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Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS) - A type of automated system that combines the flexibility of intermittent operations with the efficiency of continuous operations.

Supply Chain Operations Reference model (SCOR) - the world's leading supply chain framework, linking business processes, performance metrics, practices and people skills into a unified structure. The goals are to increase the speed of system implementations, support organizational learning goals, and improve inventory turns.

Project Life Cycle Phases - Conception, Feasibility/Study analysis, Planning, Execution, Termination

Master Production Schedule (MPS) - A plan for individual commodities to be produced in each time period. It is usually linked to manufacturing where the plan indicates when and how much of each product will be demanded. It gives production, planning, purchasing, and top management the information needed to plan and control the manufacturing operation.

Total Quality Management (TQM) - The meaning of quality as defined by the customer.

Advertising revenue model - Provides users with information on services and products and provides an opportunity for suppliers to advertise

Affiliate revenue model - Companies receive a referral fee for directing business to an affiliate

Appraisal cost - The cost associated with uncovering defects

Automated order entry systems - A method using telephone models to send digital orders to suppliers.

Backwards integration - Owning or controlling sources of raw materials and components.

Benchmarking - Studying other companies business practices for comparison.

Bullwhip effect - Inaccurate or distorted demand information created in the supply chain.

Business to Business commerce - Businesses buying and selling to other businesses.

Business to consumer commerce - Businesses selling to individual consumers.

Cause and effect diagrams - A chart that identifies potential causes of particular quality problems.

Checklist - A list of common defects and the number of observed occurrences of each.

To better understand how close a particular process is to what the company expects.

Process Layouts - Facility Layouts - Resources grouped based on process.

Process layouts arrange items by type.

Product Layouts - Resources arranged in a 'straight-line' to promote efficient production of the end product.

Think Chipotle.

Fixed Position layout - These are for large products that cannot be moved, like bridges, dams, and i think even skyscrapers could get put here.

Labor must be brought to the product to produce it.

3 steps to designing a process layout - 1- Gather Material information

2- Develop a block plan

3- Develop a detailed layout

Internal functions - Supply Chain - Processing and packaging facilities

External distributors - Supply Chain - These are the grocery stores and big box stores we as customers are familiar interacting with.

JIT Effects the entire Organization - Accounting.

Marketing.

Finance.

Engineering.

Information Systems (IS).

Infinite Loading - Scheduling - Used to identify the resources needed to complete the proposed work load of a job

Finite Loading - Scheduling - This is used in addition to the infinite loading schedule to understand what available capacity can be utilized to cover the needs in the cases of under or over capacity demands on various resources

Forward Scheduling - Scheduling - schedule that determines the earliest possible completion date for a job.

Scheduling the job to start immediately.

Backward Scheduling - Scheduling - Shows how late the job can be started and still finished on time.