# Operation Management (OM) Introduction

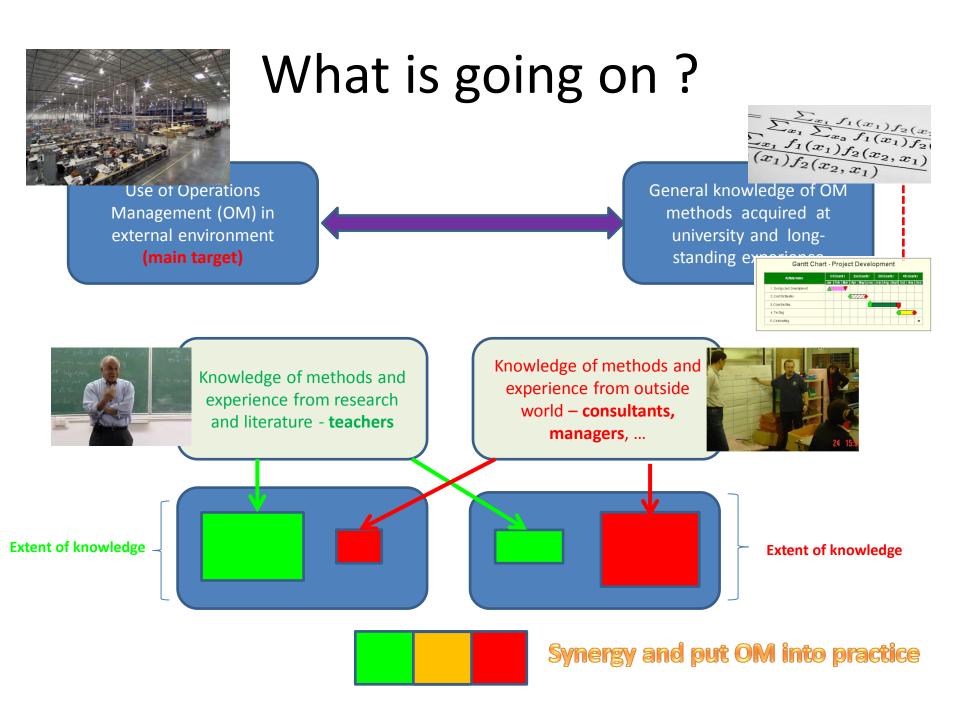
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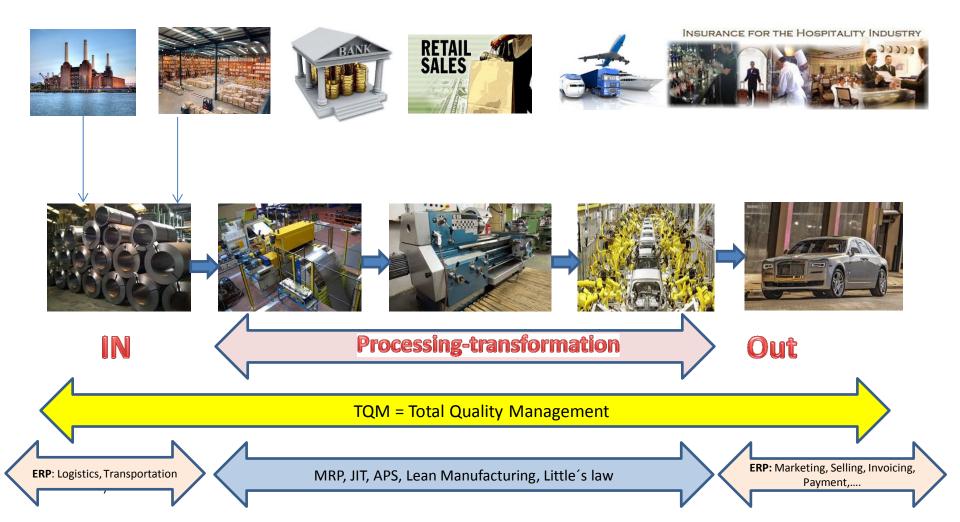
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Czech Republic



#### OM all around us

OM is the management of all processes used to design, supply, produce, and deliver valuable goods and services to customers



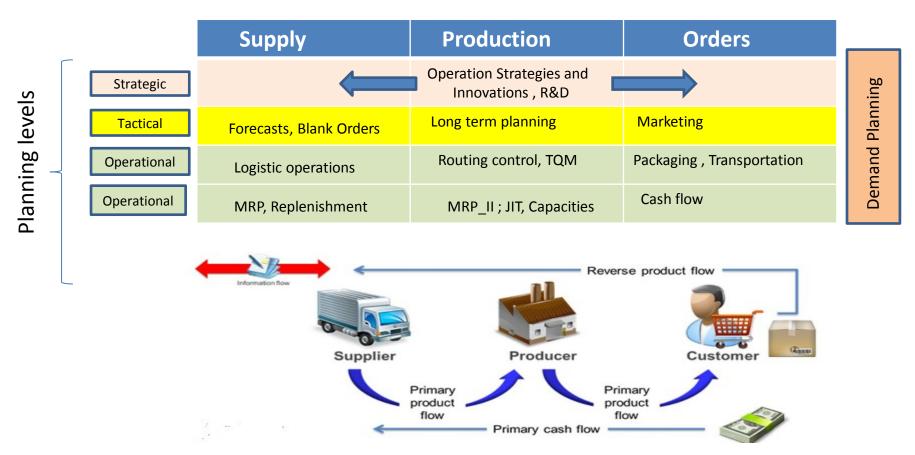
#### Some OM methods

- Theory of Constraints
- Balanced Scorecard
- Project Management methods (Critical Chain, SCRUM,...)
- Material Requirement Planning (MRP) and Just-in-Time
- Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS)
- Six Sigma quality management
- Boston, SWOT and Magic Quadrant Matrices
- Little's Law (relations between WIP, Throughput and Cycle time)
- Linear programming optimisation
- Yield Management
- Kepner-Tregoe (support of decision making)
- Decision trees

#### Some tools which have to be used

- ERP-Enterprise Resource Planning (MS Dynamics NAV)
  - Basic installation, handling and setup
  - Inventory Items Transports –Availability of components
  - Purchase –dealing with Suppliers (SCM)
  - Selling dealing with Customers
  - Payment bank operations
  - Accounting basics
  - CRM- Customer Relationship Management
  - Manufacturing Planning and Shop Floor Control
  - Cost management

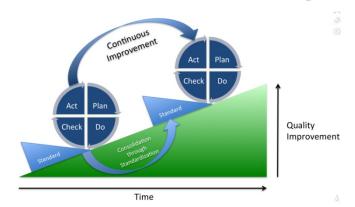
#### **Controlling processes in Supply Chain Management (SCM)**



**Used abbreviations**: **R&D** –Research and Development; **TQM**-Total Quality Management; **JIT**- Just –In-Time; **MRP\_II**-Manufacturing and Resource Planning

Used abbreviations (slide number 3):: ERP - Enterprise Resource Planning; APS - Advanced Planning and Scheduling

#### Deming cycle (based on periodicity)



**Plan:** Define the problem to be addressed, collect relevant data, and ascertain the **problem's root cause** (e.g. by use of TOC)

**Do:** Develop and implement a solution; decide upon a measurement to gauge its effectiveness.

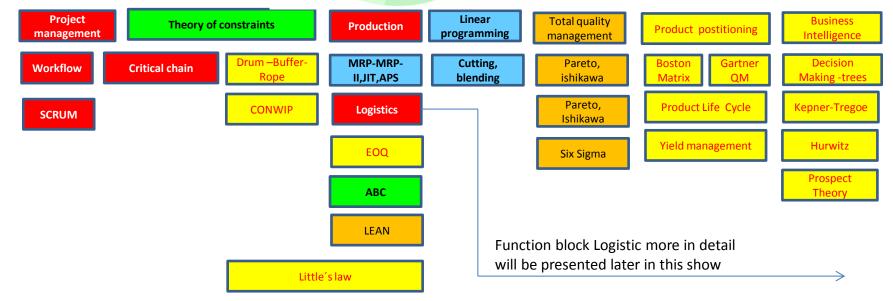
**Check:** Confirm the results through before-and-after data comparison.

**Act:** Document the results, inform others about process changes, and make recommendations for the problem to be addressed in the next PDCA cycle.

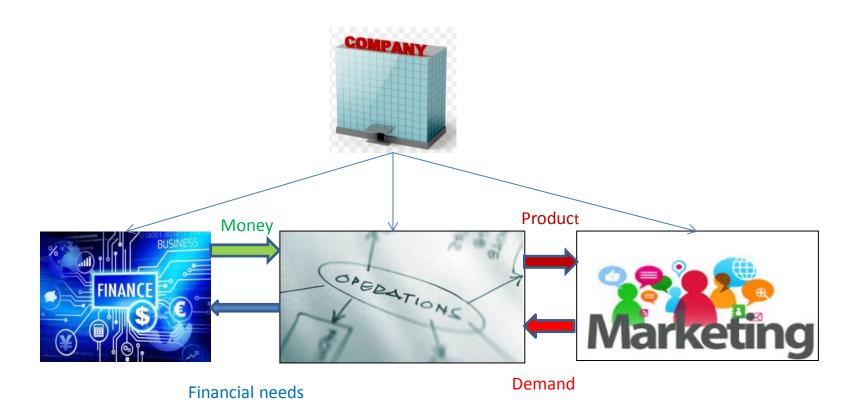
#### Another angle of view

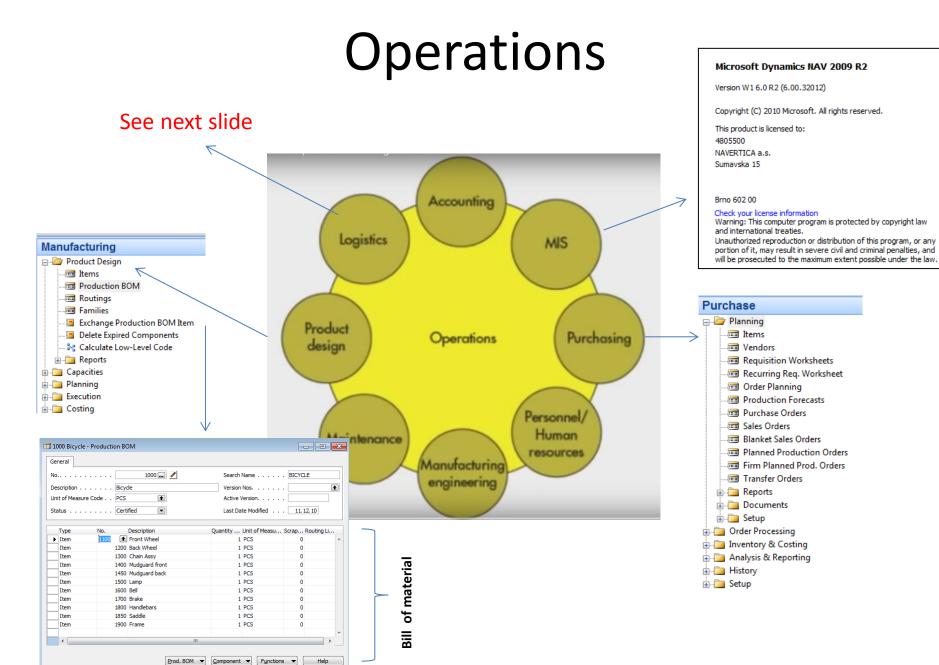


This will be modified in following **South African** project show (use of **Balanced Score Card**)

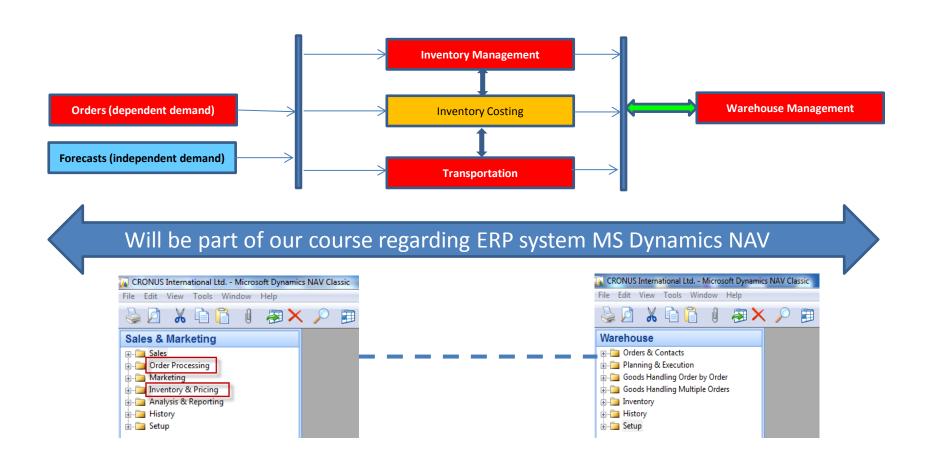


### Another angle of view

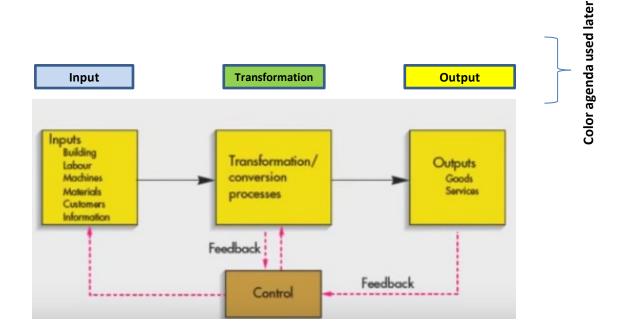




#### Function block Logistic-simplified



#### Procedures-simplified

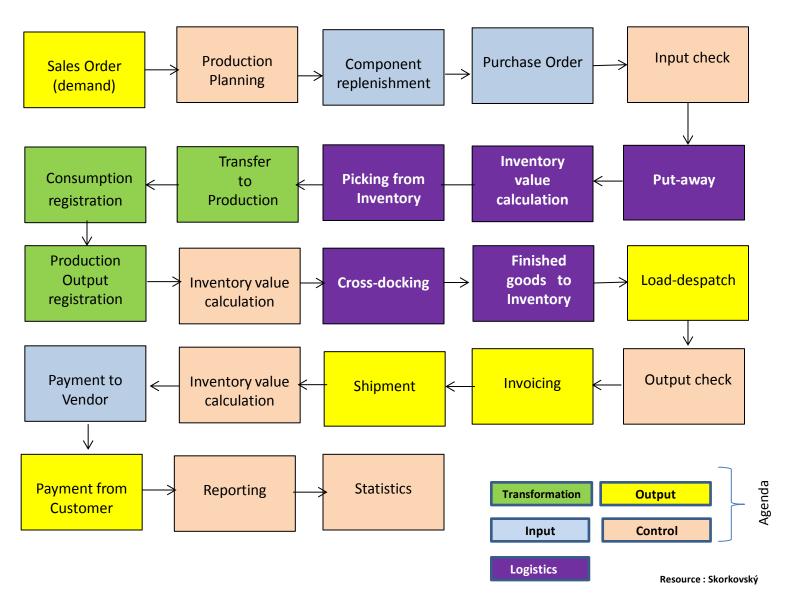


Processing (not organised set of processes, will be presented also as a introduction to project management PWP presentation later)

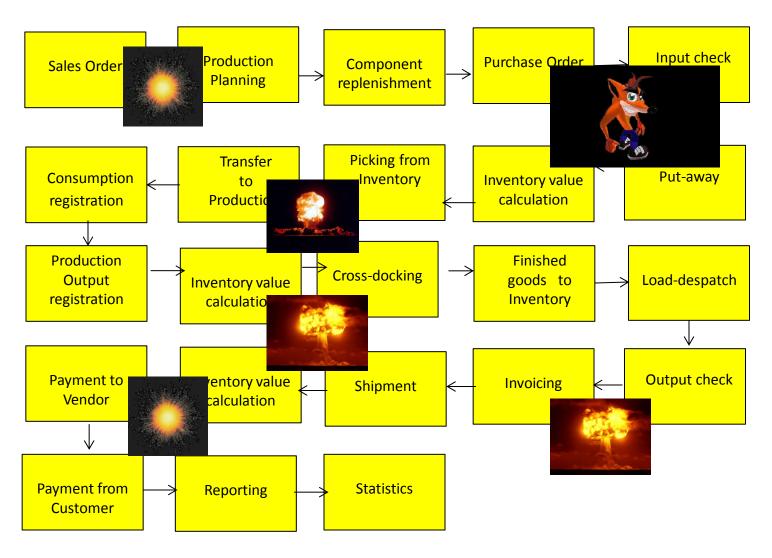
Load-despatch	Purchase Order	Reporting	Statistics
Consumption registration	Production Output registration	Inventory value calculation	Output check (Quality control)
Delivery	Production Planning	Sales Order	Component replenishment
Transfer to Production	Put-away	Cross-docking	Input check
Finished goods to Inventory	Picking from Inventory	Invoicing	Payment

Resource: Skorkovský

#### Your main task (to organize processes based on business logic)



#### Your main task (possible problems, bottlenecks, undesirable effects..)

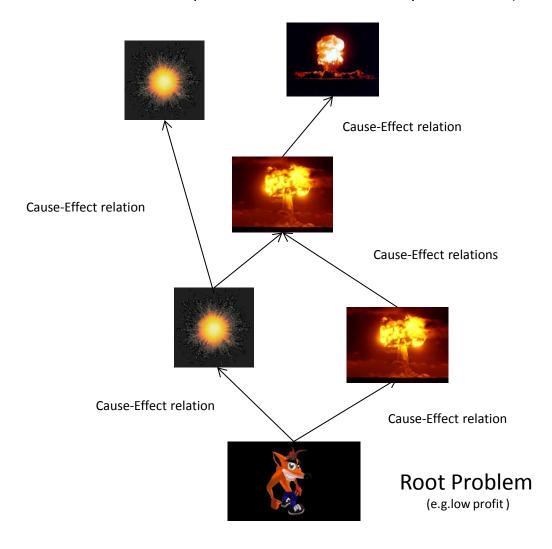


Application of TOC ->thinking tools->Current Reality Tree – first stage

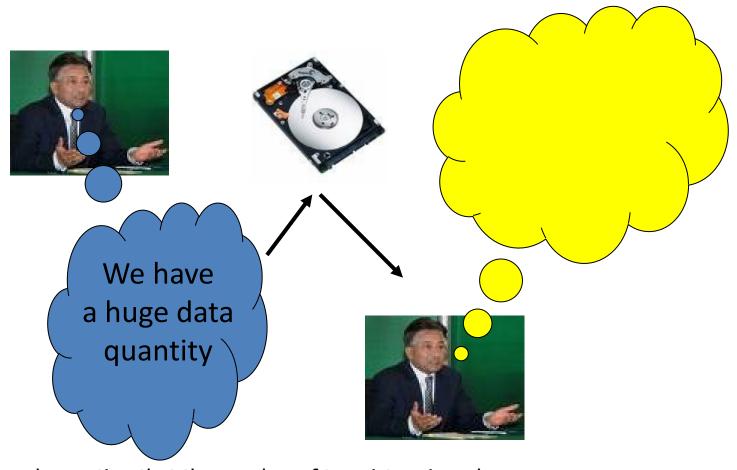
Resource: Skorkovský

#### Your main task

(Search - HOW ??? Measure impacts -HOW ??? and Destroy - HOW ???)



#### Basic problem I. (one of many)



**Moore's law** is the observation that the number of transistors in a dense integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years – so -> capacity of memory is going up

#### Big data and analysis problem

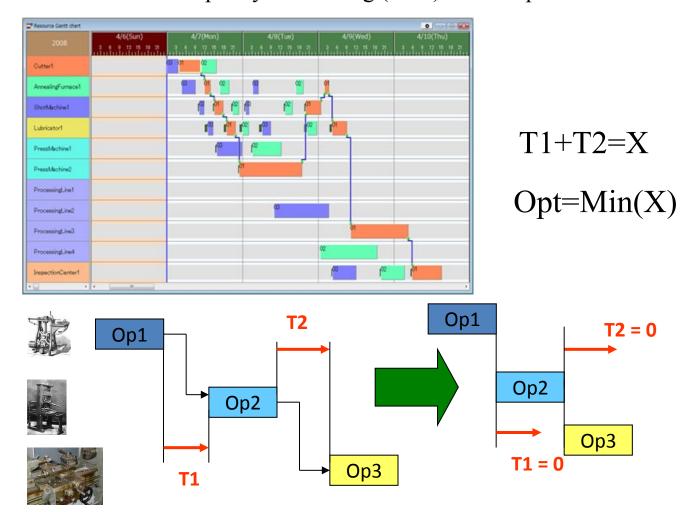
In test and measurement applications, engineers and scientists can collect vast amounts of data every second of every day.

- For every second that the Large Hadron Collider at CERN runs an experiment, the instrument can generate 40 terabytes of data.
- For every 30 minutes that a Boeing jet engine runs, the system creates 10 terabytes of operations information.
- For a single journey across the Atlantic Ocean, a four-engine jumbo jet can create 640 terabytes of data.
- Multiply that by the more than 25,000 flights flown each day, and you get an understanding of the enormous amount of data that exists (Rogers, 2011). **That's "Big Data."**

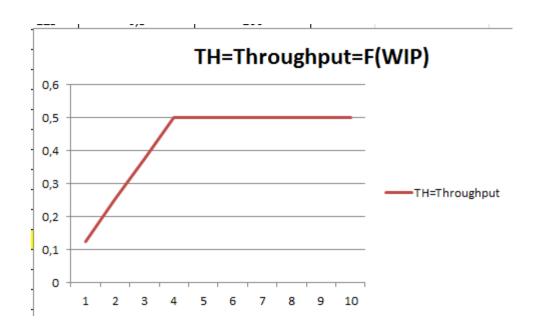


## \*Basic problem II. (we need reliable data)

To solve it we should use finite capacity scheduling (APS)- will be presented later

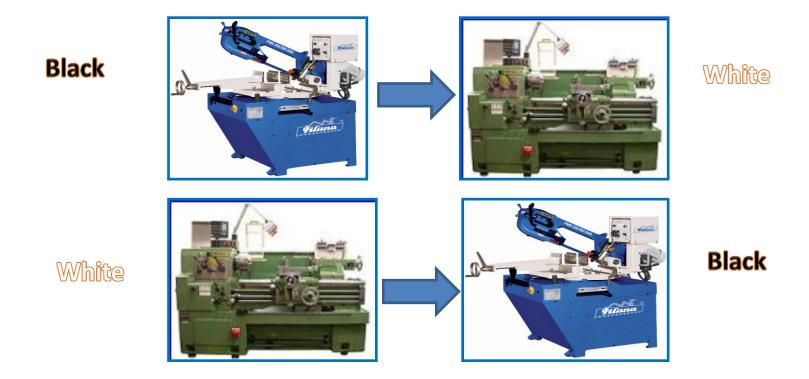


### Basic problem III.



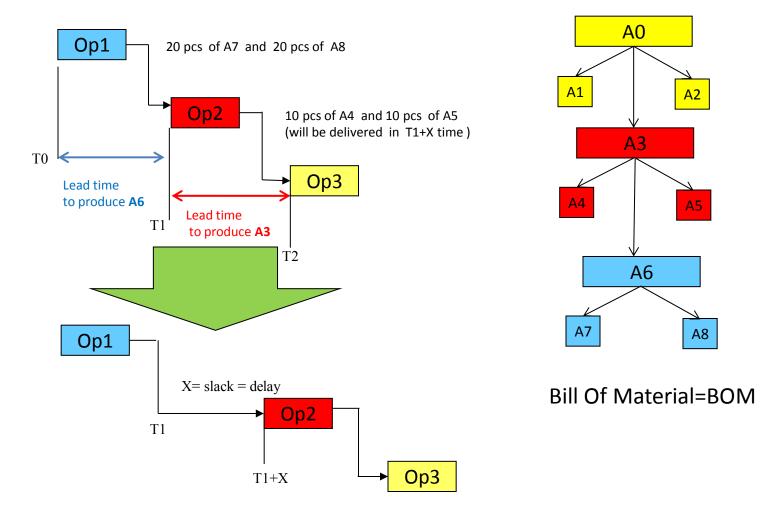
Will be explained in Little's law presentation . WIP= Work In Progress

#### Basic problem IV.



(Black ->White, Setup time=60 minut)
(White->Black, Setup time = 20 minut)

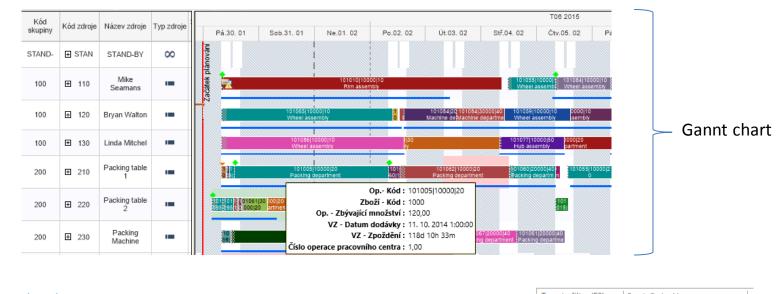
#### Basic problem V-I. (availability of components)



For sake of simplicity we did not mentioned components A1 and A2 and possible delays having cause in delivery times of bad quality !!! Same with capacities of machines allocated to OP1-OP2-OP3 (sudden breakdowns)

#### Basic problem V-II.

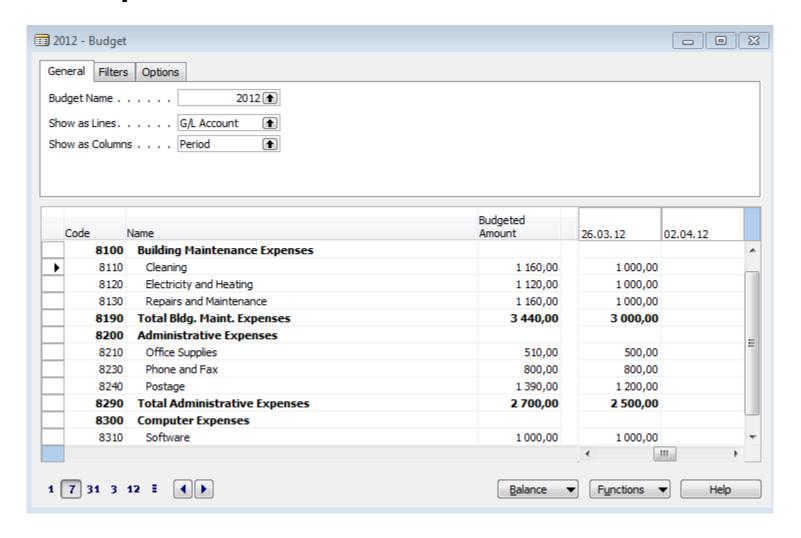
(availability of components )





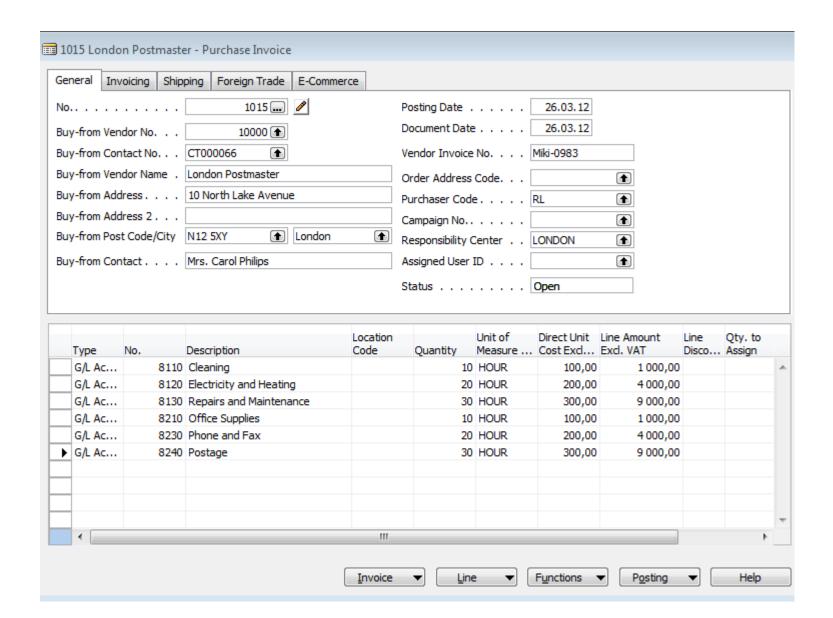
APS result ->18.8.->23.8. a 27.8.->10.9

#### Basic problem VI-I. (over budget)





### \*Basic problem VI-II. (over budget)





### \*Basic problem VI-III. (over budget)

