

ANGKA GILIRAN: \_\_\_\_\_

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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Kursus Semasa Cuti Panjang  
Sidang Akademik 2007/2008

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**ATW223 – Pengurusan Operasi**  
***[Operations Management]***

Masa : 3 jam  
*[Duration: 3 hours]*

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Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **LAPAN** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan.

*[Please check that this examination paper consists of **EIGHT** pages of printed material before you begin the examination].*

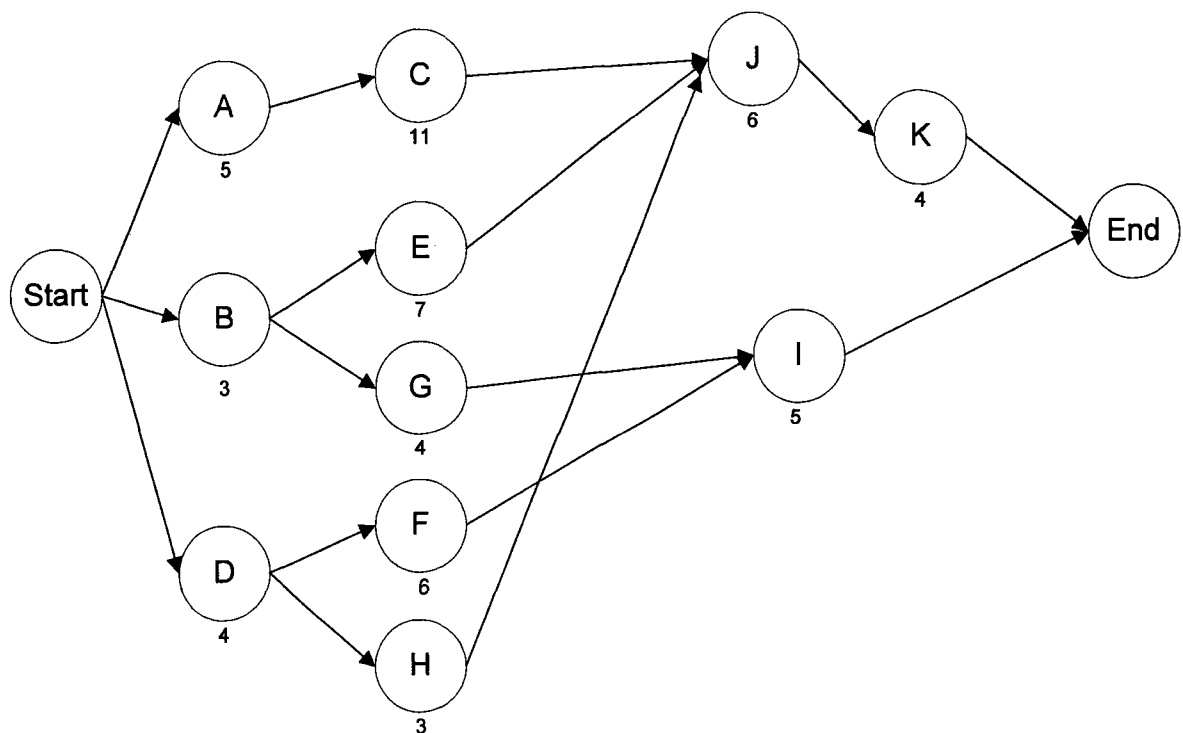
**Arahan:** Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.

**[Instruction:** Answer **ALL** questions.

Soalan 1

- (a) Rangkaian di bawah mewakili suatu projek yang sedang dianalisis oleh Kaedah Laluan Genting. Tempoh setiap aktiviti adalah seperti berikut:  
*The network below represents a project being analyzed by Critical Path Method.  
 Activity durations are indicated on the network.*

Aktiviti (Activity)	Tempoh (Duration) Unit masa (Time units)
A	5
B	3
C	11
D	4
E	7
F	6
G	4
H	3
I	5
J	6
K	4



- (i) Kenalpasti semua aktiviti atas laluan genting.  
*Identify the activities on the critical path.*
- (ii) Apakah tempoh laluan genting?  
*What is the duration of the critical path?*
- (iii) Berdasarkan jadual di bawah, teruskan pengiraan untuk masa mula terawal, masa siap terawal, masa mula terlambat, masa siap terlambat, dan slak untuk aktiviti-aktiviti lain di atas rangkaian.

*Based on the table below, find the earliest start and finish, latest start and finish, and slack for the rest of the activities on the network.*

Aktiviti (Activity)	Masa mula terawal (Earliest start)	Masa siap terawal (Earliest finish)	Masa mula terlambat (Latest start)	Masa siap terlambat (Latest finish)	Slak (Slack)
A	0	5	0	5	0
B	0	3	6	9	6
C	5	16	5	16	0
D	0	4	9	13	9
Kesemua aktiviti lain (All other activities)	?	?	?	?	?

- (iv) Jika aktiviti I ditangguhkan selama 10 unit masa, apakah kesannya ke atas tempoh projek?  
*If activity I were delayed by ten time units, what would be the impact on the project duration?*

[ 14 markah/marks ]

- (b) Secara ringkas,  
*In brief,*

- (i) apakah yang anda fahami tentang terma laluan kritikal?  
*what do you understand about the term critical path?*
- (ii) apakah objektif analisis laluan kritikal?  
*what is the objective of critical path analysis?*
- (iii) terangkan **dua (2)** ciri kerja yang membolehkan suatu organisasi berfungsi sebaik mungkin sebagai organisasi berorientasikan projek.  
*explain two (2) characteristics of tasks that allows an organization to function as best as possible as a project organization.*

[ 6 markah/marks ]

Soalan 2

- (a) Satu unit produk A terdiri dari komponen berikut: 2 unit B, 3 unit C, 1 unit D. B terdiri dari 4 unit E dan 3 unit F. C terdiri dari 2 unit H dan 3 unit D. H terdiri dari 5 unit E dan 2 unit G.

*One unit of product A is composed of the following components: 2 units of B, 3 units of C, 1 unit of D. Each unit of B is composed of 4 units of E and 3 units of F. C is composed of 2 units of H and 3 units of D. H is composed of 5 units of E and 2 units of G.*

- (i) Bina suatu struktur produk.  
*Build a product structure*

- (ii) Untuk mengeluarkan 100 unit A, nyatakan jumlah unit untuk komponen D, E, F, dan H yang diperlukan. Andaikan polisi lot-untuk-lot digunakan. **Perhatian:** Untuk setiap komponen, pastikan anda mengira jumlah unit yang mengambil kira di mana komponen tersebut berada pada semua aras struktur produk.

*In order to produce 100 units of A, what are the total units required of components D, E, F, and H. Assume a lot-for-lot policy is used.*

*Note: For each component, ensure that the total unit required takes into consideration where the component exists at all the levels, within the product structure.*

[ 9 markah/marks ]

- (b) Setiap X memerlukan 2Y dan 1W. Setiap Y memerlukan 10Z. Setiap W memerlukan 3Q dan 2R. Masa lopor (*lead times*) ialah: X = 1 minggu, Y = 1 minggu, W = 2 minggu, R = 1 minggu, Z = 3 minggu, and Q = 3 minggu. Bina struktur produk berdasarkan masa.

*Each X needs 2Y and 1W. Each Y needs 10Z. Each W needs 3Q and 2R. The lead time is as follows: X = 1 week, Y = 1 week, W = 2 week, R = 1 week, Z = 3 week, and Q = 3 week. Build a time-phased product structure.*

[ 6 markah/marks ]

- (c) Gunakan satu contoh perniagaan berorientasikan perkhidmatan dan bincang aplikasi MRP dari perspektif struktur produk/perkhidmatannya.

*Use one example of a business that is service-oriented and discuss application of MRP from the perspective of its product/service structure.*

[ 5 markah/marks ]

Soalan 3

- (a) Terangkan konsep pengurusan kualiti menyeluruh dari perspektif berikut di bawah. Beri **tiga (3)** hujah utama untuk setiap satu:

*Explain total quality management (TQM) from these perspectives below. Give three (3) main points for each:*

- (i) keperkasaan pekerja  
*employee empowerment*
- (ii) penanda arasan  
*benchmarking.*

[ 6 markah/marks ]

- (b) Jelaskan secara ringkas setiap strategi proses ini: strategi fokus proses, strategi fokus berulang, dan strategi fokus produk.

*Explain in brief each of these process strategies: process focus, repetitive focus, and product focus.*

[ 3 markah/marks ]

- (c) Untuk setiap strategi di atas, jelaskan tahap  
*For each of the processes in 3(b), explain the extent of its*

- (i) volum  
*volume*
- (ii) keanjalan  
*flexibility*
- (iii) kepelbagaian  
*variety*

[ 9 markah/marks ]

- (d) Terangkan kelebihan persaingan mengikut strategi di bawah:  
*Explain competitive advantage based on the strategies below:*

- (i) bersaing dari perspektif pembezaan  
*competing on differentiation*
- (ii) bersaing dari perspektif kos  
*competing on cost*
- (iii) bersaing dari perspektif maklumbalas  
*competing on response*

[ 6 markah/marks ]

Soalan 4

Anda seorang pengurus operasi di kafe Aman Damai yang menjual 'kebab panas lagi sedap'. Anda telah menyediakan rekabentuk proses yang boleh mengeluarkan kebab pada kadar 100 bungkus sejam. Anda dapati pada minggu lepas, kafe anda telah mengeluarkan 2,000 bungkus kebab. Walaubagaimanapun, kapasiti efektif untuk sistem memproses produk kebab dapat mengeluarkan 3,000 bungkus kebab. Kafe anda beroperasi 5 hari seminggu, 9 jam setiap hari.

*You are a manager at Aman Damai Cafe selling 'hot and tasty kebab'. You have prepared a process design that could produce the product at a rate of 100 box/hour. You found out that last week, your cafe produced 2,000 box of kebab. However, effective capacity for the system that is processing the kebab, could churn out 3,000 box of kebab. Your cafe operates 5 days a week, 9 hours a day.*

- (a) Bila gerai anda beroperasi untuk mengeluarkan kebab panas, apakah pengiraan anda untuk:

*When your cafe is operating to produce the hot kebab, what is your calculation for:*

- (i) rekabentuk kapasiti  
*design capacity*
- (ii) penggunaan  
*utilisation*
- (iii) kecekapan  
*efficiency*

[ 6 markah/marks ]

- (b) Jika anda ingin menambah peluang untuk menjana lebih keuntungan dari penjualan kebab, anda bercadang untuk membeli mesin baru dan akan menyediakan sistem memproses kebab kedua. Anda membuat andaian bahawa kapasiti efektif untuk proses kedua bersamaan dengan proses pertama. Anda jangkakan kecekapan proses kedua ialah 50% (ia kurang dari proses pertama). Apakah jangkaan (*expected*) output untuk sistem memproses kedua ini?

*If you would like to open up the possibility for reaping more profits from the sales of kebab, you plan to purchase a new machine and prepare a second processing system for the kebab. You assume that effective capacity for the second process is the same as the first process. You expect the efficiency of the second process to be only 50% (it is less than the first process). What is the expected output for the second processing system?*

[ 2 markah/marks ]

- (c) Untuk penambahan kapasiti di kafe anda, anda boleh mengambil pendekatan: 1) 'kapasiti menyusul permintaan' atau 2) 'kapasiti memimpin permintaan'.

*To add capacity to your kafe, you could take this approach: 1) lags capacity, or 2) lead capacity*

- (i) Huraikan perbezaan di antara kedua-dua pendekatan ini.  
*Explain the difference between the two approaches.*

- (ii) Namakan **dua (2)** contoh tindakan yang mencerminkan **setiap** pendekatan.  
*Name two (2) example of activities reflecting each of the approaches.*

[ 8 markah/marks ]

Soalan 5

- (a) Suatu syarikat ingin membina sebuah pusat fasiliti untuk menerima gelas untuk dikitar semula. Pusat ini akan dibekal oleh lori-lori dari empat titik pengumpulan, di mana gelas-untuk-dikitar-semula dihantar oleh orangramai. Muatan dan peta koordinat untuk empat titik pengumpulan adalah seperti dalam jadual di bawah. Di manakah pusat pengumpulan patut dibina? Nyatakan koordinat-koordinat.

*Environmental Glass Products, Inc. wants to build a new centralized facility to receive household, commercial, and industrial glass for recycling. This center will be supplied by trucks coming from four "collection points," where recyclable glass is dropped off by individuals and businesses. The volume and the map coordinates for the four collection centers are shown below. Where should the collection center be located? State the coordinate points.*

Titik pengumpulan (Collection point)	Muatan (Load)	Koordinat (Coordinates) (X,Y)
A	9000	(4,8)
B	4000	(7,2)
C	2000	(4,1)
D	5000	(7,3)

[ 8 markah/marks ]

- (b) Seorang pengusaha sedang menimbang beberapa lokasi untuk fasiliti baru. Empat faktor telah dikenalpasti sebagai kriteria utama untuk membantu dalam membuat keputusan. Skor telah ditentukan kepada tiap-tiap faktor, skor tertinggi menunjukkan sesuatu lokasi lebih digemari. Gunakan data dalam jadual di bawah untuk melaksanakan kaedah faktor pengadaran bagi memilih lokasi terbaik.

*A small manufacturer is considering several locations for a new facility. They have identified four factors that they consider to be important for their location decision. They have decided to assign scores to the four factors, with a higher score indicating a more favorable location. Use the information in the following table to perform a factor rating to select the best location.*

	Pemberat (Weight)	Lokasi A (Location A)	Lokasi B (Location B)	Lokasi C (Location C)
Gaji (Wages)	40	30	75	90
Ketersediaan tenaga kerja (Availability of labour resource)	30	40	70	40
Cukai (Tax)	15	80	40	90
Utiliti (Utilities)	15	75	60	10

[ 6 markah/marks ]

- (c) Apakah **tiga (3)** aspek kelemahan kaedah faktor pengadaran?  
*What are **three (3)** aspects of the weakness of factor rating method?*

[ 3 markah/marks ]

- (d) Mengapakah syarikat-syarikat mengambil pendekatan 'clustering' (iaitu, syarikat-syarikat yang bersaing sesama mereka terletak di lokasi berhampiran satu sama lain)?  
*Why do firms take the clustering approach (where firms which compete with each other are located close to each other)?*

[ 3 markah/marks ]