



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SEMESTER I SESI 2014/2015

NAMA KURSUS	:	KEJURUTERAAN INDUSTRI
KOD KURSUS	:	DAM 31802
PROGRAM	:	2 DAM / 3 DAM
TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN	:	DISEMBER 2014 / JANUARI 2015
JANGKA MASA	:	2 JAM 30 MINIT
ARAHAN	:	JAWAB EMPAT (4) SOALAN SAHAJA DARIPADA ENAM (6) SOALAN.

KERTAS SOALANINI MENGANDUNG DUA PULUH (20) MUKA SURAT

SOALAN DI DALAM BAHASA MELAYU

- S1**

(a) Senaraikan **empat (4)** teknik penentuan lokasi alternatif . (4 markah)

(b) Jelaskan terminologi ergonomik di bawah:

(i) Biomekanik (3 markah)

(ii) Fisiologi kerja (3 markah)

(c) Syarikat DRC-Hicom merupakan pembekal alat ganti kereta terbaru kepada Syarikat Proton. Berdasarkan **Jadual S1(c)(i)**, Syarikat Proton memerlukan 35,000 unit alat ganti kereta sebulan iaitu suatu jumlah yang tidak mampu dibekalkan oleh kilang-kilang sedia ada Syarikat DRC-Hicom. Oleh itu, Syarikat DRC-Hicom perlu membina sebuah kilang tambahan di salah satu lokasi alternatif iaitu sama ada di Perak atau di Johor. Kos pengangkutan dan kos pengeluaran mengikut lokasi terlibat ditunjukkan pada **Jadual S1(c)(ii)**. Dengan menggunakan “Kaedah Pengangkutan”, tentukan:

(i) Jumlah kos optimum, jika Perak merupakan lokasi pilihan untuk kilang terbaru ini. (7 markah)

(ii) Jumlah kos optimum, jika Johor merupakan lokasi pilihan untuk kilang terbaru ini. (7 markah)

(iii) Dengan membandingkan jumlah kos optimum di antara Perak dan Johor, di manakah lokasi pilihan yang terbaik? (1 markah)

2

(a) Senaraikan **empat (4)** keadaan kerja yang perlu dipertimbangkan untuk kajian pengukuran kerja. (4 markah)

(b) Jelaskan terminologi pengukuran kerja di bawah:

(i) Kajian Kerja (3 markah)

(ii) Kajian Pergerakan (3 markah)

- (c) Kajian pensampelan kerja telah diadakan selama 5 hari berturut-turut di sebuah kilang pemasangan radio. Sebanyak 50 pemerhatian telah dibuat dalam tempoh 8 jam bekerja bagi setiap hari seperti di **Jadual S2(c)**. Bilangan unit yang berjaya dihasilkan adalah 3,000 unit untuk seminggu. Kilang ini beroperasi 5 hari seminggu dengan mengambil kira kadar dan keleaan sebanyak 98% dan 10%. Kirakan masa piawai dalam (min/unit) bagi proses pemasangan terbabit.

(3 markah)

- (d) Satu kajian pensampelan kerja yang dilakukan di sebuah kilang salutan logam telah menghasilkan data dalam **Jadual S2(d)**. Waktu operasi kilang adalah 8 jam/hari, 5 hari/minggu, 4 minggu/bulan.

- (i) Kirakan masa piawai dalam (min/unit) untuk proses salutan.

(3 markah)

- (ii) Tentukan tempoh kerja lebih masa setiap hari yang harus diatur sekiranya jumlah permintaan ialah 14,000 unit sebulan dan hanya 75% pekerja yang sanggup bekerja lebih masa pada setiap hari bekerja.

(9 markah)

- S3** (a) Senaraikan **empat (4)** langkah di dalam proses ramalan.

(4 markah)

- (b) Terangkan dengan terperinci "Struktur Produk" dalam perancangan kapasiti.

(6 markah)

- (c) Ramalan merupakan suatu kaedah menganggarkan kuantiti permintaan pelanggan pada masa hadapan terhadap sesuatu produk yang perlu disediakan. Berdasarkan **Jadual S3(c)** kirakan:

- (i) Ramalan unit peti TV untuk bulan Oktober dengan menggunakan kaedah "Pelincinan Eksponen Mudah" dengan mengambil $\alpha = 0.3$. Anggapkan ramalan bagi bulan Julai ialah 2,000 unit.

- (ii) Jumlah braket yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi nilai ramalan pada **Soalan S3(c)(i)** di atas. Rujuk **Rajah S3(c)** struktur produk untuk menjawab soalan.

(5 markah)

- (iii) Bahan mentah braket yang perlu dibeli. Tiga jenis mesin digunakan untuk proses pembuatan braket tersebut. Kadar skrap pada mesin pertama, 4%, mesin ke-2 ialah 3% dan mesin ke-3 ialah 2.5%.

(5 markah)

- S4** (a) Takrifkan terminologi kos inventori di bawah:
- (i) Kos Pesanan (2 markah)
 - (ii) Kos Persediaan (2 markah)
- (b) Syarikat Sonic Computer menggunakan 1,000 transistor setiap bulan bagi proses pemasangan komputer mereka.. Kos seunit transistor ialah \$10, dan kos pegangan inventori seunit bagi masa setahun ialah \$3. Kos pesanan ialah \$30 per pesanan dan syarikat ini beroperasi 200 hari bekerja setahun. Tentukan:
- (i) Kuantiti pesanan optimum (2 markah)
 - (ii) Anggaran bilangan pesanan setiap tahun (2 markah)
 - (iii) Anggaran sela masa antara pesanan (2 markah)
- (c) **Jadual S4(c)(i)** menunjukkan urutan tugas di Syarikat ABC. Sediakan **Jadual S4(c)(ii)** dengan lengkap bersama jawapan yang betul. Setiap jawapan mesti disokong oleh pengiraan yang berkaitan.
Nota:
FCFS: First Come, First Served,
DDATE: Earlier Due Date,
SPT: Shortest Processing Time
- (15 markah)
- S5** (a) Senaraikan **empat (4)** sebab keperluan kualiti dalam industri. (4 markah)
- (b) Jelaskan terminologi kawalan kualiti di bawah:
- (i) Deming “Basic Message” (3 markah)
 - (ii) Carta Kawalan (3 markah)
- (c) Data di **Jadual S5(c)(i)** menunjukkan sebanyak 20 sub-kumpulan garispusat aci dengan $n=4$ diambil daripada proses larik
- (i) Hitung dan lengkapkan **Jadual S5(c)(i)** ini. (2 markah)
 - (ii) Sediakan Carta X-bar dan Carta R bagi proses ini.Rujuk **Jadual S5(c)(ii)** dan gunakan **Rajah S5(c)(i)** dan **Rajah S5(c)(ii)** untuk menjawab soalan. (13 markah)

- S6 (a) Senaraikan **empat (4)** jenis “pembaziran” di dalam lini pengeluaran. (4 markah)
- (b) Jelaskan **tiga (3)** tujuan perlaksanaan Just-in-Time (JIT) dalam lini pengeluaran. (6 markah)
- (c) **Rajah S6(c)** menunjukkan struktur produk A1. Maklumat permintaan pelanggan dan status inventori bagi setiap item adalah ditunjukkan dalam **Jadual S6(c)(i)** dan **Jadual S6(c)(ii)**. Sediakan ‘material requirement planning’ (MRP) bagi item G dengan FOQ=300 dan stok keselamatan=90. Isikan maklumat berkaitan dalam **Jadual S6(c)(iii)** dan sertakannya sekali dengan skrip jawapan anda. (15 markah)

-SOALAN TAMAT-

SOALAN DI DALAM BAHASA INGGERIS

- Q1** (a) List down **four (4)** techniques in evaluating alternative locations. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe the ergonomics terminology below:
- (i) Biomechanics (3 marks)
 - (ii) Work physiology (3 marks)
- (c) DRC-Hicom Company is new supplier for Proton Bhd. According to **Table Q1(c)(i)**, Proton Company need 35,000 units of spare part per month which the amount cannot be supplied by existing factories of DRC-Hicom Company. Hence, DRC-Hicom Company needs to build an addditional factory at alternative location either in Perak or Johor. All transportation cost and production cost by locations has shown in **Table Q1(c)(ii)**. Using Transportation Method, determine:
- (i) Optimum total cost, if Perak is preferred location for the new factory. (7 marks)
 - (ii) Optimum total cost, if Johor is preferred location for the new factory. (7 marks)
 - (iii) By compare these optimum total cost between Perak and Johor, where is the better location to be selected? (1 marks)
- Q2** (a) List down **four (4)** working conditions that need to be considered for work measurement study. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain the work measurement terminology below:
- (i) Work Study (2 marks)
 - (ii) Motion Study (2 marks)
- (c) Work sampling studies were conducted for 5 consecutive days at a radio assembly factory. A total of 50 observations were made during the 8 hours working period for each day as shown in **Table Q2(c)**. The number of units managed to be produced are 3,000 units per week. The factory is operating 5 days a week considering with rating and allowance given by 98% and 10%. Compute the assembly process standard time in (min/unit). (3 marks)

- (d) A work sampling study conducted in a metal coating plant has resulted in the data in **Table Q2(d)**. The plant operation time is 8 hours/day, 5 days/week, 4 weeks/month.
- (i) Compute the standard time in (min/unit) for the coating process. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the overtime period per day that must be arranged to meet the customers demand if the total demand for the plant is 14,000 units per month and only 75% employees are willing to work overtime per every working day. (9 marks)

- Q3** (a) List down **four (4)** steps of forecasting process. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain in detail the “Product Structure” in capacity planning. (6 marks)
- (c) Forecasting is the method of anticipating customer future demand in order product to be supplied. According to **Table Q3(c)**, calculate:
- (i) Forecasting unit of TV set for the month October by using “Simple exponential smoothing” method with $\alpha = 0.3$. Assume the forecast for month of July is 2,000 units. (5 marks)
 - (ii) The number of bracket required in order to meet a forecasting value at **Question Q3(c)(i)** above. Refer to **Figure Q3(c)** Product Structure to answer a questions. (5 marks)
 - (iii) The bracket’s raw material need to be purchased, three type of machines required to fabricated the bracket. The scrap rate for 1st machine is 4%, 2nd machine is 3% and last machine is 2.5%. (5 marks)
- (5 marks)

- Q4** (a) Define inventory cost terminology below:
- (i) Ordering Cost (2 marks)
 - (ii) Setup Cost (2 marks)

- (b) Sonic Computer Company uses 1,000 transistors each month for its computers assembly. The unit cost of each transistor is \$10, and the cost of holding one transistor in inventory for a year is \$3. Ordering cost is \$30 per order. The company operates 200 working days per year. Identify:

- (i) The optimal order quantity (2 marks)
- (ii) The expected number of orders placed each year (2 marks)
- (iii) The expected time between orders (2 marks)

- (c) **Table Q4(c)(i)** indicate jobs sequence at ABC Company. Prepare Table **Q4(c)(ii)** completely with your correct answer. Each answer must be support by calculation.

Note:
FCFS: First Come, First Served,
DDATE: Earlier Due Date
SPT: Shortest Processing Time

(15 marks)

- Q5** (a) List down **four (4)** reasons of quality requirement in industries.

(4 marks)

- (b) Describe the quality control terminology below:

- (i) Deming “Basic Message”. (3 marks)
- (ii) Control Chart (3 marks)

- (c) Data in **Table Q5(c)(i)** shows a 20 sub-group of shaft diameter with $n = 4$, taken from turning process.

- (i) Compute and complete the **Table Q5(c)(i)**. (2 marks)
- (ii) Prepare the X-bar chart and R chart for this process. Refer to **Table Q5(c)(ii)** and use **Figure Q5(c)(i)** and **Figure Q5(c)(ii)** as well to answer the questions. (13 marks)

- Q6**
- (a) List down **four (4)** types of “waste” in lean production. (4 marks)
 - (b) Explain **three (3)** purpose of Just-in-Time (JIT) implementation in lean production. (6 marks)
 - (c) **Figure Q6(c)** shows product structure for product A1. Data of customer demands and inventory status for all items are shown in **Table Q6(c)(i)** and **Table Q6(c)(ii)**. Prepare a material requirement planning (MRP) for item G with FOQ=300 and safety stock=90. Fill in related information in **Table Q6(c)(iii)** and attach it along with your answer script. (15 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

PEPERIKSAAAN AKHIR

SEMESTER / SESI : SEM 1/ 2014/2015
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Jadual S1(c)(i)/ Table Q1(c)(i)

Existing Factory	Monthly Capacity	Total Monthly Demand of Proton Factory
Selangor	10,000	35,000
Melaka	7,000	
P.Pinang	10,000	

Jadual S1(c)(ii)/ Table Q1(c)(ii)

From\To	Kuala Lumpur (RM)	Kedah (RM)	Johor (RM)	N.Sembilan (RM)	Pahang (RM)	Monthly Capacity	Production Cost (RM)
Selangor	4	20	15	9	12.50	10,000	50
Melaka	10	30	9	5	15.50	7,000	55
P.Pinang	17.50	7	37.50	30	15	10,000	48
Perak	12.50	10	30	22.50	14.50	8,000	50
Johor	15.50	35	2	11.50	17.60	8,000	50
Monthly Demand of Proton Factory by Location	11,000	5,000	9,000	7,000	3,000		

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Jadual S2(c)/ Table Q2(c)

Status	Tally	Sum
Productive	IIII II IIII IIII IIII IIII I	46
Idle	III	4

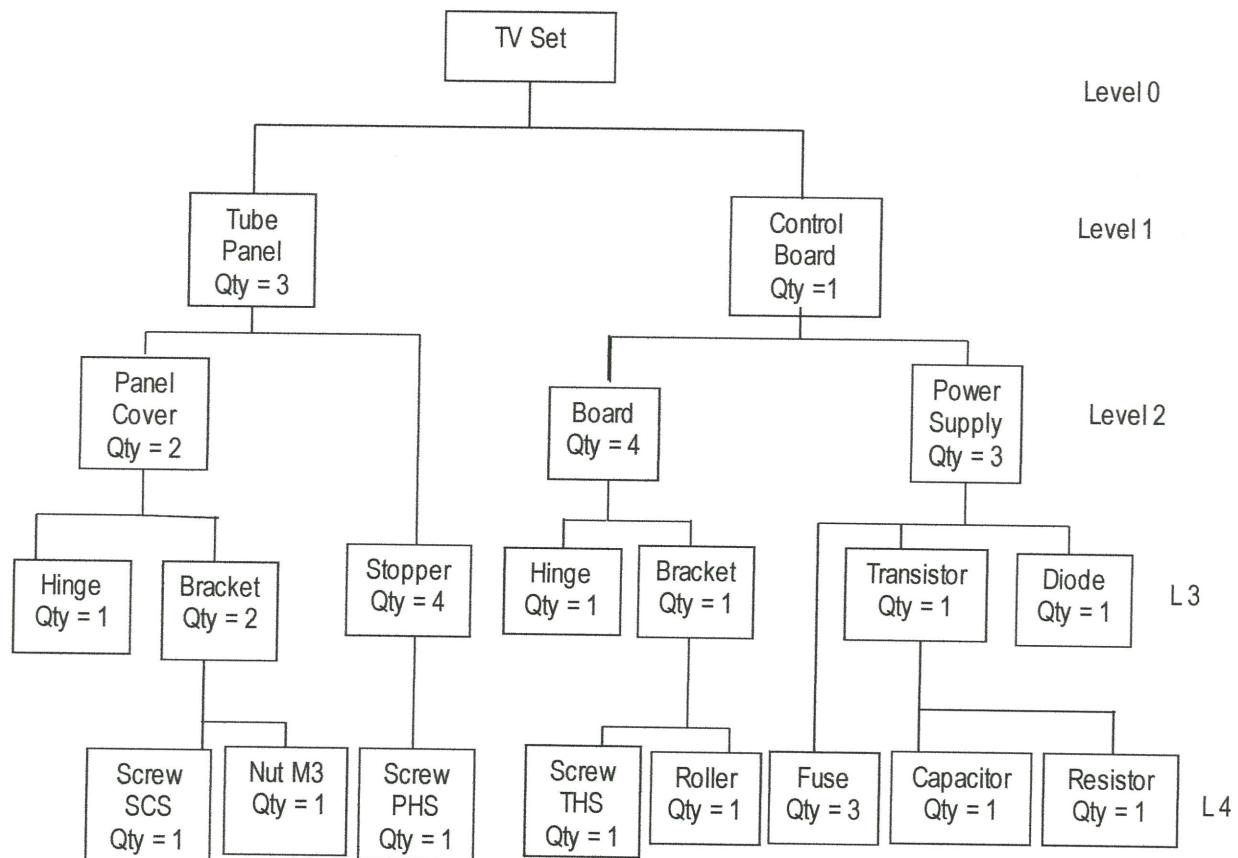
Jadual S2(d)/ Table Q2(d)

Item	Data
Total observation period	5 days
Observation time per day	8 hours
Plant in operations during 5-day study	300 observations
Plant idle during 5-day study	6 observations
Average daily output	550 units/day
Rating	90%
Allowances	15%

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Rajah S3(c)/ Figure Q3(c)

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Jadual S3(c)/ Table Q3(c)

Month	Actual Demand
April	1,500
Mei	2,000
Jun	1,800
July	2,200
Aug	2,000
Sep	2,300

Jadual S4(c)(i)/ Table Q4(c)(i)

Job	Job work (processing) time (Days)	Job Due Date
A	5	7
B	1	5
C	7	17
D	2	14
E	8	22

Jadual S4(c)(ii)/ Table Q4(c)(ii)

Rule	Average Completion Time	Average Tardiness	No. of Jobs Tardy	Maximum Tardiness
FCFS				
DDATE				
SPT				

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Jadual S5(c)(i)/ Table Q5(c)(i)

Sub Group	Shaft Diameter (mm)					R
	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X-bar	
1	21	31	22	39		
2	32	20	38	35		
3	21	37	21	25		
4	20	26	30	30		
5	21	28	33	32		
6	38	41	39	41		
7	38	35	38	30		
8	29	32	36	29		
9	38	38	39	39		
10	35	36	25	28		
11	37	32	25	30		
12	34	30	29	37		
13	39	38	40	39		
14	29	33	30	31		
15	34	20	31	26		
16	25	26	38	15		
17	36	35	20	24		
18	33	21	22	22		
19	28	35	38	40		
20	36	36	25	25		
TOTAL =						

*Note: For Simplicity in recording, individual Diameter are coded from 10.00mm

Fill in above table and attached together with your answer script.

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Jadual S5(c)(ii)/ Table Q5(c)(ii)

Factors for Computing Central Lines and 3σ Control Limits for \bar{X} , s and R Charts.

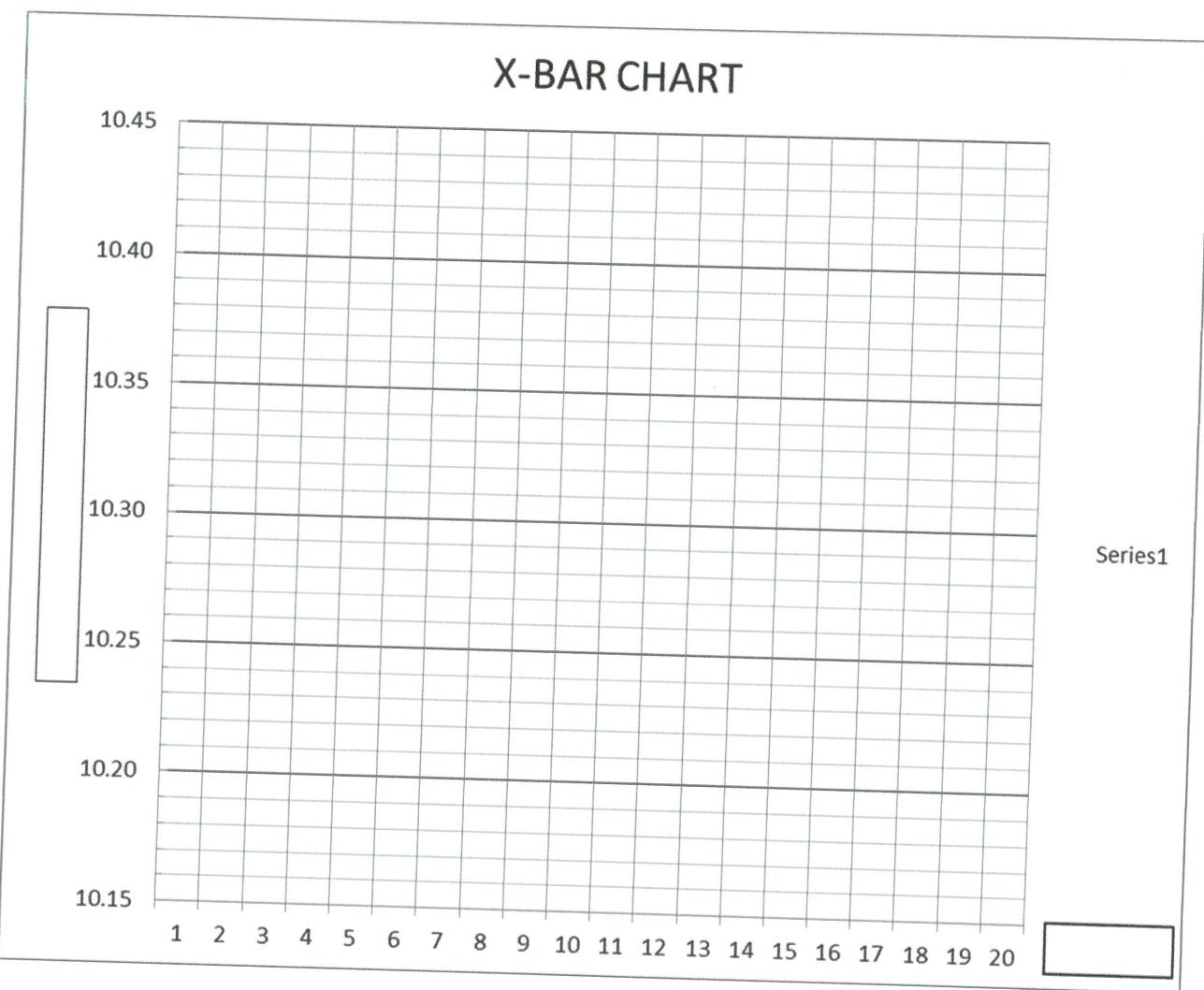
OBSERVATIONS IN SAMPLE, n	CHART FOR AVERAGES			CHART FOR STANDARD DEVIATIONS				CHART FOR RANGES						
	FACTORS FOR CONTROL LIMITS			FACTOR FOR CENTRAL LINE		FACTORS FOR CONTROL LIMITS		FACTOR FOR CENTRAL LINE		FACTORS FOR CONTROL LIMITS				
	A	A ₂	A ₃	c ₄	B ₃	B ₄	B ₅	B ₆	d ₂	d ₁	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄
2	2.121	1.880	2.659	0.7979	0	3.267	0	2.606	1.128	0.853	0	3.686	0	3.267
3	1.732	1.023	1.954	0.8862	0	2.568	0	2.276	1.693	0.888	0	4.358	0	2.574
4	1.500	0.729	1.628	0.9213	0	2.266	0	2.088	2.059	0.880	0	4.698	0	2.282
5	1.342	0.577	1.427	0.9400	0	2.089	0	1.964	2.326	0.864	0	4.918	0	2.114
6	1.225	0.483	1.287	0.9515	0.030	1.970	0.029	1.874	2.534	0.848	0	5.078	0	2.004
7	1.134	0.419	1.182	0.9594	0.118	1.882	0.113	1.806	2.704	0.833	0.204	5.204	0.076	1.924
8	1.061	0.373	1.099	0.9650	0.185	1.815	0.179	1.751	2.847	0.820	0.388	5.306	0.136	1.864
9	1.000	0.337	1.032	0.9693	0.239	1.761	0.232	1.707	2.970	0.808	0.547	5.393	0.184	1.816
10	0.949	0.308	0.975	0.9727	0.284	1.716	0.276	1.669	3.078	0.797	0.687	5.469	0.223	1.777
11	0.905	0.285	0.927	0.9754	0.321	1.679	0.313	1.637	3.173	0.787	0.811	5.535	0.256	1.744
12	0.866	0.266	0.886	0.9776	0.354	1.646	0.346	1.610	3.258	0.778	0.922	5.594	0.283	1.717
13	0.832	0.249	0.850	0.9794	0.382	1.618	0.374	1.585	3.336	0.770	1.025	5.647	0.307	1.693
14	0.802	0.235	0.817	0.9810	0.406	1.594	0.399	1.563	3.407	0.763	1.118	5.696	0.328	1.672
15	0.775	0.223	0.789	0.9823	0.428	1.572	0.421	1.544	3.472	0.756	1.203	5.741	0.347	1.653
16	0.750	0.212	0.763	0.9835	0.448	1.552	0.440	1.526	3.532	0.750	1.282	5.782	0.363	1.637
17	0.728	0.203	0.739	0.9845	0.466	1.534	0.458	1.511	3.588	0.744	1.356	5.820	0.378	1.622
18	0.707	0.194	0.718	0.9854	0.482	1.518	0.475	1.496	3.640	0.739	1.424	5.856	0.391	1.608
19	0.688	0.187	0.698	0.9862	0.497	1.503	0.490	1.483	3.689	0.734	1.487	5.891	0.403	1.597
20	0.671	0.180	0.680	0.9869	0.510	1.490	0.504	1.470	3.735	0.729	1.549	5.921	0.415	1.585

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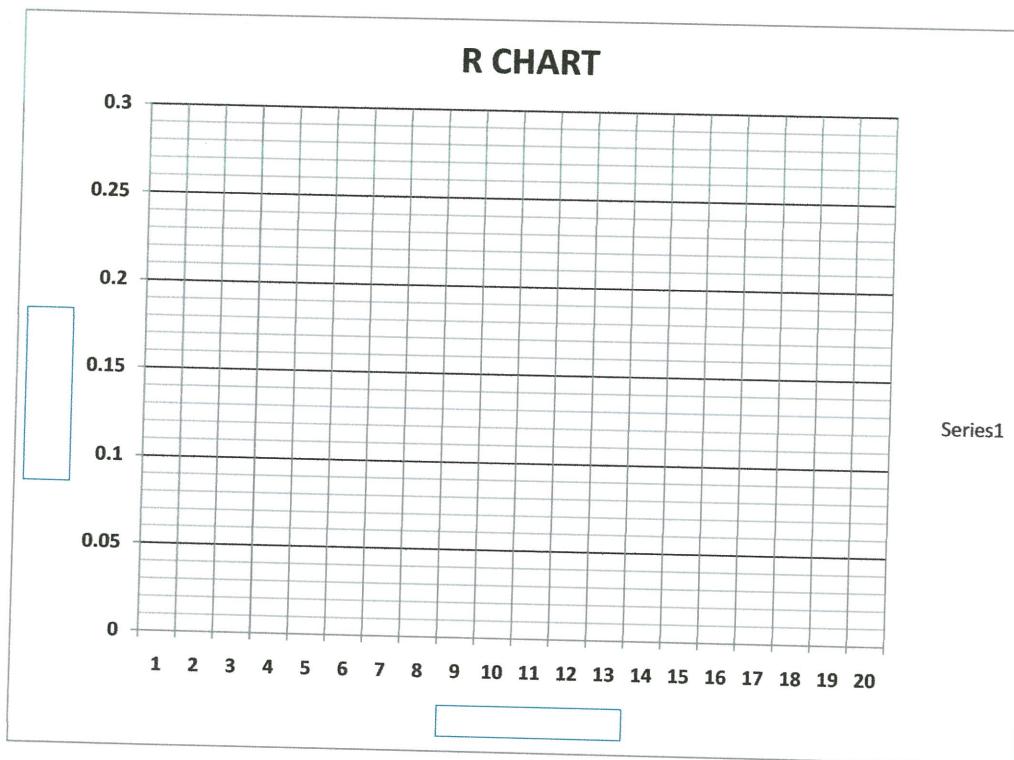
Rajah S5(c)(i)/ Figure Q5(c)(i)

Fill in above chart and attached together with your answer script.

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Rajah S5(c)(ii)/ Figure Q5(c)(ii)

Fill in above chart and attached together with your answer script.

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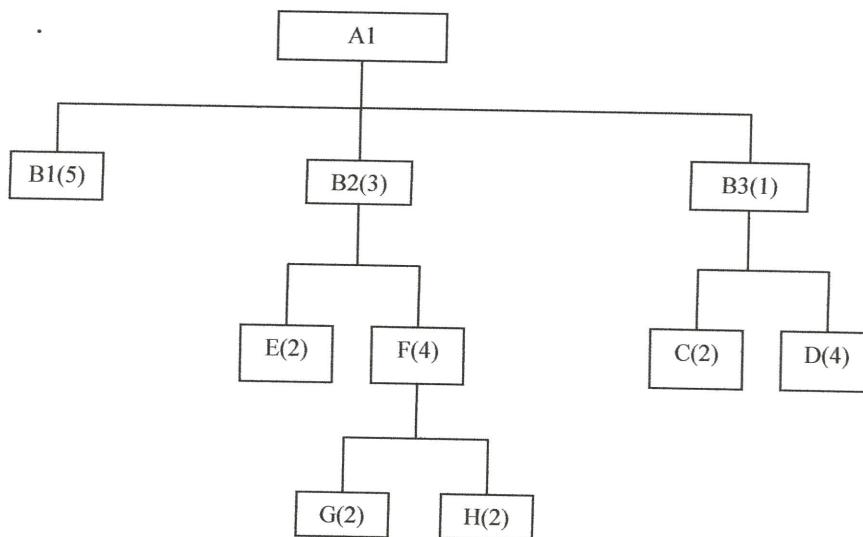
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Jadual S6(c)(i)/ Table Q6(c)(i)

Weeks	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demand			76	87		115

Jadual S6(c)(ii)/ Table Q6(c)(ii)

Item	Rule	Lead Time (week)	On-hand inventory	Item	Rule	Lead Time (week)	On-hand inventory
B1	FOQ=50	2	30	E	FOQ=50	1	0
B2	POQ (P=2)	1	30	F	L4L	1	0
B3	FOQ=50	1	44	G	FOQ=300 safety stock = 90	1	150
C	FOQ=70	3	10	H	FOQ=100	4	7
D	FOQ=50	2	11	A1	L4L	1	0



Rajah S6(c)/ Figure Q6(c)

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Jadual S6(c)(iii)/ Table Q6(c)(iii)

Item:	Lot Size: Lead Time:							
	Week							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross Requirements								
Scheduled Receipts								
Projected-on-hand inventory								
Planned Receipts								
Planned Order Releases								

Item:	Lot Size: Lead Time:							
	Week							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross Requirements								
Scheduled Receipts								
Projected-on-hand inventory								
Planned Receipts								
Planned Order Releases								

Item:	Lot Size: Lead Time:							
	Week							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross Requirements								
Scheduled Receipts								
Projected-on-hand inventory								
Planned Receipts								
Planned Order Releases								

Item:	Lot Size: Lead Time:							
	Week							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross Requirements								
Scheduled Receipts								
Projected-on-hand inventory								
Planned Receipts								
Planned Order Releases								

Fill in above table and attached together with your answer script.

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Formulas:

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (|x - a_i| + |y - b_i|) \longrightarrow \text{Minisum formula}$$

$$f(x, y) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (|x - a_i| + |y - b_i|)$$

First point : $(x_1, y_1) = 0.5 (c_1 - c_3, c_1 + c_3 + c_5)$

Second point : $(x_2, y_2) = 0.5 (c_2 - c_4, c_2 + c_4 - c_5)$

} Minimax formula

$$a = \frac{\sum y - b \sum x}{n} \quad b = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \longrightarrow \text{Regression formula}$$

$$Q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2DS}{H}} \quad TC = \frac{D}{Q} S + \frac{Q^*}{2} H$$

$$Q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2DS}{H(1-d/p)}} \quad TC = \frac{D}{Q} S + \frac{Q^*}{2} H * (1 - d/p)$$

$$d = \frac{D}{\text{working days / year}}$$