MCA II YEAR A(2016-2019)
NON-MAJOR: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES-354E
Semester : III
Multiple Choice Questions

1) _____ is employed in construction and business problems.

a) Critical.
b) Non-critical.
c) Program evaluation and review techniques.
d) Critical path method.

2) _____ method is an alternative method of solving a Linear Programming Problem involving artificial variables.

a) Simplex.
b) Two-phase simplex method.
c) Big M method.
d) Dual simplex method.

3) _____ is a completely degenerate form of a transportation problem.

a) Assignment.
b) North-west corner rule.
c) Modi Method.
d) Vogel's Approximation Method.

4) _____is a mathematical technique used to solve the problem of allocating limited resource among the competing activities.

a) Linear programming.
b) Assignment problem.
c) Traveling sales-man problem.
d) Replacement problem.

5) A company stock an item which is consumed at the rate of 100 units per months. It costs the company Rs. 48 each time an order is placed. A unit inventory held in stock for one month costs Re.0.24. The number of order that the company has to placed each year to optimize costs will be _____.

a) 6.
b) 8.
c) 4.
d) 2.

6) A degenerate solution is one that _____.

a) gives an optimum solution to the LPP.
b) gives zero value to one or more of the basic variables.
c) yields more than one way to achieve the objective.
d) makes use of all the available resources.

7) A feasible solution to an Linear programming problem _____.

a) must satisfy all of the problems constraints simultaneously.
b) need not satisfy all of the constraints, only some of them.
c) must be a corner point of the feasible region.
d) must optimize the value of the objective function.

8) A petrol pump has two pumps; Vehicles arrive at the petrol pump according to Poison input process at average of 12 per hour. The service time follows exponential distribution with a mean of 4 minutes. The pumps are expected to be idle for _____.

a) 33% .
b) 43%.
c) 28% .
d) 19%.

9) A queuing system is said to be a _____when its operating characteristic are independent upon time.

a) pure birth.
b) pure death.
c) transient state.
d) steady state.

10) All equality constraints can be replaced equivalently by _____inequalities.

a) 1.
b) 2.
c) 3.
d) 4.

11) All of the following assumptions of the ERL model except _____.

a) the usage rate is reasonably constant.
b) replenishment is instantaneous.
c) production rate is greater than demand rate.
d) there are no quantity discount price.

12) All the basis for a transportation problem is _____.

a) square.
b) rectangle.
c) circle.
d) triangular.

13) An _____ represent the start or completion of some activity and as such it consumes no time.

a) activity.
b) event.
c) program evaluation and review techniques.
d) critical path method.

14) An activity is critical if its _____float is zero.

a) event.
b) total.
c) free.
d) independent.

15) An activity is represented by _____.

a) a circle.
b) a square.
c) an arrow.
d) a triangle.

16) An activity which does not consume neither any resource nor time is known as_____.

a) predecessor.
b) successor.
c) dummy activity.
d) preceding event.

17) An assignment problem is a particular case of _____.

a) transportation problem.
b) linear programming problem.
c) network problem.
d) simplex problem.

18) An n-tuple of real numbers which satisfies the constraints of Linear Programming Problem is called _____.

a) solution.
b) basic variables.
c) non- basic variables.
d) degenerate.

19) At any iteration of the usual simplex method, if there is at least one basic variable in the basis at zero level and all the index numbers are non-negative, the current solution is_____.

a) degenerate.
b) non-degenrate.
c) infeasible.
d) unbounded.

20) Charnes method of penalty is called _____.

a) graphical method.
b) simplex method.
c) big M method.
d) dual simplex method.

21) Chose the correct statement: A degenerate solution is one that_____.

a) gives an optimum solution to the Linear Programming Problem.
b) gives zero value to one or more of the basic variables.
c) yields more than one way to achieve the objective.
d) makes use of all available resources.

22) Closed loops may be _____ in shape.

a) square.
b) triangle.
c) rectangle.
d) parallel.

23) Customers arrive at a box office window, being manned ny single individual,according to Poisson input process with mean rate of 20 per hour, while the mean service time is 2 minutes. Which of the following is not true for this system?

a) E(n) = 2 customers.
b) E(m) = 4/3 customers.
c) E(v) = 6 minutes.
d) P(>n) = 2/3.

24) Economics order quantity results in _____.

a) equalisation of carrying cost and procurement cost.
b) favourable procurement price.
c) reduced chances of stock outs.
d) minimization of set up cost.

25) For a 2.5% increase in order quantity (under fundamental EOQ problem) the total relevant cost would _____.

a) increase by 2.5%.
b) decrease by 2.5%.
c) increase by 0.25%.
d) decrease by 0.25%

26) For a given LPP max z=-5y subject to the constraints x+y<=1, 0.5x+5y>=0, x,y>=0,the solution is _____.

a) unbounded.
b) not feasible.
c) optimum.
d) an alternate optimum.

27) For any primal problem and its dual_____.

a) optimal vaule of objective functions is same.
b) primal will have an optimal solution iff dual does too.
c) both primal and dual cannot be infeasible.
d) dual will have an optimal solution iff primal does too.

28) Given arrival rate = 15/hr, service rate = 20/hr, the value of traffic intensity is_____.

a) 4/3.
b) 3/4.
c) 3/2.
d) 5.

29) Graphical method is also known as _____.

a) two-phase method.
b) simplex method.
c) big M method.
d) search approach method.

30) Graphical method of linear programming is useful when the number of decision variable are _____

a) two.
b) three.
c) finite.
d) infinite.

31) If an activity has zero slack, it implies that_____.

a) the project is progressing well.
b) it is a dummy activity.
c) it lies on the critical path.
d) it lies a non critical path.

32) If an artificial variable is present in the basic variable column of optimal simplex table, then the solution is _____.

a) infeasible.
b) unbounded.
c) degenerate.
d) feasible.

33) If any value in basic variable column of final simplex table is negative , then the solution is___.

a) unbounded.
b) infeasible.
c) optimal.
d) feasible.

34) If one or more variable vanish then a basic solution to the system is called_____.

a) basic solution.
b) optimal solution.
c) degenerate solution.
d) optimal basic feasible solution.

35) If primal linear programming problem has a finite solution, then dual linear programming problems should have_____.

a) finite solution.
b) infeasible solution.
c) unbounded solution.
d) degenerate.

36) If the constraint of an Linear Programming Problem has an in equation of = type, the variables to be added are_____.

a) slack.
b) surplus.
c) artificial.
d) decision.

37) If the given Linear Programming Problem is in its standard form then primal-dual pair is _____.

a) symmetric.
b) unsymmetric.
c) degenerate.
d) feasible region.

38) If the order quantity (size of order) is increased, _____.

a) holding costs decrease and ordering costs increase.
b) holding costs increase and ordering costs decrease.
c) the total costs increase and then decrease.
d) storage cost as well as stock-out cost increase.

39) If the primal has an unbold objective function value then the other problem has_____solution.

a) feasible.
b) infeasible.
c) optimum.
d) no feasible.

40) If the primal problem has n constraints and m variables then the number of constraints in the dual problem is _____.

a) mn.
b) n.
c) m+n.
d) m-n.

41) If there is no non-negative replacement ratio in a solution which is sought to be improved, then the solution is_____.

a) bounded.
b) unbounded.
c) feasible solution.
d) degenrate.

42) In a given system of m simultaneous linear equations in n unknowns (m<n) there will be _____.

a) n basic variables.
b) m basic variables.
c) (n-m) basic variables.
d) (n+m) basic variables.

43) In a transportation table, an ordered set of _____ or more cells is said to form a loop.

a) 2.
b) 3.
c) 4.
d) 1.

44) In an assignment problem involving 5 workers and 5 jobs, total number of assignments possible are _____.

a) 5!
b) 10.
c) 25.
d) 5.

45) In an Linear Programming Problem functions to be maximized or minimized are called _____.

a) constraints.
b) objective function.
c) unrestricted values.
d) basic solution.

46) In marking assignments, which of the following should be preferred?

a) Only row having single zero.
b) Only column having single zero.
c) Only row/column having single zero.
d) Column having more than one zero.

47) In program evaluation review technique network each activity time assume a beta distribution because_____.

a) it is a unimodal distribution that provides information regarding the uncertainty of time estimates of activities.
b) it has got finite non-negative error.
c) it need not be symmetrical about model value.
d) the project is progressing well.

48) In Program Evaluation Review Technique the maximum time that is required to perform the activity under extremely bad conditions is known as_____.

a) pessimistic time.
b) optimistic time.
c) most likely time.
d) delay time.

49) In program evaluation review technique the span of time between the optimistic and pessimistic time estimates of an activity is_____.

a) 3
b) 6
c) 8
d) 12

50) In the basic EOQ model, if the lead time increases from 2 to 4 days, the EOQ will_____.

a) double.
b) increase, but not double.
c) remain constant.
d) decrease by a factor of two.

51) In the network, only one activity may connect any _____nodes.

a) 1.
b) 2.
c) 3.
d) 4.

52) In the production lot size model, increasing the rate of production _____.

a) increase the optimal number of orders to place each year.
b) does not influence the optimal number of orders.
c) decrease the optimal number of orders to place each year.
d) exactly the optimal number of orders to place each year.

53) In the transportation table, empty cells will be called _____.

a) occupied.
b) unoccupied.
c) basic.
d) non-basic.

54) In transportation model, the opportunity cost is given by _____.

a) implied cost + actual cost of the cell.
b) actual cost of the cell - implied cost.
c) implied cost - actual cost of the cell.
d) implied cost x actual cost of the cell.

55) Key element is also known as _____.

a) slack.
b) surplus.
c) artificial.
d) pivot element.

56) Linear Programming Problem involves _____ variable can be solved by the graphical method.

a) 1.
b) 2.
c) 3.
d) 4.

57) Linear Programming Problem is a technique of finding the _____.

a) optimal value.
b) approximate value.
c) initial value.
d) infeasible value.

58) Linear Programming Problem that can be solved by graphical method has_____.

a) quadratic constraints.
b) linear constraints.
c) cubic constraints.
d) bi-quadratic constraints.

59) Mathematical model of linear programming problem is important because_____.

a) it helps in converting the verbal description and numerical data into mathematical expression.
b) decision makers prefer to work with formal models.
c) it captures the relevant relationship among decision factors.
d) it enables the use of algebraic technique.

60) Maximization assignment problem is transformed into a minimization problem by_____.

a) adding each entry in a column from the maximum value in that column.
b) subtracting each entry in a column from the maximum value in that column.
c) subtracting each entry in the table from the maximum value in that table.
d) adding each entry in the table from the maximum value in that table.

61) If there is no non-negative replacement ratio in solving a Linear Programming Problem ,then the solution is _____.

a) feasible.
b) unbounded.
c) infeasible.
d) degenerate.

62) If an activity has zero slack, it implies that_____.

a) the project is progressing well.
b) it is a dummy activity.
c) it lies on the critical path.
d) it lies a non critical path.

63) If the solution of a LPP is unbounded then _____

a) there is no non-negative replacement ratio
b) there is non-negative replacement ratio
c) there is infinity replacement ratio
d) none.

64) When we solve a system of simultaneous linear equations by using two-phase method, the values of decision variables will be _____.

a) positive.
b) negative.
c) zero.
d) positive and / or negative.

65) The transportation problem deals with the transportation of _____.

a) a single product from a source to several destinations.
b) a single product from several sources to several destinations.
c) a single product from several sources to a destination.
d) a multi-product from several sources to several destinations.

66) In an assignment problem involving 10 workers and 10 jobs, total number of assignments possible are _____.

a) 5!
b) 10.
c) 25.
d) 10.

67) In marking assignments, which of the following should be preferred?

a) Only row having single zero.
b) Only column having single zero.
c) Only row/column having single zero.
d) Column having more than one zero.

68) Customers arrive at a box office window, being manned ny single individual,according to Poisson input process with mean rate of 20 per hour, while the mean service time is 2 minutes. Which of the following is not true for this system?

a) E(n) = 2 customers.
b) E(m) = 4/3 customers.
c) E(v) = 6 minutes.
d) P(>n) = 2/3.

69) The time between the placement of an order and its delivery is called as _____.

a) buffer time.
b) capital time.
c) EOQ.
d) lead time

70) If all the constraints of the primal problem in equations are of type = then the constraints in the dual problem is _____.

a) ≤
b) =.
c) ≥.
d) 0.

71) In a standard form of Linear Programming Problem the constraint type must be_____.

a) =.
b) ≤.
c) ≥.
d) =.

72) One disadvantage of using North-West Corner Rule to find initial solution to the~~~transportation problem is that_____.

a) it is complicated to use.
b) it does not take into account cost of transportation.
c) it leads to a degenerate initial solution.
d) it does take into account cost of transportation.

73) Operation research approach is typically based on the use of _____.

a) physical model.
b) mathematical model.
c) iconic model.
d) descriptive model.

74) Operations Research approach is _____.

a) multi-disciplinary.
b) scientific.
c) intuitive.
d) collect essential data.

75) Principle of complementary slackness states that_____.

a) primal slack*dual main=0.
b) primal main+dual slack=0.
c) primal main+dual surplus=0.
d) dual slack*primal main = 1.

76) Priority queue discipline may be classified as_____.

a) finite or infinite.
b) limited.
c) unlimited.
d) pre-emptive or non-pre-emptive.

77) Replace an item when_____.

a) average annual cost for n years becomes equal to current running cost.
b) next year running cost in more than average cost of nth year.
c) present years running cost is less than the previous years average cost.
d) average cost to date is equal to the current maintenance cost.

78) Service mechanism in a queuing system is characterized by_____.

a) customers behaviour.
b) servers behaviour.
c) customers in the system.
d) server in the system.

79) Slack is also known as _____.

a) event.
b) activity.
c) float.
d) critical path.

80) Solution of a Linear Programming Problem when permitted to be infinitely large is called _____.

a) bounded.
b) unbounded.
c) optimum basic feasible solution.
d) initial basic feasible solution.

81) The _____ time for an activity can be reduced by using increased resources.

a) normal.
b) optimistic.
c) pessimistic.
d) most likely.

82) The _____ large square are called the cells in a transportation problem.

a) m.
b) n.
c) m+n.
d) mn.

83) The activity which can be delayed without affecting the execution of the immediate succeeding activity is determined by_____.

a) float.
b) free float.
c) total float.
d) independent float.

84) When an activity has zero Total float, Free float will _____.

a) zero
b) less than 1
c) greater than 1
d) undefined

85) The allocation cells in the transportation table will be called _____ cell.

a) occupied.
b) unoccupied.
c) basic.
d) non-basic.

86) The area bounded by all the given constraints is called _____.

a) feasible region.
b) basic solution.
c) optimal basic feasible solution.
d) basic feasible solution.

87) The assignment algorithm was developed by _____.

a) Modi.
b) Kuhn.
c) Hungarian.
d) Vogel's.

88) The assignment matrix is always a _____.

a) rectangular matrix.
b) square matrix.
c) identity matrix.
d) diagonal matrix.

89) In assignment problem _____.

a) number of origins equals the number of destinations.
b) number of origins are less than the number of destinations.
c) number of origins are greater than the number of destinations.
d) number of origins are greater than or equal to the number of destinations.

90) The assignment problem is a special case of transportation problem in which _____.

a) number of origins equals the number of destinations.
b) number of origins are less than the number of destinations.
c) number of origins are greater than the number of destinations.
d) number of origins are greater than or equal to the number of destinations.

91) The assignment problem will have alternate solutions when the total opportunity cost matrix has _____

a) atleast one zero in each row and column.
b) when all rows have two zeros.
c) when there is a tie between zero opportunity cost cells.
d) if two diagonal elements are zeros.

92) If the average cost to date is equal to the current maintenance cost then the annualized cost will be _____.

a) minimum
b) maximum
c) zero
d) one

93) The average annual cost will be minimized by replacing a machine when_____.

a) average cost to date is equal to the current maintenance cost.
b) average cost to date is greater than the current maintenance cost.
c) average cost to date is less than the current maintenance cost.
d) next year running cost in more than average cost of nth year.

94) The average arrival rate in a single server queuing system is 10 customers per hour and average service rate is 15 customers per hour. The average time that a customer must wait before it is taken up for service shall be _____.

a) 12 minutes.
b) 8 minutes.
c) 9 minutes.
d) 6 minutes.

95) The average arrival rate in a single server queuing system is 10 customers per hour and average service rate is 15 customers per hour. The average time that a customer must wait before it is taken up for service shall be _____.

a) 12 minutes.
b) 8 minutes.
c) 9 minutes.
d) 6 minutes.

96) The calling population is assumed to be infinite when_____.

a) arrivals are independent of each other.
b) capacity of the system is infinite.
c) service rate is faster than arrival rate.
d) all customers arrive at once.

97) The calling population is considered to be infinite when _____.

a) all customers arrive at once.
b) capacity of the system is infinite.
c) service rate is faster than arrival rate.
d) arrivals are independent of each other.

98) The calling population is considered to be infinite when _____.

a) all customers arrive at once.
b) capacity of the system is infinite.
c) service rate is faster than arrival rate.
d) arrivals are independent of each other.

99) The coefficient of an artificial variable in the objective function of penalty method are always assumed to be _____.

a) zero.
b) non-zero.
c) -1.
d) -M.

100) The cost of a slack variable is _____.

a) 1.
b) -1.
c) 0.
d) M.

101) The cost of a surplus variable is _____.

a) 1.
b) -1.
c) 0.
d) M.

102) The difference between total and free float is _____.

a) event float.
b) independent float.
c) interference float.
d) critical path.

103) The dual of the dual is _____.

a) dual.
b) primal-dual pair.
c) dual-primal pair.
d) primal.

104) The dummy source or destination in a transportation problem is added to_____.

a) satisfy rim conditions.
b) prevent solution from becoming degenerate.
c) ensure that total cost does not exceed a limit.
d) the solution not be degenerate.

105) The EOQ model is based on all the following assumptions except _____.

a) annual demand is known and constant.
b) estimates of carrying and ordering costs are accurate.
c) the ratio of ordering cost per order placed to carrying cost as a percentage of average inventory is always constant.
d) instantaneous receipt of orders occurs exactly when previous inventory is just used up.

106) The EOQ model is of particular importance because _____.

a) it is fairly simple and easy to understand.
b) it is the most realistic model which can be formulated.
c) there are only a few assumptions to satisfy and the needed information is always easy to obtain.
d) no other model can be applied if it can not be used.

107) The following are assumptions of the EOQ model except _____.

a) the usage rate is reasonably constant.
b) replenishment is not instantaneous.
c) only one product is involved.
d) there are no quantity discount price.

108) The following may be used to find the EOQ except_____.

a) optimal number of days supply to order.
b) number of orders which minimize ordering costs.
c) optimal number of rupees per order.
d) optimal number of orders per year.

109) The general linear programming problem is in standard form if _____.

a) the constraints are equations.
b) the constraints are inequalities of >= type.
c) the constraints are equalities of <= type.
d) the decision variables are negative.

110) The Hungarian method used for finding the solution of the assignment problem is also called _____.

a) reduced matrix method.
b) matrix minima method.
c) modi method.
d) simplex method.

111) The initial event which has all outgoing arrows with no incoming arrow is numbered_____.

a) 0.
b) 2.
c) -1.
d) 3.

112) The initial solution of a transportation problem can be obtained by applying any known method. How-ever, the only condition is that_____.

a) the solution be optimal.
b) the rim conditions are satisfied.
c) the solution not be degenerate.
d) the few allocations become negative.

113) The inventory level drops to a pre-specified level are called _____.

a) periodic review.
b) continuous review.
c) inventory.
d) re-order point.

114) The linear function to be maximized or minimized is called _____.

a) injective function.
b) subjective function.
c) bijective function.
d) optional function.

115) The master production schedule in MRP is used to specify _____.

a) the raw materials required to complete the product.
b) the labor hours required for production.
c) what product is to be made, when, and what quantities.
d) the financial resources required for production.

116) The method used to solve Linear Programming Problem without use of the artificial variable is called _____.

a) dual simplex method.
b) transportation problem method.
c) big M method.
d) duality method.

117) The minimum number of lines covering all zeros in a reduced cost matrix of order n can be _____.

a) at the most n.
b) at the least n.
c) n-1.
d) n + 1.

118) The minimum number of lines covering all zeros in a reduced cost matrix of order n can be _____.

a) at the most n.
b) at the least n.
c) n-1.
d) n + 1.

119) The model in which only arrivals are counted and no departure takes place are called_____.

a) pure birth model.
b) pure death model.
c) traffic intensity.
d) steady state.

120) The non basic variables are called _____.

a) shadow cost.
b) opportunity cost.
c) artificial variable.
d) slack variable.

121) The number of time estimates involved in Program Evaluation Review Technique problem is _____.

a) 2.
b) 3.
c) 4.
d) 5.

122) The technique that relates costs to time and shows how to accelerate the project for the lowest possible cost is _____.

a) minimize total project duration.
b) CPM
c) PERT
d) maximize total project duration.

123) The objective of network analysis is to_____.

a) minimize total project duration.
b) minimize toal project cost.
c) minimize production delays, interruption and conflicts.
d) maximize total project duration.

124) The primary input for MRP which contains a listing of all assemblies, parts, and subassemblies that are needed to produce one unit of an end item is _____.

a) the master production schedule.
b) the bill of materials.
c) the inventory record file.
d) the stochastic stock file.

125) The problem of replacement is felt when job performing units fail_____.

a) suddenly and gradually.
b) either gradually.
c) either suddenly.
d) neither suddenly nor gradually.

126) The process that performs the services to the customer is known as _____.

a) queue.
b) service channel.
c) balking.
d) jocking.

127) The right hand side constant of a constraint in a primal problem appears in the~~~corresponding dual as_____.

a) a coefficient in the objective function.
b) a right hand side constant of a function.
c) an input output coefficient.
d) a left hand side constraint coefficient variable.

128) The server utilization factor is also known as _____.

a) erlang distribution.
b) poison distribution.
c) exponential distribution.
d) traffic intensity.

129) The similarity between assignment problem and transportation problem is _____.

a) both are rectangular matrices.
b) both are square matrices.
c) both can be solved by graphical method.
d) both have objective function and non-negativity constraints.

130) The slack variables indicate _____.

a) excess resource available.
b) shortage of resource available.
c) nil resources.
d) idle resource.

131) The solution to a transportation problem with m-sources and n-destinations is feasible if the numbers of allocations are _____.

a) m+n+1.
b) mn.
c) m+n.
d) m+n-1.

132) The time between the placement of an order and its delivery is called as _____.

a) buffer time.
b) capital time.
c) EOQ.
d) lead time

133) The total opportunity cost matrix is obtained by doing _____.

a) row operation on row opportunity cost matrix.
b) by doing column operation on row opportunity cost matrix.
c) by doing column operation on column opportunity cost matrix.
d) none of the above.

134) The transportation problem deals with the transportation of _____.

a) a single product from a source to several destinations.
b) a single product from several sources to several destinations.
c) a single product from several sources to a destination.
d) a multi-product from several sources to several destinations.

135) The transportation problem is balanced, if _____.

a) total demand and total supply are equal and the number of sources equals the number of destinations.
b) none of the routes is prohibited.
c) total demand equals total supply irrespective of the number of sources and destinations.
d) number of sources matches with number of destinations.

136) To resolve degeneracy at the initial solution, a very small quantity is allocated in_____cell.

a) occupied.
b) basic.
c) non-basic.
d) unoccupied.

137) Transportation problem may have degenerate solution, if the number of _____.

a) unoccupied (basic. cells is equal to m + n -1.
b) unoccupied cells is less than m + n -1.
c) occupied cells is at least m + n - 1.
d) occupied cells is less than m + n -1.

138) Two-person zero-sum games is also called_____.

a) zero-sum game.
b) two-person game.
c) value of the game.
d) matrix game.

139) Using _____method, we can never have an unbounded solution.

a) simplex.
b) Big-M.
c) two-phase.
d) dual simplex.

140) What type of distribution does a time follow in program evaluation review technique model?

a) Poisson.
b) Normal.
c) Binomial.
d) Beta.

141) When the total demand is equal to supply then the transportation problem is said to be _____.

a) balanced.
b) unbalanced.
c) maximization.
d) minimization.

142) When the total demand is not equal to supply then it is said to be _____.

a) balanced.
b) unbalanced.
c) maximization.
d) minimization.

143) When we solve a system of simultaneous linear equations by using two-phase method, the values of decision variables will be _____.

a) positive.
b) negative.
c) zero.
d) positive and / or negative.

144) Which of following are the ways for salesman who has to visit n cities?

a) n!.
b) (n+a)!.
c) (n-a)!.
d) n.

145) Which of the following inventory techniques are applicable for dependent demand items?

a) EOQ.
b) ERL.
c) MRP.
d) Back-ordering model.

146) Which of the following is not a part of holding (or carrying) costs?

a) Rent for storage space.
b) Extra expenses for an overnight express mail.
c) Spoilage costs.
d) Electricity and heat for the buildings.

147) Which of the following methods is used to verify the optimality of the current solution of the transportation problem?

a) Least Cost Method.
b) Vogel's Approximation Method.
c) Modified Distribution Method.
d) North-West Corner Rule.

148) Which of the following statement is correct?

a) Re-order quantity in a "fixed "order-interval system equals EOQ.
b) Review period of the item is always kept higher than its lead time.
c) Re-order level of an item is always more than its minimum stock.
d) Buffer stock is the total stock kept to meet the demand during lead time.

149) Which one of the following would not normally be a major input in the MRP system?

a) Master production schedule.
b) Bill of materials.
c) Inventory record file.
d) System capacity.

150) While solving a linear programming problem infeasibility may be removed by_____.

a) adding another constraint.
b) adding another variable.
c) removing a constraint.
d) removing a variable.

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