Cheatography

Overview				
Procument	Production	Distribution		
Supplier	Manufa- cturer	Retailer		
Transport- ation Activity	Manufa- cturing Activity	Wareho- using activity		
Distribution System				

Retailers

Distributor/ Warehouse

Cross Docking

Multipick- Multidrop

Internet

Flow Management			
МТО	MTS		
Low reactivity	High reactivity		
Low risk/ cost	Risk of non sold product Inventory cost		
Long customer lead time	Zero customer lead time		

Holding inventory cost

Cost

Financial cost

Physical storage cost

Obsolescence cost

Exponentiel Smoothing

entiel s	moothing: E	xample	Exponentiel	smoothing: I	Example
	$F_{t+1} \equiv \alpha L$	$D_t + (1 - \alpha) F_t$		$F_{t+1} \equiv \alpha I$	$D_t + (1 - \alpha) F_t$
Month	Demand	Forecast	Month	Demand	Forecast
January	45		January	45	
February	38		February	38	
Merch	29		March	29	
April	35	37.33	April	35	37.33
May	31	= 0.1×35 + (1-0.1)×37.33 = 37.1	Nay	31	37.1
Jane	30	7	June	30	= 0.1×31 + (1-0.1)×37.1 = 36,49

Supply Chain with Single Unit



By Quinle cheatography.com/quinle/

SC decision & teoporal horizon

by Quinle via cheatography.com/152592/cs/32853/

OSCM Cheat Sheet

	Procument	Productio.	Distri- bution
Long term	Supply Chai	n design	
Mid term	Supply chair	n planning	
Short	Production F	lanning & flov	W
term	managemen	t	
Very	Detailed mar	nagement of	
Short	physical flow	1	
term			
Inventory?			

Economic of scale stocks

Seasonal stock

Safety Stock

Speculative stock & Merchandising stock

Pressure of inventory

Small inventory	Large inventory
WACC	Customer Service
Storage & handling cost	Ordering cost
Insurance cost	Set up cost
Taxes	Labor or equipment utilization
	Transportation cost
	Payment to suppliers

Inventory performance measure

terrent of the strength of the second			
Inventory costs, already discussed			
Customer service levels	Period	Order	Stock-ou
 Guistomer service levels 	1	180	0
Cycle Service Level (CSL)	2	75	0
> Probability of non-stock-out (Frequency of non	3	235	45
alock-out occasions)	4	140	0
	- 5	180	0
Fill rate (FR)	6	200	10
> Proportion of demands satisfied directly from the	7	150	0
stock	8	90	0
		160	0
Example:	10	43	0
> CSL = 87 10 = 80 %	Tetal	1450	55

How to choose Push or Pull



Push & Pull Comparison

Push Strategy	Pull Strategy
Base on Historical Data	Base on Customer Order
High level inventory & transportation cost HIGH	Make final production quick (push & pull combine)
Long time require for manufactoring process	Flexible supply in dynamic market
T (0 () "	

Target Cost reduction

VMI, CMI, CPFR			
	VMI	CMI	CPFR
Distur- bance of pro orrder	Customer follow S	C can edit/ submit orderr	Order generated jointly
Visibility	Sharing level	Storeself	
Role of customer	Inform- ation provider	Data are shared Invisible to supplier	Joint inventory

Other stock KPIs

Other stock KPIs Turnover Rate (TR)
 It shows the speed of the

Can be calculated as follows: TR = Total Demand (over a per

Can be calculated as f CR = Average Stock (n)

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