Topics of complex final exam on Supply Chain Management MSc

The complex final exam of SCM program has two parts. One is a 180-minute-long written exam (including case study and other theoretical questions), the other is the oral defense of thesis. These are two different days, but within one single semester. The successful written exam is a prerequisite for the defense. There is only one occasion per semester to perform the complex final exam (one for the written exam, one for the defense). The evaluation (marks) of the written exam is the following: 0-50% (1) 51-65% (2) 66-79% (3) 80-89% (4) 90-100% (5).

When the candidate receives mark 1 for the written exam, he/she can rewrite it in the next semester. The result of successful exam could not be transferred to any other semesters, so the absence of thesis defense means the loose of written exam’s result. For the details of the evaluation of thesis, defense and complex final exam, please find the link [https://kgk.sze.hu/en_GB/thesis-final-exam](https://kgk.sze.hu/en_GB/thesis-final-exam) and Faculty final exam regulations - download here.

Absolutorium is a prerequisite for the complex final exam, so the fulfilment of 120 credits is needed.

The following fields and given literature help the preparation.

1. The difference between logistics and SCM. Definition of logistics and SCM. The main strategic issues of logistics and SCM. Trade-offs in the field of purchasing / procurement, warehousing / transport, etc. The connection between marketing and distribution. Source: learning materials of Logistics course.

2. Push and pull systems and their main differences. Decoupling points. Benefits of MRP, JIT, OPT, kanban. Meaning and resolving bottleneck. Inventory planning and management. The need to hold stocks; Types of stockholding/inventory; Stockholding policy implications for other logistics functions; Inventory costs; Reasons for rising inventory costs; The cost effect of decreasing the inventory level. Shortage costs. Inventory replenishment systems; The reorder point and safety stock; The bullwhip effect; The economic order quantity; Demand forecasting. Source: Alan Rushton, Phil Croucher, Peter Baker: The Handbook of Logistics and Distribution Management; KoganPage; Chapter 13 (pp 193-216). Learning materials of Logistics course.


5. Planning of distribution. Comparison of single and multi-channel distribution systems. Performance indicators of the areas of logistics (distribution system, warehousing, short and long distance transport,
etc.). Comparison of centralized and decentralized distribution systems. The main features of cross-dock. Source: learning material of Logistics course.


8. Logistics simulations. Source: Stewart Robinson: Simulation, the practice of model development and use. The definitions of simulation. Chapter 1.2. Key stages and processes of simulation studies. Chapter 4.2. Representing the conceptual model in simulation. Chapter 5.5.2.
