



Department of Computer Science and Engineering

ME8094 – Computer Integrated Manufacturing Systems

Unit III - MCQ Bank

1. CAPP stands for____
 - A. Computer Aided Progress Panning
 - B. Computer Added Process Planning
 - C. **Computer Aided Process Planning**
 - D. Computer Aided Product Planning
2. Which of the following is the type of computer aided process planning?
 - A. Variant process planning
 - B. Generative process planning
 - C. **Both (A) & (B)**
 - D. None of the above
3. _____is the interface between product development and manufacturing system development
 - A. **Process planning**
 - B. Layout planning
 - C. Line balancing
 - D. Product planning
4. The purchase order lead time is multiplied to the number of units sold per unit of time to calculate
 - A. economic order quantity
 - B. carrying cost
 - C. break even analysis
 - D. **reorder point**
5. The decision model to calculated optimal quantity of inventory to be ordered is known as
 - A. efficient order quantity
 - B. economic order quantity
 - C. **economic order quality**

- D. efficient order quality
6. EOQ is the quantity at which the cost carrying is
- A. minimum
 - B. equal to the cost of ordering**
 - C. less than the cost of ordering
 - D. cost of over stocking
7. If purchase order lead time is 35 minutes and number of units sold per time is 400 units, then reorder point will be
- A. 14000 units**
 - B. 14500 units
 - C. 15000 units
 - D. 15500 units
8. Which of the following is not an inventory?
- A. Machines**
 - B. Raw material
 - C. Finished products
 - D. Consumable tools
9. The order cost per order of an inventory is Rs. 400 with an annual carrying cost of Rs. 10 per unit. The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) for an annual demand of 2000 units is
- A. 440
 - B. 400**
 - C. 480
 - D. 500
10. The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is calculated as
- A. $(2D*S/h)^{1/2}$**
 - B. $(DS*/h)^{1/2}$
 - C. $(D*S/2h)^{1/2}$
 - D. $(D*S/3h)^{1/2}$
11. The cost of insurance and taxes are included in
- A. Cost of ordering
 - B. Set up cost

- C. Inventory carrying cost**
- D. Cost of shortages
12. Buffer stock is the level of stock
- A. Half of the actual stock
- B. At which the ordering process should start
- C. Minimum stock level below which actual stock should not fall**
- D. Maximum stock in inventory
13. Typical Processing sequence to fabricate an individual part
- A. Secondary process-basic process-property enhancing process-finishing operation
- B. basic process- Secondary process-property enhancing process-finishing operation**
- C. finishing operation -Secondary process-basic process-property enhancing process-
- D. Secondary process- property enhancing process-basic process-finishing operation
14. Which of the following is not the input of process planning?
- A. Production type data
- B. Raw material data
- C. Facilities data
- D. Part program data**
15. Another name for process plan is
- A. Route sheet**
- B. Standard sheet
- C. Program sheet
- D. None of these
16. Production planning consists of
- A. Deciding which produces to make
- B. Deciding how many quantities to make
- C. Deciding when they should be completed
- D. All of the above**
17. Aggregate planning is concerned with determining
- A. the production level, sales level, and capacity for each period.
- B. the demand level, inventory level, and capacity for each period.
- C. the production level, inventory level, and capacity for each period.**

- D. the production level, staffing level, and capacity for each period.
18. Aggregate planning is concerned with determining the quantity and timing of production in the
- A. Long term
 - B. Short term
 - C. Intermediate term**
 - D. Next term
19. Which of the following aggregate planning strategies is likely to have the least impact on quality?
- A. varying production rates through overtime or idle time
 - B. subcontracting
 - C. changing inventory level**
 - D. using part-time workers
20. MRP stands for
- A. Materials Requirements Planning**
 - B. Master Resources Production
 - C. Manufacturing Resource Planning
 - D. Management Reaction Planning
21. Closed Loop MRP means
- A. Capacity and resource planning is included in the MRP logic**
 - B. Unused materials are returned to stores and recorded back into the system.
 - C. Actual inventory is counted regularly and adjustment made to the inventory records.
 - D. Actual sales are netted off the forecasts in the MPS.
22. What does ERP stand for?
- A. Expanse research project
 - B. Enterprise research planning
 - C. Enterprise resource planning**
 - D. Expanse resource project
23. Which of the following has the least integration of information systems?
- A. Enterprise resource planning
 - B. Web-integrated enterprise resource planning

- C. Materials requirements planning**
- D. Manufacturing resource planning
24. Which of the following is an output of materials requirements planning?
- A. Work orders**
- B. Master production schedule
- C. Bills of materials
- D. All of the above
25. MRP – II is accurately described by
- A. MRP software designed for services
- B. MRP with a new set of computer programs that execute on micro-computers
- C. MRP augmented by other resources variable**
- D. Usually employed to isolate manufacturing operations from other aspects of an organization
26. The list of quantities of components, ingredients, and materials required to produce a product is the
- A. master schedule.
- B. engineering change notice.
- C. bill-of-materials.**
- D. purchase order.
27. Which of the following is an advantage of ERP?
- A. requires major changes to the company and its processes
- B. is very inexpensive to purchase
- C. creates commonality of database**
- D. is simple enough that companies have an easy time adjusting to it
28. Which is not the objectives of MRP -I?
- A. Decrease efficiency**
- B. Inventory reduction
- C. Realistic commitments
- D. Reduction in production and delivery lead times
29. MPS stands for
- A. Mater production schedule**

- B. Master planning schedule
 - C. Master Pre – Schedule
 - D. Master Post – schedule
30. What is at the heart of any ERP system?
- A. Information
 - B. Employees
 - C. Customers
 - D. **Database**
31. ERP system is built on a _____ utilizing a common computing platform
- A. **centralized database**
 - B. Individual databases
 - C. Modular databases
 - D. Centralized layout
32. What are the primary business benefits of an ERP system?
- A. Sales forecasts, sales strategies, and marketing campaigns
 - B. Market demand, resource and capacity constraints, and real-time scheduling
 - C. **Forecasting, planning, purchasing, material management, warehousing, inventory, and distribution**
 - D. All of the above
33. What is the key to MRP?
- A. Quantity of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of Material.
 - B. Production of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of Material.
 - C. **Time-phasing of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of Material.**
 - D. Capacity of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of Material.
34. MRP-II systems provide
- A. Information that is useful to all functional areas and encourage cross-functional interaction.

- B. **Information with cost data.**
- C. Information that can be used for other company functions.
- D. Accurate inventory information.
35. A master production schedule specifies
- A. the financial resources required for production
- B. what component is to be made, and when
- C. **what product is to be made, and when**
- D. the labor hours required for production
36. The _____ is(are) the MRP input detailing which end items are to be produced, when they are needed, and in what quantities.
- A. **master production schedule**
- B. gross requirements
- C. inventory records
- D. assembly time chart
37. A master production schedule contains information about
- A. quantities and required delivery dates of all sub-assemblies
- B. **quantities and required delivery dates of final products**
- C. inventory on hand for each sub-assembly
- D. inventory on hand for each final product
38. In continuous (make-to-stock) operations, the master production schedule is usually expressed in terms of
- A. **end-items**
- B. modules
- C. kits
- D. customer orders
39. In job shop (make-to-order) operations, the master production schedule is usually expressed in terms of
- A. end-items
- B. module
- C. kits
- D. **customer orders**

40. The minimum record accuracy required for successful MRP is approximately
- A. lower than 90%
 - B. 90%
 - C. 95%
 - D. **99%**
41. MRP II is accurately described as
- A. MRP software designed for services
 - B. MRP with a new set of computer programs that execute on micro-computers
 - C. **MRP augmented by other resource variables**
 - D. usually employed to isolate manufacturing operations from other aspects of an organization
42. A major strength of MRP is its capability
- A. to minimize labor hours used in production
 - B. **for timely and accurate replanning**
 - C. to reduce lead times
 - D. to maximize production throughput