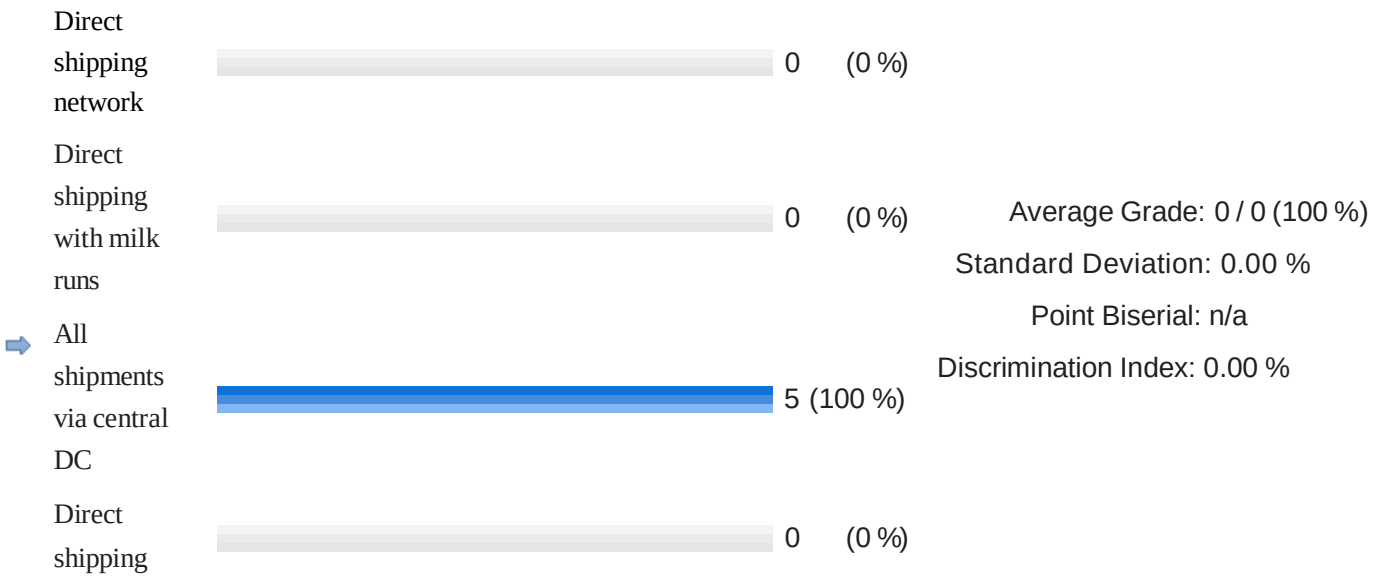
Question 8 Difficulty: 1

When infrastructure is publicly owned, it is important to price usage to reflect



Question 9 Difficulty: 1

Which transportation network design option establishes an extra layer between suppliers and retailers to store inventory and to serve as a transfer location?



Question 10 Difficulty: 1

Cheaper modes of transport typically have

shorter lead

times and smaller minimum shipment quantities		0	(0 %)
shorter lead times and larger minimum shipment quantities		0	(0 %)
longer lead times and smaller minimum shipment quantities		0	(0 %)
➡ longer lead times and larger minimum shipment quantities		5	(100 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (100 %)
Standard Deviation: 0.00 %
Point Biserial: n/a
Discrimination Index: 0.00 %

Question 11 Difficulty: 1

Which transportation mode hauls the most freight in the US?

air		0	(0 %)
water		0	(0 %)
➡ truck		4	(80 %)
rail		1	(20 %)

Average Grade: 0 / 0 (80 %)
Standard Deviation: 40.00 %
Point Biserial: 1.50
Discrimination Index: 33.33 %

Section Average Grade: 0.01 / 0.01 (92.73 %)