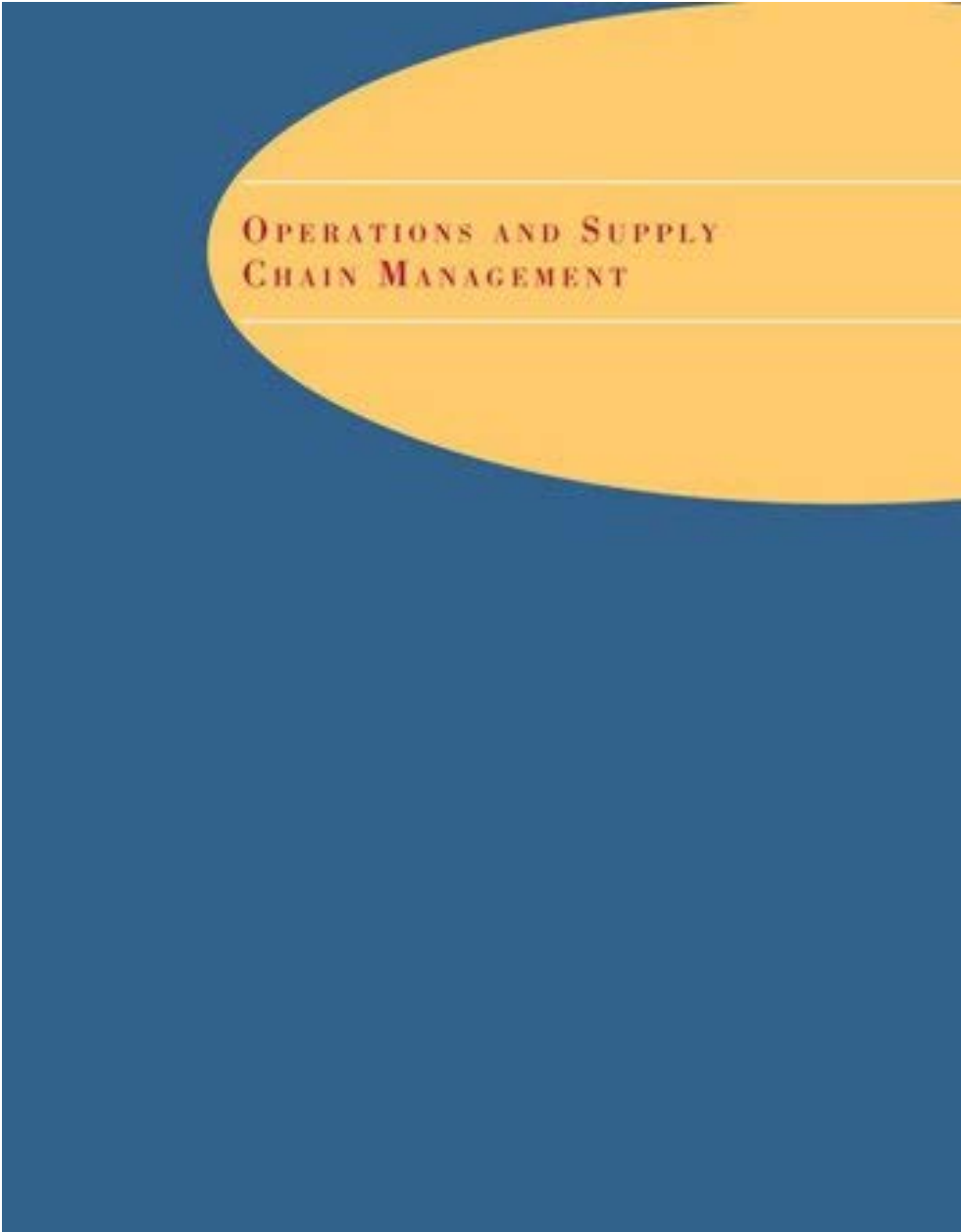


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To my mother, Joan

*To my wife, Harriet, and to our children
Laurie, Andy, Glenn, Robb, and Christine*



SECTION ONE

STRATEGY, PRODUCTS, AND CAPACITY

- [1 Introduction](#)
- [2 Strategy](#)
- [3 Design of Products and Services](#)
- [4 Project Management](#)
- [5 Strategic Capacity Management](#)
- [6 Learning Curves](#)

SECTION TWO

MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE PROCESSES

- [7 Manufacturing Processes](#)
- [8 Facility Layout](#)
- [9 Service Processes](#)
- [10 Waiting Line Analysis and Simulation](#)
- [11 Process Design and Analysis](#)
- [12 Six Sigma Quality](#)
- [13 Statistical Quality Control](#)

SECTION THREE

SUPPLY CHAIN PROCESSES

- [14 Lean Supply Chains](#)
- [15 Logistics, Distribution, and Transportation](#)
- [16 Global Sourcing and Procurement](#)

SECTION FOUR

SUPPLY AND DEMAND PLANNING AND CONTROL

- [17 Enterprise Resource Planning Systems](#)
- [18 Forecasting](#)
- [19 Sales and Operations Planning](#)
- [20 Inventory Management](#)
- [21 Material Requirements Planning](#)
- [22 Workcenter Scheduling](#)
- [23 Theory of Constraints](#)

SECTION FIVE

SPECIAL TOPICS

[24 Health Care](#)

[25 Operations Consulting](#)

APPENDICES

[A Linear Programming Using the Excel Solver](#)

[B Operations Technology](#)

[C Financial Analysis](#)

[D Answers to Selected Objective Questions](#)

[E Present Value Table](#)

[F Negative Exponential Distribution: Values of \$e^{-X}\$](#)

[G Areas of the Cumulative Standard Normal Distribution](#)

[H Uniformly Distributed Random Digits](#)

[I Interest Tables](#)

PHOTO CREDITS

NAME INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX



SECTION ONE

STRATEGY, PRODUCTS, AND CAPACITY

1 INTRODUCTION

Introduction

What is Operations and Supply Chain Management?

Distinguishing Operations versus Supply Chain Processes

Categorizing Operations and Supply Chain Processes

Differences Between Services and Goods

The Goods–Services Continuum

Product-Service Bundling

Careers in Operations and Supply Chain Management

Chief Operating Officer

Historical Development of Operations and Supply Chain Management

Current Issues in Operations and Supply Chain Management

Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Value

How Does Wall Street Evaluate Efficiency?

Concept Connections

Discussion Questions

Objective Questions

Analytics Exercise: Comparing Companies Using Wall Street Efficiency Measures (LO1–4)

Practice Exam

Selected Bibliography

Footnotes

2 STRATEGY

A Sustainable Operations and Supply Chain Strategy

What is Operations and Supply Chain Strategy?

Competitive Dimensions

The Notion of Trade-Offs

Order Winners and Order Qualifiers: The Marketing–Operations Link

Strategies Are Implemented Using Operations and Supply Chain Activities—Ikea’s Strategy

Assessing the Risk Associated with Operations and Supply Chain Strategies

Risk Management Framework

Productivity Measurement

Concept Connections

Solved Problem

Discussion Questions

Objective Questions

Case: Operations Strategy of Zara

Practice Exam

Selected Bibliography

Footnotes

3 DESIGN OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Product Design

Product Development Process

Product Design Criteria

Designing for the Customer

Value Analysis/Value Engineering

Designing Products for Manufacture and Assembly

Designing Service Products

Economic Analysis of Product Development Projects

Build a Base-Case Financial Model

Sensitivity Analysis to Understand Project Trade-Offs

Measuring Product Development Performance

Concept Connections

Solved Problem

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: Ikea: Design and Pricing](#)

[Case: Posten AB](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT](#)

[What is Project Management?](#)

[*Organizing the Project Team*](#)

[*Pure Project*](#)

[*Functional Project*](#)

[*Matrix Project*](#)

[*Organizing Project Tasks*](#)

[Network-Planning Models](#)

[*Critical Path Method \(CPM\)*](#)

[*CPM with Three Activity Time Estimates*](#)

[*Time-Cost Models and Project Crashing*](#)

[Managing Projects](#)

[*Earned Value Management \(EVM\)*](#)

[Project Management Information Systems](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Analytics Exercise: Product Design Project](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnote](#)

[5 STRATEGIC CAPACITY MANAGEMENT](#)

[Capacity Management in Operations and Supply Chain Management](#)

[*Capacity Utilization*](#)

[*Economies and Diseconomies of Scale*](#)

[*Capacity Focus*](#)

[*Capacity Flexibility*](#)

[Capacity Analysis](#)

[*Considerations in Changing Capacity*](#)

[*Determining Capacity Requirements*](#)

[Using Decision Trees to Evaluate Capacity Alternatives](#)

[Planning Service Capacity](#)

[*Capacity Planning in Services versus Manufacturing*](#)

[*Capacity Utilization and Service Quality*](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problem](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: King Edward Hospital](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[6 LEARNING CURVES](#)

[What Are Learning Curves?](#)

[How Are Learning Curves Modeled?](#)

[*Logarithmic Analysis*](#)

[*Learning Curve Tables*](#)

[*Estimating the Learning Percentage*](#)

[*How Long Does Learning Go On?*](#)

[In practice, How Much Learning Occurs?](#)

[*Individual Learning*](#)

[*Organizational Learning*](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

SECTION TWO

MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE PROCESSES

7 MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

[What Are Manufacturing Processes?](#)

[How Manufacturing Processes Are Organized](#)

[*Break-Even Analysis*](#)

[Manufacturing Process Flow Design](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: Landmark Auto Parts, Inc.](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnote](#)

8 FACILITY LAYOUT

[Analyzing the Four Most Common Layout Formats](#)

[*Workcenters \(Job Shops\)*](#)

[*Systematic Layout Planning*](#)

[*Assembly Lines*](#)

[*Assembly-Line Design*](#)

[*Splitting Tasks*](#)

[*Flexible and U-Shaped Line Layouts*](#)

[*Mixed-Model Line Balancing*](#)

[*Cells*](#)

[*Project Layouts*](#)

[Retail Service Layout](#)

[*Servicescapes*](#)

[*Signs, Symbols, and Artifacts*](#)

[*Office Layout*](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Analytics Exercise: Designing a Manufacturing Process](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

9 SERVICE PROCESSES

[The Nature of Services](#)

[*An Operational Classification of Services*](#)

[Designing Service Organizations](#)

[*Structuring the Service Encounter: Service-System Design Matrix*](#)

[*Managing Customer-Introduced Variability*](#)

[*Applying Behavioral Science to Service Encounters*](#)

[Service Blueprinting and Fail-Safing](#)

[Three Contrasting Service Designs](#)

[*The Production-Line Approach*](#)

[*The Self-Service Approach*](#)

[*The Personal-Attention Approach*](#)

[*Seven Characteristics of a Well-Designed Service System*](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: A GP Surgery in the UK: An Exercise in Translating Customer Requirements into Process Design Requirements](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

10 WAITING LINE ANALYSIS AND SIMULATION

[Waiting Line Analysis and Queuing Theory](#)

[*The Practical View of Waiting Lines*](#)

[*The Queuing System*](#)

[Waiting Line Models](#)

[*Approximating Customer Waiting Time*](#)

[Simulating Waiting Lines](#)

[Example: A Two-Stage Assembly Line Spreadsheet Simulation](#)
[Simulation Programs and Languages](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: Operating Room Staffing at American University of Beirut Medical Center](#)

[Analytics Exercise: Processing Customer Orders](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[11 PROCESS DESIGN AND ANALYSIS](#)

[Process Analysis](#)

[Example—Analyzing a Las Vegas Slot Machine](#)

[Process Flowcharting](#)

[Understanding Processes](#)

[Buffering, Blocking, and Starving](#)

[Make-to-Stock versus Make-to-Order](#)

[Measuring Process Performance](#)

[Production Process Mapping and Little's Law](#)

[Job Design Decisions](#)

[Behavioral Considerations in Job Design](#)

[Work Measurement and Standards](#)

[Process Analysis Examples](#)

[A Bread Making Operation](#)

[A Restaurant Operation](#)

[Planning a Transit Bus Operation](#)

[Process Flow Time Reduction](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: Golden Jade Casino](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[12 SIX SIGMA QUALITY](#)

[Total Quality Management](#)

[Quality Specifications and Quality Costs](#)

[Developing Quality Specifications](#)

[Cost of Quality](#)

[Six Sigma Quality](#)

[Six Sigma Methodology](#)

[Analytical Tools for Six Sigma](#)

[Six Sigma Roles and Responsibilities](#)

[The Shingo System: Fail-Safe Design](#)

[ISO 9000 and ISO 14000](#)

[External Benchmarking for Quality Improvement](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: Quality Management—Toyota](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[13 STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL](#)

[Statistical Quality Control](#)

[Understanding and Measuring Process Variation](#)

[Measuring Process Capability](#)

[Statistical Process Control Procedures](#)

[Process Control with Attribute Measurements: Using p-Charts](#)

[Process Control with Attribute Measurements: Using c-Charts](#)

[Process Control with Variable Measurements: Using \$\bar{X}\$ - and R-Charts](#)

[How to Construct \$\bar{X}\$ - and R-Charts](#)

[Acceptance Sampling](#)

[Design of a Single Sampling Plan for Attributes](#)

[Operating Characteristic Curves](#)

[Concept Connections](#)
[Solved Problems](#)
[Discussion Questions](#)
[Objective Questions](#)
[Case: Hot Shot Plastics Company](#)
[Case: Quality Management—Toyota](#)
[Practice Exam](#)
[Selected Bibliography](#)
[Footnotes](#)

SECTION THREE

SUPPLY CHAIN PROCESSES

14 LEAN SUPPLY CHAINS

[Lean Production](#)

[The Toyota Production System](#)

[Lean Supply Chains Processes](#)

[Lean Supply Chain Processes](#)

[Lean Layouts](#)

[Lean Production Schedules](#)

[Kanban Production Control Systems](#)

[Minimized Setup Times](#)

[Lean Supply Chains](#)

[Value Stream Mapping](#)

[Lean Services](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Case: Quality Parts Company](#)

[Case: Value Stream Mapping](#)

[Case: A Chat with Toyota following the Aftermath of the Tsunami](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

15 LOGISTICS, DISTRIBUTION, AND TRANSPORTATION

[Logistics](#)

[Decisions Related to Logistics](#)

[Locating Logistics Facilities](#)

[Plant Location Methods](#)

[Centroid Method](#)

[Locating Service Facilities](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Analytics Exercise: Distribution Center Location](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

16 GLOBAL SOURCING AND PROCUREMENT

[Strategic Sourcing](#)

[The Bullwhip Effect](#)

[Supply Chain Uncertainty Framework](#)

[Outsourcing](#)

[Logistics Outsourcing](#)

[Framework for Supplier Relationships](#)

[Green Sourcing](#)

[Total Cost of Ownership](#)

[Measuring Sourcing Performance](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Analytics Exercise: Global Sourcing Decisions—Grainger: Reengineering the China/U.S. Supply Chain](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

SECTION FOUR

SUPPLY AND DEMAND PLANNING AND CONTROL

17 ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING SYSTEMS

What Is ERP?

[Consistent Numbers](#)

[Software Imperatives](#)

[Routine Decision Making](#)

How ERP Connects the Functional Units

[Finance](#)

[Manufacturing and Logistics](#)

[Sales and Marketing](#)

[Human Resources](#)

[Customized Software](#)

[Data Integration](#)

How Supply Chain Planning and Control Fits within ERP

[Simplified Example](#)

[SAP Supply Chain Management](#)

[SAP Supply Chain Execution](#)

[SAP Supply Chain Collaboration](#)

[SAP Supply Chain Coordination](#)

Performance Metrics to Evaluate Integrated System Effectiveness

[The “Functional Silo” Approach](#)

[Integrated Supply Chain Metrics](#)

[Calculating the Cash-to-Cash Time](#)

Concept Connections

Solved Problem

Discussion Questions

Objective Questions

Practice Exam

Selected Bibliography

18 FORECASTING

Forecasting in Operations and Supply Chain Management

Quantitative Forecasting Models

[Components of Demand](#)

[Time Series Analysis](#)

[Forecast Errors](#)

[Causal Relationship Forecasting](#)

Qualitative Techniques in Forecasting

[Market Research](#)

[Panel Consensus](#)

[Historical Analogy](#)

[Delphi Method](#)

Web-Based Forecasting: Collaborative Planning, Forecasting, and Replenishment (CPFR)

Concept Connections

Solved Problems

Discussion Questions

Objective Questions

Analytics Exercise: Forecasting Supply Chain Demand—Starbucks Corporation (LO18–2)

Practice Exam

Selected Bibliography

19 SALES AND OPERATIONS PLANNING

What is Sales and Operations Planning?

[An Overview of Sales and Operations Planning Activities](#)

[The Aggregate Operations Plan](#)

Aggregate Planning Techniques

[A Cut-and-Try Example: The JC Company](#)

[Aggregate Planning Applied to Services: Tucson Parks and Recreation Department](#)

Yield Management

[Operating Yield Management Systems](#)

Concept Connections

Solved Problem

Discussion Questions

Objective Questions

[Analytics Exercise: Developing an Aggregate Plan—Bradford Manufacturing](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[20 INVENTORY MANAGEMENT](#)

[Understanding Inventory Management](#)

[*Purposes of Inventory*](#)

[*Inventory Costs*](#)

[*Independent versus Dependent Demand*](#)

[Inventory Control Systems](#)

[*A Single-Period Inventory Model*](#)

[*Multiperiod Inventory Systems*](#)

[*Fixed-Order Quantity Models*](#)

[*Fixed-Time Period Models*](#)

[*Inventory Turn Calculation*](#)

[*Price-Break Model*](#)

[Inventory Planning and Accuracy](#)

[*ABC Classification*](#)

[*Inventory Accuracy and Cycle Counting*](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Analytics Exercise: Inventory Management at Big10Sweaters.com](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[21 MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING](#)

[Understanding Material Requirements Planning](#)

[*Where MRP Can Be Used*](#)

[*Master Production Scheduling*](#)

[Material Requirements Planning System Structure](#)

[*Demand for Products*](#)

[*Bill-of-Materials*](#)

[*Inventory Records*](#)

[*MRP Computer Program*](#)

[An Example Using MRP](#)

[*Forecasting Demand*](#)

[*Developing a Master Production Schedule*](#)

[*Bill of Materials \(Product Structure\)*](#)

[*Inventory Records*](#)

[*Performing the MRP Calculations*](#)

[Lot Sizing in MRP Systems](#)

[*Lot-for-Lot*](#)

[*Economic Order Quantity*](#)

[*Least Total Cost*](#)

[*Least Unit Cost*](#)

[*Choosing the Best Lot Size*](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Solved Problems](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Analytics Exercise: An MRP Explosion—Brunswick Motors](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[22 WORKCENTER SCHEDULING](#)

[Workcenter Scheduling](#)

[*The Nature and Importance of Workcenters*](#)

[*Typical Scheduling and Control Functions*](#)

[*Objectives of Workcenter Scheduling*](#)

[*Job Sequencing*](#)

[Priority Rules and Techniques](#)

[*Scheduling n Jobs on One Machine*](#)

[*Scheduling n Jobs on Two Machines*](#)

[*Scheduling a Set Number of Jobs on the Same Number of Machines*](#)

[*Scheduling n Jobs on m Machines*](#)

[Shop-Floor Control](#)

[*Gantt Charts*](#)

[Tools of Shop-Floor Control](#)
[Principles of Workcenter Scheduling](#)
[Personnel Scheduling in Services](#)
[Scheduling Daily Work Times](#)
[Scheduling Hourly Work Times](#)
[Concept Connections](#)
[Solved Problems](#)
[Discussion Questions](#)
[Objective Questions](#)
[Case: Keep Patients Waiting? Not in My Office](#)
[Practice Exam](#)
[Selected Bibliography](#)
[Footnotes](#)

23 THEORY OF CONSTRAINTS

[Eli Goldratt's Theory of Constraints](#)
[Goal of the Firm](#)
[Performance Measurements](#)
[Unbalanced Capacity](#)
[Bottlenecks, Capacity-Constrained Resources, and Synchronous Manufacturing](#)
[Basic Manufacturing Building Blocks](#)
[Methods for Synchronous Control](#)
[Comparing Synchronous Manufacturing \(TOC\) to Traditional Approaches](#)
[MRP and JIT](#)
[Relationship with Other Functional Areas](#)
[Theory of Constraints—Problems about What to Produce](#)
[Concept Connections](#)
[Solved Problem](#)
[Discussion Questions](#)
[Objective Questions](#)
[Practice Exam](#)
[Selected Bibliography](#)
[Footnotes](#)

SECTION FIVE

SPECIAL TOPICS

24 HEALTH CARE

[The Nature of Health Care Operations](#)
[Classification of Hospitals](#)
[Hospital Layout and Care Chains](#)
[Capacity Planning](#)
[Workforce Scheduling](#)
[Quality Management and Process Improvement](#)
[Health Care Supply Chains](#)
[Inventory Management](#)
[Performance Measures](#)
[Trends in Health Care](#)
[Concept Connections](#)
[Discussion Questions](#)
[Objective Questions](#)
[Case: Venice Family Clinic: Managing Patient Wait Times](#)
[Practice Exam](#)
[Selected Bibliography](#)
[Footnotes](#)

25 OPERATIONS CONSULTING

[What Is Operations Consulting?](#)
[The Management Consulting Industry](#)
[Economics of Consulting Firms](#)
[When Operations Consulting Is Needed](#)
[The Operations Consulting Process](#)
[Operations Consulting Tool Kit](#)
[Problem Definition Tools](#)
[Data Gathering](#)
[Data Analysis and Solution Development](#)
[Cost Impact and Payoff Analysis](#)
[Implementation](#)

[Business Process Reengineering \(BPR\)](#)

[*Principles of Reengineering*](#)

[*Guidelines for Implementation*](#)

[Concept Connections](#)

[Discussion Questions](#)

[Objective Questions](#)

[Analytics Exercise: Rapid Plant Assessment](#)

[Practice Exam](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Footnotes](#)

APPENDICES

[A Linear Programming Using the Excel Solver](#)

[B Operations Technology](#)

[C Financial Analysis](#)

[D Answers to Selected Objective Questions](#)

[E Present Value Table](#)

[F Negative Exponential Distribution: Values of \$e^{-X}\$](#)

[G Areas of the Cumulative Standard Normal Distribution](#)

[H Uniformly Distributed Random Digits](#)

[I Interest Tables](#)

PHOTO CREDITS

NAME INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX

Operations and supply chain management (OSCM) is a key element in the improvement in productivity in business around the world. Establishing a *competitive advantage* through operations requires an understanding of how the operations and supply chain functions contribute to productivity growth. However, our intent in this book is to do more than just show you what companies are doing to create a competitive advantage in the marketplace, by conveying to you a set of skills and tools that you can actually apply.

Hot topics in business today that relate to operations and supply chain management are sustainability, lean supply chains, and improving the efficiency of supply chain processes. These topics are studied in the book with up-to-date, high-level managerial material to clarify the “big picture” of what these topics are and why they are so important to business today.

A significant new feature of this book is the organization of each chapter by concise learning objectives. Each objective relates to a block of knowledge that should be studied as a unit. The objectives are carried through the end-of-chapter material that includes Concept Connections, Discussion Questions, Objective Questions, and a Practice Exam. The material is organized to ease understanding of each topic.

Success in OSCM requires a data-driven view of a firm’s business. Every chapter in the book has *analytic* content that ties decisions to relevant data. Mathematical models are used to structure the data for making decisions. Given the facts that are supported by data, success in OSCM requires using a *strategy* that is consistent with the operations-related priorities of a firm. Different approaches can often be used, and usually trade-offs related to cost-and-flexibility-related criteria exist. Strategies are implemented through *processes* that define exactly how things are done. Processes are executed over and over again as the firm conducts business, so they must be designed to operate efficiently to minimize cost while meeting quality related standards. To emphasize this relationship between analytics, strategy, and process we use special icons in the margin to point out each type of material. Great managers are analytic in their approach to decision making, understand and select the appropriate strategy, and then execute the strategy through great processes. We develop this pattern throughout the topics in this book.

The reality of global customers, global suppliers, and global supply chains has made the global firm recognize the importance of being both lean and green to ensure competitiveness. Applications that range from high-tech manufacturing to high-touch service are used in the balanced treatment of the traditional topics of the field. Success for companies today requires successfully managing the entire supply flow, from the sources of the firm, through the value-added process of the firm, and on to the customers of the firm.

Each chapter includes information about how operations and supply chain-related problems are solved. There are concise treatments of the many decisions that need to be made in designing, planning, and managing the operations of a business. Many spreadsheets are available from the book website to help clarify how these problems are quickly solved. We have indicated those spreadsheets with an Excel icon in the margin.

OSCM should appeal to individuals who want to be directly involved in making products or providing services. The entry-level operations specialist is the person who determines how best to design, supply, and run the processes. Senior operations managers are responsible for setting the strategic direction of the company from an operations and supply chain standpoint, deciding what technologies should be used and where facilities should be located, and managing the facilities that make the products or provide the services. OSCM is an interesting mix of managing people and applying sophisticated technology. The goal is to efficiently create wealth by supplying quality goods and services.

Features to aid in your understanding of the material include the following:

- Solved problems at the end of chapters to serve as models that can be reviewed prior to attempting problems.

- Key terms highlighted in the chapter with their definitions in the margin.
- Objective questions at the end of chapters that cover each concept and problem. These are organized by the chapter learning objectives.
- Practice exam questions at the end of each chapter. These are special questions designed to require a deeper understanding of the material in the chapter. They are similar to the type of short-answer questions that might be given on a test.
- Answers to selected problems in Appendix D.
- The book website, which includes PowerPoint slide outlines of each chapter, Excel spreadsheets for the solved problems and other examples, practice quizzes, ScreenCam tutorials, Internet links, and video segments that illustrate the application of operations concepts in companies such as Xerox, Zappos.com, Six Flags, Caterpillar, Burton Snowboards, Honda, Disney, Ford, and many others.
- OSCM at Work boxes provide short overviews of how leading-edge companies are applying OSCM concepts today.

Our aim is to cover the latest and the most important issues facing OSCM managers as well as basic tools and techniques. We supply many examples of leading-edge companies and practices. We have done our best to make the book interesting reading and give you a competitive advantage in your career.

We hope you enjoy it.

PLAN OF THE BOOK

This book is about methods to effectively produce and distribute the goods and services sold by a company. To develop a better understanding of the field, this book is organized into five major sections: Strategy, Products and Capacity; Manufacturing and Service Processes; Supply Chain Processes; Supply and Demand Planning and Control; and Special Topics. In the following paragraphs, we quickly describe the major topics in the book.

Strategy and sustainability are important and recurring topics in the book. Any company must have a comprehensive business plan that is supported by a marketing strategy, operations strategy, and financial strategy. It is essential for a company to ensure that the three strategies support each other. Strategy is covered from a high-level view in Chapter 2 (Strategy); and more details that relate to economies of scale and learning are covered in Chapters 5 and 6.

The lifeline of the company is a steady stream of innovative products that are offered to the marketplace at the lowest cost possible. Design of Products and Services (Chapter 3) includes a view of how products are designed in the context of having to actually produce and distribute the product over its life cycle. The chapter includes material on how to manage and analyze the economic impact of a stream of products that are developed over time. Projects (Chapter 4) are used to implement change in a firm be it a change in strategy, a new product introduction, or a new process.

The second section of the book, titled Manufacturing and Service Processes, focuses on the design of internal processes. Chapters 7 and 9 cover the unique characteristics of production and service processes. Important technical material that relates to design activities is covered in Chapters 8 (Facility Layout) and 10 (Waiting Line Analysis and Simulation).

Chapter 11, Process Design and Analysis, is a nuts-and-bolts chapter on process flow charting and static process analysis using some easily understood real-life examples.

An essential element of process design is quality. Six Sigma Quality is the topic of Chapter 12. Here we cover total quality management concepts, Six Sigma tools, and ISO 9000 and 14000. Technical details covering all the statistical aspects of quality are in Chapter 13 (Statistical Quality Control).

The third section of the book, titled Supply Chain Processes, expands our focus to the entire distribution system from the sourcing of material and other resources to the distribution of products and services. We discuss the concepts behind lean manufacturing and just-in-time processes in Chapter 14. These are ideas used by companies throughout the world and are key drivers for efficient and quick-responding supply systems. Many different transformation processes are needed to put together a supply chain. There are critical decisions such as: Where should we locate our facility? What equipment should we buy or lease? Should we outsource

work or do it in-house? These are the topics of Chapters 15 and 16 that relate to sourcing, procurement, location of facilities, and distribution. All of these decisions have a direct financial impact on the firm.

Section Four, titled Supply and Demand Planning and Control, covers the techniques required to actually run the system. This is at the heart of OSCM. The basic building blocks are Forecasting (Chapter 18), Sales and Operations Planning (Chapter 19), Inventory Management (Chapter 20), Material Requirements Planning (Chapter 21), and Workcenter Scheduling (Chapter 22). These daily processes are often partially automated with computer information systems. Coverage of Enterprise Resource Planning Systems is the topic of Chapter 17.

In the final section of the book titled Special Topics we show how the concepts in the book are applied to special business situations. Here we have selected two types of businesses, Health Care (Chapter 24) and Operations Consulting (Chapter 25). We know that many of you may be interested in working for hospitals and similar specialized care facilities, a growing segment of the world economy. In addition, we know that many of those interested in OSCM are also interested in consulting as a profession.

Making fact-based decisions is what OSCM is all about, so this book features extensive coverage of decision-making approaches and tools. One useful way to categorize decisions is by the length of the planning horizon, or the period of time that the decision maker must consider. For example, building a new plant would be a long-term decision that a firm would need to be happy with for 10 to 15 years into the future. At the other extreme, a decision about how much inventory for a particular item should be ordered for tomorrow typically has a much shorter planning horizon of a few months or, in many cases, only a few days. Such short-term decisions are usually automated using computer programs. In the intermediate term are decisions that a company needs to live with for only 3 to 12 months. Often these decisions correspond to yearly model changes and seasonal business cycles.

As you can see from this discussion, this material is all interrelated. A company's strategy dictates how operations are designed. The design of the operation dictates how it needs to be managed. Finally, because businesses are constantly being presented with new opportunities through new markets, products, and technologies, a business needs to be very good at managing change.

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F. Robert Jacobs

NOTE TO INSTRUCTORS

DISCUSSION OF FOURTEENTH EDITION REVISIONS

The revisions to the fourteenth edition have been driven by two major objectives. First, each chapter is now organized around a short set of learning objectives. These learning objectives define the major sections of each chapter. A complete set of Discussion Questions together with new Objective Questions, which include concepts and problems, are now included. The many new questions added to each chapter are all available for use in *Connect*®, the automated assignment grading system available to adopters of the book.

The second objective is the increased focus on supply chain analytics. Supply chain analytics involve the analysis of data to better solve business problems. We recognize that this is not really a new concept since data has always been used to solve business problems. But what is new is the reality that there is so much more data now available for decision making.

In the past, most analysis involved the generation of standard and ad hoc reports that summarized the current state of the firm. Software allowed query and “drill down” analysis to the level of the individual transaction, useful features for understanding what happened in the past. Decision making was typically left to the decision maker based on judgment or simply being alert to rules. The new “analytics” movement takes this to a new level using statistical analysis, forecasting to extrapolate what to expect in the future, and even optimization, possibly in real time, to support decisions.

In this new edition, our goal is to recapture this spirit of using integrated analytic and strategic criteria in making operations and supply chain decisions. We have done this in two major ways. First, we have reorganized the material in the book by integrating the strategic and analytic material. Next, we have written a series of eleven Analytics Exercises that are spread through the chapters. Eight of the eleven exercises are totally new in this edition.

These new Analytics Exercises use settings that are modern and familiar to students taking the course. They include Starbucks, cell phones, notebook computers, Taco Bell Restaurant, Toyota, a retail website-based company, and industrial products that are sourced from China/Taiwan and sold globally. The book has been reorganized into five major sections: Strategy, Products, and Capacity; Manufacturing and Service Processes; Supply Chain Processes; Supply and Demand Planning and Control; and Special Topics. Our strategy is to weave analytics into the managerial material so that students see the important role of data analysis in making operations and supply chain management decisions.

In the first section, Strategy, Products, and Capacity, our chapters cover Strategy, the Design of Products and Services, Project Management, Strategic Capacity Management, and Learning Curves. The key themes of operations strategy, product design to support the strategy, and strategic capacity are a good foundation for learning about operations and supply chain management. Since most strategic plans are implemented using projects, we include this topic in the first section as well. In the project management chapter, we introduce a good amount of material on product design through examples and exercises, emphasizing the strategic importance of these projects to the success of the firm.

The second section, Manufacturing and Service Processes, gets into the nuts and bolts of operations management. The section introduces the ways that manufacturing and service systems are organized and includes new Analytics Exercises for assembly line design and queuing. The Six Sigma and Statistical Quality Control chapters cover topics that would be appropriate for a green-belt program and include good coverage of the popular value-stream mapping technique.

The third section, Supply Chain Processes, discusses processes that source material for internal operations and then distribute products to the customers. The analytic models involved with location/transportation are included here. The topics are tied together in the Lean Supply Chain chapter, which now stresses the cost versus disruption risk trade-offs that are involved in such tactics as single sourcing and just-in-time inventory.

The fourth section, Supply and Demand Planning and Control, covers the techniques that are typically implemented in Enterprise Resource Planning Systems. These include Forecasting, Sales and Operations Planning, Inventory Management, Material Requirements Planning, and Workcenter Scheduling. We also include a chapter on the Theory of Constraints, a set of thought-provoking concepts.

Finally, the fifth section titled Special Topics covers two industries where operations and supply chain management concepts are being applied with great success. The first is Health Care, with the majority of our material on hospital and special care facilities. We also discuss Operations Consulting since this is an area where many of our students find jobs.

The following are a list of the major revisions in selected chapters:

- *Chapter 1* Introduction to operations and supply chain management—Here our focus on integrating analytics is introduced in the opening section. We have moved and expanded the material on how Wall Street measures efficiency, which was in the strategy chapter, to this chapter. The material has been expanded to show the leveraging impact of a reduction in the cost of raw material on profit and return on investment. An interesting Analytics Exercise where students must compare similar companies relative to their efficiency is now included in the chapter. We have made a number of other changes to better explain the history of the topic and its tie to employment opportunities.
- *Chapter 2* Strategy—We have written a new introduction that shows how many companies are expanding their focus beyond just making a profit. We include more examples and better explanations of order winning and qualifying criteria to help students better understand these important concepts. A new section on assessing the risk associated with operations and supply chain strategies now includes material on categorizing risk and a risk management process.
- *Chapter 4* Project Management—The vignette has been changed and describes how a Chinese construction company builds 30-story hotels in only 15 days. We have written a new Analytics Exercise that is much better than the old one. The theme is still cell phone design, but the tasks and the design of the initial network are much easier to understand. There are a series of changes in the project and students are asked to assess the impact of these changes. The last change involves a complete flipping of the project in which vendors are selected at the beginning of the project and work directly with project teams to its completion (much like Apple designs the iPhone).
- *Chapter 5* Strategic Capacity Management—A new and much clearer summary of strategic capacity planning has been added to the chapter.
- *Chapters 7 and 8* Manufacturing Processes and Facility Layout—The “positioning inventory in the supply chain” (decoupling point) exhibit has been changed to make it easier to understand, and the explanation of assembly line balancing has been revised. Many new problems have been added to these chapters, and a completely revised Analytics Exercise is included that involves the design of a notebook computer assembly line.
- *Chapters 9 and 10* Service Processes and Waiting Line Analysis and **Simulation**—A new Analytics Exercise has been added to the Waiting Line chapter. The scenario is a Taco Bell drive-thru where the students are asked to analyze the system using queuing models. The problem is set up in a general way, and students should be able to see how these models can be applied to many real-world settings. The chapter now includes concise coverage of simple simulations that can be developed with spreadsheets. The Simulation appendix that was included in the last edition has been removed. Many new problems have been added to the chapter.
- *Chapters 12 and 13* Six Sigma Quality and Statistical Quality Control—Information on ISO standards are updated to include ISO 26000, which offers guidance on socially responsible behavior. An all new Analytics Exercise replaces the Hank Kolb Case and relates to the issues that Toyota has dealt with in its recent recalls. The first part deals with managerial issues and processes that Toyota has changed in reaction to the problem, and the second is a capability analysis for a part in the accelerator pedal mechanism used in cars.
- *Chapter 14* Lean Supply Chains—The opening vignette is new and shows how dramatically inventories have been reduced by companies over the past 20 years. The vignette also describes how this reduction makes companies vulnerable to disruptions in the supply chains. We have revised the material on using lean concepts to explain how the

differences in uncertainty and variability are much more difficult to control in the services field than they are in manufacturing. The value-stream mapping material has been streamlined a little. An example of a “**freeze window**” has been included in the “Lean Production Schedules” section.

- *Chapter 15* Logistics, Distribution, and Transportation—A new opening vignette that describes the logistics operations of a global cement company has been added. The vignette highlights the impact of logistics on the goals the company has related to sustainability. The use of regression for locating facilities has been revised to make the example more understandable. A new Analytics Exercise has been added that involves the location of U.S. distribution centers for an industrial supplier.
- *Chapter 16* Global Sourcing and Procurement—The opening vignette is new and is about the cost of batteries for electric cars. Some additional material has been added to the “Total Cost of Ownership” section that discusses other factors that may need to be considered including exchange rates, risk of doing business in a particular region of the world, and other factors. A new Analytics Exercise centered on Global Sourcing Decisions is included in the chapter. The case involves shipping goods from suppliers in China and Taiwan to a distribution center in the United States. Costs related to the shipping of large and small containers of items, running consolidation centers, and packing efficiency are considered in the case. This exercise and the one used in Chapter 15 are related.
- *Chapter 17* Enterprise Resource Planning Systems—This chapter has been totally rewritten and it is now less centered on SAP and includes material on “**cloud**” technologies.
- *Chapter 18* Forecasting—We have a new opening vignette on Starbucks, which is tied to a new Analytics Exercise at the end of the chapter. The material is fresh and relates to the significant forecasting challenges a growing company like Starbucks has. Based on feedback from reviewers, the material has been reorganized, starting with simpler time series analysis, progressing to linear regression, decomposition of time series, and, finally, error measurement. We have put much work into improving the explanations of the models in the chapter and have added a new solved problem.
- *Chapter 19* Sales and Operations Planning—The Bradford Manufacturing Case has been updated to an Analytics Exercise.
- *Chapter 20* Inventory Management—A new Analytics Exercise titled “**Inventory Management at Big10Sweaters.com**” was added that discusses a new startup company that sells custom sweaters on a website. Decisions related to purchasing the sweaters from an overseas supplier need to be made prior to the start of football season. Ten new problems were also added to the chapter.
- *Chapter 21* Materials Requirements Planning—A new opening vignette that shows the bill of materials for the iPad was added to this chapter. This includes data on the cost of the various items needed to build the iPad. The material was resequenced by moving “**Where MRP Can Be Used**” ahead of “**Master Production Scheduling**.” This gives a better flow where “**Master Production Scheduling**” immediately precedes the start of the MRP logic material. Some changes were made to the exhibits to make them easier to understand. A new solved problem was also added to the chapter. Brunswick Motors was converted to an Analytics Exercise.
- *Chapters 22 and 23* Workcenter Scheduling and Theory of Constraints—We have updated these chapters to the new Learning Objectives format and have added three new solved problems together with many new Discussion and Objective Questions.
- *Chapters 24 and 25* Health Care and Operations Consulting—We have included a new opening vignette that covers Health Care optimization to the former and have added many new Discussion and Objective Questions to both chapters.

F. Robert Jacobs

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