

Term: 20121

NTID Access Services

Date: 9/25

Course Name: Ops & Supply Chain Mgmt

Course Num: 0106-401-02

Total # Pages (including Cover Sheet) 67

Days: Times: Location:
TR 2:00P-3:50P 012-3125

Instructors: A Erhan Mergen

Tutors: W Atkins

Notetakers: Sarah Thomas

Captionists:

5 Requesting Students

Homework/Announcements

Abbreviations Used

Handouts

Processed By: _____

Access Services Team for services in 01, 05, 08, 11, 17, 20

Notetaking Coordinator: Sheila Ryan, HLC - 1309, smrdisa@rit.edu, {contact for notetaking problems}

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Grades for quiz 1 + case 1
are on my courses

Test

format 2 parts

- multiple choice / True; false
- problems

Quality Control

- process control - consistent
- process capability - meet customer needs

Examples of projects

- Seasonal products
 - launching website
 - advertising
 - purchasing a factory
-
- Consulting firms always have different projects
 - Architects always have different projects

Projects are covered in chapter 17

Why cover it now?

least number of out put

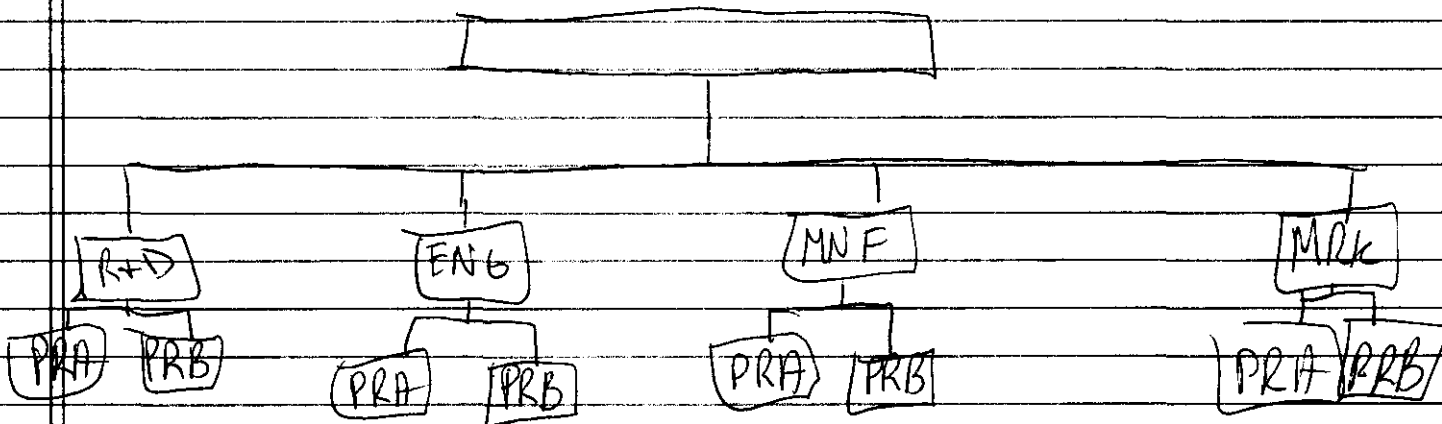
projects have 1 output

Slides are listed under project in my courses

disadvantages to projects

- complex internal operations
- more difficult to manage
- Duplication of functional skills

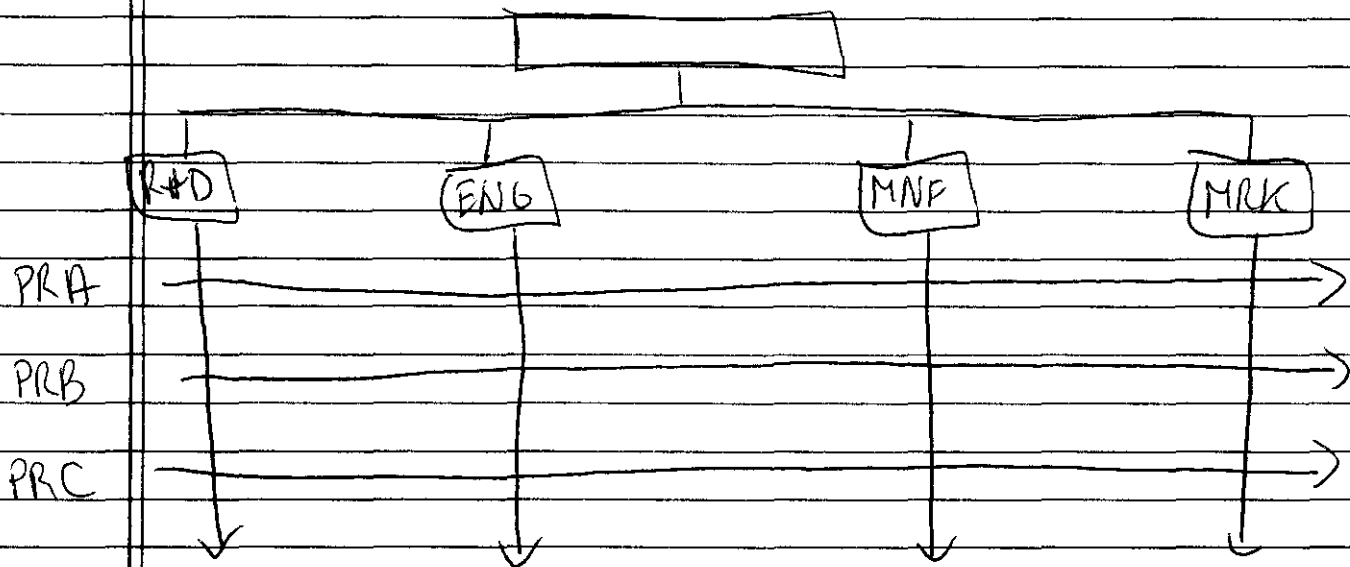
Traditional organization



have to negotiate for people

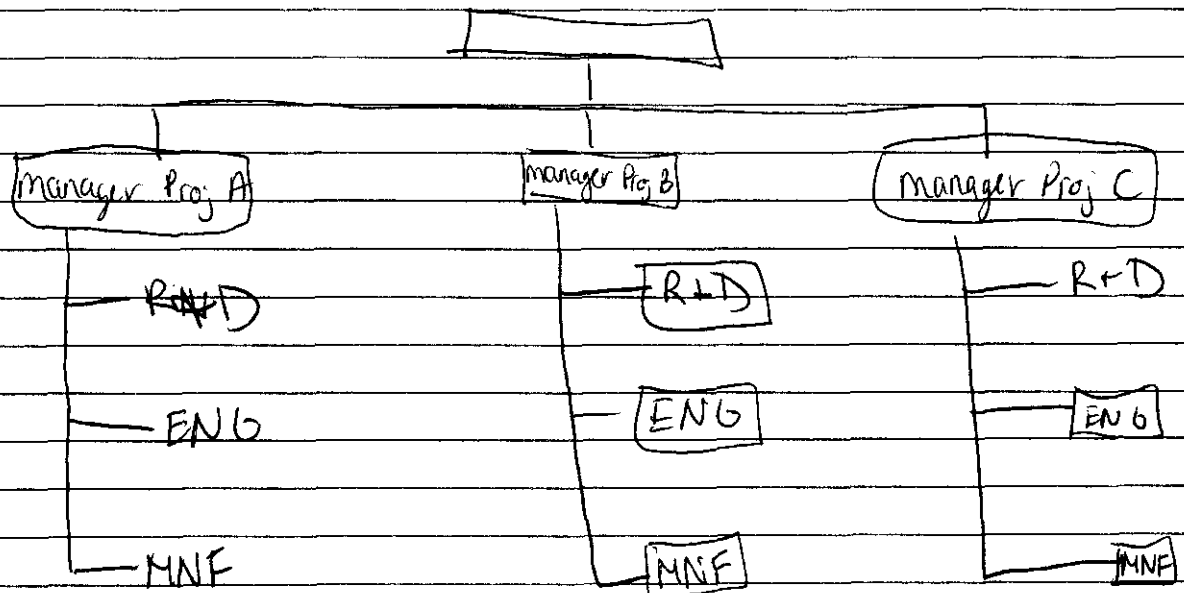
Advantage of this structure is

Matrix Organization



Who do I report to can be a disadvantage

Organization by Project



Do not need to worry about ~~knowing~~ knowing people, but hard for people to collaborate and for people to belong to an area.

Typical project manager faces more uncertainty, these issues need to be faced right away

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

- a hierarchical listing of what needs to be done during a project
- establishes a local framework for identifying the required activities

PERT (Program evaluation and review technique)
CPM (critical path method)

↑ both used to manage large-scale projects ↑

By using PERT or CPM managers can obtain

- ① a graphical display of project activities
- ② an estimate of how long the project will take
- ③ an indication of which activities are most critical to timely project completion
- ④ an indication of how long any activity can be delayed without delaying the project

Network diagram: diagram of project activities that shows sequential relationships by use of arrows + nodes

AOA

↳ each arrow represents an activity

↳ the nodes represent beginning + ending of an activity

dummy activity uses zero time and zero resources

Deterministic time estimates

Deterministic

- time estimates that are fairly certain

Probabilistic

-

* Separate paper

Exam #1

introduction chp 1 (skip pp 18-19)

Supply chain chp 15 (pp 662-669)

productivity chp 2 (skip the balanced scorecard)

Quality management chp 9

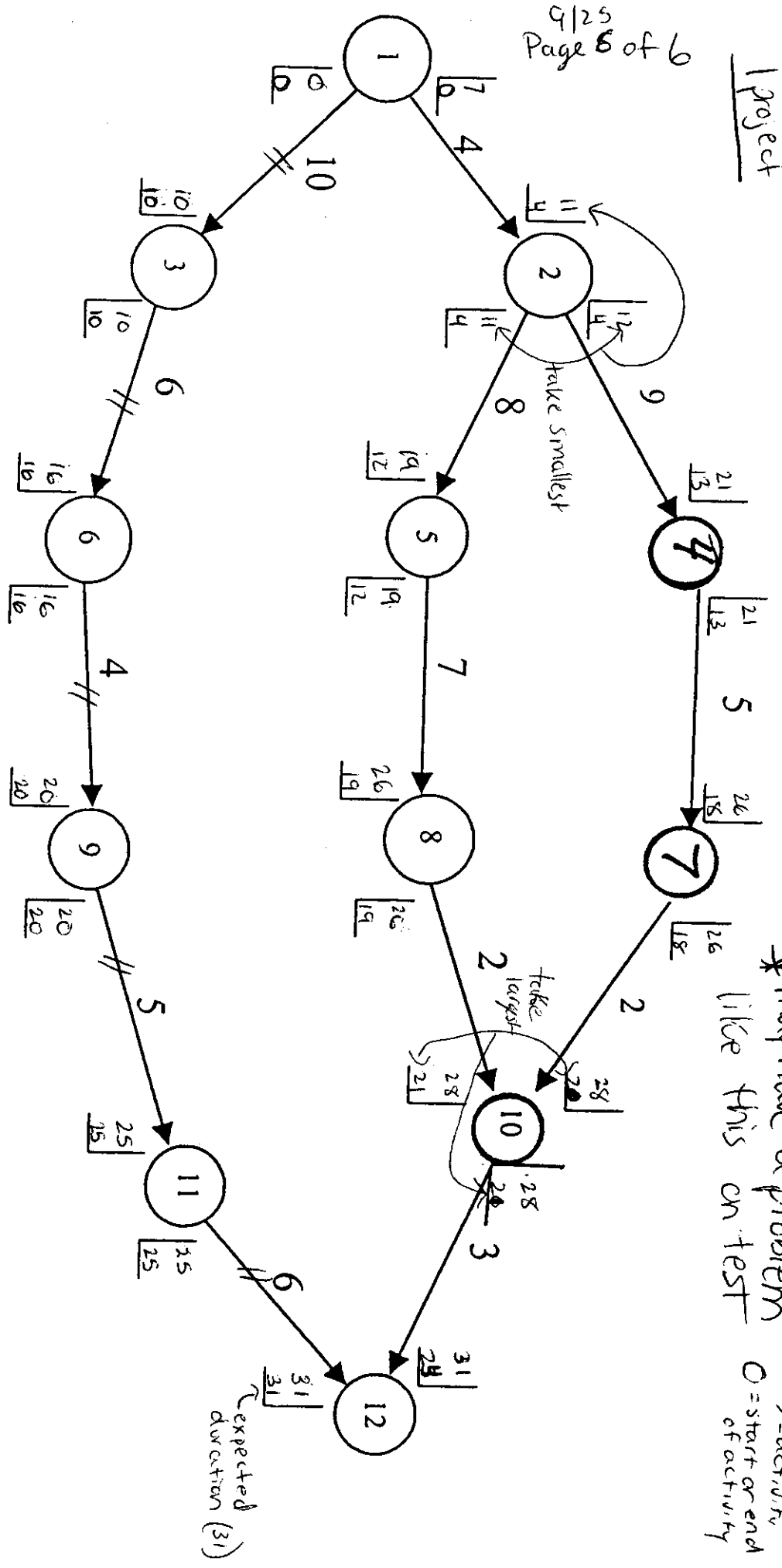
Quality control chp 10 skip nm tests p 438-442

project management chp 17 pp 741-758 + 760 (skip 759)

Tables + Formulas provided

bring calculator

5.a.
1 project



* may have a problem like this on test
 → = activity
 O = start or end of activity

// = critical activities
 cannot have a delay because ES + LS ; EF LF are the same
 1-3-6-9-11-12
 ↑
 the critical path

Slack = LF - EF or LS - ES

