# MATCHING INVENTORY REPLENISHMENT HEURISTICS TO DEMAND PATTERNS: A COST/BENEFIT APPROACH

by

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November 13, 2012



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## ABSTRACT

# MATCHING INVENTORY REPLENISHMENT HEURISTICS TO DEMAND PATTERNS: A COST/BENEFIT APPROACH

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Behavioral research indicates that bounded rationality and resource constraints support the use of "fast and frugal heuristics" that intentionally exclude some available information from decision models. Inventory replenishment decisions must be made quickly and efficiently, and as such are a promising realm for the use of fast and frugal heuristics. This research includes a simulation study to identify significant relationships among heuristics and demand patterns, yielding inferences regarding the advantages of selecting replenishment models to match demand patterns. Findings from the simulation are validated against three years of actual usage data for 278 independent demand items from a single industrial company. The research also develops a process-driven analytical framework for identifying best-fit demand patterns for independent demand items. The final section of the study presents a cost/benefit analysis that recognizes the differential costs of implementing and managing alternative replenishment models, and offers inferences regarding the use of simple heuristics in lieu of more dataintensive models for inventory replenishment decisions.



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# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Overview

Behavioral research indicates that bounded rationality and resource constraints support the use of "fast and frugal heuristics" that intentionally exclude some available information from decision processes. Inventory replenishment decisions must be made quickly and efficiently, and as such are a promising realm for the use of fast and frugal heuristics.

Peer-reviewed literature in Operations Management (OM) and related disciplines has focused extensively on the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) model, and on EOQ-based heuristics for the replenishment of independent demand inventory items. The typical paper examines a specific variant or extension of the EOQ model, or proposes and tests a single heuristic with hypothetical data and simulation. Most papers address the single-item replenishment problem, and ignore practical issues such as the need to use different lot-sizing rules for different item categories.

This research develops and analyzes a process for matching inventory replenishment heuristics to categories of inventory items with different demand patterns. The methodology involves (a) running a simulation study to identify significant relationships among inventory replenishment heuristics and demand patterns, (b) using actual data on multiple years of demand for 278 independent demand items from a single industrial company to validate the results of the simulation study, (c) designing an implementation process for fitting items to demand patterns, and (d) a cost/benefit analysis to evaluate the tradeoffs involved in applying different replenishment models in a multi-item inventory environment.

The remainder of this document is organized as follows. The remaining parts of Chapter 1 discuss the study motivation and research questions, define the underlying business



problem, and establish the scope of this study. Chapter 2 presents a survey of relevant literature with a focus on gap analysis, and Chapter 3 details the methodology applied in the different phases of this research. Chapter 4 presents results and findings from the simulation study; Chapter 5 discusses validation of the simulation results with empirical data drawn from an industrial company. Chapter 6 applies lessons learned from the simulation and validation to design an implementation process for matching inventory items to demand patterns. Chapter 7 uses assumptions drawn from the company that provided the empirical data, along with results from prior phases of this research, to analyze the cost/benefit tradeoffs of using alternative replenishment models. Section 8 presents concluding remarks, discusses contributions of this research, and identifies promising areas for future research.

## 1.2 Motivation and Central Research Questions

Notwithstanding the availability of material requirements planning (MRP) techniques, many industrial companies continue to use EOQ-based reorder point models and related heuristics to replenish purchased independent demand inventory items. The combined effect of the following factors leads many manufacturing and distribution companies to use reorder point models:

- The company handles a large number of purchased independent demand items.
- The company chooses not to allocate staff time to item-level demand forecasting.
- Absent item-level forecasting, MRP is not useful for items with purchasing lead times that exceed customer-required lead times.

In selecting reorder point models, efficient maintenance and ease of application is preferred for the same reasons that lead companies to avoid item-level demand forecasting. Many companies therefore apply a one-rule-fits-all approach to reorder point replenishment. Even companies that apply sophisticated variants of the EOQ model simplistically apply formulas based on the assumption that probabilistic demand adheres to the normal probability distribution.



Similarly, most research on EOQ model variations and heuristics devotes little or no consideration to demand distributions and demand patterns other than the normal distribution. This gives rise to the central research questions presented below. The first two research questions pertain to matching replenishment rules to demand patterns, while the others address related issues.

(1) Do replenishment models matter? In other words, does the choice of replenishment models significantly affect inventory system performance?

(2) Do demand patterns matter? In other words, for a given replenishment model will different demand patterns yield significantly different inventory system performance?

(3) What process impediments are involved in item-demand pattern matching?

(4) Do the advantages of alternative replenishment rules outweigh the costs?

(5) Can efficient heuristics outperform more data-intensive models in OM decisions?

As the literature survey indicates, the most common use of EOQ-based reorder point models involves recognizing demand variability, but assuming that periodic demand is normally distributed. Actual demand for individual items may well follow (a) a time-varying demand pattern, or (b) a non-normal distribution with a stationary mean. With that in mind, a formal EOQ model that assumes normally-distributed demand for all items represents a heuristic (rule of thumb) rather than the application of a purpose-built model. Under that view, even the formal EOQ-based reorder point model as it is used in practice can be evaluated under the fast and frugal heuristics paradigm.

## 1.3 Problem Definition: the EOQ Model and Replenishment Heuristics

Replenishment models and demand patterns have been selected for inclusion in this study pursuant to the results of the literature survey. The selection process was designed to recognize widely-used replenishment heuristics, and frequently-encountered and researched demand patterns, while appropriately limiting the scope of this exploratory study. The four selected replenishment models and seven selected demand patterns are discussed below.



# 1.3.1 Replenishment Heuristics

The four replenishment models investigated, which are overviewed in the Literature Summary, are:

- Wagner-Whitin Algorithm Baseline for cost-performance evaluation
- EOQ Model (*R*, *s*, *S*) Lowest cost EOQ model (assume normality)
- EOQ Range Model Most promising/administratively efficient heuristic
- Silver-Meal Heuristic Widely used and researched EOQ-based heuristic

The assumptions underlying these four replenishment models are compared in Table 1.1, and the rationale for including each model is discussed below.

	Demand Assumption	Decision Rule	Role in Current Study
Wagner-Whitin Algorithm	Deterministic	Choose the sequence of period- quantity replenishment lots that minimizes holding costs plus ordering costs for a defined planning period.	Defines the mathematically optimal replenishment strategy for variable but deterministic demand. Used here to calculate best-possible inventory system cost after-the-fact. This provides a baseline for cost- performance evaluation of heuristics.
(R, s, S) EOQ Model	Stochastic/Normal	Periodic review; use basic EOQ model to calculate the difference between reorder point and order-up-to target; set reorder point to average demand during lead time plus safety stock; use normal probability distribution to calculate safety stock.	This EOQ model variant is widely used in practice; periodic demand is assumed to be normally distributed. This is evaluated as a heuristic method here due to the exclusion of alternative demand pattern information from lot size calculation.
EOQ Range Model	Stochastic	Periodic review; calculate indifference points for holding cost plus ordering cost for period replenishment quantity based on annual spend of individual items. Assume same safety stock level as (R, s, S) EOQ model.	This lot sizing heuristic is less calculation-intensive than the (R, s, S) EOQ model and may offer comparable inventory system cost performance with lower administrative and staffing costs.
Silver-Meal Heuristic	Deterministic	Periodic review; calculate integer- period replenishment quantity that most nearly equalizes holding cost and ordering cost for each item. Assume same safety stock level as (R, s, S) EOQ model.	This widely-used and researched method is simple to calculate (frugal); it may perform nearly as well as the (R, s, S) EOQ model while entailing lower administrative & staffing costs.

Table 1.1 Inventory Replenishment Model Comparison

The Wagner-Whitin Algorithm is included in the study only to provide a baseline for measuring the cost-efficiency of the three alternative replenishment heuristics under stochastic



demand. As noted in the literature survey, the Wagner-Whitin algorithm defines the mathematically optimal cost-minimization scenario for inventory replenishment when demand is *deterministic* (i.e., known with certainty in advance). The deterministic demand requirement makes this algorithm infeasible in the no-forecast scenario that is assumed in this study, but the Wagner-Whitin method can be applied after the fact to calculate the lowest possible inventory system cost that *could have been* achieved. This calculation is applied to simulated and actual demand to yield the optimal baseline against which the results of the three heuristics can be measured to calculate a *penalty cost multiple*.

The (R, s, S) EOQ reorder point model is treated as a heuristic in this study because it is commonly calculated and applied in practice with the assumption that periodic demand is normally distributed—when in fact this is not always the case. Viewed in that light, the intentional exclusion of information regarding actual demand patterns makes the application of the (R, s, S) model consistent with the Gigerenzer et al. (1999) definition of a heuristic. The specific (R, s, S) version of the EOQ model is chosen for the study because (a) it is recognized as the EOQ-based reorder point model that will yield the lowest inventory system cost when demand is normally distributed, while (b) requiring more calculation and administrative intensity than true heuristic methods such as the Range EOQ model and the Silver-Meal Heuristic.

The Range EOQ model, as defined with the notation used by Silver, Pyke and Peterson (1998), involves assigning inventory items to fixed-duration replenishment classes based on the annual amount spent to acquire each item. Items with a large annual spend are ordered more frequently, and a formula is used to calculate the end points of the ranges (annual spend indifference points). The formula for calculating the indifference points is presented below.

Let

- A = the fixed cost of processing one replenishment order
- v = the unit variable (purchase) cost of an item
- r = the carrying cost per year of holding \$1 of item variable cost in inventory



*D* = the annual demand of an item, in units

 $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_n$  = the number of months of supply to be ordered at one time  $Dv_{(indifference)}$  = the annual spend indifference point between  $T_n$  and  $T_{n+1}$ for number of months of supply

Then, the annual spend indifference points for period-duration replenishment quantities can be calculated as

 $Dv_{(\text{indifference})} = (288A) \div (T_1T_2)r$ 

When this heuristic is used, a larger number of alternative values of  $T_n$  will reduce the resulting cost penalty while increasing the administrative complexity involved in using this method. Fractional values of  $T_n$  can be used to determine period-duration replenishment quantities.

The Silver-Meal Heuristic is an EOQ-based rule for minimizing the total of relevant costs (ordering cost plus holding cost) for each replenishment cycle (Silver and Meal 1973). Assuming that a replenishment order is received at the start of Period 1 and contains a quantity sufficient to meet requirements through the end of period T, the value of T that minimizes perperiod inventory system costs defined by the following expression is used to establish the period-duration replenishment quantity for an item:

(Setup cost + Total carrying cost to end of period T) ÷ T

The assumptions underlying the Silver-Meal heuristic make it necessary to use an integer number for the replenishment duration T (Silver et al. 1998). In practice, the selected period value of T will represent the period immediately before the period average of total inventory system cost increases for the first time. In fast and frugal heuristics research (e.g., Gigerenzer et al. 1999, citing Hey 1982, 1987) this is known as a "one-bounce rule," which involves checking values as long as they move in a particular direction (the search rule) and selecting the last value before the direction reverses (the stopping rule and decision rule).



As noted in the literature survey, the Silver-Meal Heuristic is chosen for inclusion in the current study because it is widely used and understood, and because it offers reduced calculation intensity when compared to the (R, s, S) EOQ model under stochastic demand.

## 1.3.2 Demand Patterns

The choice of demand patterns for this study was shaped by an interest in considering (a) demand distributions with stationary means as well as (b) time-varying demand patterns. Four stationary-mean distributions and three time-varying demand patterns were chosen.

The four stationary-mean distributions to be investigated are discussed in the literature survey. These are:

- Normal distribution
   Widely assumed in practice
- Poisson distribution
   Most frequently researched non-normal distribution
- Gamma distribution Frequently researched distribution; parameter flexibility
- Erlang-C distribution Special form of the gamma distribution

The three time-varying demand patterns to be investigated are also discussed in the literature survey. Chosen because they are frequently encountered in practice, these are:

- Seasonal demand
- Trend demand
- Seasonal demand with trend

Each demand pattern is used in one high-variability category and one low-variability category in the simulation study, and in the empirical validation study. The variability categories are based on a cutoff value for the coefficient of variation. The validation study also recognizes an "other" demand pattern group, which is used for all items with demand patterns that do not properly fit into one of the six designated patterns. Items with demand patterns designated as "other" are also assigned to high-variability and low-variability categories. The demand pattern categories used in the study are summarized in Table 1.2.



# Table 1.2

# **Demand Pattern Categories**

X = Used in Simulation

Y = Used in Empirical Validation

	Low Variability (A)	High Variability B)
Time-Varying Patterns:		
1. Seasonal	ХҮ	ХҮ
2. Trend	ХҮ	ХҮ
3. Seasonal with Trend	ХҮ	ХҮ
Stationary-Mean Distributions:		
4. Normal	ХҮ	ХҮ
5. Poisson	ХҮ	N/A
6. Gamma	ХҮ	ХҮ
7. Erlang-C	ХҮ	ХҮ
Other Demand Patterns:		
8. Other	Y	Y

## 1.4 Study Scope and Assumptions

This research addresses a specific problem involving the replenishment of a large number of purchased inventory items that are subject to independent demand. This problem is relevant to many make-to-order manufacturers, and also to many distribution companies. In order to define and focus the study, the following assumptions are applied:

1. No forecasting for individual items: The desire to avoid forecasting demand for a large number of purchased independent demand items is a primary motivation for companies to use reorder point replenishment methods.



2. MRP logic is not applicable: When vendor lead time plus internal processing time exceeds the fulfillment cycle time the customer is willing to accept, MRP logic cannot be applied without individual forecasts for independent demand items.

3. Stochastic periodic demand: Periodic demand for each purchased independent demand item is assumed to be probabilistic (stochastic). Demand that is constant and known in advance (deterministic) is one of the baseline assumptions of the classic EOQ model, but this assumption is relaxed here to reflect empirical reality.

4. No constraints on lot size: It is assumed for simplicity that lot sizes calculated by each of the replenishment models do not require modification to meet quantity restrictions such as case quantities, pallet quantities, or full truckloads. This is consistent with one of the assumptions of the classic EOQ model, and this assumption implies that no joint costing is involved in any item replenishment decision or inventory system cost calculation.

5. Relevant inventory system costs: Relevant costs for comparing the cost-minimization performance of different replenishment models include inventory holding costs, order processing costs, and stockout costs. The classic EOQ model assumes that stockouts or backorder situations do not exist, but stockouts will occur under stochastic demand. A cost per stockout occurrence is calculated as a function of both the order processing cost and variable unit cost of each item. Stockout costs are included in the evaluation of inventory system costs in the simulation study, and in validating the simulation results with actual data.

6. Independent replenishment decisions: It is assumed that replenishment decisions for each item are independent of replenishment decisions for any other item. This reflects the characterization of items included in the study as purchased independent demand items, and is consistent with one of the assumptions of the classic EOQ model.

7. Deterministic lead time: Vendor lead time is assumed to be consistent and predictable enough to be treated as deterministic. This assumption isolates the effect of



stochastic demand with different demand patterns on inventory system costs, and is consistent with one of the baseline assumptions of the classic EOQ model.

8. Stockouts for individual inventory items create backorders that are satisfied on a first come, first served basis as soon as additional units of the item are delivered.

9. Stable pricing for purchased items: Stable purchase prices are assumed for each of the independent demand items over the period considered in the study. This assumption eliminates the effect of price variability on the simulation results, and isolates the effect of different demand patterns on inventory system costs.

10. Historical usage data represent demand: The empirical data set used to validate the simulation study reflects actual usage for the slate of independent demand items. The company that provided the data did not track stockouts, product substitutions, or lost orders during the relevant three-year period, so actual demand history (including unmet demand) is not available. The subject company tended to carry excess inventory for most of the independent demand items over the relevant period, so it is unlikely that actual stockout experience would materially affect the study results.

11. Administrative and staffing costs differ among replenishment models: It is assumed that different administrative and staffing costs would be associated with different levels of data maintenance, professional judgment, and calculation-intensity of the different replenishment models studied. These differences are quantified, based on the simulation results and using information on staff time and costs from the company that provided the empirical usage data, to estimate relevant cost differences among the replenishment models. These estimated costs are compared against the calculated benefits of alternative replenishment methods in the cost-benefit analysis.



## CHAPTER 2

## LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature survey presented in this chapter is organized as follows. Section 2.1 summarizes relevant literature dealing with fast and frugal heuristics. Section 2.2 traces the history of the EOQ model, identifies foundation literature underlying widely-used EOQ-based replenishment heuristics, and summarizes papers dealing with the grouping of inventory items for replenishment. Section 2.3 examines published work dealing with the prevalence of the EOQ model in practice. Section 2.4 discusses research that addresses the significance of demand assumptions on replenishment models, and Section 2.5 examines replenishment research involving demand distributions with stationary means and demand patterns that vary over time. Section 2.6 details different research methodologies that have been used to study EOQ-based inventory replenishment. Section 2.7 presents a gap analysis that identifies potential research contributions of the current study.

# 2.1 Fast and Frugal Heuristics

The fast and frugal heuristics paradigm for decision making under uncertainty was developed in the field of behavioral psychology by Gigerenzer and his colleagues (e.g., Gigerenzer and Goldstein 1996; Gigerenzer, Todd, and The ABC Group 1999; Todd and Gigerenzer 2001). This approach has been applied widely in other fields, but it is evident that the fast and frugal heuristics approach has not yet been embraced by Operations Management researchers. Research relevant to the current study is summarized below.

The fast and frugal heuristics approach recognizes that *bounded rationality*, along with limited availability of time and other resources, leads to reliance on simple decision rules (heuristics) rather than detailed analysis of all available information (Gigerenzer et al. 1999). Heuristics can be applied very effectively if they are *ecologically rational*, which means that they



recognize useful elements (cues) of the decision process at hand (Todd and Gigerenzer 2001). As demonstrated by Hoffrage and Reimer (2004), simple heuristics can be nearly as effective as comprehensive data-based models (such as regression analysis) in explanatory contexts, and can outperform comprehensive models in predictive contexts under certain circumstances. Fast and frugal heuristics can yield better predictive results than more detailed decision models when linear models overfit correlations between variables, where small data sets are in play, or where out-of-range predictions are necessary (Hoffrage and Reimer 2004).

Decision making research typically assumes that more information will yield better decisions, but fast and frugal heuristics research recognizes that the intentional omission of available information from a decision process may be *rational* (Gigerenzer et al. 1999; Hoffrage and Reimer 2004). According to Hoffrage and Reimer (2004), fast and frugal heuristics are most useful when decisions must be made under time pressure (fast), and when additional information is costly (frugal).

Experimental research in behavioral psychology tends to support the validity of fast and frugal heuristics. Bröder and Schiffer (2006) conduct a laboratory experiment leading to the conclusion that higher information processing requirements tend to increase reliance on simple decision heuristics. Bryant (2007) taught experimental subjects to visually classify situations involving potential mid-air collisions, and varied conditions to test the subjects' reliance on information-intensive classification methods vs. fast and frugal heuristics. That study led to the inference that complex decision models did not outperform the heuristics, although no single heuristic emerged as dominant. Newell, Weston, and Shanks (2003) conduct a laboratory experiment in which students are given access to categories of information and asked to select competing stocks for a hypothetical investment portfolio. There the majority of participants opted for simple heuristics, although only about one-third applied the specific search, stop, and decision rules proposed by Gigerenzer et al. (1999).



Published research in other fields supports the potential extension of the fast and frugal heuristics approach to OM and related fields. Elwyn, Edwards, Eccles, and Rovner (2001) address patient decisions in health care, and conclude that fast and frugal heuristics are more promising than decision tree analysis in that context. Dhami and Ayton (2001) conduct survey research on bail decisions by magistrates in the United Kingdom, and find that simple heuristics outperform legal guidelines in predicting the outcome of bail decisions. More recently, Goldstein and Gigerenzer (2009) use data from field studies in sports, marketing, and criminology to demonstrate the superior predictive power of fast and frugal heuristics over linear models in specific settings.

## 2.2 The EOQ Model and Its Progeny

### 2.2.1 Roots and Extensions of the EOQ Model

It can be argued that every inventory replenishment decision implicitly involves striking a balance between the cost of processing transactions (ordering cost) and the cost of holding inventory (holding cost). The economic order quantity (EOQ) model was originally expressed in mathematical terms and presented by Harris (1913). The EOQ model was widely adopted in practice and studied by management scientists throughout the twentieth century, but the roots of the EOQ model as presented by Harris were obscured until the original paper was rediscovered by Erlenkotter (1989, 1990). References to Harris' work were traced by Erlenkotter through books by Raymond (1931) and Whitin (1953), but these works cited a later compilation for which Harris authored one chapter (Erlenkotter, 1989). In the wake of its rediscovery, the original Harris paper was republished (Harris, 1990).

The Harris (1913) paper is significant not only for presenting a model that has been conceptually useful and widely applied, but also for its frank assessment of the model's unrealistic assumptions. Another significant contribution of the 1913 paper is Harris' recognition that the EOQ model is *robust with regard to cost penalties* under small deviations from the mathematically optimal EOQ value. The perception that small deviations from the calculated



EOQ are insignificant has assumed the status of conventional wisdom among scholars and practitioners. This may explain, at least partially, the relative scarcity of research on the effect of alternative demand patterns on the cost performance of inventory replenishment models.

Modern extensions of the classical EOQ model include reorder point replenishment systems that relax the rigid assumptions of the original model by recognizing variable demand and variable lead time. These models are widely accepted (*e.g.*, Meredith and Shafer 2007; Krajewski, Ritzman and Malhotra 2010) and in practice are applied most frequently in connection with the assumption that demand during lead time is normally distributed (Silver et al. 1998). These systems are commonly distinguished depending on whether inventory levels are *monitored continuously* or *periodically reviewed* to determine if replenishment orders should be placed, and what the replenishment quantity should be. The notation and definitions that follow are drawn from Silver et al. (1998).

The Continuous Order-Point, Order Quantity (*s*, *Q*) System: This involves continuous review of the inventory position at the individual item level. If the inventory position falls to or below the reorder point (*s*), an order of the fixed quantity (Q) is placed. As with each of the replenishment models discussed here, the definition of inventory position includes quantities on order as well as on-hand quantities to avoid redundant orders.

The Continuous Order-Point, Order-Up-To-Level (s, S) system: Under this continuous review system, an order is generated whenever the inventory position falls to or below the reorder point level (s). In this case the size of the order will tend to vary, depending on the difference between the inventory position and the order-up-to-level (S). This is the common definition of a min-max replenishment system.

The Periodic Order-Up-To-Level (R, S) System: Under this periodic review system, an order is placed at each time interval (R) with a quantity equal to the difference between the order-up-to-level (S) and the current inventory position. This system is regarded as simple to



administer, and the periodic review property facilitates the coordination of replenishment orders for related items.

The Periodic Order-Point, Order-Up-To-Level (R, s, S) System: This periodic review system essentially combines the properties of the (s, S) and (R, S) systems. Here the inventory position is checked at each time interval (R) and an order is placed only if the inventory level is at or below the reorder point (s). When an order is needed, the quantity of the order is equal to the difference between the order-up-to-level (S) and the current inventory position. As explained by Silver et al. (citing Scarf 1960), the (R, s, S) system tends to produce the lowest total inventory system cost but involves more calculation intensity than the other three reorder point systems.

## 2.2.2 Replenishment Heuristics

This section discusses research that applies EOQ-based principles to those frequentlyencountered situations where the rigid assumptions of the classic EOQ model must be relaxed, and where the large number of items being managed makes simplification desirable. This includes heuristic replenishment rules that are relatively simple to apply. The body of research in these areas is extensive, but the focus here is limited to widely-accepted replenishment models that were considered for inclusion in the current study. An overview of each replenishment heuristic is presented here, with more detailed formulations presented in the methodology section for the models included in this study.

The *Wagner-Whitin Algorithm* is an economic lot sizing technique that generates a mathematically optimal least-cost replenishment solution for a defined series of time periods; it assumes time-varying *deterministic* demand and a specified end to the planning horizon. This algorithm was originally presented in Wagner and Whitin (1958). The original paper was later republished some forty-six years later (Wagner and Whitin 2004) along with a reflective commentary by one of the authors (Wagner 2004). Like the classic EOQ model, the Wagner-Whitin method involves minimizing the total of ordering costs and holding costs. Also like the



classic EOQ model, rigid assumptions (deterministic demand and a fixed end-date) minimize the usefulness of the Wagner-Whitin method in practice. The Wagner-Whitin Algorithm is considered for use in the current study as a retroactive baseline measure of the optimal inventory system cost that would result if actual demand had been known in advance (and was therefore deterministic). The operationalization of the Wagner-Whitin Algorithm used in this study is based on the explanation of the technique in Silver et al. (1998).

The EOQ Range Model is a technique for reducing the calculation-intensity required to use EOQ-based lot sizing rules over a large number of inventory items with common ordering costs and percentage holding costs. The technique involves using a specific number of *periods of supply* as the order quantity for each item within a range of annual spending amounts (quantity × unit cost). Items with a large annual spend are ordered more frequently, and a formula is used to calculate the end points of the ranges (annual spend indifference points). The technique is based on the work of Crouch and Oglesby (1978), Chakravarty (1981), Donaldson (1981), and Goyal and Chakravarty (1982). The technique is given the name used here by Patterson (1982), although the Patterson model is designed to establish percentage cost penalty limits for a range of variability around a single EOQ value. The EOQ Range Model is presented with an implementation framework in Silver et al. (1998). The attractive simplicity of the EOQ Range Model, compared to the volume of calculations required to use the formal EOQ model for a large number of items, played a prominent role in the conceptualization of this study.

The *Silver-Meal Heuristic* is an EOQ-based rule for minimizing the total of relevant costs (ordering cost plus holding cost) for each replenishment period (Silver and Meal 1973). Like the classical EOQ formula, the Silver-Meal Heuristic is based on the assumption of deterministic demand but can be applied in practice to stochastic demand situations. The Silver-Meal approach involves selecting a replenishment quantity that will meet demand for an integer number of periods such that the average cost per period is minimized (Silver et al.



1998). The rule is applied by calculating total ordering plus holding costs for each *n*-period replenishment quantity, and ordering the quantity for the first period *n* where total costs for (n+1) periods would exceed total costs for *n* periods. If demand is assumed to be constant from period to period, the Silver-Meal Heuristic would yield equal-quantity replenishment orders in each series of *n* periods. The Silver-Meal Heuristic is considered for use in the current study because it is widely researched and understood (Silver et al. 1998), and because it offers reduced calculation intensity when compared to the formal EOQ model under stochastic demand.

The *Part-Period Balancing Criterion* is another technique for selecting an individual replenishment quantity for an integer number of periods. Introduced by DeMatteis (1968), this technique involves selecting the integer number of periods of demand *n* that minimizes the difference between ordering costs and carrying costs. As such, it is evident that the replenishment quantity calculated under the Part-Period method would equal the calculated EOQ when the EOQ exactly equals demand for an integer number of periods. On the other hand, the Part-Period result would be sub-optimal when compared to the EOQ method in all other cases. As noted by Silver et al. (1998), the Part-Period Balancing Criterion is more calculation-intensive than the Silver-Meal Heuristic but does not generally outperform the Silver-Meal technique for selecting integer-period replenishment quantities.

#### 2.2.3 Grouping Items for Replenishment

Despite the evident advantages of categorizing inventory items for replenishment planning purposes, published research on such categorization is rare (Boylan, Syntetos, and Karakostas 2008). It has been noted that the grouping of items for replenishment planning in practice is often idiosyncratic or arbitrary (Syntetos, Boylan, and Croston 2005). Research dealing with categorization is summarized in the paragraphs that follow.

The most typical approach to grouping inventory items for replenishment planning purposes, in practice and in published research, involves using operational attributes of the



items for classification purposes. Kim (1995) discusses the challenges involved in grouping items, and develops a complex rule for multi-item grouping that relies on neural network modeling. Gupta (2004) offers a conceptual four-dimensional framework yielding a total of 256 item categories; this paper recognizes demand patterns ("consumption pattern") as one of the classification dimensions but considers only the variability of demand as opposed to different (non-normal) distributions or time-varying patterns. Cohen and Ernst (1988) present an iterative model for determining the optimal number of replenishment groups for a given number of criteria, but assume that operations-related attributes other than demand patterns would serve as primary determinants of any resulting cost advantage. Lenard and Roy (1995) propose a multi-criteria grouping model that is designed to streamline multiple aspects of inventory management and, as such, does not emphasize differing demand patterns. Stone (1980) offers a grouping strategy that considers on-hand quantities, periodic usage quantities, and standard cost but does not differentiate items by demand pattern.

OM researchers who consider demand patterns for grouping inventory items tend to do so for forecasting purposes rather than for the execution of replenishment models. For example, Chen and Ebrahimpour (1997) develop a time-series forecasting model that recognizes seasonal demand for a single class of items. Bradford and Sugrue (1997) present a method for forecasting aggregate demand for class "C" inventory items that is based on the Poisson distribution. Neither of these papers considers the use of demand patterns for developing reorder point replenishment rules. Boylan et al. (2008) develop a categorization method that uses a group-forecasting procedure to arrive at a value for annual demand in calculating reorder point parameters, but applying this procedure would negate the objective of avoiding detailed forecasts in the current study.

# 2.3 EOQ in Practice

The use of EOQ-based replenishment models is widespread in practice and has been studied frequently in OM and related fields. The articles cited below do not exhaustively cover



peer-reviewed research on the practical use of EOQ-based techniques; they are selected to affirm that EOQ logic is widely used, and that consideration of demand patterns other than the normal distribution is rare in practice.

A useful practitioner article on the use of EOQ techniques is presented by Cannon and Crandall (2004); these authors note that EOQ continues to enjoy widespread use in practice and observe that the technique often performs better than expected in spite of operating environments that deviate significantly from the rigid assumptions of the classic EOQ model. Woolsey (1975) recognizes the prevalence of EOQ models in practice, and discusses behavioral reasons for continued reliance on EOQ models. A more recent paper that discusses reasons for choosing specific inventory management approaches is presented by Wallin, Ragtusanatham, and Rabinovich (2006).

Tunc, Kilic, Tarim, and Eksioglu (2011) affirm that EOQ models in practice often assume that demand is stationary; these authors then demonstrate cost penalty calculations, and present algorithms to address non-stationary demand. An alternative view is presented by McLaughlin, Vastag, and Whybark (1994), who discuss situations leading to ineffective application of EOQ models in practice; these authors attribute such problems to organizational factors rather than faulty assumptions regarding demand patterns. Syntelos, Boylan, and Croston (2005) study the categorization of items for EOQ-based replenishment in practice, note that such categorizations are often arbitrary, and propose the use of demand-based criteria for replenishment grouping.

Other published articles illustrate the use of EOQ techniques to recognize resource limitations or bounded rationality. Braglia and Gabbrielli (2001) offer a single site case study of a manufacturing company, and note that EOQ techniques are used due to limitations on the applicability of MRP in the particular environment. Buxey (2006) exemplifies the recent shift of focus from single-echelon to multiple-echelon inventory replenishment problems; that author



considers the supplier viewpoint as well as that of the focal firm, but applies classic EOQ analysis to the lot sizing problem without considering the effect of alternative demand patterns.

## 2.4 The Effect of Demand Patterns

Although the effect of alternative demand patterns on inventory system cost is a generally under-researched area, substantial support exists for the proposition that demand patterns matter. As noted previously, Tunc et al. (2011) observe that EOQ models often assume stationary demand due to the computational complexity involved in recognizing other demand patterns. These authors demonstrate cost penalty calculations for non-stationary demand, and find that cost penalties increase as demand variability increases. McLaughlin, Vastag, and Whybark (1994) discuss flaws in techniques used to simulate demand patterns, and note that simulation results often differ from service levels achieved in practice.

Lau and Wang (1987) present numeric examples to show that significant error can result when inventory decisions ignore alternative demand distributions. Similarly, Mentzer and Krishnan (1985) use simulation to show that the assumption of normality can lead to incorrect estimates of service levels when demand actually follows an alternative pattern. This view is reinforced by Cattani, Jacobs, and Schoenfelder (2011), who study multi-echelon data from a consumer products manufacturer and observe that inconsistencies between assumed demand and actual demand can impede system performance.

Phillippakis (1970) uses historical data to study inventory system cost with EOQ techniques for items with variable demand; this author concludes that EOQ-based rules are not well-suited to variable demand items. Ritchie and Tsado (1986) use hypothetical data to study the use of EOQ models for items with linear increasing demand, and find that the failure of EOQ techniques to recognize changing demand levels could be problematic. Azoury (1985) investigates a Bayesian approach to inventory replenishment with the demand distribution unknown, and finds that the optimality of an inventory replenishment policy depends on the underlying demand distribution.



More recent articles offer other insight on the relevance of demand patterns to inventory replenishment decisions. Chen and Plambeck (2008) show that higher inventory levels are necessary to avoid losing visibility of demand that would be unmet and unobserved due to stockouts. Bijulal, Venkateswaran, and Hemachandra (2011) conduct a simulation study and conclude that inventory system costs and service levels are sensitive to varying demand parameters. Janssen, Strijbosch, and Brekelmans (2009) conduct a simulation study and determine that inventory system performance can be improved by refining the specification of demand assumptions.

## 2.5 Replenishment and Demand Patterns

This subsection addresses research that considers the effect of alternative demand patterns on inventory replenishment. This analysis covers demand distributions with stationary means, time-varying demand patterns, and uncertain demand.

#### 2.5.1 Demand Distributions with Stationary Means

Published research on the effect of demand distributions with stationary means is addressed below. These papers are categorized by the specific demand distributions they consider. Other than the normal distribution, the most frequently considered demand distributions are the Poisson distribution and the gamma distribution. A relatively small number of papers examine the effect of multiple distributions in a single study, and papers that consider other distributions and take novel research approaches are also discussed.

As with research on inventory replenishment in general, papers dealing with the Poisson distribution deal primarily with the single-item replenishment problem rather than multiitem inventory management. Some of these papers present replenishment algorithms tailored to Poisson demand, but evidence of widespread acceptance in practice is scarce for any of these special-purpose algorithms.

Bishop (1972) uses the Poisson distribution to simulate non-normal demand and test alternative replenishment models for Poisson-distributed demand. Single-item replenishment



models or algorithms for compound Poisson replenishment are developed by Katircioglu (1996); Matheus and Gelders (2000); Ohno and Ishigaki (2001), and Bijvank and Johansen (2012).

Other papers investigate the replenishment of Poisson-distributed items with different levels of demand variability or lead time variability. Silver, Ho, and Deemer (1971) model demand with Poisson arrivals and geometrically distributed quantities. Song, Zhang, Hou, and Wang (2010) study the effects of shorter and less-variable lead times with compound Poisson demand items. Babai, Jemai, and Dallery (2011) model and compare inventory system performance for fast- and slow-moving items with compound Poisson demand.

Papers on variants of the Poisson distribution generally have not considered demand patterns other than the normal distribution within a single study. An exception is Nenes, Panagiotidou, and Tagaras (2010); that study considers multiple items with demand modeled by the Poisson and gamma distributions.

Along with the discrete Poisson distribution, the continuous gamma distribution has been frequently considered in research that recognizes the effect of demand distributions on inventory system performance. As is the case with studies on the Poisson distribution, papers addressing the gamma distribution deal primarily with the single-item replenishment problem rather than multi-item inventory management. Some of these papers present replenishment algorithms tailored to gamma-distributed demand, but evidence of widespread acceptance in practice is scarce for any of these special-purpose algorithms.

Some researchers have focused primarily on the nature of the gamma distribution and its potential usefulness in practice. Snyder (1984) advocates the use of the gamma distribution to model inventory replenishment problems due to the inherent flexibility and simplicity of the gamma distribution, which can be modeled with only two or three parameters. Keaton (1995) compares the gamma distribution to the Poisson for modeling demand, and expresses a preference for the gamma distribution due to its simplicity. Tyworth, Guo, and Ganeshan (1996) also advocate the use of the gamma distribution to simulate item demand, but note that



developing an optimization model for gamma-distributed demand is computationally difficult. Moors and Strijbosch (2002) model the performance of an (R, s, S) replenishment system with gamma-distributed demand, and Yeh (1997) develops a replenishment algorithm for a gamma demand pattern.

The Erlang-C distribution is a form of the gamma distribution that has not been widely considered in OM research, but is regarded as useful for modeling resource consumption in other disciplines. Leven and Segerstedt (2004) consider the performance of an inventory control system with the Erlang demand distribution, but do so with forecasting rather than using reorder point logic in lieu of item-specific forecasts.

After the Poisson and gamma distributions, the stationary mean distribution that appears to have been examined most frequently in OM is the uniform distribution. Naddor (1975b) models the application of heuristic decision rules to demand that follows the uniform distribution. Bookbinder and Heath (1988) consider the uniform distribution along with the normal distribution in a multi-echelon simulation of distribution requirements planning (DRP) logic. Ren (2010) and Wang (2010), respectively, apply simulation and mathematical modeling in studies that consider the normal and uniform distributions. Wanke (2010) frames the single-item replenishment problem in terms of a new product, and presents a replenishment algorithm based on the uniform distribution.

Other peer-reviewed papers examine the effect of stationary mean distributions on inventory system costs. A few of these are noteworthy for considering multiple demand distributions in a single study; others consider less-frequently studied distributions or apply novel research approaches.

Van Ness and Stevenson (1983) observe that the normal and Poisson distributions are used most frequently to calculate lot sizes and safety stock levels, and propose the use of mathematical modeling rather than simulation to calculate probabilities from empirical demand data. Iglehart (1964) considers the effect of exponential and range distributions of demand on



inventory system performance. A sampling-based algorithm for estimating demand from empirical data, without assuming a specific demand distribution, is developed by Levi, Roundy, and Schmoys (2007).

Some researchers have studied inventory system performance with compound Poisson demand. This assumes that instances of demand ("arrivals") follow the Poisson distribution, but that the quantities demanded for any arrival follow some other stationary-mean distribution. Mizoroki (1981) considers a single-item (*s*, *S*) reorder point model with compound Poisson demand. Boylan and Johnston (1996) focus on mean to variance relationships for compound Poisson demand. Park (2005) applies compound distribution analysis to estimate demand during lead time, and finds that compound distribution analysis is less accurate for items with short lead times.

Others consider demand distributions that have rarely been investigated. Strijbosch and Moors (2006) study an (R, S) replenishment model with the normal distribution modified to exclude negative values. Kumaran and Achary (1996) study inventory system performance under the generalized lambda distribution, which is a four-parameter distribution that can recognize variability of lead time as well as variability of periodic demand. Walker (1993) applies the triangle distribution to the single-item, single-period replenishment problem.

The relatively few studies that have investigated inventory system performance with multiple non-normal demand distributions are distinguishable from the current study. Speh and Wagenheim (1978) consider the normal, Poisson, and exponential distributions but find that variability of lead time is more significant than variability of periodic demand. Ha (1989) develops an algorithm for Pearson or Weibull demand, but does not validate this algorithm with empirical data. Similarly, Hayya, Bagchi, and Ramasesh (2011) simulate demand under the Poisson, exponential, and gamma distributions but do not test the simulation results with empirical data.



#### 2.5.2 Time-varying Demand Patterns

The inventory management effects of time-varying demand patterns have been studied less frequently than the effects of stationary-mean distributions. As is true of papers on stationary mean distributions, most studies on time-varying demand patterns focus on the single-item replenishment problem and/or present single-purpose algorithms.

Some papers consider trending demand in the absence of seasonality. Chakravorty (1992) considers level demand and increasing trend demand in the context of a multi-echelon distribution requirements planning (DRP) environment, and concludes that inventory turns are affected by the demand pattern. Yang and Rand (1993); Giri, Jalan, and Chaudhuri (2003); and Rau and OuYang (2007) develop special purpose heuristics and algorithms for demand with a linear upward trend.

Other papers recognize seasonal demand patterns in the absence of an underlying trend. You (2005) presents an optimal replenishment model for seasonal demand, but assumes that demand is deterministic. Mandal and Mahanty (1990) propose the use of variable reorder points based on a three-month seasonal average.

Papers on inventory management that recognize seasonal demand with an underlying trend are relatively rare. Reyman (1989) derives a time series model for trending demand with seasonality, and Zhang (2004) examines demand evolution with a moving average model. Beardslee (2007) examines the inventory replenishment problem in the context of a large spare parts inventory; that paper considers seasonal and trending demand patterns but does not consider seasonal demand combined with an underlying trend.

### 2.5.3 Uncertain Demand

Some researchers in OM and related fields address the inventory replenishment problem in terms of demand patterns that are unknown or uncertain. These papers typically focus on the single-item replenishment problem and offer special-purpose replenishment algorithms. Naddor (1975a) proposes replenishment rules that are independent of a demand



distribution specification, but these rules are designed to apply only to items for which the probability of zero demand in any period is significant. Azoury (1985) develops an inventory replenishment model for demand that is dynamic. Bulinskaya (1990) presents an optimization algorithm for demand that is asymptotic, while Song and Zipkin (1993) offer algorithms for fluctuating demand. Strijbosch and Heuts (1993) use nonparametric methods to estimate the distribution of lead time demand, and find that cost differences can affect inventory system performance.

Some papers investigate various dimensions of inventory system performance when demand is random or chaotic. Brill and Chaouch (1995) conduct a sensitivity analysis on the expected value of total inventory cost with randomly varying demand. Roundy and Muckstadt (2000) examine the effect of random demand on a base stock inventory replenishment policy. Wang, Wee, Gao, and Chung (2005) develop a replenishment algorithm for demand that is chaotic. Akcay, Biller and Tayur (2011) present an approach for determining the optimal inventory target with limited demand information.

Recent research devoted specifically to the replenishment problem for spare parts considers items for which demand is *sporadic*, meaning that demand is zero for many periods. Li and Ryan (2011) propose an adaptive replenishment heuristic for spare parts. Demand that is unknown and sporadic is addressed via an optimization model based on the Kaplan-Meier estimator by Huh, Levi, Rusmevichientong, and Orlin (2011).

#### 2.6 Alternative Research Methodologies

Various research methodologies have been applied to the study of EOQ-based inventory replenishment. Papers discussed below are categorized as literature survey/historical analyses, simulation studies, mathematical modeling papers, case studies, and novel or cross-disciplinary studies.

Historical analyses of EOQ-based research provide a useful point of departure, although these papers are relatively scarce compared to the amount of research that exists on



replenishment models. Zanakis, Evans, and Vazacopoulos (1989) survey 442 published articles on inventory heuristics in sixteen years preceding 1989, identify historical patterns, and suggest directions for future research. Fu (2002) surveys articles on the use of simulation for inventory system optimization, and distinguishes research streams on deterministic vs. stochastic processes. Khouja and Goyal (2008) conduct a survey on research devoted to the joint replenishment problem; these authors observe that research activity in this area has diminished, but note that interest in new variants of this problem is significant. Williams and Tokar (2008) summarize research on inventory management that has been published in logistics journals, and Glock (2012) surveys literature on multi-echelon joint replenishment models and identifies promising avenues for related research.

Simulation studies have contributed significantly to the body of research on inventory replenishment, although some simulation research lacks empirical validation. Bishop (1972) uses simulation to identify the effects of alternative inventory control policies. Bookbinder and Heath (1988) use simulation to study a multi-echelon DRP system, and Ren (2010) uses simulation to test the robustness assumption of the EOQ model in practice. Hayya et al. (2011) use simulation to study the performance of a base stock inventory model

Some papers evaluate the use of simulation from a methodology perspective. Alstrom and Madsen (1992) advocate the use of simulation to study inventory systems, and present one specific model. Olhager and Persson (2006) discuss the use of simulation in production and inventory research in general terms, and find that the technique is useful for process-related learning and process design. Bijulal et al. (2011) discuss simulation from a conceptual perspective, and apply simulation to identify inventory system parameter effects.

Many papers cited elsewhere in this literature survey offer mathematical models for inventory replenishment. Some modeling papers make contributions in this area but diverge from the research patterns discussed previously. Roundy and Muckstadt (2000) address the question of variability in terms of the coefficient of variation, and use a breakpoint value of 2.0 to



distinguish high vs. low variability of periodic demand. Zinn and Charnes (2005) compare EOQbased replenishment to just-in-time (JIT) inventory management, and conclude that lower order processing costs favor the JIT approach. Minner (2009) studies the capacity-limited multiproduct lot sizing problem, compares alternative replenishment heuristics to a goalprogramming optimized solution, and finds that an iterative heuristic performs reasonably well in comparison to the optimized solution.

The economic significance and implementation challenges of inventory management make the practical application of EOQ-based techniques a promising area for case studies. Nonetheless, true case studies in this area—as opposed to papers that refer to the use of empirical data to test a model as a case study—are relatively rare. Zomerdijk and de Vries (2003) advocate the case study method to understand inventory control problems in context, and apply the case method to the redesign of inventory control procedures in an African aviation organization. Garcia-Flores, Wang, and Burgess (2003) present a case study involving the development of inventory replenishment rules in a small U.K. chemical company, and identify some of the practical issues involved in identifying demand patterns for specific items. Nenes et al. (2010) detail the development of inventory replenishment rules for multiple items with sporadic and intermittent demand in a Greek distribution company.

Two papers published in recent years apply principles rooted in the physical sciences to inventory replenishment. Tsou and Kao (2008) present and test a multi-objective inventory control metaheuristic that is based on the principles underlying electromagnetism. Lisboa (2010) develops an inventory replenishment model that is based on the principles of fluid dynamics. These two papers offer interesting possibilities, although evidence of significant follow-on research and practical application of these principles has yet to emerge.

#### 2.7 Gap Analysis

This study makes contributions that are distinguishable from any prior work in OM. As noted above, the fast and frugal heuristics research paradigm has yet to be embraced by OM



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researchers. Also as noted, most published papers dealing with reorder point logic focus on the single-item replenishment problem, and apply EOQ logic to varying special situations. The relatively few papers that address multiple-item replenishment are focused on manufacturing capacity issues, joint-setup costs, or other special situations that do not apply to the purchased-item scenario that is the focus of the current study.

Additionally, most published papers on inventory replenishment assume normally distributed demand without considering the effect of other demand distributions. Papers dealing with multiple-item replenishment may address the need to group items for replenishment purposes, but use characteristics other than underlying demand patterns to test this. Other papers examine reorder point replenishment with different demand scenarios, but do so to test a newly-developed replenishment model that is applicable only to a specific demand situation. The few papers that do consider multiple replenishment models and demand patterns in a single study have addressed single-mean demand patterns but not time-varying demand patterns, or vice-versa, without considering both types of demand variability. It is typical for studies on replenishment methods to evaluate models in terms of inventory system costs, but the literature review has turned up no studies that compare the relevant administrative and staffing costs associated with different models. In addition, few papers dealing with EOQ and related replenishment models address implementation issues.

Based on the literature gap analysis summarized above, opportunities to extend the body of research on reorder point replenishment for purchased independent demand items exist with regard to:

- Extending application of the fast and frugal heuristics paradigm in OM;
- Considering the effect of non-normal demand patterns on inventory system costs;
- Using demand patterns rather than physical or administrative characteristics to group inventory items for replenishment purposes;



- Studying the performance of multiple heuristics with non-normal stationary-mean distributions *and* time-varying demand patterns in a single study;
- Developing an implementation framework to apply best practices for matching replenishment heuristics to demand patterns in a multi-item environment; and
- Comparing the benefits of alternative replenishment models against the relevant differential costs to achieve a full cost/benefit analysis.



## CHAPTER 3

#### METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Methodology Overview

Methodologies applied in different phases of this research were conceptualized in advance and adapted as the study unfolded. One section of this chapter details the methodology underlying each phase of the study. Section 3.2 presents the methodology for the simulation study. Section 3.3 details the methodology applied in the empirical validation study. Section 3.4 discusses the methodology of the demand-pattern fitting implementation study, and Section 3.5 sets out the methodology used in the cost/benefit analysis.

#### 3.2 Simulation

### 3.2.1 Experimental Design and Software Selection

At this point it is useful to note that application of the simulation methodology to evaluate decision rules is supported by published research in OM and related fields (*e.g.*, Bijulal et al. 2011; Cattani et al. 2011; Hayya et al. 2011; Strijbosch & Moors 2005; Mandal & Mahanty 1990; Bookbinder & Heath 1988), and also by the fast & frugal heuristics research stream (Hoffrage & Reimer 2004, Gigerenzer et al. 1999). Design of the simulation study is consistent with the principles outlined by Law and Kelton (2000), with the empirical validation phase discussed in a separate chapter from the simulation study.

Here the design of the proposed simulation study includes factors with various numbers of levels as shown below:

Factor	<u>Levels</u>
Replenishment models (including Wagner-Whitin baseline)	4
Demand patterns (4 stationery-mean, 3 time-varying)	7
Levels of variability for each demand pattern	2



This yields a total of  $(4 \times 7 \times 2)$  or 56 simulations. Each simulation includes 1,000 iterations, and uses a hypothetical set of 36 inventory items with different item cost, usage, and lead time profiles. The Oracle *Crystal Ball*<sup>®</sup> software package is used to generate simulated demand for one year (52 weekly periods) for each item/distribution pattern combination, and the resulting inventory system costs are tabulated in Microsoft *Excel*<sup>®</sup>.

Output from the simulation study includes an absolute estimate of inventory system cost (holding cost + order processing cost + stockout cost), and a percentage comparison of the cost under each replenishment model to the optimal result that would be achieved under the Wagner-Whitin model *if* actual demand could be determined in advance. This output is used to conduct *t*-tests tests of statistical significance for the differences in estimated inventory system costs. The *t*-tests are conducted in the *NCSS*<sup>®</sup> statistical software package. The *t*-test results are used to support inferences regarding the potential usefulness of alternative replenishment rules with different underlying demand patterns.

Most of the effort devoted to the simulation study was spent in (a) developing the model to calculate the Wagner-Whitin system costs under deterministic demand through 52 weekly periods, and (b) developing the model that works through 19 data tables with baseline assumptions and simulated weekly demand values for the 36 independent demand inventory items. Each model was used for the 1,000 iterations under each replenishment rule for each demand pattern case. With seven demand patterns and a low- and high-variability scenario tested for each demand pattern, fourteen separate Excel spreadsheet models were coded and used in the simulation study.

#### 3.2.2 Model Definition: Assumptions, Issues and Iterations

Each model was initially developed as a prototype with four time periods. The prototype was used to pilot-test the calculations and optimize the layout of the multiple worksheets that comprise each model. The lot size calculation for each stochastic-demand replenishment model is consistent with the relevant formula presented in Silver et al. (1998) as



discussed above, and the same (normal-demand based) safety stock calculation is used for each replenishment model in order to isolate the effect of the lot-sizing decision on inventory system costs. Safety stock is not applicable under the Wagner-Whitin algorithm due to the limiting assumption of deterministic demand.

The simulation study is meant to be broadly applicable to multi-item independent demand inventory replenishment, but it was necessary to analyze the empirical demand data and use some underlying characteristics of that data set to select relevant parameters for the simulation. The starting point was three years of actual usage data on 402 independent demand items. After eliminating (a) items that were not active for the entire three-year period, and (b) items with minimal demand that would be ordered on an as-needed basis, 278 items remained. Sample means and standard deviations of weekly demand for the entire three-year period were calculated, and these values were used to calculate the coefficient of variation (*cv*) for each item. The coefficient of variation measures the variability of the values in a data set in relation to their mean, and is calculated by dividing the standard deviation and  $\bar{x}$  represents the mean of the sample, then

$$cv = \frac{s}{\bar{x}}$$

The 278 actual demand items were sorted by coefficient of variation value in ascending order, and that sequencing was used in the empirical validation study. The arithmetic average *cv* values were calculated separately for the 139 of 278 items with the lowest demand variability, and for the 139 items with the highest demand variability. These values came in close to 1.50 for the items with the lowest variability and 4.00 for those with the highest variability, and these were chosen as the target *cv* values for the low-variability and high-variability cases in the simulation, respectively. Historical data on the 278 inventory items, along with summary statistics including the coefficient of variation, are shown in Appendix A.



With the simulation case assumptions established for the two levels of demand variability, the assumptions for other variables and factor levels were determined and added to the simulation model. The list of inventory items used in the simulation and the associated values for cost, demand, and lead time for each item are presented in Appendix B. The calculation assumptions used in the simulation model for all of the low-variability cases are summarized in Table 3.1.

#### Table 3.1 EOQ Simulation Study Assumptions for Low-Variability Cases

A = Order cost; fixed per order	\$75.00	Estimate used by company that provided empirical data
v = Item purchase cost/unit	Ordening cost factor levels	Use 0.1x, 1x, 10x
<b>r = Annual holding \$ per \$/Year</b>	<b>\$0</b> .12	Estimate used by company that provided empirical data
<i>D</i> = annual Item demand	Units per Week factor levels	Use 1, 10, 20
$T_n$ = weeks of supply in lot size	n = number of weeks	Use <i>n</i> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 26, 52
Number of items in simulation:	36	Factor levels for cost (3), demand (3), and lead time (4)
ltem lead times, in Weeks	Varying long lead times	Use 4, 6, 8, 10
Indifference point formula	$(Dv)_{indifference} = \frac{288A}{T_1 T_2 r}$	Indifference point for period order quantity (POQ) of $71 $ vs. $72 $
<b>Coefficient of Variation</b> $c_v = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$	1.50	Assumed for Safety Stock calculation for all items and models
Reorder interval, in Weeks	2	Same for all items
Initial On-Hand Quantity % of S	100%	On-hand quantity at start of simulation as % of order up-to level
Stockout cost per incident: Order cost factor Item cost factor	Ordening cost + item cost 1.00 0.05	Ordening cost represents expediting; item cost is lost opportunity.

The assumptions used in the high-variability cases are identical to those displayed in Table 3.1 except that the coefficient of variation value is 4.00 for the high-variability cases.

The assumptions were adapted as needed for the low- and high-variability cases for each of the 7 demand patterns studied. This yielded 14 self-contained simulation models, each of which included the following components:

- Lot size calculations
- Lot size comparison among the different replenishment models

- Simulated demand
- Wagner-Whitin inventory system costs
- (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ inventory system costs
- EOQ Range Model inventory system costs
- Silver-Meal Heuristic inventory system costs
- Inventory system cost and summary statistics for all models

With the general assumptions established, a safety stock and lot sizing calculation was conducted for each of the 14 simulation cases (7 demand patterns x 2 variability levels). The safety stock and lot size calculation for the (R, s, S) EOQ model in the Normal Demand/Low Variability case is shown in Table 3.2. These calculations were performed for each of the replenishment models in each of the 14 simulation cases, and the formulas used are consistent with those presented in Silver et al. (1998).



#### Table 3.2 EOQ Simulation Shudy (R, s, S)EOQ Model Lot Sizing Calculation

Seq #	<u>len</u> f	liam Cost (v)	Weekly Unit Demand (2)	Annual Unit Demand ( <i>D</i> )	Lead Time Weeks (L)	$EOQ = \sqrt{2AD/vr}$ (R s S) EOQ Lot Size	Reader Interval Wits [2]	Protection Interval Wits (P+L)	[ <i>DDP</i> ] = <i>d</i> ( <i>P</i> + <i>L</i> ) Average Demand During Protection Interval (Units)	$\sigma_{\bar{d}} = c_v \times \bar{d}$ Std Deviation of Weekly Demand (Units)	$[\sigma_{P+L}] = \sigma_d \sqrt{P+L}$ Std Deviation of Demand During Protection Interval	[SL] Senice Level (1 - Slockout Probability)	[2] Senice Level Expressed in Sid Deviations	<b>[SS] = [2] × [</b> <i>d</i> <sub><i>P+L</i><b>]</b> Salidy Slock Quantity (Units)</sub>	[ROP] = DDP1 + SS Reader Point (Units)	[7] = [7807] + [EOQ] Order Up To Level (Units)
	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	93	2	6	6	1.500	3.674	95.0%	1.65	6	12	105
	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	29	2	6	6	1.900	3.674	95.0%	1.65	6	12	41
3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	9	2	6	6	1.900	3.674	95.0%	1.65	6	12	21
	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	93	2	8	8	1.500	4.243	95.0%	1.65	7	15	105
	C2D112	\$75.00	1	52	6	29	2	8	8	1.500	4.243	95.0%	1.65	7	15	44
6	C3D112	\$750.00	1	52	6	9	2	8	8	1.900	4.243	95.0%	1.65	7	15	24
	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	93	2	10	10	1.900	4.743	95.0%	1.65	8	18	111
	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	29	2	10	10	1.900	4.743	95.0%	1.65	8	18	47
9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	9	2	10	10	1.900	4.743	95.0%	1.65	8	18	27
	CIDIL4	\$7.50	1	52	10	93	2	12	12	1.900	5.196	95.0%	1.65	9	21	114
	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	29	2	12	12	1.500	5.196	95.0%	1.65	9	21	50
12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	9	2	12	12	1.900	5.196	95.0%	1.65	9	21	30
13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	294	2	6	60	15.000	36.742	95.0%	1.65	61	121	415
14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	93	2	6	60	15.000	36.742	95.0%	1.65	61	121	214
15	C302L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	29	2	6	69	15.000	36.742	95.0%	1.65	61	121	150
	C102L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	294	2	8	80	15.000	42.426	95.0%	1.65	70	150	444
	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	93	2	8	80	15.000	42.426	95.0%	1.65	70	150	243
18	C3D2L2	\$750.00	10	520	6	29	2	8	80	15.000	42.426	95.0%	1.65	70	150	179
	C1D2L3	\$7.50	10	520	8	294	2	10	100	15.000	47.434	95.0%	1.65	78	178	472
	C2D2L3	\$75.00	10	520	8	93	2	10	100	15.000	47.434	95.0%	1.65	78	178	271
21	C3D2L3	\$750.00	10	520	8	29	2	10	100	15.000	47.434	95.0%	1.65	78	178	207
22	C1D2L4	\$7.50	10	520	10	294	2	12	129	15.000	51,952	95.0%	1.65	86	206	500
	C2D2L4	\$75.00	10	520	10	93	2	12	120	15.000	51.952	95.0%	1.65	86	206	299
24	C3D2L4	\$750.00	10	520	10	29	2	12	129	15.000	51,952	95.0%	1.65	86	206	235
25	C1D3L1	\$7.50	20	1,010	4	416	2	6	120	30.000	73.485	95.0%	1.65	121	241	657
26	C2D3L1	\$75.00	20	1,010	4	132	2	6	120	30.000	73.485	95.0%	1.65	121	241	373
27	C3D3L1	\$750.00	20	1,010	4	42	2	6	129	30,000	73.485	95.0%	1.65	121	241	283
28	C1D3L2	\$7.50	20	1,010	6	416	2	8	160	30.000	84.853	95.0%	1.65	140	300	716
29	C2D3L2	\$75.00	20	1,010	6	132	2	8	160	30.000	84.853	95.0%	1.65	140	300	432
30	C3D3L2	\$750.00	20	1,010	6	42	2	8	160	30.000	84.853	95.0%	1.65	140	300	342
31	C1D3L3	\$7.50	20	1,010	8	416	2	10	200	30.000	94.868	95.0%	1.65	157	357	773
	C2D3L3	\$75.00	20	1,010	8	132	2	10	200	30.000	94.868	95.0%	1.65	157	357	489
33	C3D3L3	\$750.00	20	1,010	8	42	2	10	200	30.000	94.868	95.0%	1.65	157	367	399
34	C1D3L4	\$7.50	20	1,010	10	416	2	12	240	30.000	103.923	95.0%	1.65	171	411	827
35	C2D3L4	\$75.00	20	1,010	10	132	2	12	240	30,000	103.923	95.0%	1.65	171	411	543
36	C3D3L4	\$750.00	20	1,010	10	42	2	12	240	30,000	103.923	95.0%	1.65	171	411	453



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The lot size calculation for the EOQ Range model is simpler but significantly different from the lot size calculation for the (R, s, S) EOQ model. As explained in Subsection1.3.1, the formula

$$Dv_{(\text{indifference})} = (288A) \div (T_1T_2)r$$

is used to calculate the indifference points for the number of periods of demand that define the order quantity for individual items based on the expected annual spend of each item. The indifference point calculations for the EOQ Range period order quantities are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 EOQ Simulation Study EOQ Range Model Lot Sizing Calculations

Time period values	Indifference Point	Period Order Quantity (POQ) Rule	POQ Value (# of Periods to Order)
T1 vs. T2	\$90,000	$POQ = 1$ Week if $90,000 \le Dv$	1
T2 vs. T3	\$30,000	POQ = 2 Weeks if \$30,000 ≤ <i>Dv</i> ≤ \$90,000	2
T3 vs. T4	\$15,000	POQ = 3 Weeks if \$15,000 ≤ <i>Dv</i> ≤ \$30,000	3
T4 vs. T6	\$7,500	POQ = 4 Weeks if $7,500 \le Dv \le 15,000$	4
76 vs. 78	\$3,750	POQ = 6 Weeks if $3,750 \le Dv \le 7,500$	6
T8 vs. T13	\$1,731	POQ = 8 Weeks if $1,731 \le Dv \le 3,750$	8
T13 vs. T26	\$533	POQ = 13 Weeks if \$533 ≤ <i>Dv</i> ≤ \$1,731	13
T26 vs. T52	\$133	POQ = 26 Weeks if \$133 ≤ <i>Dv</i> ≤ \$533	26
T52	\$0	POQ = 52 Weeks if $Dv \leq $ \$133	52

Calculated Indifference Points:

#### Lookup Table for Period Order Quantities:

Per calculated indifference poi Threshhold	POQ
Value of Dv	Value (Weeks)
0	52
133	26
533	13
1,731	8
3,750	6
7,500	4
15,000	3
30,000	2
90,000	1



The Indifference Point formula is used to calculate the values in the Indifference Point column. The lot sizing calculation in the EOQ Range Model simulation compares the product of (52 x the average weekly demand) with the values in the lookup table to determine the reorder quantity for each simulated item.

The lot size calculation for the Silver-Meal heuristic is the simplest among the three stochastic replenishment models included in this study. The criterion at issue is the average inventory system cost per period. The heuristic inherently assumes that average periodic demand is constant, and defines the period-duration replenishment quantity for an item by searching for the value of the number of periods T that minimizes the value of the expression

(Setup cost + Total carrying cost to end of period T) ÷ T

As such, the only values needed to calculate the period order quantity under the Silver-Meal Heuristic are the average periodic demand, the order processing cost, and the periodic inventory holding cost per unit. This calculation is performed in the simulation model by calculating the cumulative inventory system cost per period for each item. This assumes that an order is placed in Period 1, and conditional formatting is used to identify the last period before the average inventory system cost per period would increase—which implies that it would be optimal to place a new order to meet requirements for the next and subsequent period. A screen print of the Silver-Meal Heuristic lot sizing calculation is shown in Figure 3.1.



AB	С	D E F	G	H I	J K	L M	N O	P Q	S	T U	V W X
	-	Figure 3.				-,					
		EOQ Simulatio	n Study								
	Silver-Me	al Heuristic Lot S	Sizing Calculat	ions							
Ciluar	And Housistic	Lot Sizes for Si	mulation								
Silver-I	viear neuristic	LUL SIZES IUL SI	mulation.								
									Av	erage System Cost r	per Period for $POQ = T_n$
						Order Cost (Setup)	Carrying Cos	t Carrying Cost			$x T$ ]} ÷ T where T =
			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Fixed per Order	per Unit/Perio			4	
Seq #	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	(A)	(vr / 52)	$\underline{CP = (vr / 52) \times \overline{d}}$	1	2	3
22	C1D2L4	\$7.50	10	520	10	\$75.00	0.0173	0.17	75.00	37.59	25.17
23	C2D2L4	\$75.00	10	520	10	\$75.00	0.1731	1.73	75.00	38.37	26.73
24	C3D2L4	\$750.00	10	520	10	\$75.00	1.7308	17.31	75.00	46.16	42.31
25	C1D3L1	\$7.50	20	1,040	4	\$75.00	0.0173	0.35	75.00	37.68	25.35
26	C2D3L1	\$75.00	20	1,040	4	\$75.00	0.1731	3.46	75.00	39.23	28.46
27	C3D3L1	\$750.00	20	1,040	4	\$75.00	1.7308	34.62	75.00	54.81	59.62
28	C1D3L2	\$7.50	20	1.040	6	\$75.00	0.0173	0.35	75.00	37.68	25.35
29	C2D3L2	\$75.00	20	1.040	6	\$75.00	0,1731	3.46	75.00	39.23	28,46
30	C3D3L2	\$750.00	20	1,040	6	\$75.00	1.7308	34.62	75.00	54.81	59.62
31	C1D3L3	\$7.50	20	1.040	8	\$75.00	0.0173	0.35	75.00	37.68	25.35
32	C2D3L3	\$75.00	20	1,040	8	\$75.00	0.1731	3.46	75.00	39.23	28.46
33	C3D3L3	\$750.00	20	1,040	8	\$75.00	1.7308	34.62	75.00	54.81	59.62
34	C1D3L4	\$7.50	20	1.040	10	\$75.00	0.0173	0.35	75.00	37.68	25.35
35	C1D3L4 C2D3L4	\$75.00	20	1,040	10	\$75.00	0.01731	3.46	75.00	39.23	25.35
36	C3D3L4	\$75.00	20	1,040	10	\$75.00	1 7308	3.40	75.00	54.81	20.40

Figure 3.1 Silver-Meal Heuristic Lot Sizing Calculation

With the lot sizes, safety stock, reorder point, and order-up to levels established for the stochastic demand replenishment models it was necessary to develop a model capable of calculating the minimum inventory system cost for a 52-week planning horizon with deterministic demand under the Wagner-Whitin algorithm. This is possible with a path-dependent spreadsheet model that tests each successive period to determine whether the minimum cumulative inventory system cost results from (a) placing a new order, or (b) adding the new period's demand to the last order that was placed. The minimum cumulative cost at the end of the planning horizon defines the optimal (lowest) Wagner-Whitin inventory system cost.

This model was developed, tested, and copied 36 times into a single Excel worksheet with formulas linked to other worksheets in the overall model for each demand/variability case. That allows the new set of simulated demand values for each successive iteration to be applied to the Wagner-Whitin calculation model, with the results automatically captured along with other statistics for that iteration. Screen prints that illustrate the assumptions and results of the Wagner-Whitin calculation for a single item is shown in Figure 3.2.



		Table )	<-2								
	14/	Mhillio Ionnachaon - C	Cart (	Na la vilatina							
	vvagner-v	Whitin Inventory S C2D1		alculation							
Input Assur	mptions:					Calculated Val	ues:				
A	Processing Cost	per Order		\$75.00		D	Ave	rage demand	per period		2
v	Variable item cos	st per unit		\$75.00		r/	n Carr	ying Cost: pe	r /Period		\$0.0023
r	Carrying Cost pe	er/Year		\$0.12		WWC	Inve	ntory System	Cost		\$323.71
n	Number of period	is		52							
Demand	2		0	0	1	1		1		0	3
			0							0	
Week	1	2	_	3	4	5	_	6	7		8
1	75.00		.00	75.00	75.52	76.21		77.07		7.07	80.69
2		150	.00	150.00	150.35	150.86		151.55		.55	154.66
3				150.00	150.17	150.52		151.04		1.04	153.62
4					150.00	150.17		150.52 150.69		).52 ).69	152.59 152.25
6						150.52		150.69		1.09	152.25
7								101.21		2.07	152.59
8									102		152.07
9											
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14 15	C D E	F G	H I	JK	L M N	0 P	Q	C' CW	C. CY		e DC
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14 15 16 A B	Tabi Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2D	F G le X-2 y System Cost Calculation		J K Calculated Va	lues:			C1 CW	C CY		e DC
14 15 16 A B put Assumptio	Tabl Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2D	F G le X-2 y System Cost Calculation		Z		r period	Q 2 \$0.0023	C1 CW	C CY		d DC
14 15 16 A B A Proc v Vari	Tabi Wagner-Whitin Inventory C20 ns: cessing Cost per Order lable item cost per unit	F G F G System Cost Calculation D1L1 S75.0 S75.0		Z.	ilues: 5 Average demand pe /n Carrying Cost: per /	r period	2	C1 CW	C: CY		d DC
14 15 16 A B A Proc v Vari r Carr	Tabl Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2E ns; cessing Cost per Order lable item cost per unit ying Cost per //ear	F         G           v System Cost Calculation D1L1         S75.0           \$75.0         \$75.0		Z	ilues: 5 Average demand pe /n Carrying Cost: per /	r period	2 \$0.0023	C1 CW	C CY		DC
14 15 16 A B A Proc v Vari r Carr n Num	Tab) Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2C ns: cessing Cost per Order able item cost per unit ying Cost per //Year iber of periods	F G y System Cost Calculation 0111 575.0 575.0 50.1 5		1	ilues: Average demand pe Arrying Cost: per / C Inventory System Co	r period Period Dist	2 \$0.0023 \$323.71			C: DA D	
14 15 16 A B Proc V Vari r Carr n Nurr Demand	Tabl Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2E ns; cessing Cost per Order lable item cost per unit ying Cost per //ear	F G y System Cost Calculation 0111 575.0 575.0 50.1 5		1	ilues: 5 Average demand pe /n Carrying Cost: per /	r period	2 \$0.0023		1	Ci DA D	
14 15 16 A B uput Assumptio V Vari r Carr n Num Demand Week	Tab) Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2C ns: cessing Cost per Order able item cost per unit ying Cost per //Year iber of periods	F G y System Cost Calculation 0111 575.0 575.0 50.1 5		1	ilues: Average demand pe Arrying Cost: per / C Inventory System Co	r period Period Dist	2 \$0.0023 \$323.71	1	1	C: DA D 0 52	
14 15 16 A B uput Assumption A Proc v Vari r Carr n Num Demand Week 23	Tab) Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2C ns: cessing Cost per Order able item cost per unit ying Cost per //Year iber of periods	F G y System Cost Calculation 0111 575.0 575.0 50.1 5		1	ilues: Average demand pe Arrying Cost: per / C Inventory System Co	r period Period Dist	2 \$0.0023 \$323.71	1	1 51 348 20	C; DA D 0 348.20	
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14 15 16 A B 	Tab) Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2C ns: cessing Cost per Order able item cost per unit ying Cost per //Year iber of periods	F G y System Cost Calculation 0111 575.0 575.0 50.1 5		2	Itues: Average demand pe in Carrying Cost per / C Inventory System Co 1 1 1 6	r period Period bst 0 7	2 \$0.0023 \$323.71	50 50 343 33 327 54 321 96 334 79 325 99 326 81	1 51 348.20 333.89 30.338.99 30.338.	C: DA D 0 52 348.20 348.20 343.199 328.89 329.82 330.61 331.99 328.89	
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14           15           16           A           B           apput Assumption           A           Proc           v           Variant           r           Carrow           Variant           Carrow           Variant           Vesk           23           24           25           26           27           27           28           29           30           31           32           33           34	Tab) Wagner-Whitin Inventory C2C ns: cessing Cost per Order able item cost per unit ying Cost per //Year iber of periods	F         G           e X-2         y System Cost Calculation           111         \$75.0           \$75.0         \$75.0           \$50.1         \$50.1           \$3         \$3		1 5	ILUES: Average demand per C Garrying Cost. per / C Inventory System Co 1 1 1 6	r period Period ost	2 \$0.0023 \$323.71	1 50 343 37 337 34 327 51 328 59 328 34 328 54 328 55 328 55 325 328 55 328 55 55 35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	1 51 348.20 331.99 326.39 338.89 338.89 331.46 331.46 337.49 337.49 337.49 337.49	C DA D 0 52 348,200 342,00 342,00 342,00 342,00 342,00 342,00 348,20 358,89 358,89 358,89 357,89	
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Figure 3.2 Screen Print of Wagner-Whitin Inventory Cost Model

With the lot sizing calculations and Wagner-Whitin model development complete, it was necessary to review the results of the lot sizing calculations for accuracy and reasonableness. A worksheet was created within each of the 14 simulation models to support a visual review and comparison of the calculated lot size, reorder point, and order-up to values for each of the 36 inventory items in the simulation. Figure 3.3 shows a screen print of the Lot Size Comparison

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worksheet for the Normal Demand / Low Variability case. It is evident in this case, as was true in virtually all cases, that the lot sizes for the (R, s, S) EOQ model and the Silver-Meal heuristic are close in magnitude, but that the lot sizes for the EOQ Range model differ from those for the other two models.

A	вс	D E F	GH	I I J	K L	M	N O F	Q	RS	T U V	/ W X	Y	Z
		500	Figure 3.3										
			Simulation Stud										
		Lot Size Comparisor	1: Normal Deman	1 / Low Variability									
						(F	R, s, S) EOQ Mod	lel		EOQ Range Mode	ł		Silver-I
			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time			Order Up To			Order Up To		
Seq #	Item #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	Lot Size	Reorder Point	Level	Lot Size	Reorder Point	Level	Lot Size	Rec
19	C1D2L3	\$7.50	10	520	8	294	178	472	60	178	238	280	
20	C2D2L3	\$75.00	10	520	8	93	178	271	20	178	198	90	
21	C3D2L3	\$750.00	10	520	8	29	178	207	10	178	188	30	
22	C1D2L4	\$7.50	10	520	10	294	206	500	60	206	266	280	
23	C2D2L4	\$75.00	10	520	10	93	206	299	20	206	226	90	
24	C3D2L4	\$750.00	10	520	10	29	206	235	10	206	216	30	
25	C1D3L1	\$7.50	20	1,040	4	416	241	657	80	241	321	420	
26	C2D3L1	\$75.00	20	1,040	4	132	241	373	40	241	281	140	
27	C3D3L1	\$750.00	20	1,040	4	42	241	283	20	241	261	40	
28	C1D3L2	\$7.50	20	1,040	6	416	300	716	80	300	380	420	
29	C2D3L2	\$75.00	20	1,040	6	132	300	432	40	300	340	140	
30	C3D3L2	\$750.00	20	1,040	6	42	300	342	20	300	320	40	
31	C1D3L3	\$7.50	20	1,040	8	416	357	773	80	357	437	420	
32	C2D3L3	\$75.00	20	1,040	8	132	357	489	40	357	397	140	
33	C3D3L3	\$750.00	20	1,040	8	42	357	399	20	357	377	40	
34	C1D3L4	\$7.50	20	1,040	10	416	411	827	80	411	491	420	
3.C	Lot Size Calculation	s Lot Size Com	20	ted Demand H	istograms Wag	ner-Whitin Costs	(R, s, S) EOQ	643	40	411	451	140	Þ

Figure 3.3 Screen Print of Lot Size Comparison

Lot sizes were also compared for the simulation items grouped by the three cost levels and the three levels of demand variability. This was done to verify that the different levels of cost and demand had plausible effects on the lot size calculations. The different levels of item lead time are not considered in this analysis because the different lead times affect the safety stock requirement but not the lot size. The factor-level lot size comparison for the Normal Demand/Low Variability case is shown in Figure 3.4. For all factor levels, it is apparent that the (R, s, S) EOQ and Silver-Meal lot sizes are similar while the Range EOQ lot sizes differ from those for the other two models.



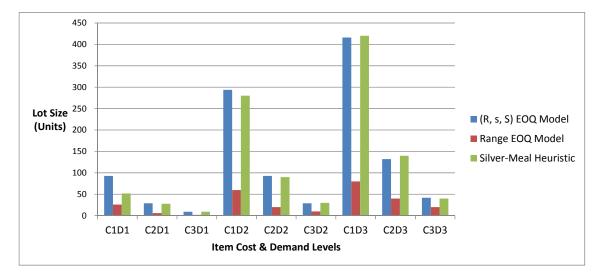


Figure 3.4 Lot Size Comparison Normal Demand / Low Variability

With the lot size calculations verified, the next step was to create the worksheet that would simulate demand according to the relevant stationary-mean probability distribution or time-varying demand pattern for each demand pattern/variability case. The same basic worksheet structure was adapted to recognize the relevant parameters for each distribution or pattern. One row was assigned to each of the 36 simulation items, and columns were established for the parameter values and for the 52 weekly time periods for which demand was simulated.

For the stationary mean cases, Crystal Ball probability distribution formulas are nested in each weekly demand cell, and these formulas reference the parameter values for the item. Each weekly demand cell is recalculated when any value is changed in the worksheet, and this capability is used to generate and capture values for each iteration of the simulation.

Parameter values for each of the stationary mean distributions used in the study were determined with the interactive Distribution Gallery utility in the Crystal Ball software. To the extent possible, the parameters of each relevant distribution were set to yield the target value for mean weekly demand while generating a coefficient of variation equal to 1.50 for the low-



variability cases and 4.00 for the high-variability cases. The parameter values for the normal and Poisson distributions are shown in Table 3.4. Screen prints of the Distribution Gallery values for the non-normal stationary mean distributions are shown in Appendix C.

### Table 3.4 EOQ Simulation Study Normal and Poisson Distribution Parameter Values

Normal Distribution Parameter Values:

4A Low Variability $cv = 1.50$	Mean	Standard Deviation
Mean Weekly Demand = 1	1.00	1.50
Mean Weekly Demand = 10	10.00	15.00
Mean Weekly Demand = 20	20.00	30.00

4B High Variability <i>cv</i> = 4.0	Mean	Standard Deviation
Mean Weekly Demand = 1	1.00	4.00
Mean Weekly Demand = 10	10.00	40.00
Mean Weekly Demand = 20	20.00	80.00

Poisson Distribution Parameter Values:

5A Low Variability	λ	Memo: <i>cv</i> Value
Mean Weekly Demand = 1	1.00	1.0000
Mean Weekly Demand = 10	10.00	0.3162
Mean Weekly Demand = 20	20.00	0.2236

Simulated demand formulas for the normal distribution were modified to show a minimum demand value of zero in any given week, as the presence of a standard deviation in excess of the mean would otherwise generate a large number of negative demand values. This treatment is consistent with the approach applied in Strijbosch and Moors (2006). The Poisson distribution presents a problem in terms of targeting different levels of variability, as the single-parameter character of the Poisson makes it impossible to target the weekly mean demand level and simultaneously alter the resulting variability. This phenomenon is addressed in the



study by treating the Poisson demand distribution as a low-variability case, and excluding the

Poisson from the slate of high-variability cases in the study.

Parameter values for the gamma and Erlang-C distributions are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5
EOQ Simulation Study
Gamma and Erlang-C Distribution Parameter Values

Gamma Distribution Parameter Values:

Low Variability $cv = 1.5$	Location	Scale	Shape
Mean Weekly Demand = 1	0.00	2.25	0.4450
Mean Weekly Demand = 10	0.00	22.48	0.4450
Mean Weekly Demand = 20	0.00	44.95	0.4450

High Variability $cv = 4.0$	Location	Scale	Shape
Mean Weekly Demand = 1	0.00	16.00	0.0625
Mean Weekly Demand = 10	0.00	160.00	0.0625
Mean Weekly Demand = 20	0.00	320.00	0.0625

Erlang-C Distribution Parameter Values:

7A Low Variability <i>cv</i> = 0.7071	Location	Scale	Shape
Mean Weekly Demand = 1	0.00	0.50	2.0
Mean Weekly Demand = 10	0.00	5.00	2.0
Mean Weekly Demand = 20	0.00	10.00	2.0

7B High Variability <i>cv</i> = 1.0	Location	Scale	Shape
Mean Weekly Demand = 1	0.00	1.00	1.0
Mean Weekly Demand = 10	0.00	10.00	1.0
Mean Weekly Demand = 20	0.00	20.00	1.0

The gamma distribution has three parameters: Location, Scale, and Shape. Setting the Location parameter to 0 precludes the generation of negative demand values. From there the Scale and Shape parameters are selected to yield the targeted weekly demand value as the mean and the target value for the coefficient of variation. The Erlang-C distribution is a special variation of the gamma distribution that can have only integer values as its Shape parameter. This made only two Shape parameter values feasible for this study in order to yield the target values for mean weekly demand; these Shape values are 1.0 and 2.0. These values were used



and assigned to the low-variability and high-variability cases accordingly—in spite of large differences between the resulting coefficient of variation values and the target *cv* values for low-and high-variability.

After working through the issues and assumptions discussed above, the relevant parameter values for stationary-mean cases were used to create the 36-item weekly demand values for each of the stationary-mean cases. A screen print of the demand simulation worksheet for the normal demand/low variability case is shown in Figure 3.5.

С	D E F	G H	I J	K	L M I	N O F	, Q	R S	T U	V W X	Y
		Figure 3.5									
		EOQ Simulation St			Assumed coefficien	t of variation value:	1.50	$c_v = \frac{\sigma}{u}$	or $\sigma = \mu$	× C,,	
		Simulated Demand in						-υ μ			
	Case 4A:	Normal Distribution/	Low Variability								
					Simulatio	on Demand Pattern Pa	rameters				
		Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Mean	Coefficient of	Std Deviation	Simulated Dem	and by Week in I	Inits ->	
ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	(μ)	Variation	(σ)	1	2	3	4
C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	1	1.50	1.50	2	1	2	
C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	1	1.50	1.50	0	3	2	
C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	1	1.50	1.50	0	1	2	
C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	10	1.50	15.00	4	25	0	
C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	10	1.50	15.00	16	31	0	
C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	10	1.50	15.00	0	5	12	
C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	10	1.50	15.00	0	11	11	
C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	10	1.50	15.00	3	4	0	
C3D2L2	\$750.00	10	520	6	10	1.50	15.00	16	0	13	
C1D2L3	\$7.50	10	520	8	10	1.50	15.00	17	10	12	
C2D2L3	\$75.00	10	520	8	10	1.50	15.00	11	0	21	
C3D2L3	\$750.00	10	520	8	10	1.50	15.00	14	14	2	
C1D2L4	\$7.50	10	520	10	10	1.50	15.00	15	28	9	
C2D2L4	\$75.00	10	520	10	10	1.50	15.00	1	0	7	
C3D2L4	\$750.00	10	520	10	10	1.50	15.00	10	0	18	
C1D3L1	\$7.50	20	1,040	4	20	1.50	30.00	0	63	40	
► N Lot	Size Calculations	ot Size Comparison	Simulated Demand	Histograms	agner-Whitin Costs	(R, s, S) EOQ C	30.00	16	03	0	Þ

Figure 3.5 Screen Print of Simulated Demand Worksheet Normal Demand / Low Variability

For the time-varying demand cases, the simulation calculation was more complex. A basic worksheet structure was created to calculate level, trend, and seasonal demand as separate elements of total demand. This calculation is based on the formula for the multiplicative seasonal-trend model provided by Silver et al. (1998) as follows:

$$x_t = (a + bt)F_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Where

a = a level

b = a linear trend factor

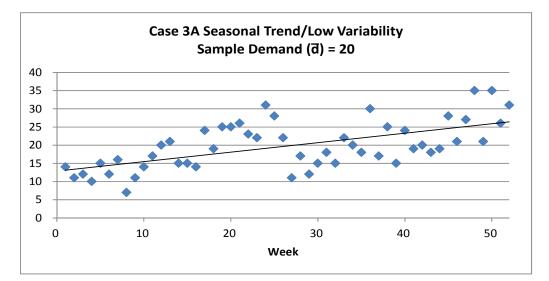


 $F_t$  = a seasonal coefficient or index value for period t

 $\varepsilon_t$  = the period error term, which is an independent random variable with a mean of 0 and a constant variance  $\sigma^2$ .

The worksheet template for time-varying demand simulation includes the ability to create trend, seasonal, or seasonal with trend models by varying the values of the parameter values. For example, an  $F_t$  value of 1 for all periods yields a pure trend model. The time-varying demand pattern simulation for each case computes an additive estimate of demand for the period based on the relevant values of *a*, *b*, and  $F_t$ , and then adds a value for  $\varepsilon_t$  that is randomly generated based on the assumed coefficient of variability value: 1.50 for the low-variability cases, and 4.00 for the high-variability cases. The simulated error term is recalculated when any value in the worksheet changes, and this capability is used to generate and capture values for each iteration of the simulation. Simulated demand values for each of the time-varying demand cases were plotted, and the plots were visually evaluated for conformance to the relevant demand pattern for each demand factor level. The time series plot for seasonal with trend demand, low variability, and high-level demand is shown in Figure 3.6.

Figure 3.6 Time Series Plot: Seasonal with Trend Demand / Low Variability





Screen prints illustrating the flow of data through the demand simulation worksheets are presented in Appendix D.

With calculations in place for reorder point settings and simulated demand, it is appropriate to consider the model that works through the inventory consumption and replenishment logic for each of the 52 weekly periods for the 36 simulation items to generate inventory system cost and other values. As noted above, this involves working through 19 tables in a single worksheet for each of the inventory replenishment models in each of the 14 demand pattern/variability models. The system cost worksheets are substantially identical for each model, with formulas used to import the appropriate reorder point parameters and simulated periodic demand values from the other worksheets. The 19 tables, and relevant information on the function performed by each, are described below.

1. Beginning On-Hand Quantity (Units): This contains the opening quantity on hand for each week. An assumption is needed in Week 1 to initialize the simulation; the assumption used is that the opening quantity for each item is equal to the reorder point for the item. That quantity is equal to demand during the relevant protection interval plus the calculated safety stock. This means that an order will be placed as soon as possible for each item, but no item is subject to an unusual risk of a stockout.

2. Replenishment Quantity Received: This contains units received against previouslygenerated replenishment orders. No receipts are allowed for the number of weeks equal to the replenishment lead time for an item at the start of the simulation. As an example, the first replenishment quantity received for an item with a four-week lead time would arrive in Week 5 for the order that is generated in Week 1.

3. Total Quantity Available: This represents the number of units of each item available to meet demand in the current week. This value is the sum of the beginning on-hand quantity and the replenishment quantity received during the current week.



4. Simulated Weekly Demand (Units): Formulas are used to bring the simulated weekly demand values from the Simulated Demand worksheet into this table.

5. Ending On-Hand Quantity for Reorder Point Test and Stockout Calculations (Units): This is an interim measure of the inventory position before new replenishment orders are generated in the current week. It is calculated by subtracting the simulated weekly demand from the total quantity available.

6. Ending On-Hand Quantity Net of Stockouts--Positive Quantities Only (Units): This table replaces any stockout values from Table 5 with zeros. The values in this table are used to calculate inventory holding cost by item for each week, and the negative quantities must be suppressed in order to avoid the generation of negative values for inventory holding cost.

7. Prior Open Replenishment Order Quantity Less Current Receipts (Units): The values in this table are used to calculate the current inventory position in determining whether a new replenishment order is to be generated in the current week.

8. Inventory Position for Reorder Point Test (Units): The values in this table are measured against the reorder point value for each item to determine whether a new replenishment order is generated in the current week. This calculation uses the ending on-hand quantity from Table 5 (which recognizes backorders by including negative quantities) plus the open replenishment order quantities calculated in Table 7.

9. Reorder Point (*s*) in Units: This table uses formulas to import the reorder point value from the Lot Size Calculations worksheet. These values are repeated for all 52 weeks for each simulation item, primarily for consistency in the documentation and to facilitate verification of the matrix algebra used in the overall flow of calculations within the simulation model.

10. Reorder Point Test (1 = Order; 0 = No Order): This table is used to generate a value of 1 or 0 depending on the whether the value for each week in Table 8 is less than or equal to the reorder point value from Table 9. Given the assumption that a periodic replenishment model is in use with a period of two weeks between replenishment assessments for all items,



the even-numbered weeks are "blocked out" in this table so that the reorder point test is conducted bi-weekly.

11. Order Up To Target (S) Units: Using logic similar to that applied in Table 9, this table uses formulas to import the order up to target value from the Lot Size Calculations worksheet.

12. Order Quantity (Units): This table multiples the 1 or 0 value from Table 10 by the difference between the inventory position in Table 8 and the order up to target in Table 11. If the value from Table 10 is a one, a new replenishment order is generated with a quantity equal to the difference between the order up to target and the inventory position.

13. Ending Open Replenishment Order Quantity (Units): The values in this table are calculated by adding the current week's new order quantity from Table 12 to the prior open order quantity net of current week receipts from Table 7. This table is used to provide beginning open replenishment order quantities for the subsequent week in Table 7.

14. Ending Inventory Cost (v x Ending On Hand Quantity): The values in this table are calculated by multiplying the ending on-hand quantities excluding stockouts from Table 6 by the variable purchase cost of each item. This value is needed to calculate the inventory carrying cost.

15. Ordering Cost: This table calculates the cost of processing each replenishment order. The values are calculated by multiplying the fixed cost per order from the Lot Size Calculations worksheet by the 1 or 0 values from Table 10.

16. Inventory Holding Cost: This table calculates the inventory holding cost. The values are calculated by multiplying the Ending Inventory Cost from Table 14 by the calculated inventory holding cost per \$/period from the Lot Size Calculations worksheet.

17. Inventory Stockout Cost: This table calculates the stockout cost for each item and weekly period. If the ending on-hand quantity from Table 5 is less than zero, the assumed fixed



and variable stockout cost values from the Lot Size Calculations spreadsheet are used to calculate an inventory stockout cost for that item and period.

18. Total Inventory System Cost: This table summarizes the ordering cost, holding cost, and stockout cost values from Tables 15, 16, and 17 to show total inventory system cost by item and period.

19. Inventory System Performance Statistics: This table draws values from other tables in the same worksheet to calculate inventory system cost and other values by item, by period, and in the aggregate for all 36 simulation items. These values are refreshed for all replenishment models anytime a change is made in the worksheet, and these summary values are captured in the Simulation Results worksheet for each demand/variability case.

Each demand/variability model has a Simulation Results worksheet that uses formulas to capture inventory system costs and other potentially useful statistics for each iteration of the simulation. A stored procedure ("macro") is used to expeditiously generate each new iteration of the simulation, copy the resulting summary values into a static table, and then repeat these steps until summary values for 1,000 iterations have been recorded.

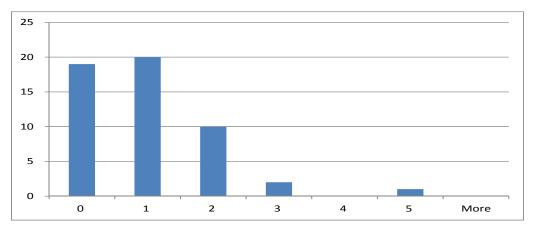
#### 3.2.3 Model Verification

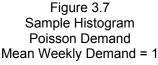
As detailed in Law and Kelton (2000), two separate processes are involved in reviewing a simulation model to ensure that it accurately represents the system or process that is being modeled. These processes are (a) verification, which involves reviewing the model to ensure that the calculations work as intended; and (b) validation, which involves comparing output from the simulation to actual results from the system or process to determine that the simulation accurately represents or predicts the real-world process. Verification of the simulation model is discussed in the paragraphs that follow, while validation of the simulation results is addressed in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5.



Verification of the various sub-models that comprise the simulation model for each of the 14 demand pattern/variability categories was undertaken as a continuous process as each model was developed and replicated. Four general approaches to verification were applied: review and manual reperformance of calculations; visual inspection of scatterplots, bar charts, and histograms for logical patterns and consistency among subsets of calculated data; nested audit verifications to confirm that mathematical relationships that should exist are actually in effect; and evaluation of summary output values for logical patterns and consistency.

The review and reperformance of calculations was done routinely after each new calculation was added or adapted, and as changes to the formulas and assumptions were applied. Examples of visual inspection of scatterplots and bar charts are presented in the preceding subsection. An example of a histogram of simulated demand values in the Poisson demand case is shown in Figure 3.7.

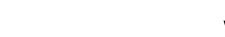




Nested audit verifications are used in locations where formulas are intended to import data values from another worksheet, and control totals for the source data series and the imported values should agree. Conditional formatting is used to generate a visual signal when, for whatever reason, these totals fail to agree. An example of two adjacent verification cells,



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with one of them intentionally subjected to a disparity of values that should agree, is shown in Figure 3.8.

Total	Percentage		Cost Level 1 Item:	6		Cost Level 2 Items	S		System Cost (F Wagner-Whitin Wag	Cost Level 3 Items		
Inventory	Cost Penalty	Inventory	Inventory	Cost Penalty	Inventory	Inventory	Cost Penalty Inventory Inventory		Inventory	Cost Penalty		
System Cost	(PCP) vs.	System Cost	System Cost	(PCP) vs.	System Cost	System Cost	(PCP) vs.	System Cost		(PCP) vs.		
Wagner-Whitin	Wagner-Whitin	per Model	Wagner-Whitin	Wagner-Whitin	per Model	Wagner-Whitin	Wagner-Whitin	per Model		Wagner-Whitin		
29,624.93	413.3%	4,522.43	2,988.51	51.3%	18,910.73	8,461.01	123.5%	128,611.76	18,174.41	607.7%		
		Cost Level Syst	em Costs = Total	System Costs	TRUE							
		Cost Level W-W Costs = Total W-W Costs			FALSE							

Figure 3.8 Screen Print of Nested Audit/Verification Cells

# 3.2.4 Model Execution and Evaluation of Results

With the simulation model developed, adapted to all 14 demand pattern/variability cases, and duly verified, the stored procedure was used to generate inventory system cost values and other summary data for 1,000 iterations in each case. A screen print of the worksheet used to capture the iteration values and calculated the summary statistics for the Normal Demand/Low Variability case is shown in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.9 Screen Print of Simulation Data Summary Worksheet

Table	e X-1									
EOQ Simula	ation Stu	ıdy								
Inventory System Performance S	Summary	y Statistics: All M	lodels							
		(D - 0) 500 I	A del a							
		(R, s, S) EOQ N	/iodel>	Number of	% of	Number of	% of			
		Number of	% of	Periods w/	% of Periods w/	Periods w/	% of Periods w/	A		Inventory Turnover Rat
		Stockout Wks	Stockout Wks	at Least	at Least	at Least	at Least	Average	Cost of Sales	(COS ÷
							10 Stockouts	Inventory		
		by Item	by Item	1 Stockout	1 Stockout	10 Stockouts	10 Stockouts	Cost	$COS = (D \times v)$	Avg Inv Cos
Total or AverageCurrent Simulation	Iteration	n 3	0.2%	3	5.8%	0	0.0%	1,028,557.35	6,548,580.00	6.3
				Table X-2						
			FO	Q Simulation Stu	dv					
		Inventory Sv	/stem Performance			on Iterations				
		intentory ey		Cumuly Club						
		(R, s, S) EOQ N	Aodel>							
				Number of	% of	Number of	% of			Inventory
		Number of	% of	Periods w/	Periods w/	Periods w/	Periods w/	Average		Turnover Rat
		Stockout Wks	Stockout Wks	at Least	at Least	at Least	at Least	Inventory	Cost of Sales	(COS ÷
Iterati	ion #	by Item	by Item	1 Stockout	1 Stockout	10 Stockouts	10 Stockouts	Cost	$COS = (D \times v)$	Avg Inv Cos
	1	4	0.2%	4	7.7%	0	0.0%	1,028,348.95	6,699,997.50	6.5
	2	4	0.2%	4	7.7%	0	0.0%	991,097.15	6,841,057.50	6.9
	3	10	0.5%	8	15.4%	0	0.0%	992,071.32	6,993,420.00	7.0
	4	2	0.1%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%	1,090,846.58	6,131,715.00	5.6
	5	7	0.4%	7	13.5%	0	0.0%	1,017,162.70	6,441,337.50	6.3
Wagner-Whitin Costs (R. s. S)	EOQ Co	sts / EOQ Range	0.1%	eal Costs Simu	a 2.0%	2	0.0%	070 093 90	7 000 485 00	7 3

The simulation summary data for inventory system costs were tabulated for comparison and analysis. In addition, the 1,000 observation sets of total inventory system cost values for



the alternative replenishment model and demand pattern combinations were evaluated for statistical significance of the difference between sample means using two-sample *t*-tests in the NCSS software.

The specific *t*-test evaluation procedure relied upon in this study is the Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance test. This test is regarded as appropriate for comparing sample means when the underlying populations may be non-normal and may have unequal variances (Sawilowsky 2002, citing Welch 1947). As explained in Hintze (2007), the null and alternative hypotheses in the NCSS output for the Aspin-Welch *t*-test cases are:

Two-tail test:	$H_0: \mu_x - \mu_y = 0$	$H_a: \mu_x - \mu_y \neq 0$
Left-tail test:	$H_0: \mu_x - \mu_y = 0$	$H_a: \mu_x - \mu_y < 0$
Right-tail test:	$H_0: \mu_x - \mu_y = 0$	$H_a: \mu_x - \mu_y > 0$

Analysis of summary data from the simulation study, including evaluation of the statistical significance of differences in the mean inventory system cost results for alternative combinations of replenishment models and demand patterns, is presented in Chapter 4.

#### 3.3 Empirical Validation

The empirical validation study serves two purposes. The first is to validate the results of the simulation study with actual data, which is regarded as an important part of the simulation study methodology prescribed by Law and Kelton (2000). The second purpose is the use of archival data to identify and understand the practical challenges of classifying independent demand items by demand pattern for replenishment management. The methodology and processes used in the empirical validation study are described in this section. The results of the validation study are presented and analyzed in Chapter 5.

The first step in the empirical validation study was to analyze Year 1 and Year 2 demand for each of the 278 actual demand items with the Crystal Ball Demand Fit function to identify the best stationary demand pattern in terms of the Chi-Square goodness of fit statistic. The Chi-Square statistic is widely used to measure how well a given data set fits a particular



model (Keller 2005, Hintze 2007). The Crystal Ball Demand Fit function was executed separately for each of the 278 items, and the following values were recorded for each item: best-fit distribution, Chi-Square value, probability value, and the item-specific parameter values for the identified best-fit distribution. A screen print showing the Crystal Ball Demand Fit analysis is presented in Figure 3.10.

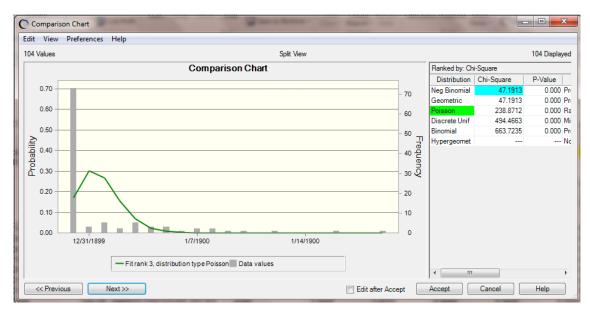


Figure 3.10 Screen Print of Crystal Ball Demand Fit Utility (Line 83)

Distributions like the Geometric distribution or the Negative Binomial distribution that are used to measure variables such as trials between successes are deemed not applicable to the current study and are disregarded. In some cases the best fit was one of the four stationary demand distributions used in the simulation study. In other cases some other distribution emerged as the "winner." Items for which a non-study distribution is the best fit, or for which no distribution is identified as a fit, were placed in the "other" demand pattern category.

In addition to the stationary-mean demand analysis described above, Year 1 and Year 2 demand for each of the 278 items was used to calculate parameter values for the three timevarying demand patterns used in the study: seasonal, trend, and seasonal with trend. This

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required calculating the seasonal index for the seasonal case as a proportion above or below the average value for each season, doing a regression analysis to identify the intercept and slope values for the trend case, and combining seasonal and trend components of demand for the seasonal with trend case. For the sake of consistency, Year 1 and 2 weekly demand values were grouped and analyzed in terms of 13 equal-length periods of four weeks each. This step was taken to prevent random variability from obscuring seasonal patterns in each 52-week time series.

The NCSS statistical software package was used to run the regression analysis that identified the y-intercept and slope values for the demand trend for each item. These values were recorded and the NCSS regression report, which included a time series plot with trend line, was saved. A screen print of time series plot for one item is shown in Figure 3.11. The coding scheme used to name the variables uses the character "X" followed by the digits of the line number assigned to the individual inventory item in the empirical validation model.

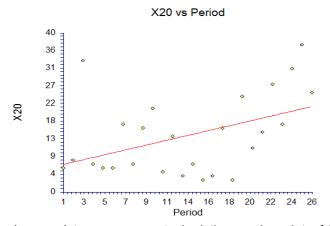
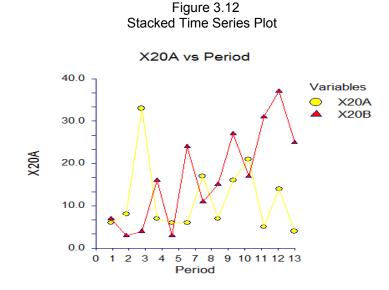


Figure 3.11 Time Series Plot with Trend Line

NCSS was also used to prepare a stacked time series plot of Year 1 and Year 2 demand for each item. Each stacked time series plot was visually evaluated for evidence of seasonality. The visual impression with regard to seasonality was recorded for each item, and these plots were saved for verification. A screen print of the stacked time series plot for one item is shown in Figure 3.12.





With two base years of demand data in hand, a 13-period Year 3 demand forecast was calculated for each of the 278 items using four methods:

- (a) the best-fit stationary demand pattern, using the Crystal ball distribution formula for that pattern and the previously-identified parameter values for that distribution/item combination. If an item was placed in the "other" demand pattern category and Crystal Ball did not identify any demand distribution as being a fit for the item, the normal distribution with the appropriate mean and standard deviation values were used to generate the stationary-mean demand forecast for that item.
- (b) seasonal demand, using the seasonal index values identified above.
- (c) trend demand, using the intercept and slope values identified above.
- (d) seasonal with trend demand, using the seasonal index values around the trend line as discussed above.

For each of the 278 items, each of the four 13-period forecasts was compared against actual Year 3 demand to calculate two relevant forecast accuracy metrics. These metrics are the cumulative forecast error (CFE) and the mean absolute deviation (MAD). The MAD is regarded as a useful measure of forecast accuracy because it measures the precision of each 56



observation without offsetting positive vs. negative differences (Krajewski et al. 2010). For each item, the forecast method for Year 3 demand yielding the best value for forecast accuracy (lowest MAD) was chosen as the best-fit demand pattern for that item.

With the best-fit demand pattern identified for each item, each item was assigned to one of the relevant cases: a high-variability and low-variability case for each of the four stationary demand patterns, the three time-varying demand patterns, and the "other" demand pattern category. The previously-calculated coefficient of variation values were used to assign items to the high- or low-variability cases, with the cutoff value of the coefficient of variation set at 2.00. This is the approximate median value among the 278 items, and it is also consistent with the variability cutoff applied by Roundy and Muckstadt (2000).

Independently of the assignment of items to cases, the same inventory system cost analysis used in the simulation study was applied to each of the 278 items for the 52 weeks of actual demand in Year 3. That required adapting and replicating a single-case model used in the simulation study for use with the 278 actual items rather than 36 simulation items.

The general assumptions used in the inventory system cost calculation are similar, but not identical to, the assumptions used in the simulation study. The general assumptions used in the empirical validation study are summarized in Table 3.6.



#### Table 3.6 EOQ Retrofit Study Assumptions for Inventory System Cost Calculations

A = Order cost; fixed per order	\$75.00	Estimate used by company that provided empirical data
v = Item purchase cost/unit	Per actual cost & demand data	Assume constant cost; use 3-Year maximum value
r = Annual holding \$ per \$/Y ear	<b>\$</b> 0. 12	Estimate used by company that provided empirical data
D = annual Item demand	Per actual cost & demand data	Use forecast of Year 3 demand for lot size & safety stock calculations
$T_n$ = weeks of supply in lot size	n = number of weeks	Use <i>n</i> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 26, 52
Number of items in simulation:	278	Actual demand items after eliminating inactive items, etc.
Item lead times, in Weeks	8	Same for all items; actuals not in company data
Indifference point formula	$(Dv)_{indifference} = \frac{288A}{T_1 T_2 r}$	Indifference point for period order quantity (POQ) of $71$ vs. $72$
Standard deviation of weekly demand	Per actual demand data	Use Year 2 values to calculate values for Year 3
Reorder interval, in Weeks	2	Same for all items
Initial On-Hand Qty % of Reorder Point	100%	On-hand quantity at start of year as % of order up-to level
Stockout cost per incident: Order cost factor Item cost factor	Ordening cost + item cost 1.00 0.05	Ordering cost represents expediting; item cost is lost opportunity.

Comparison of Table 3.6 against the assumptions used in the simulation study, as shown in Table 3.1, reveals some structural differences in the assumptions for the validation study. Actual purchase costs, actual demand data, and actual standard deviations are used in the empirical validation study. And the empirical validation study assumes that all items have an identical lead time of 8 weeks. This assumption is used due to a limitation in the actual data, as the company that provided the data did not accurately track vendor lead times throughout the three-year period from which the data were drawn.

Following the basic data flow of the simulation study, this yields a model with the following components:

- Lot size calculations
- Lot size comparison among the different replenishment models
- Actual Year 3 demand
- Wagner-Whitin inventory system costs
- (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ inventory system costs



- EOQ Range Model inventory system costs
- Silver-Meal Heuristic inventory system costs
- Inventory system cost and summary statistics for Year 3 actual demand

Each of the three inventory system cost worksheets in the empirical validation study executed the same set of 19 tabular calculations that were used to calculate inventory system costs in the simulation study. A screen print of the inventory system cost summary table for the (R, s, S) EOQ model is shown in Figure 3.13.

	A	B C	0	E	F G	H I.	1	ĸ	1	M	N.	0	P. 0	R	\$	(T)	U
					Table X-	18											
					EOQ Retroft												
				Total Inventory System C	ost (Ordering Co	st . Carrying Cost	+ Stockou	t Cost)									
0								riability		Demand							
	Line					Best Pattern o	e I	Level		Retroft Case		Lead Time	Time Pe	riod (Wee	(k#) ->		
	10#	tem#		item Description	Item Cost (v)	Distribution	Low	r or High		Assignment	1	Weeks (L)	1	-	2	11	3
C	10	10201442		ELEMENT - HYD. OL	11.71	Trend		Low		2A		8		79.32		08	3
٤.	11	CRB3800240	3/8( 375		5.08	Trend		Low		2A				76.54		43	1
ε.	12	90240041		ASSY OL RESERVIOR-CEMW	20.16	Trend		Low		2A		8		79.00		49	3
6	13	10431903		PROXIMITY SENSOR	33.52	Trend		Low		2A		8		81.96		11	6
R.,	- 14	10432608		ER, REVOLUTION - ELEC.	17,48	Trend		Low		2A				78.31		06	2
ε.	15	80572116		OIL - CHUTE PIVOT	3.59	Trend		Low		2A				76.34		16	1
1	16	10100162		VASH DOWN HOSE ASSY 25FT		Trend		Low		2A				76.95		73	1
0	17	80100466		SAFETY-PRESSURE RELIEF	12.83	Trend		Low		2A				77.69		37	2
ε.	18	90132008		WATER GAUGE BODY - CEMM		Trend		Low		2A				76.68		.47	1
٤.	19	CRG3848096		jX 48 X 96	105.36	Seasoni w/Tren		Low		34				125.31		92	42
€.	20	10100154		3WAY AIR VALVE - 1/4"	11.05	Trend		Low		2A				77.83		55	2
٤.	21	90550428		COLL CHUTE-11 HOLE SPCL	31,68	Trend		Low		2A		8		80.70		05	4
ε.	22	CRG2072144		046jX 72 X 144	179.46	Trend		Low		2A		8		151.28		99	66
1	23	80202901	HEAD, I	HYDRAULIC FILTER	12.42	Trend		Low		2A		8		77.49		49	2
8	24	10130188		IGHT GLASS-36 RED STRIPE	4,80	Trend		Low		2A				75.89		79	0
ε	25	10610122		AP-FENDER MUD FLAP24024	3.71	Trend		Low		2A		8		76.50		34	1
6	26	90010100		MIXER SAFETY DECAL KIT	40.07	Trend		Low		2A		8		81.66		83	5
٤.	27	10100163		SULATOR-AIR	13.29	Trend		Low		2A		8		78.44		10	3
٤.	28	90122002		FACE - CEMW GAUGE BOX	2.49	Trend		Low		2A				75.61		56	0
٤.	29	10100147		PRESSURE/0-100PSI-BACKMT	2.11	Trend		Low		2A				75.53		49	0
	30	10611700		AP, CBMW/NRMCA VISION	5.67	Trend		Low		2A				76.95		71	1
6	31	90122001		SMW WATER TANK GAUGE	18.94	Seasoni w/Tren	đ	Low		3A		8		80.95	5	86	5
6	32	90132001	ELBOW	SIGHT TUBE ADAPTOR - 90	4.28	Trend		Low		2A		8		76.75	1	75	1

Figure 3.13 Screen Print of Empirical Validation: (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model

This inventory system cost analysis was run only once for the single year of actual demand for each item. In other words, this part of the study was not a simulation with multiple iterations. The validation study is designed to estimate the inventory system cost result that would actually have occurred in Year 3 if techniques identified in the simulation study had been applied.

The inventory system cost and summary data from the validation study were tabulated for comparison and analysis. In addition, the 278 inventory system cost observations for the three alternative replenishment models were tested to evaluate the statistical significance of the differences among sample means using two-sample *t*-tests in the NCSS software. As was true



in the simulation study, the specific *t*-test evaluation procedure relied upon in the empirical validation study is the Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance test.

Inventory system cost as calculated for Year 3 for all 278 items was analyzed to evaluate the overall system cost performance for each of the heuristics, and for consistency of the results of individual heuristic/demand category pairings with the results of the simulation study. For each heuristic/demand category pairing, and for application of each heuristic to all items, an absolute inventory system cost value and a percentage cost penalty against the optimal replenishment model for that category was calculated.

The procedures followed and time required to fit actual demand data to stationary-mean distributions and time-varying demand patterns were logged. This information was used in the item-demand pattern fitting implementation study. The actual inventory system cost results from this analysis were used in the cost/benefit study involving the differential staff and administrative costs of using the different inventory replenishment models. The inventory system cost value for each replenishment method is used to calculate the benefits (inventory system cost difference) of the alternative replenishment methods in the cost/benefit analysis.

Analysis of summary data from the empirical validation study, including evaluation of the statistical significance of differences in the inventory system cost for the alternative replenishment models, is presented in Chapter 5.

#### 3.4 Item-Demand Pattern Fitting Implementation Study

The item-demand pattern fitting implementation study incorporates findings from the simulation study and the empirical validation study. This includes a discussion of inferences drawn and lessons learned from other parts of this research as they affect implementation issues. It also includes a process narrative and flow chart that identifies and explains the sequence of steps followed to assign individual items to demand pattern categories. The results of the item-demand pattern fitting study are presented in Chapter 6.



## 3.5 Cost/Benefit Analysis

The cost/benefit analysis incorporates findings from the simulation process, the empirical validation, and the demand-pattern fitting implementation study. The *a priori* expectation was that a more calculation-intensive reorder point model, such as the (R, s, S) EOQ model that assumes normality, might yield lower inventory system costs than a more frugal heuristic like the EOQ Range Model or the Silver-Meal Heuristic. The cost/benefit analysis is included in this research to determine whether the lower staff, administrative and consulting cost of a frugal heuristic might offset the incremental benefits of the more precise but more costly and complex model.

The cost/benefit analysis considers a multi-item replenishment environment similar in size and scope to the industrial company that provided actual demand data for the study. Based on cost and staffing information from that company, and additional specified assumptions, the relevant annual costs of managing and administering the alternative replenishment models are estimated and compared. Constraints such as the availability of inhouse quantitative expertise are considered to distinguish activities that could be performed by in-house staff vs. work performed by outside consultants. The results are used to draw inferences regarding the economic viability of a more precise but more costly and complex replenishment system as opposed to a less precise but more frugal heuristic.

The assumptions, calculations, and results of the cost/benefit analysis are presented in Chapter 7, which includes analysis and discussion of the results.



## CHAPTER 4

#### SIMULATION

## 4.1 Simulation: Overview

Output from the simulation study includes an average value of the inventory system cost (holding cost + order processing cost + stockout cost) that would be result (a) under the Wagner-Whitin model if actual demand could be determined in advance, (b) under the (R, s, S) EOQ replenishment model for all items, (c) under the EOQ Range model for all items, and (d) under the Silver-Meal Heuristic for all items. These four estimates are provided for each of the fourteen demand pattern/variability scenarios, following the methodology detailed in Chapter 3. This output was used to conduct *t*-tests tests of statistical significance for the differences in estimated inventory system costs in the NCSS statistical software package.

The results of the simulation study are presented and analyzed below. Section 4.2 provides an overview of the simulation results and addresses verification of the simulation model. Section 4.3 analyzes the results of the simulation in terms of the use of alternative models for a given demand pattern. Section 4.4 takes an alternate perspective, analyzing simulation results in terms of the effect of alternative demand patterns given the use of a single replenishment model. Section 4.5 analyzes the inventory system cost results at the different factor levels of item cost, periodic demand, and lead time. Section 4.6 offers inferences that can be drawn from the simulation study.

#### 4.2 Simulation Results: Inventory System Cost for All Items

A summary of average inventory system cost resulting from the simulation for different replenishment models and demand patterns is presented in Table 4.1.



			Total Inventory System Cost										
			Wagner-Whitin	(R, s, S)		EOQ Range	Silver-Meal						
Case #	Descri	ption	Algorithm	EOQ Model		Model	Heuristic						
1A	Seasonal	Low Variability	34,286	156,527	х	171,197	156,975						
2A	Trend	Low Variability	34,379	159,663	х	173,386	159,937						
3A	Seasonal w/ Trend	Low Variability	34,476	159,452	х	173,436	159,785						
4A	Normal	Low Variability	30,632	143,498	х	150,780	143,522						
5A	Poisson	Low Variability	33,702	156,001	х	168,178	156,805						
6A	Gamma	Low Variability	25,770	170,959		177,958	170,860 x						
7A	Erlang-C	Low Variability	31,271	156,957		165,291	156,839 x						
1B	Seasonal	High Variability	33,093	305,970		316,581	305,967 x						
2B	Trend	High Variability	33,160	308,741	х	318,619	308,752						
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	High Variability	33,242	308,734	х	318,855	308,784						
4B	Normal	High Variability	32,817	257,686	х	272,107	257,915						
5B	Poisson	N/A											
6B	Gamma	High Variability	14,938	457,040	х	463,118	457,052						
7B	Erlang-C	High Variability	29,178	308,594		313,668	308,431 x						

#### Table 4.1 EOQ Simulation Study Total Inventory System Cost Comparison

x = Lowest inventory system cost among the three replenishment models for each simulated demand case.

It is useful to consider Table 4.1 in two dimensions. Horizontal analysis offers a comparison of inventory system costs that result from using different replenishment models for a given demand pattern and variability level. Vertical analysis offers a comparison of inventory system costs that result from different demand patterns and variability levels given the use of a single replenishment model.

One relationship that emerges from horizontal analysis is the fact that normallydistributed demand (Case 4A and 4B) yields the lowest inventory system cost for a given level of variability regardless of which replenishment model is used. This finding tends to reinforce the validity of the simulation model: given that each of the stochastic-demand replenishment models is based on a relaxed version of the classic EOQ model that assumes normallydistributed demand, we would expect each of those models to perform best in terms of minimizing inventory system cost when demand is, in fact, normally distributed.

Conducting a vertical analysis at the level of low- vs. high-variability cases reveals that inventory system costs are higher for the high-variability case than for the low-variability case for every stochastic model and demand pattern combination. This is intuitively plausible, as the



high-variability cases involve higher safety stock and more stockout exposure than the related low-variability cases. This is consistent with the findings of Tunc et al. (2011), and is further evidence in favor of the validity of the simulation model.

Vertical analysis at the individual demand pattern/model level indicates that, among the three replenishment models considered, the (R, s, S) EOQ model yields the best result under most demand scenarios. It is also evident that the Silver-Meal Heuristic performs nearly as well as the (R, s, S) EOQ model in most cases and even yields slightly lower inventory system costs in some scenarios. The EOQ Range model, regarded at the outset of the study as a promising frugal heuristic due to its simplicity, finishes a distant third for all of the demand scenarios.

Vertical analysis of Table 4.1 also indicates that the inventory system cost for the deterministic Wagner-Whitin algorithm is far below the cost of any stochastic replenishment model for the same demand case. This is further evidence in favor of the validity of the simulation model. We would expect the Wagner-Whitin inventory system cost to be significantly lower because neither the costs of holding safety stock (not needed for deterministic demand) nor any stockout costs are present under the Wagner-Whitin paradigm. Table 4.2 compares the calculated system cost penalty multiple against the optimal Wagner-Whitin cost for each demand simulation case.

 Table 4.2

 EOQ Simulation Study

 Total Inventory System Cost Comparison: Penalty Multiple vs. Wagner-Whitin Algorithm

		System Cost Penalty Multiple vs. Wagner-Whitin							
			(R, s, S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal				
Case #	Descri	ption	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic				
		•							
1A	Seasonal	Low Variability	4.57 >	x 4.99	4.58				
2A	Trend	Low Variability	4.64 >	x 5.04	4.65				
ЗA	Seasonal w/ Trend	Low Variability	4.62	c 5.03	4.63				
4A	Normal	Low Variability	4.68	x 4.92	4.69				
5A	Poisson	Low Variability	4.63	x 4.99	4.65				
6A	Gamma	Low Variability	6.63	/ 6.91	6.63 y				
7A	Erlang-C	Low Variability	5.02	/ 5.29	5.02 y				
1B	Seasonal	High Variability	9.25	/ 9.57	9.25 y				
2B	Trend	High Variability	9.31	/ 9.61	9.31 y				
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	High Variability	9.29	/ 9.59	9.29 y				
4B	Normal	High Variability	7.85	K 8.29	7.86				
5B	Poisson	N/A							
6B	Gamma	High Variability	30.60	/ 31.00	30.60 y				
7B	Erlang-C	High Variability	10.58	10.75	10.57 x				
	-								

x = Lowest inventory system cost penalty multiple vs. Wagner-Whitin algorithm for each simulated case.

y = Tie among two models for lowest system cost penalty multiple vs. W-W rounded to two decimal places.

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A review of Table 4.2 indicates that the (R, s, S) EOQ model offers the best overall performance as measured by the Wagner-Whitin cost penalty multiple. It is evident, however, that rounding the cost penalty multiple to two decimal places brings about a virtual tie between the (R, s, S) EOQ model and the Silver-Meal Heuristic for many demand cases. The inventory system cost differences between these two models are measured and tested for statistical significance in the next section.

#### 4.3 t-Tests for Equal Means: Same Demand / Alternative Models

This section considers the horizontal analysis of inventory system costs from Table 4.1 in statistical terms. Absolute and percentage differences between the inventory system cost results for different replenishment models under each demand scenario are calculated, and two-sample *t*-tests are used to evaluate the significance of the differences among the sample means. In other words, this section addresses the question, "Do replenishment rules matter?"

As noted in Chapter 2, the two-way *t*-tests conducted in NCSS to identify the statistical significance of the different inventory system cost results rely on the Aspin-Welch test, which allows for non-normality and unequal variances among the samples that are compared. The calculated differences and *t*-test results are displayed in separate tables for the time-varying demand/low variability cases, the stationary-mean demand/low variability cases, the time-varying demand/high variability cases, and the stationary-mean demand/high variability cases. In each comparison, the differences are evaluated for both statistical significance and managerial importance. Samples of NCSS output for the two-sample *t*-tests conducted for the horizontal analysis are presented in Appendix E.

Statistical significance is evaluated at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level, while managerial importance is deemed to exist if the difference among models or demand patterns is greater than 5% of the baseline inventory system cost measure. The baseline inventory cost measure for the horizontal analysis is the inventory system cost that would result under the best-performing stochastic (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ model.



## Results for the time-varying demand/low variability cases are presented in Table 4.3.

			Time-Varying D	emand - Low	Variability Cas	ses			
				2-Tail t-Test Direct			rectional t-Tes	ctional <i>t</i> -Test	
Case	Demand	Model	Total Inventory System Cost	t-Value	Probability	Reject H0 at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	Reject H0 at 0.05
1A-1 1A-2	Seasonal Seasonal	(R, s, S) EOQ EOQ Range Difference	156,527 171,197 (14,670)	-362.7515	0.000000	Yes	-362.7515	0.000000	Yes
1A-1 1A-3	Seasonal Seasonal	(R, s, S) EOQ Silver-Meal Difference	156,527 156,975 (448)	-11.9449 -0.3%	0.000000	Yes	-11.9449	0.000000	Yes
1A-2 1A-3	Seasonal Seasonal	EOQ Range Silver-Meal Difference	171,197 156,975 14,222	353.6762	0.000000	Yes	353.6762	0.000000	Yes
2A-1 2A-2	Trend Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ EOQ Range Difference	159,663 173,386 (13,723)	-356.89 -8.6%	0.000000	Yes	-356.89	0.000000	Yes
2A-1 2A-3	Trend Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ Silver-Meal Difference	159,663 159,937 (274)	-7.5738	0.000000	Yes	-7.5738	0.000000	Yes
2A-2 2A-3	Trend Trend	EOQ Range Silver-Meal Difference	173,386 159,937 13,449	349.3433	0.000000	Yes	349.3433	0.000000	Yes
3A-1 3A-2	Seasonal w/ Trend Seasonal w/ Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ EOQ Range Difference	159,452 173,436 (13,984)	-360.4624	0.000000	Yes	-360.4624	0.000000	Yes
3A-1 3A-3	Seasonal w/ Trend Seasonal w/ Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ Silver-Meal Difference	159,452 159,785 (333)	-9.1079 -0.2%	0.000000	Yes	-9.1079	0.000000	Yes
3A-2 3A-3	Seasonal w/ Trend Seasonal w/ Trend	EOQ Range Silver-Meal Difference	173,436 159,785 13,651	356.3639	0.000000	Yes	356.3639	0.000000	Yes

Table 4.3 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Demand / Alternative Replenishment Models Time-Varying Demand - Low Variability Cases

As Table 4.3 indicates, all of the differences among the sample means for inventory system cost are statistically significant for the low-variability, time-varying demand cases. But in terms of managerial importance, the result is different. We see that the differences against the (R, s, S) EOQ inventory system costs are important (greater than 5%) for the EOQ Range Model but not for the Silver-Meal Heuristic. In absolute terms, the difference is less than \$1,000 against an inventory system cost of more than \$156,000, or 0.2% to 0.3%, for the Silver-Meal Heuristic.



## Inventory system costs are compared for the low-variability set of stationary-mean demand cases in Table 4.4.

					2-Tail t-Test		Di	Directional t-Test	
			Total Inventory			Reject H0			Reject H0
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05
4A-1	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-30.1089	0.000000	Yes	-30.1089	0.000000	Yes
4A-2	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780						
		Difference	(7,282)	-5.1%					
4A-1	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-0.1085	0.913642	No	-0.1085	0.456821	No
4A-3	Normal	Silver-Meal	143,522						
		Difference	(24)	0.0%					
4A-2	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780	29.8527	0.000000	Yes	29.8527	0.000000	Yes
4A-3	Normal	Silver-Meal	143,522						
		Difference	7,258	4.8%					
5A-1	Poisson	(R, s, S) EOQ	156,001	-261.7804	0.000000	Yes	-261.7804	0.000000	Yes
5A-2	Poisson	EOQ Range	168,178						
		Difference	(12,177)	-7.8%					
5A-1	Poisson	(R, s, S) EOQ	156,001	-19.018	0.000000	Yes	-19.018	0.000000	Yes
5A-3	Poisson	Silver-Meal	156,805						
		Difference	(804)	-0.5%					
5A-2	Poisson	EOQ Range	168,178	245.9202	0.000000	Yes	245.9202	0.000000	Yes
5A-3	Poisson	Silver-Meal	156,805						
		Difference	11,373	6.8%					
6A-1	Gamma	(R, s, S) EOQ	170,959	-9.6031	0.000000	Yes	-9.6031	0.000000	Yes
6A-2	Gamma	EOQ Range	177,958						
		Difference	(6,999)	-4.1%					
6A-1	Gamma	(R, s, S) EOQ	170,959	0.1462	0.883771	No	0.1462	0.441885	No
6A-3	Gamma	Silver-Meal	170,860						
		Difference	99	0.1%					
6A-2	Gamma	EOQ Range	177,958	9.7079	0.000000	Yes	9.7079	0.000000	Yes
6A-3	Gamma	Silver-Meal	170,860						
		Difference	7,098	4.0%					
7A-1	Erlang-C	(R, s, S) EOQ	156,957	-67.6965	0.000000	Yes	-67.6965	0.000000	Yes
7A-2	Erlang-C	EOQ Range	165,291						
		Difference	(8,334)	-5.3%					
7A-1	Erlang-C	(R, s, S) EOQ	156,957	0.9904	0.322123	No	0.9904	0.161061	No
7A-3	Erlang-C	Silver-Meal	156,839						
		Difference	118	0.1%					
7A-2	Erlang-C	EOQ Range	165,291	68.7143	0.000000	Yes	68.7143	0.000000	Yes
7A-3	Erlang-C	Silver-Meal	156,839						
		Difference	8,452	5.1%					

 Table 4.4

 EOQ Simulation Study

 t-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Demand / Alternative Replenishment Models

 Stationary Mean Demand - Low Variability Cases

The situation presented in Table 4.4 is more complicated. Again the differences are statistically significant for the EOQ Range Model vs. the (R, s, EOQ) Model for all four of the



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stationary-mean demand patterns. But the Silver-Meal Heuristic yields inventory system cost results that are significantly different from (R, s, S) EOQ results only in the case of Poisson demand. For the other three demand patterns, Silver-Meal results are so close to the (R, s, S) EOQ results that the difference is not statistically significant at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level. When we consider managerial importance, the differences for the EOQ Range Model exceed the 5% threshold vs. the (R, s, S) EOQ for normal, Poisson, and Erlang-C demand, and comes in at 4.1% for the gamma distribution case. But the differences for the Silver-Meal Heuristic are not important for any demand pattern, again falling below \$1,000 in each case and ranging from 0.0% to 0.5%.

The inventory system costs for the high-variability cases with time-varying demand are compared in Table 4.5.

				2-Tail t-Test		Directional t-Test			
Casa	Demand	Model	Total Inventory System Cost	t-Value	Probability	Reject H0 at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	Reject H0 at 0.05
Case	Demanu	WIDGEI	System Cost	t-value	FIODADIIIty	at 0.05	t-value	FIODADIIIty	at 0.05
1B-1	Seasonal	(R, s, S) EOQ	305,970	-114.9492	0.000000	Yes	-114.9492	0.000000	Yes
1B-2	Seasonal	EOQ Range	316,581	0.5%					
		Difference	(10,611)	-3.5%					
1B-1	Seasonal	(R, s, S) EOQ	305,970	0.0242	0.980668	No	0.0242	0.490334	No
1B-3	Seasonal	Silver-Meal	305,967						
		Difference	3	0.0%					
1B-2	Seasonal	EOQ Range	316,581	114.9004	0.000000	Yes	114.9004	0.000000	Yes
1B-3	Seasonal	Silver-Meal	305,967						
		Difference	10,614	3.4%					
2B-1	Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,741	-112.4839	0.000000	Yes	-112.4839	0.000000	Yes
2B-1 2B-2	Trend	EOQ Range	318,619	-112.4000	0.000000	103	-112.4000	0.000000	103
20 2	liona	Difference	(9,878)	-3.2%					
2B-1	Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,741	-0.1325	0.894632	No	-0.1325	0.447316	No
2B-3	Trend	Silver-Meal	308,752						
		Difference	(11)	0.0%					
2B-2	Trend	EOQ Range	318,619	112.1832	0.000000	Yes	112.1832	0.000000	Yes
2B-3	Trend	Silver-Meal	308,752						
		Difference	9,867	3.1%					
3B-1	Seasonal w/ Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	308.734	-113.92	0.000000	Yes	-113.92	0.000000	Yes
3B-2	Seasonal w/ Trend	EOQ Range	318,855	110.02	0.000000	100	110.02	0.000000	100
		Difference	(10,121)	-3.3%					
3B-1	Seasonal w/ Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,734	-0.574	0.566025	No	-0.574	0.283012	No
3B-3	Seasonal w/ Trend	Silver-Meal	308,784	0.0%					
		Difference	(50)	0.0%					
3B-2	Seasonal w/ Trend	EOQ Range	318,855	113.4949	0.000000	Yes	113.4949	0.000000	Yes
3B-3	Seasonal w/ Trend	Silver-Meal	308,784						
		Difference	10,071	3.2%					

Table 4.5 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Demand / Alternative Replenishment Models Time-Varying Demand - High Variability Cases



As Table 4.5 indicates, differences against the (R, s, S) EOQ Model are again statistically significant for the EOQ Range Model for each demand pattern. The differences are not statistically significant for the Silver-Meal Heuristic in any case, and in fact the Silver-Meal outperforms the (R, s, S) EOQ model in the Seasonal Demand case by a miniscule \$3. Differences for the EOQ Range Model vs. the (R, s, S) EOQ run between 3.2% and 3.5%, thus falling below the importance threshold. All of the Silver-Meal differences are unimportant, with the largest absolute value at \$50 and all rounding to 0.0%.

Rounding out the horizontal analysis, inventory system costs for the high-variability cases with stationary-mean demand are presented in Table 4.6.

			,						
					2-Tail t-Test		Di	rectional t-Tes	st
			Total Inventory			Reject H0			Reject H0
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05
4B-1 4B-2	Normal Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ EOQ Range	257,686 272,107	-10.8452	0.000000	Yes	-10.8452	0.000000	Yes
		Difference	(14,421)	-5.6%					
4B-1	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	257,686	-0.1857	0.852711	No	-0.1857	0.426355	No
4B-3	Normal	Silver-Meal	257,915						
		Difference	(229)	-0.1%					
4B-2	Normal	EOQ Range	272,107	10.6406	0.000000	Yes	10.6406	0.000000	Yes
4B-3	Normal	Silver-Meal	257,915						
		Difference	14,192	5.2%					
6B-1	Gamma	(R, s, S) EOQ	457,040	-1.1156	0.264749	No	-1.1156	0.132374	No
6B-2	Gamma	EOQ Range	463,118						
		Difference	(6,078)	-1.3%					
6B-1	Gamma	(R, s, S) EOQ	457,040	-0.0023	0.998201	No	-0.0023	0.499101	No
6B-3	Gamma	Silver-Meal	457,052						
		Difference	(12)	0.0%					
6B-2	Gamma	EOQ Range	463,118	1.1123	0.266144	No	1.1123	0.133072	No
6B-3	Gamma	Silver-Meal	457,052						
		Difference	6,066	1.3%					
7B-1	Erlang-C	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,594	-29.3827	0.000000	Yes	-29.3827	0.000000	Yes
7B-2	Erlang-C	EOQ Range	313,668						
	·	Difference	(5,074)	-1.6%					
7B-1	Erlang-C	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,594	0.959	0.337654	No	0.959	0.168827	No
7B-3	Erlang-C	Silver-Meal	308,431						
	0	Difference	163	0.1%					
7B-2	Erlang-C	EOQ Range	313,668	30.2813	0.000000	Yes	30.2813	0.000000	Yes
7B-3	Erlang-C	Silver-Meal	308,431	00.2010	0.000000	1 63	00.2010	0.000000	103
10-0	Linung-O	Difference	5,237	1.7%					
			2,201						

Table 4.6 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Demand / Alternative Replenishment Models Stationary Mean Demand - High Variability Cases



Table 4.6 indicates that differences between the EOQ Range Model and the (R, s, S) EOQ Model are statistically significant for the normal and Erlang-C distributions but not for the gamma distribution. The differences against the (R, s, S) EOQ are not significant for the Silver-Meal Heuristic under any of the three demand scenarios. In terms of managerial importance, the EOQ Range differences exceed the threshold for importance at 5.6% for the normal distribution, but are only 1.3% for the gamma distribution and 1.6% for the Erlang-C distribution. The Silver-Meal differences are again unimportant for all three demand patterns, with percentage differences at 0.0% or 0.1% for each pattern.

The horizontal analysis is reviewed from an aggregate perspective at the end of this chapter. In general, differences between the EOQ Range Model and the (R, s, S) EOQ Model are significantly different at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level in most cases, and these differences are managerially important in some but not all cases. Differences between the Silver-Meal Heuristic and the (R, s, S) EOQ Model are so small as to be statistically insignificant and managerially unimportant in most cases.

#### 4.4 t-Tests for Equal Means: Same Model / Alternative Demand

This section considers the vertical analysis of inventory system costs from Table 4.1 in statistical terms. Absolute and percentage differences between the inventory system cost results for different demand patterns under each stochastic replenishment model are calculated, and two-sample *t*-tests are used to evaluate the significances of the differences among the sample means. In other words, this section addresses the question, "Do demand patterns matter?"

The calculated differences and *t*-test results are displayed in three separate tables for the (R, s, S) EOQ Model, the EOQ Range Model, and the Silver-Meal Heuristic for the lowvariability demand cases, and in three other tables for high-variability demand cases. For purposes of the vertical analysis, the normal distribution inventory system cost is treated as the baseline, and the calculated inventory system cost for each demand pattern under the same



replenishment model is compared to the result for the normal distribution. In each comparison, the differences are evaluated for both statistical significance and managerial importance. Samples of the NCSS output for the *t*-tests used in the vertical analysis are provided in Appendix F.

Inventory system cost results are compared for the (R, s, S) EOQ Model with low demand variability in Table 4.7.

				2-Tail <i>t</i> -Test		Directional t-Test			
			Total Inventory			Reject H0			Reject H0
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05
4A	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-82.5257	0.000000	Yes	-82.5257	0.000000	Yes
1A	Seasonal	(R, s, S) EOQ	156,527	-02.3237	0.000000	163	-02.3237	0.000000	163
IA	Seasonai	Difference	(13,029)	-9.1%					
		Difference	(13,029)	-9.1%					
4A	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-102.5066	0.000000	Yes	-102.5066	0.000000	Yes
2A	Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	159,663						
		Difference	(16,165)	-11.3%					
4A	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-101.1044	0.000000	Yes	-101.1044	0.000000	Yes
ЗA	Seasonal w/ Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	159,452						
		Difference	(15,954)	-11.1%					
4A	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-78.8883	0.000000	Yes	-78.8883	0.000000	Yes
5A	Poisson	(R, s, S) EOQ	156,001						
		Difference	(12,503)	-8.7%					
4A	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-54.5576	0.000000	Yes	-54.5576	0.000000	Yes
6A	Gamma	(R, s, S) EOQ	170,959						
		Difference	(27,461)	-19.1%					
4A	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	143,498	-75.96	0.000000	Yes	-75.96	0.000000	Yes
7A	Erlang-C	(R, s, S) EOQ	156,957						
		Difference	(13,459)	-9.4%					

Table 4.7 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Model / Alternative Demand Patterns (R, s, S) EOQ Model / Low Variability Cases

This set of comparisons shows that differences from inventory system costs under normal demand are statistically significant at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level for every demand pattern considered. These differences are all managerially important, ranging from 8.7% for Poisson demand to 19.1% for gamma-distributed demand.

Inventory system cost results are compared for the EOQ Range Model with low demand variability in Table 4.8.



				2-Tail <i>t</i> -Test			Directional <i>t</i> -Test			
			Total Inventory			Reject H0	-		Reject H0	
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	
4A	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780	-108.7935	0.000000	Yes	-108.7935	0.000000	Yes	
1A	Seasonal	EOQ Range	171,197							
		Difference	(20,417)	-13.5%						
4A	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780	-120.6291	0.000000	Yes	-120.6291	0.000000	Yes	
2A	Trend	EOQ Range	173,368							
		Difference	(22,588)	-15.0%						
4A	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780	-120.9076	0.000000	Yes	-120.9076	0.000000	Yes	
ЗA	Seasonal w/ Trend	EOQ Range	173,436							
		Difference	(22,656)	-15.0%						
4A	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780	-92.2693	0.000000	Yes	-92.2693	0.000000	Yes	
5A	Poisson	EOQ Range	168,178							
		Difference	(17,398)	-11.5%						
4A	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780	-46.8617	0.000000	Yes	-46.8617	0.000000	Yes	
6A	Gamma	EOQ Range	177,958							
		Difference	(27,178)	-18.0%						
4A	Normal	EOQ Range	150,780	-70.5829	0.000000	Yes	-70.5829	0.000000	Yes	
7A	Erlang-C	EOQ Range	165,291							
	-	Difference	(14,511)	-9.6%						

#### Table 4.8 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Model / Alternative Demand Patterns EOQ Range Model / Low Variability Cases

When the EOQ Range Model is applied across the full set of low-variability demand patterns, the inventory system cost difference from the cost result under normal demand is statistically significant for all demand patterns. These differences are all managerially important, running from 9.6% for the Erlang-C distribution to 18.0% for the gamma distribution. It is evident that these differences are larger in percentage terms than the differences observed for the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model with low variability.

Inventory system cost results are compared for the Silver-Meal Heuristic with low demand variability in Table 4.9.



					2-Tail t-Test			Directional <i>t</i> -Test		
			Total Inventory	-		Reject H0	-		Reject H0	
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	
4A	Normal	Silver-Meal	143,522	-84.2083	0.000000	Yes	-84.2083	0.000000	Yes	
1A	Seasonal	Silver-Meal	156,975							
		Difference	(13,453)	-9.4%						
4A	Normal	Silver-Meal	143,522	-102.8203	0.000000	Yes	-102.8203	0.000000	Yes	
2A	Trend	Silver-Meal	159,937							
		Difference	(16,415)	-11.4%						
4A	Normal	Silver-Meal	143.522	-101.8859	0.000000	Yes	-101.8859	0.000000	Yes	
3A	Seasonal w/ Trend	Silver-Meal	159,785							
		Difference	(16,263)	-11.3%						
4A	Normal	Silver-Meal	143.522	-82.8385	0.000000	Yes	-82.8385	0.000000	Yes	
5A	Poisson	Silver-Meal	156.805							
		Difference	(13,283)	-9.3%						
4A	Normal	Silver-Meal	143.522	-53.8811	0.000000	Yes	-53.8811	0.000000	Yes	
6A	Gamma	Silver-Meal	170.860							
		Difference	(27,338)	-19.0%						
4A	Normal	Silver-Meal	143,522	-74.4551	0.000000	Yes	-74.4551	0.000000	Yes	
7A	Erlang-C	Silver-Meal	156,839							
	C C	Difference	(13,317)	-9.3%						

#### Table 4.9 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Model / Alternative Demand Patterns Silver-Meal Heuristic / Low Variability Cases

Again in Table 4.9, all of the inventory system cost differences from the average value with normal demand are statistically significant at  $\alpha$  = .05. As was the case for the analogous set of comparisons for the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model, all of these differences are managerially important—with percentage values between 9.3% for Poisson and Erlang-C demand, and 11.4% for Trend demand. The symmetry of these results with the results for the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model are consistent with expectations due to the small differences between results for these two models in many cases.

Moving on to the high-variability cases, the inventory system cost results are compared for the (R, s, S) EOQ Model with high demand variability in Table 4.10.



				2-Tail t-Test		Directional t-Test			
			Total Inventory			Reject H0			Reject H0
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05
4B	Normal		257,686	-55.2765	0.000000	Yes	-55.2765	0.000000	Yes
4Б 1В	Seasonal	(R, s, S) EOQ	,	-55.2765	0.000000	res	-55.2765	0.000000	res
IB	Seasonal	(R, s, S) EOQ	305,970	10 70/					
		Difference	(48,284)	-18.7%					
4B	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	257,686	-58.4625	0.000000	Yes	-58.4625	0.000000	Yes
2B	Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,741						
		Difference	(51,055)	-19.8%					
4B	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	257,686	-58.4469	0.000000	Yes	-58.4469	0.000000	Yes
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,734						
		Difference	(51,048)	-19.8%					
			(* /* *)						
4B	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	257,686	-51.3405	0.000000	Yes	-51.3405	0.000000	Yes
6B	Gamma	(R, s, S) EOQ	457,040						
02	ounnu	Difference	(199,354)	-77.4%					
		Dilloronoo	(100,001)						
4B	Normal	(R, s, S) EOQ	257,686	-57.8844	0.000000	Yes	-57.8844	0.000000	Yes
7B	Erlang-C	(R, s, S) EOQ	308,954	07.0044	0.000000	100	07.0044	0.000000	100
i D	Linany-C	Difference	·,	-19.9%					
		Dillerence	(51,268)	-19.9%					

#### Table 4.10 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Model / Alternative Demand Patterns (R, s, S) EOQ Model / High Variability Cases

Table 4.10 shows that differences from inventory system costs under normal demand are statistically significant at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level with the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model for every demand pattern considered. These differences are all managerially important, ranging from 18.7% for Seasonal demand to 77.4% for gamma-distributed demand. Comparing these results to the results in Table 4.7 for the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model under low demand variability indicates that the differences are larger in absolute and relative terms for the set of high-variability cases.

Inventory system cost results are compared for the EOQ Range Model with high demand variability in Table 4.11.



				2-Tail <i>t</i> -Test			Directional t-Test		
			Total Inventory			Reject H0			Reject H0
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05
4B	Normal	EOQ Range	272,107	-44.1745	0.000000	Yes	-44.1745	0.000000	Yes
1B	Seasonal	EOQ Range	316,581	11.17.10	0.000000	100	11.17.10	0.000000	100
	ocasonai	Difference	(44,474)	-16.3%					
4B	Normal	EOQ Range	272,107	-46.21	0.000000	Yes	-46.21	0.000000	Yes
2B	Trend	EOQ Range	318,619						
		Difference	(46,512)	-17.1%					
4B	Normal	EOQ Range	272,107	-46.4445	0.000000	Yes	-46.4445	0.000000	Yes
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	EOQ Range	318,855	10.1110	0.000000	100	10.1110	0.000000	100
00		Difference	(46,748)	-17.2%					
4B	Normal	EOQ Range	272,107	-47.2034	0.000000	Yes	-47.2034	0.000000	Yes
6B	Gamma	EOQ Range	463,118						
		Difference	(191,011)	-70.2%					
4B	Normal	EOQ Range	272,107	-41.0628	0.000000	Yes	-41.0628	0.000000	Yes
7B	Erlang-C	EOQ Range	313,668						
. 2		Difference	(41,561)	-15.3%					

# Table 4.11 EOQ Simulation Study t-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Model / Alternative Demand Patterns EOQ Range Model / High Variability Cases

Applying the EOQ Range Model across all of the high-variability demand patterns yields inventory system cost differences from the cost result under normal demand that are statistically significant for all demand patterns. These differences are all managerially important to a large extent, running from 15.3% for the Erlang-C distribution to 70.2% for the gamma distribution. As was true with the (R, s, S) EOQ model, these differences are larger in absolute and percentage terms than the differences observed for the EOQ Range Model with low variability.

Inventory system cost results are compared for the Silver-Meal Heuristic with high demand variability in Table 4.12.



				2-Tail <i>t</i> -Test			Directional <i>t</i> -Test			
			Total Inventory			Reject H0			Reject H0	
Case	Demand	Model	System Cost	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	at 0.05	
4B	Normal	Silver-Meal	257,915	-54.6315	0.000000	Yes	-54.6315	0.000000	Yes	
1B	Seasonal	Silver-Meal	305,967							
		Difference	(48,052)	-18.6%						
4B	Normal	Silver-Meal	257,915	-57.8099	0.000000	Yes	-57.8099	0.000000	Yes	
2B	Trend	Silver-Meal	308,752							
		Difference	(50,837)	-19.7%						
4B	Normal	Silver-Meal	257,915	-57.84	0.000000	Yes	-57.84	0.000000	Yes	
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	Silver-Meal	308,784							
		Difference	(50,869)	-19.7%						
4B	Normal	Silver-Meal	257,915	-51,1727	0.000000	Yes	-51,1727	0.000000	Yes	
6B	Gamma	Silver-Meal	457,052							
		Difference	(199,137)	-77.2%						
4B	Normal	Silver-Meal	257,915	-57.0443	0.000000	Yes	-57.0443	0.000000	Yes	
7B	Erlang-C	Silver-Meal	308,431							
	J.	Difference	(50,516)	-19.6%						

#### Table 4.12 EOQ Simulation Study *t*-Test Results: Total System Costs / Same Model / Alternative Demand Patterns Silver-Meal Heuristic / High Variability Cases

In Table 4.12, all of the inventory system cost differences from the average value with normal demand are statistically significant at  $\alpha$  = .05. All of these differences are managerially important—with percentage values between 18.6% for Seasonal demand, and 77.2% for gamma-distributed demand. As with the other high-variability cases, the differences from baseline inventory system costs are larger with high-variability demand patterns than with the low-variability patterns under the Silver-Meal Heuristic. We also see that inventory system cost results and differences are very similar between the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model and the Silver-Meal Heuristic.

The vertical analysis is discussed from an aggregate perspective in the Section 4.6. In general, differences in inventory system cost under normal demand vs. the other demand patterns are significantly different at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level and managerially important in all cases. This is true at both low- and high-variability demand levels.



#### 4.5 Factor Level Analysis: Cost, Demand, and Lead Time

Tables comparing the inventory system cost results for the different factor levels of cost, demand, and lead time are presented in Appendix G. As discussed in the Methodology section, the simulation featured a balanced design with three levels of item cost, three levels of periodic demand, and four levels of lead time. These results are summarized below, with primary emphasis on implications for verification of the simulation model.

In terms of the two levels of variability, higher inventory system costs are calculated for higher levels of variability for all of the factor levels, models, and demand patterns considered. This is consistent with the findings of Tunc et al. (2011), and serves to support the validity of the simulation model.

As noted above, the normal distribution yields the lowest total inventory system cost of any demand distribution for each of the three stochastic-demand replenishment models considered in the simulation study. This relationship holds for most of the factor levels, with the exception of the lowest level of item cost (v = \$7.50), and the lowest level of weekly unit demand ( $\overline{d} = 1$ ). The Poisson distribution yields the lowest total inventory system cost under the (R, s, S) EOQ model for the lowest level of item cost, and the gamma and Erlang-C distributions yield lower inventory system costs than the normal distribution with the EOQ Range Model or the Silver-Meal Heuristic for the lowest level of item cost and the lowest level of weekly unit demand.

Inventory system costs are lower in all cases for items at the lowest levels of item cost and weekly demand, so this relationship does not invalidate the results with regard to aggregate inventory system costs. But this relationship does raise a caveat regarding the generalizability of results from the simulation study to multi-item inventory environments that are heavily tilted toward low-cost or low levels of periodic demand.

When we consider the horizontal analysis of the application of different models for the same demand pattern the same overall relationships observed at the aggregate level are in

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place at all of the factor levels. Inventory system cost results are lowest overall for the (R, s, S) EOQ Model, with the calculated results for the Silver-Meal Heuristic very close to the (R, s, S) EOQ results in most cases. The EOQ Range Model generally yields higher inventory system cost, although that model tends to perform better relative to the other models for items at the highest level of item cost (v = \$750.00). This provides evidence that the EOQ Range Model could perform better relative to the other models in multi-item inventory environments that are weighted toward items with purchase costs that are high relative to order processing costs.

In terms of the vertical analysis of applying a single model to different demand patterns within a variability level, the relationships that emerge at the factor level are consistent with the aggregate-level relationships. The inventory costs that result from applying a given model to alternative demand patterns will differ, although the absolute magnitude of these differences will be smaller for lower levels of items cost or periodic demand.

As a whole, the factor-level analysis of inventory system cost supports the validity of the simulation model while revealing some factor-level distinctions that may be relevant in inventory environments that are unbalanced with regard to the range of item costs and demand levels that are present.

#### 4.6 Inferences from the Simulation Study

In looking at results from the simulation study, it is useful to begin with inferences regarding the validity of the simulation model that can be drawn from an overview of inventory system cost results for the different replenishment models, demand patterns and demand variability levels as shown in Table 4.1. The validity of the simulation model is supported by the fact that inventory system costs are lowest when demand is normally distributed—regardless of which replenishment model is used, and across both levels of demand variability. This is explained by the fact that the three stochastic-demand models used in the study are all based on a relaxed version of the classic EOQ model that assumes normally-distributed demand.



The validity of the simulation model is also supported by the observation that inventory system costs are higher for high-variability demand cases than for the related low-variability demand case for all demand patterns, which is consistent with the findings in Tunc et al. (2011). Validity is also supported by the fact that inventory system costs are much higher for all of the stochastic replenishment models than for the deterministic Wagner-Whitin Algorithm under every demand scenario. Further evidence that will be useful in evaluating the simulation model will be presented in the empirical validation study in Chapter 5.

It is helpful to recap the horizontal analysis of results from alternative models with the same demand pattern, and the vertical analysis of results from alternative demand patterns with the same model. A summary of results from the horizontal analysis is shown in Table 4.13.

		-								
				lange vs. (R, s	, S) EOQ		Silver-Meal vs. (R, s, S) EOQ			
			%	Significant	Important	%	Significant	Important		
Case	Demand Pattern	Variability	Penalty	at .05?	(> 5%)?	Penalty	at .05?	(> 5%)?		
1A	Seasonal	Low	9.4%	Yes	Yes	0.3%	Yes	No		
2A	Trend	Low	8.6%	Yes	Yes	0.2%	Yes	No		
ЗA	Seasonal w/ Trend	Low	8.8%	Yes	Yes	0.2%	Yes	No		
4A	Normal	Low	5.1%	Yes	Yes	0.0%	No	No		
5A	Poisson	Low	7.8%	Yes	Yes	0.5%	Yes	No		
6A	Gamma	Low	4.1%	Yes	No	0.1%	No	No		
7A	Erlang-C	Low	5.3%	Yes	Yes	0.1%	No	No		
1B	Seasonal	High	3.5%	Yes	No	0.0%	No	No		
2B	Trend	High	3.2%	Yes	No	0.0%	No	No		
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	High	3.3%	Yes	No	0.0%	No	No		
4B	Normal	High	5.6%	Yes	Yes	0.1%	No	No		
5B	Poisson	N/A								
6B	Gamma	High	1.3%	No	No	0.0%	No	No		
7B	Erlang-C	High	1.6%	Yes	No	0.1%	No	No		

Table 4.13 EOQ Simulation Study Summary of Results: Same Demand / Different Models

For purposes of the horizontal analysis, the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model, which provides the best overall inventory system cost performance against the stochastic-demand replenishment models considered, is treated as the baseline for comparison. Comparing the performance of the EOQ Range Model to the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model indicates that the inventory system cost differences are both statistically significant at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level, and managerially important with percentage differences greater than 5%, in nearly all cases. We can infer that the (*R*, *s*, *S*)



EOQ Model generally outperforms the EOQ Range Model with regard to inventory system cost given the assumptions used in the simulation.

On the other hand, comparing the performance of the Silver-Meal Heuristic against the (R, s, S) EOQ Model indicates that the inventory system cost differences are statistically significant at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level for only some of the low-variability demand scenarios. These differences are small in absolute and percentage terms in all cases, and are not managerially important in any case, with these percentage differences never exceeding 0.5%. We can infer that the (*R*, *s*, *S*) EOQ Model does not significantly outperform the Silver-Meal Heuristic with regard to inventory system cost given the assumptions used in the simulation.

A summary of results from the vertical analysis is shown in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14
EOQ Simulation Study
Summary of Results: Same Model / Different Demand Patterns

		Differences vs. Normal Demand						
			Significant	Important				
Model	Variability	% Penalty	at .05?	(> 5%)?				
(R, s, S) EOQ Model	Low	8.7%-11.3%	Yes	Yes				
EOQ Range Model	Low	9.6%-18%	Yes	Yes				
Silver-Meal Heuristic	Low	9.3%-11.4%	Yes	Yes				
(R, s, S) EOQ Model	High	18.7%-77.4%	Yes	Yes				
EOQ Range Model	High	15.3%-77.2%	Yes	Yes				
Silver-Meal Heuristic	High	18.6%-77.2%	Yes	Yes				

For purposes of the vertical analysis, normally distributed demand—which provides the best overall inventory system cost result across all stochastic models for a given level of demand variability, is treated as the baseline for comparison. Comparing the performance of each model across the range of demand patterns studied indicates that the inventory system cost differences are both statistically significant at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level and managerially important, with percentage differences greater than 5%, in nearly all cases. We can infer that the cost performance of any of the replenishment models considered will be affected significantly if the



actual demand pattern encountered is different from the demand pattern that is expected. This inference would be valid under the set of assumptions used in the simulation. The identified relationships might not apply to inventory environments containing a slate of items that are weighted differently with regard to item costs and periodic demand in comparison to the balanced representation of the different factor levels assumed in this simulation study.

The inferences developed in this section can be offered to answer the two relevant research questions in the affirmative: replenishment models matter, and demand patterns matter. With these inferences grounded in the assumptions used in the simulation, it is appropriate to gather further evidence regarding the validity of the model and the generalizability of simulation results. That purpose is served by the empirical validation study, which is presented in Chapter 5.



#### CHAPTER 5

#### EMPIRICAL VALIDATION

#### 5.1 Empirical Validation: Overview

As detailed in Section 3.3, inventory system costs for each of the four models were compared and analyzed across the 278 actual inventory items after the items had been assigned to the different demand pattern categories. Output from the empirical validation study includes the total Year 3 inventory system cost (holding cost + order processing cost + stockout cost) that would be result (a) under the Wagner-Whitin model if actual demand could be determined in advance, (b) under the (R, s, S) EOQ replenishment model for all items, (c) under the EOQ Range model for all items, and (d) under the Silver-Meal Heuristic for all items. These four estimates are broken down by the demand pattern/variability scenarios, following the methodology detailed in Chapter 3. This output was used to conduct *t*-tests tests of statistical significance for the differences in estimated inventory system costs in the NCSS statistical software package.

Samples of regression reports and stacked time series plots used in the validation study are presented in Appendix H. Sample screen prints from the model used to calculate inventory system costs for the validation study are shown in Appendix I, and screen prints of the *t*-test output used in the validation study are presented in Appendix J.

The results of the empirical validation study are detailed and analyzed below. Section 5.2 provides an overview of the validation results, and discusses these results with respect to the simulation model. Section 5.3 presents the results of *t*-tests that compare the inventory system cost results for the alternative models as applied to actual Year 3 demand. Section 5.4 offers inferences that can be drawn from the empirical validation study.



#### 5.2 Validation Results: Inventory System Cost for All Items

A summary of inventory system cost results for Year 3 for all items, broken into demand pattern categories and showing the number of items assigned to each demand pattern category, is shown in Table 5.1.

				Total Inventory System Cost					
				Wagner-Whitin	(R, s, S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal	Optimized	
Case #	Descri	ption	# of Items	Algorithm	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic	Model-Demand	
1A	Seasonal	Low Variability	2	220	386	674	358	x 358	
2A	Trend	Low Variability	110	45,465	156,816 x	238,112	163,489	156,816	
3A	Seasonal w/ Trend	Low Variability	9	3,611	8,828 x	10,494	8,846	8,828	
4A	Normal	Low Variability	1	161	229	362	223	x 223	
5A	Poisson	Low Variability	23	5,252	40,473	37,777 x	40,019	37,777	
6A	Gamma	Low Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
7A	Erlang-C	Low Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8A	Other Distributions	Low Variability	10	1,503	7,155 x	8,988	8,533	7,155	
Subtotal: L	ow Variability		155	56,211	213,887 x	296,408	221,467	211,157	
1B	Seasonal	High Variability	31	4,707	25,334 x	33,297	28,612	25,334	
2B	Trend	High Variability	46	8,627	104,548 x	133,966	114,890	104,548	
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	High Variability	17	4,085	22,815 x	32,260	23,815	22,815	
4B	Normal	High Variability	2	526	988 x	2,536	1,033	988	
5B	Poisson	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6B	Gamma	High Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
7B	Erlang-C	High Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8B	Other Distributions	High Variability	27	5,017	52,798 x	64,330	56,155	52,798	
Subtotal: H	ligh Variability		123	22,962	206,483 x	266,390	224,505	206,483	
Total: Al	l Itoms		278	79,173	420,370 x	562,797	445,973	417,640	

Table 5.1 Empirical Validation Study Total Inventory System Cost: Optimized Match of Models to Demand Patterns

x = Lowest inventory system cost among the three replenishment models for each demand pattern group.

One relationship that becomes evident immediately is the lack of symmetry in the breakdown of the 278 items by demand category. This does not bear on the validity of the simulation model, as no attempt was made to weight the items in the simulation study to represent the distribution of the actual items by demand pattern.

Over half of the 278 items are assigned to the Trend demand pattern category, including 110 of the low-variability items and 46 of the high-variability items. Summing items in the Seasonal, Trend, and Seasonal with Trend categories at both levels of demand variability indicates that 215 or 77.3% of the actual inventory items have time-varying demand patterns. This can be attributed to the fact that the company that provided the historical demand data



experienced significant increases in business activity during the three years for which the historical data were provided.

Turning to the stationary-mean demand patterns, 23 or 8.3% of the items are assigned to the Poisson demand category. Only 3 or 1.1% of the 278 items have demand that is normally distributed, which is surprising given the widespread assumption of normallydistributed demand in practice. None of the 278 items had the gamma or Erlang-C distribution identified as its best-fit distribution.

Among the 37 items or 13.3% of the total items assigned to the Other demand category, 36 are assigned to the discrete uniform distribution and one item is assigned to the Weibull distribution.

Continuing with the total system cost analysis presented in Table 5.1, the reliance on a single actual demand stream in the validation study precludes a vertical analysis of the effect of a given replenishment model on alternative demand patterns. But it is possible to apply a horizontal analysis to consider the effect of applying the alternative stochastic-demand replenishment models to the given demand stream. A visual scan of Table 5.1 reveals the same pattern identified in the simulation study: the inventory system cost results for the (R, s, S) EOQ Model are the lowest resulting for any single model in most demand categories and overall.

As was true in the simulation study, Silver-Meal Heuristic results are close to those for the (R, s, S) EOQ in most cases and in total, and the EOQ Range Model generally finishes a distant third. An exception occurs for Poisson demand, for which the EOQ Range Model yields the lowest inventory system cost. This can be attributed to the small sample size, with only 23 items assigned to the Poisson category.

The absolute and percentage differences among inventory system cost results will be evaluated further in Section 5.3. Meanwhile, an analysis of the relative cost performance of



each replenishment model for each demand pattern category represented in the actual data is presented in Table 5.2.

			Absolute \$ Co	ost Penalty vs.	Optimal Model	Percentage C	ost Penalty vs.	Optimal Mode	
			# of	(R, s, S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal	(R, s, S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal
Case #	Descri	ption	Items	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic
1A	Seasonal	Low Variability	2	28	317	0	7.8%	88.7%	0.0%
1B	Seasonal	High Variability	31	0	7,963	3,278	0.0%	31.4%	12.9%
2A	Trend	Low Variability	110	0	81,296	6,673	0.0%	51.8%	4.3%
2B	Trend	High Variability	46	0	29,418	10,342	0.0%	28.1%	9.9%
ЗA	Seasonal w/ Trend	Low Variability	9	0	1,666	18	0.0%	18.9%	0.2%
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	High Variability	17	0	9,444	999	0.0%	41.4%	4.4%
4A	Normal	Low Variability	1	6	139	0	2.7%	62.4%	0.0%
4B	Normal	High Variability	2	0	1,548	46	0.0%	156.7%	4.7%
5A	Poisson	Low Variability	23	2,696	0	2,242	7.1%	0.0%	5.9%
5B	Poisson	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6A	Gamma	Low Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6B	Gamma	High Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7A	Erlang-C	Low Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7B	Erlang-C	High Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8A	Other Distributions	Low Variability	10	0	1,833	1,378	0.0%	25.6%	19.3%
8B	Other Distributions	High Variability	27	0	11,533	3,357	0.0%	21.8%	6.4%
Tot	al: All Items		278	2,730	145,157	28,333	0.6%	34.5%	6.7%

Table 5.2
Empirical Validation Study
Total Inventory System Cost Penalty vs. Optimal Model by Variability Level

Overall, the results of the empirical validation study are consistent with the results of the simulation study. Again it is evident that the absolute cost penalty against the optimal replenishment model is higher for high-variability items than it is for low-variability items in most cases. The (R, s, S) EOQ model performs better than the EOQ Range model or the Silver-Meal Heuristic across the full set of items, but the absolute cost advantage over the Silver-Meal Heuristic is small relative to the total of inventory system costs across all items.

It is also helpful to evaluate the inventory system cost penalty multiple against the optimal Wagner-Whitin inventory system cost. This analysis is provided in Table 5.3.



## Table 5.3 Empirical Validation Study Total Inventory System Cost Comparison: Penalty Multiple vs. Wagner-Whitin Algorithm

			System Cost Multiple vs. Wagner-Wh					
			(R, s, S)	EOQ Range	e Silver-Meal			
Case #	Description		# of Items	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic		
1A	Seasonal	Low Variability	2	1.8	3.1	1.6 x		
2A	Trend	Low Variability	110	3.4	x 5.2	3.6		
3A	Seasonal w/ Trend	Low Variability	9	2.4	x 2.9	2.5		
4A	Normal	Low Variability	1	1.4	y 2.3	1.4 y		
5A	Poisson	Low Variability	23	7.7	7.2	x 7.6		
6A	Gamma	Low Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
7A	Erlang-C	Low Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
8A	Other Distributions	Low Variability	10	4.8	x 6.0	5.7		
Subto	tal: Low Variability		155	3.8	x5.3	3.9		
1B	Seasonal	High Variability	31	5.4	x 7.1	6.1		
2B	Trend	High Variability	46	12.1	x 15.5	13.3		
3B	Seasonal w/ Trend	High Variability	17	5.6	x 7.9	5.8		
4B	Normal	High Variability	2	1.9	x 4.8	2.0		
5B	Poisson	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
6B	Gamma	High Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
7B	Erlang-C	High Variability	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
8B	Other Distributions	High Variability	27	10.5	x 12.8	11.2		
Subto	tal: High Variability		123	9.0	x <u>11.6</u>	9.8		
Tota	al: All Items		278	5.3	x <u>7.1</u>	5.6		

x = Lowest inventory system cost-multiple vs. Wagner-Whitin algorithm for actual demand pattern group.

y = Tie among two models for lowest system cost penalty multiple vs. W-W rounded to two decimal places.

The pattern observed here is consistent with the pattern that is evident in Table 4.2 for the simulation study. The system cost penalty against the deterministic Wagner-Whitin Algorithm is larger for items with high demand variability than for items with low variability.

The Wagner-Whitin penalty multiple offers another opportunity to compare the validation study results with the results of the simulation study. The Wagner-Whitin penalty multiple calculated for all items for Year 3 under the (R, s, S) EOQ Model stands at 5.3 for the 278 items the validation study. This result can be compared to the Wagner-Whitin penalty multiple for the (R, s, S) EOQ Model with different demand patterns in the simulation study in Table 4.2. We can exclude the gamma and Erlang-C multiples in Table 4.2 from consideration,  $\frac{86}{80}$ 



as none of the items in the validation study adhere to these distributions. The aggregate value of 5.3 for the Wagner-Whitin penalty multiple in the validation study lies in the range between the low-variability and high-variability demand categories for the (R, s, S) EOQ Model in Table 4.2. This consistency is evidence that supports the validity of the simulation model.

The inventory system cost differences among the stochastic-demand replenishment models are measured and tested for statistical significance in the next section.

#### 5.3 t-Tests for Equal Means: Alternative Models

Inventory system costs for the third year of actual demand for the 278 items as computed under the three competing replenishment models were subjected to *t*-tests in NCSS to evaluate the statistical significance of the calculated differences. The *t*-test results are summarized in Table 5.4.

			2-Tail t-Test		Directional <i>t</i> -Test			
Model	Total Inventory System Cost	t-Value	Probability	Reject H0 at 0.05	t-Value	Probability	Reject H0 at 0.05	
(R, s, S) EOQ EOQ Range	420,370 562,797	-1.0784	0.281323	No	-1.0784	0.140661	No	
Difference	(142,427)	-33.9%						
(R, s, S) EOQ Silver-Meal	420,370 445,973	-0.2117	0.832458	No	-0.2117	0.416229	No	
Difference	(25,603)	-6.1%						
EOQ Range Silver-Meal	562,797 445,973	0.8841	0.377057	No	0.8841	0.188528	No	
Difference	116,824	20.8%						

Table 5.4 Empirical Validation Study *t*-Test Results: Total Inventory System Cost / Alternative Replenishment Models

The *t*-tests fail to reject the null hypothesis of equal means for all models. This can be attributed to the fact that the sample was based on a single calculation for the third year of actual demand, as compared to the 1,000 replications used in *t*-tests for the simulation results. In terms of the magnitude of the calculated differences in inventory system costs, it is evident that the 33.9% difference between the cost under the (R, s, S) EOQ Model and the EOQ Range model would be managerially important. The total inventory system cost difference between the



(R, s, S) EOQ Model and the Silver-Meal Heuristic stands at 6.1%, or just above the 5% threshold used in this study for managerial importance.

Notwithstanding the failure to reject the hypothesis of equal means among the inventory system costs calculated with the three replenishment models, we might consider the cost differences as managerially relevant to the extent that they are consistent with the simulation— and assuming that the simulation model is valid. The light that the validation study sheds on the simulation model is discussed in the next section.

#### 5.4 Inferences from the Empirical Validation

As noted in section 3.3, the empirical validation study serves two purposes. The first is to validate the results of the simulation study with actual data. The second purpose is the use of archival data to identify and understand the practical challenges of classifying independent demand items by demand pattern for replenishment management. Inferences regarding validation of the simulation model are discussed below. Process issues involved in classifying items by demand pattern, as identified during the execution of the validation study, are addressed in Chapter 6.

When the results of the validation study are compared to the results of the simulation study, four relationships that tend to support the validity of the simulation model emerge:

1. Inventory system cost performance of different replenishment models: The (R, s, S) EOQ model yielded the lowest inventory system cost in the simulation study and the empirical validation study, with the Silver-Meal Heuristic performing nearly as well in both studies.

2. Penalty vs. optimal model is higher for high-variability patterns and items: Items with high-variability were associated with higher levels of inventory system cost penalties against the optimal stochastic replenishment model in both the simulation study and the empirical validation study.

3. The Wagner-Whitin penalty multiple is higher for high-variability patterns and items: This pattern is observed in both the simulation study and the empirical validation study.

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4. The Wagner-Whitin penalty multiple value range is consistent: The inventory system cost penalty multiple against the Wagner-Whitin algorithm for the full slate of 278 items falls within the range of values calculated for different demand patterns and variability levels in the simulation study.

One finding that emerges from the empirical validation study is the revelation that the demand patterns actually observed in a multi-item inventory environment may not be consistent with the patterns that are presumed to exist, or with the patterns that are most frequently researched in peer-reviewed literature. The company that provided the empirical data has traditionally based its replenishment rules on the assumption that periodic demand is normally distributed—but the validation study indicated that only three out of 278 independent demand items had demand that fit the normal distribution during the three years studied. Trend demand, which is researched frequently in forecasting literature, and Poisson demand were present among the items studied, but none of the 278 items was found to follow a gamma-distributed or Erlang-C demand pattern.

Allowing for the fact that the simulation model was not designed to specifically reflect the mix of item cost, demand, and lead time that was present in the historical demand data, it can be argued that the simulation model is valid, and that inferences drawn from the simulation study can be applied to operating environments similar to that of the company that provided the historical demand data. These findings are applied to the demand-pattern fitting implementation study in Chapter 6, and to the cost/benefit analysis in Chapter 7.



## CHAPTER 6

## ITEM-DEMAND PATTERN FITTING IMPLEMENTATION STUDY

#### 6.1 Implementation Study Overview

To the extent that using different replenishment rules for independent demand inventory items with different demand patterns is desirable, it becomes necessary to design and follow a consistent process for fitting inventory items to demand patterns. Identifying relevant demand patterns can also be useful for other inventory management decisions.

From that point, it becomes necessary to work through the effects of market complexity, multiple-item obfuscation, and random demand variability to design an efficient process. The process defined below is based on the steps followed and lessons learned during the empirical validation study. The process developed during the research is adapted to provide a replicable set of steps that can be followed for independent demand items in any operating environment.

As other researchers have observed, practicing managers rarely apply the full range of quantitative inventory management techniques that are available (McLaughlin et al. 1994). This chapter addresses the following research question: What process impediments are involved in item-demand pattern matching?

## 6.2 Process Narrative and Flow Chart

The defined process for fitting items to demand patterns is explained in a step-by-step narrative, and supported by a process flow chart. The narrative assumes that at least three years of item-specific historical demand data are available, and that this time series demand information can be used to assign items to demand pattern groups for the upcoming target year. As noted above in the Methodology section, the Crystal Ball software Fit Distribution function was used in the current study—but any statistical software package with the ability to fit time series data to probability distributions or forecast models can be used in this process. This



process recognizes the possibility that a given time series may be associated with a stationary mean probability distribution, a time-varying demand pattern, or both. The process narrative follows.

1. Analyze multiple years of historical demand for each of the independent demand items with the statistical software package to identify the best stationary demand pattern in terms of the Chi-Square goodness of fit statistic. For each independent demand item, record the identified best-fit demand pattern and the parameter values for the actual demand data series. The year prior to the target year (Year *T*-1) would be excluded from this analysis.

2. In addition to the stationary demand analysis described in step 1 above, use historical demand data prior to Year *T*-1 for each independent demand item to calculate parameter values for relevant time-varying demand patterns such as seasonal, trend, and seasonal with trend demand. This will involve calculating the seasonal index for the seasonal case, doing a regression analysis to identify the intercept and slope values for the trend case, and calculating a seasonal index for variability around the trend line for the seasonal with trend case. For the sake of consistency, each year can be analyzed in terms of 13 equal-length periods of four weeks each. This eliminates the need to address issues like 4-week vs. 5-week calendar months.

3. For each independent demand item, calculate a 13-period demand forecast for the Year *T*-1 with each of the following four methods:

- the best-fit stationary demand pattern, using the previously-identified parameter values for the distribution/item combination.
- seasonal demand, using the seasonal index values identified in step 2.
- trend demand, using the intercept and slope values identified in step 2.
- seasonal with trend demand, using the seasonal index values around the trend line as identified in step 2.

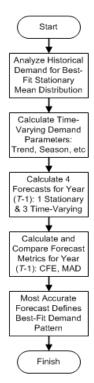


4. For each independent demand item, compare each of the four annual forecasts against actual Year *T*-1 demand to calculate two relevant forecast accuracy metrics. These metrics will be the cumulative forecast error (CFE) value and the mean absolute deviation (MAD). Offsetting positive and negative values via the CFE may be preferable for purposes of optimizing inventory system costs if upward or downward bias exists for the item-specific forecast.

5. For each independent demand item, the forecast method for Year *T*-1 demand that yields the best value for forecast accuracy (lowest CFE or lowest MAD) will be chosen as the best-fit demand pattern for that item.

The process flow chart for the item-demand fitting process is presented in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Process Flow Chart Item-Demand Pattern Fitting





#### 6.3 Process Impediments and Practical Challenges

This brings the discussion back to the research question. What process impediments are involved in item-demand pattern matching? Information gained during the execution of the empirical validation study provides some insight. Possible reasons for the rarity of item-demand pattern matching include resource limitations, perceived cost/benefit relationships, and inertia.

Resource limitations come into play when practicing managers would like access to more information for inventory management, but are unable or unwilling to commit the necessary resources. The item-demand pattern matching on 278 items in the empirical validation study required 100 hours. Limited staff, lack of necessary expertise among the staff, limited budgets for consulting services, and the lack of specialized software or training in the specialized functions of existing software could all come into play. And this limitation is not confined to small- and medium-sized business settings. These resource limitations exist in the company that provided the actual demand data for this research, and that company is a subsidiary of one of the fifty largest U.S.-based manufacturing companies.

Perceived cost/benefit relationships may also prevent the adoption of item-demand pattern fitting. As noted in Chapter 1, it is widely understood that the EOQ model is robust in terms of small cost penalties for deviations from the optimal target. It is also possible that experienced supply chain and financial professionals have intuitively recognized that the cost of diligently matching items to demand patterns may exceed the resulting benefits—which may be true in many cases. In this regard, these decision makers may have already applied a fast and frugal heuristic.

Inertia is another possible explanation for the rarity of item-demand pattern fitting. The practice is not followed in any given company because that company has never done this, and as far as anyone knows their competitors have never done it either. Such inertia may result from the historical absence of a well-defined process for matching items to demand patterns—a gap that could be filled by the defined implementation process offered here.



Exploratory research to better understand the value of item-demand pattern matching is mentioned as a possibility in the concluding section of this paper. As this point it is appropriate to review the inferences that can be drawn from the item-demand fitting implementation study.

#### 6.4 Inferences from the Implementation Study

The process presented above defines an implementation process for analyzing a large number of independent demand items to identify the best-fit demand pattern for each item. It is possible that the presence of a well-defined five-step process for item-demand pattern matching, like the one presented here, could serve to remove one of the aforementioned impediments.

As the results of the cost/benefit analysis will indicate, matching replenishment rules to items by demand distribution may not be cost-effective in many situations. Nonetheless, this framework is defined and offered here because some enterprises may find the use of different replenishment rules to be advantageous. In addition, identifying relevant demand patterns may be useful for other inventory management decisions.



#### CHAPTER 7

#### COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

#### 7.1 Cost/Benefit Analysis Overview

The approach applied here begins with inventory system costs calculated via the alternative replenishment models for the various demand categories in the empirical validation study. The relative cost advantage of matching replenishment rules to different demand categories or using the (R, s, S) EOQ model for all items can be regarded as "benefits" for this analysis. The differential cost of implementing and managing each replenishment model are then applied to compare the benefits of each model after recognizing the differential costs.

This chapter addresses the following research questions: Do the advantages of alternative replenishment rules outweigh the costs? And, can efficient heuristics outperform more data-intensive models in OM decisions?

#### 7.2 Assumptions and Calculations

The general assumptions used in the cost/benefit analysis are presented in Table 7.1.

Description Year 3 Inventory System Cost per Validation	General Assumptions	(R, s, S) EOQ Model \$420,370 y	EOQ Range Model \$562,797	Silver-Meal Heuristic \$445,973	Match Model to Demand Pattern \$417,640 x
Average Annual Salary-Procurement Professional	\$120,000				
Regular Full-Time Work Hours per Year	2,000				
Salary Cost per Hour-Procurement Professional	\$60.00				
Benefit Cost as % of Salary	40.0%				
Overhead as % of Annual Salary	30.0%				
Total Benefit & Overhead as % of Annual Salary	70.0%				
Salary, Benefits & Overhead Full Cost per Hour	\$102.00				
Average Consulting Cost/Hour Incl Travel	\$200.00				

Table 7.1 Cost/Benefit Analysis General Assumptions

x = Lowest inventory system cost (holding cost + order processing cost + stockout cost) of among all replenishment methods.

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y = Lowest inventory system cost of any single replenishment model as applied to all all items.



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The estimated differential staff, administrative, and consulting costs associated with implementing and managing the alternative replenishment methods are developed in Table 7.2.

Description		(R, s, S) EOQ Model	EOQ Range Model	Silver-Meal Heuristic	Match Model to Demand Pattern
Staff Professional Hours for:					
Annual Review and Update of Model V	alues	60	2	2	64
Periodic/Interim Update of Model Valu	es	40	0	0	40
Managing Consulting Support Services	S	20	2	2	24
Total Annual Staff Professional Hou	ırs	120	4	4	128
Consulting Hours for:					
Developing/Updating replenishment so	oftware	40	2	2	44
Annual retrofit study of demand patter	ns	0	0	0	100
Business intelligence/Data extraction		20	0	0	20
Ongoing support services		40	2	2	44
Total Annual Consulting Hours		100	4	4	208
Annual Staff, Admin & Consulting Cost:					
Staff hours at full rate of	\$102.00	\$12,240	\$408	\$408	\$13,056
Consulting hours at full rate of	\$200.00	20,000	800	800	41,600
Total Annual Staff, Admin & Consu	Iting Cost	\$32,240	\$1,208	\$1,208	\$54,656

Table 7.2 Cost/Benefit Analysis Annual Staff, Administrative, and Consulting Cost

These estimates are based on information gathered from the company that provided the actual demand data, and on actual time logged in classifying items by demand pattern in the empirical validation study. It is assumed for purposes of the cost/benefit analysis that application of either of the more frugal heuristics—the EOQ Range Model or the Silver-Meal



Heuristic—would entail the use of a base stock inventory policy or an efficient heuristic for establishing safety stock levels.

The total annual costs (inventory system cost plus differential staff, administrative, and consulting cost) of the alternative replenishment methods are compared in Table 7.3.

Description	(R, s, S) EOQ Model	EOQ Range Model	Silver-Meal Heuristic	Match Model to Demand Pattern
Year 3 Inventory System Cost per Validation	\$420,370 y	\$562,797	\$445,973	\$417,640 x
Annual Staff, Admin & Consulting Cost	32,240	1,208	1,208	54,656
Total Annual Cost of Replenishment Method	\$452,610	\$564,005	\$447,181_z	\$472,296

Table 7.3 Cost/Benefit Analysis Total Annual Cost of Alternative Replenishment Methods

x = Lowest inventory system cost (holding cost + order processing cost + stockout cost) of among all methods.

y = Lowest inventory system cost of any single replenishment model as applied to all all items.

z = Lowest total annual cost (inventory system cost + differential staff, admin, & consulting) among alternative methods.

### 7.3 Inferences from the Cost/Benefit Analysis

#### 7.3.1 Cost/Benefit Analysis Meets Fast and Frugal Heuristics

The results of the simulation study and the empirical validation study are consistent in indicating that the more calculation-intensive (R, s, S) EOQ model yields the lowest inventory system cost when applied to the full slate of independent demand items. As the validation study indicates, a small reduction in inventory system cost could be achieved by using different replenishment models for items with certain demand patterns. But this aspect of the research, like most peer-reviewed research on inventory replenishment, considers only inventory system cost without addressing the differential costs of implementing and managing alternative models.

The cost/benefit analysis yields an interesting result. Under the assumptions applied here, the inventory system cost advantage (holding cost + order processing cost + stockout cost) of the more calculation-intensive replenishment methods is *fully offset* by the lower implementation cost of the more frugal Silver-Meal Heuristic. This result may not be generalizable to *all* multiple-item inventory replenishment situations, but it does confirm the



potential usefulness of the fast and frugal heuristics paradigm for inventory management replenishment decisions.

So, under the assumptions applied here, the incremental benefits of managing alternative replenishment rules are not cost-justified. And in this example the more frugal heuristic outperforms the more data-intensive (R, s, S) EOQ Model.

## 7.3.2 Another Use for the Wagner-Whitin Algorithm

Another useful observation that emerges from the cost/benefit analysis involves the comparison of all-inclusive inventory system and implementation costs under stochastic demand to the optimal inventory system costs that could be achieved under deterministic demand via the Wagner-Whitin model. The difference between these two annual cost totals could be used to measure the potential benefits of implementing process changes that would enable a manufacturing company to move from a make-to-stock (MTS) inventory flow to a make-to-order (MTO) process.

This cost difference represents the amount of annual cost that could be incurred to (a) compensate vendors for shorter lead times, and (b) implement manufacturing cycle time reductions that, taken together, would make it possible to respond only to firm customer orders in making inventory replenishment decisions. Shortening the enterprise response time in this way would enable management to respond only to known demand for inventory replenishment. This would essentially turn *stochastic* demand into *deterministic* demand, making it possible to follow the Wagner-Whitin algorithm for inventory replenishment decisions.



# CHAPTER 8

# CONCLUSIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND FUTURE RESEARCH

# 8.1 Conclusions

The analysis presented above indicates that this paper answers the key research questions—in some cases confirming the *a priori* expectations, and in other cases refuting them. It is useful here to summarize conclusions that flow from this research. This summary begins with general conclusions, and moves on to the central research questions.

#### 8.1.1 What General Conclusions Emerge from This Research?

This research demonstrates the feasibility of using simulation techniques to understand the effect of alternative replenishment rules in a multi-item inventory environment for purchased independent demand items. The research involves the application of various techniques to verify the model, and includes the validation of the simulation model with empirical data.

The empirical validation study illustrates a situation where the demand patterns actually observed in a single operating environment are not consistent with the demand patterns that are presumed to exist, or with the patterns that are most frequently researched in peer-reviewed literature. The company that provided the empirical data had traditionally based its replenishment rules on the assumption that demand is normally distributed—but the validation study showed that only 3 of the 278 independent demand items studied had demand that fit the normal distribution. Many of the frequently-researched demand patterns were not represented at all in actual data over the three years studied.

This research included the development of a method for applying the Wagner-Whitin Algorithm to a large number of independent demand items. The Wagner-Whitin Algorithm is not widely used in practice because it is limited to deterministic demand situations. But direct engagement with the Wagner-Whitin Algorithm led to the identification of a potential new use for



the calculation of optimal inventory system costs with this method. The difference between actual inventory system cost under stochastic demand and the optimal Wagner-Whitin inventory system cost could be used to measure the potential benefits of process changes that would enable a manufacturing company to move from a make-to-stock inventory flow to a make-to-order model. Shortened cycle times would essentially turn stochastic demand into deterministic demand, making it possible to apply the Wagner-Whitin Algorithm to inventory replenishment decisions.

#### 8.1.2 Do Replenishment Models Matter?

Horizontal analysis of results from the simulation study indicate that replenishment models matter in terms of yielding different inventory system costs for a given demand pattern. The identified differences are statistically significant at the  $\alpha$  = .05 level, but in practical terms may lack managerial importance. In other words, these differences may be too small to alter management decisions or practices in some cases.

#### 8.1.3 Do Demand Patterns Matter?

Vertical analysis of results from the simulation study indicate that the cost performance of any of the replenishment models considered will be affected significantly if the demand pattern that is actually encountered is different from the demand pattern that is expected. One limitation of the current study, which is also discussed below, is related to the fact that all of the stochastic-demand replenishment models studied assume that demand is normally distributed. *8.1.4 What Process Impediments Are Involved in Item-Demand Pattern Matching?* 

Fitting demand patterns to individual items was time-consuming but showed limited potential to affect total inventory system cost because the optimal replenishment model considered in this study—the (R, s, S) EOQ Model—tended to yield the lowest inventory system cost for all of the demand patterns studied. Process impediments identified included limited resources, limited expertise, and inertia. The development and presentation of a 5-step process for matching inventory items to demand patterns is offered to address these impediments.



#### 8.1.5 Do the Advantages of Managing Multiple Replenishment Rules Outweigh the Costs?

The cost/benefit analysis became a *total cost analysis* with consideration of differential staff, administrative, and consulting expenses associated with using the different models or matching of models to demand pattern groups. For the one year studied, matching models to demand patterns or using the (R, s, S) EOQ model would be optimal if *only* inventory system costs (benefits) are considered. But after recognizing implementation costs, the lower cost of the Silver-Meal Heuristic could make this the optimal model choice. So, under the assumptions used in the cost/benefit analysis, the differential costs of managing multiple replenishment rules would not be justified.

#### 8.1.6 Can Efficient Heuristics Outperform More Data-Intensive Models in OM Decisions?

Returning to the fast and frugal heuristics paradigm as an overarching framework for this research, the cost/benefit analysis identifies a situation where the use of a fast and frugal heuristic (the Silver-Meal Heuristic) offers better overall results than matching items to replenishment rules, or to relying on the more complete but more calculation-intensive (R, s, S) EOQ Model. This provides evidence that efficient heuristics can outperform more data-intensive models for operations management decisions.

## 8.2 Contributions

### 8.2.1 Contributions to Operations Management Research

The proposed study extends existing OM research, and also offers potential contributions to management practice. Contributions to OM research are discussed below, while contributions to management practice are discussed in the next subsection.

This study offers an early extension of the fast and frugal heuristics research paradigm to OM. The finding that a simple heuristic can outperform more calculation-intensive decision models for multi-item inventory replenishment suggests that the fast and frugal research paradigm can be useful elsewhere in the field.



Use of the Wagner-Whitin algorithm with *actual demand* to quantify the optimal system cost result for multiple items is a novel approach. This study demonstrates a practical approach to quantification of the optimal Wagner-Whitin inventory system cost for multiple items. The study also offers the difference between the inventory system costs under existing replenishment rules and the Wagner-Whitin system cost as a measure of the potential benefit of implementing process changes to move from a make-to-stock inventory flow to a make-to-order inventory flow.

Use of *demand patterns* rather than other characteristics to group items for replenishment planning purposes is a novel approach. The simulation study presented in this paper indicates that matching inventory replenishment rules to items with different demand patterns may offer benefits that are statistically significant but not large enough to justify the use of different replenishment models for items with different demand patterns. But this technique could be useful in some situations.

Applying differential staff, administrative, and consulting costs to the inventory system costs resulting from the implementation and management of different replenishment models for *cost/benefit analysis* is a novel approach. The cost/benefit analysis presented in this study indicates that the less calculation-intensive and therefore more frugal Silver-Meal Heuristic may not outperform the (R, s, S) EOQ model when only inventory system costs (holding cost + order processing cost + stockout cost) are considered. But when the lower implementation costs of the Silver-Meal model are recognized, the more frugal heuristic wins.

# 8.2.2 Contributions to Management Practice

Potential contributions of this research to management practice are discussed below.

This research reflects the replenishment management challenges faced by practicing managers in that it considers multiple replenishment models, and both stationary-mean and time-varying demand patterns, in a single study. Study results reinforce the perception that EOQ-based lot sizing rules are robust and effective even when demand variability is great, and



when demand patterns do not even remotely resemble the normal distribution in a multi-item environment.

The definition and demonstration of an implementation process for identifying the bestfit demand patterns for individual inventory items in a multi-item environment represents a useful extension of the OM body of knowledge. This process addresses some of the impediments that prevent the widespread adoption of item-demand pattern fitting, and can be used for decisions regarding the management of individual items even when matching different replenishment rules to demand patterns is not appropriate.

The finding, under the assumptions used in this study, that greater implementation costs offset the benefits of managing multiple replenishment rules for independent demand items with long lead times and highly variable demand is significant. This encourages the use of frugal heuristics in lieu of more data-intensive methods by practicing managers.

#### 8.3 Limitations and Future Research

#### 8.3.1 Limitations of This Research

This research is subject to some limitations that are useful to recognize. Some limitations pertain to the assumptions applied here, which may limit the generalizability of the conclusions. Another limitation pertains to the choice of replenishment models for inclusion in the study.

The assumptions used in the simulation study and in the validation study are valid for a manufacturing or distribution company that manages a large number of independent demand items. The assumptions applied here include specified values and limits for the variability of periodic demand, and levels of item cost, periodic demand, and lead time. As the results of the empirical validation study indicate, the simulation results are valid for a multi-item inventory with similar parameter values. While the relationships and inferences developed here are intended to be broadly applicable, it would be useful to replicate this study with different values assigned



to these assumptions rather than extrapolating outside the range of the assumption values used in this research to specific inventory management environments.

Another limitation pertaining to the simulation assumptions deals with the values assigned to inventory ordering cost, holding cost, and stockout cost. The values used in the simulation are consistent with the ordering cost and holding cost values actually used by the company that provided the actual demand data, but these values have not been consistently reviewed and updated by the company. This situation is not unusual, but it could limit the generalizability of the findings. Again the best way to apply the results of this study to enterprises that use different values for ordering cost and holding cost would be to replicate the study with company-specific values.

The limitation dealing with the choice of replenishment models is relevant with regard to the results of the vertical analysis of inventory system cost results for a given replenishment model under different demand patterns. The vertical analysis indicated that different demand patterns could yield inventory system costs that are both statistically significant and managerially important. But all three of the stochastic-demand replenishment models considered in this research are based on the EOQ model. Therefore no combination of non-EOQ models and demand patterns was tested to compete against an EOQ-based model. This occurred because the focus of the research was replenishment rules *known to be widely-used* in practice, but it leaves the possibility of matching a demand pattern-specific lot sizing rule for, say, trend demand against an EOQ rule untested.

The limitations discussed above are recognized below in the discussion of potential extensions of this research.

# 8.3.2 Future Research Directions

This research could be extended to situations involving different demand patterns and levels of demand variability. Different factor levels of item cost, periodic demand, and lead time



could also be studied. Studies of this type would need to be relevant to a specific industrial setting, and would need to be validated with actual demand data.

This research could also be extended by comparing the performance of demand pattern-specific replenishment models and lot sizing rules against the EOQ-based models. These alternative replenishment models are presented from time to time in peer-reviewed journals, but are not widely used in practice. Replicating this research with pattern-specific replenishment rules could identify situations where matching replenishment rules to demand patterns would be cost-effective.

It would be helpful to address the uncertainty surrounding assumed values for order processing costs and inventory holding cost. These variables are treated in a cursory way in many accounting, finance, and operations management textbooks, but peer-reviewed research on how these variables are or should be quantified is rare. Research to solidify these underlying assumptions would enhance the validity of simulation studies that seek to identify the effect of replenishment models and demand patterns on inventory system costs. Multiple research approaches would be needed to address these variables. Case studies, action research, archival data studies, and survey research could all be useful.

The simulation approach used in this research could be applied to estimate the inventory system cost/benefit advantages of reducing vendor lead times. Cost differentials could include fees for more frequent deliveries, higher transportation costs for more rapid delivery, higher prices paid to domestic vs. overseas vendors, etc. A related extension of the techniques applied here would involve the extension of the simulation to multi-echelon inventory management processes, as advocated by Cattani et al. (2011).

In addition, simulation studies can be applied to other OM problems involving the possibility that heuristic decision rules could outperform more detailed and data-intensive quantitative models. As noted previously, (e.g., Gigerenzer at al. 1999) simulation has been identified and applied as a useful technique for evaluating heuristics.



# 8.3.3 A Parting Thought

Speaking generally of future directions, this research provides evidence that significant opportunities exist to use simulation and other quantitative tools to improve inventory management practice—not to push the limits of bounded rationality, but rather to identify *fast and frugal heuristics* that can be used to optimize business processes within the *manageable limits* of that rationality.



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APPENDIX A

HISTORICAL DEMAND DATA AND SUMMARY STATISTICS



Visek 12		1/25/2009	2.9500	4.0000	6.0000	4.0000	000015	12.0000	1 3273	28.0000	0.16885	4.0000	5,0000	5.0000	26.0000	25,0000	10.0000	23.0000	5,0000	5.0000	8.0000	10.0000	4.0000	4.0000	2010000	0.1648	25,0000	3.0000	4,0000	6.0000	1.0000	0.3576	0,0000	5.0000	0 0000	5,0000	10.0000	3.0000	20.0000	3.0000	3,0000	0.0000	0000	4.0000	10000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	0.0000
11 Week 11		1/18/2009	1.0623	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3,0000	0.0000	11.6589	0.0000	3.5100	0.0000	3,0000	3.0000	0.0000	3,0000	6.0000	1.0000	3.0000	3.0000	0.0000	6.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5314	15,0000	3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2442	0.0000	3.0000	0.3750	3,0000	6.0000	1.0000	16.0000	1.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1,0000	1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	1.0000	1.0000	0,0000
Week 10	Deput siden	11112009	1 9605	5.0000	0000 5	12.0000	1.0000	10,0000	3.8016	5.0000	9.5018	5.0000	2.0000	2.0000	5.0000	1 0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000	3.0000	2.0000	12.0000	12.0000	28.0000	12154	00000	1 0000	000015	5,0000	0,000	0.1507	5.0000	1.0000	1.8813	1.0000	2.0000	0,000	6.0000	4.0000	00000	0,000	000010	5.0000	2 0000	2.0000	2 0000	2.0000	2.0000	2 0000	5.0000
Wheek 9	neter runer	1	0.0000		2,0000	4.0000	2.0000	4,0000	0.0000	2.0000	15.1775	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	4.0000	0.0000	4.0000	2.0000	4.0000	4,0000	4.0000	4.0000	12.0000	0.0114	10.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	0.0000	4.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.0000	2.0000	4.0000	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2,0000	2.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000
Week 8		12/28/2008	2.8749	1.0000	1 0000	0,0000	2.0000	2 0000	1.0513	1.0000	12.2686	1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	2.0000	4.0000	1 0000	2.0000	2.0000	3,0000	4,0000	0,0000	0.000	4.0000	1.2333	0.5688	0.0000	00001	1 0000	1.0000	0.1500	1.0000	2.0000	0.0446	2.0000	4.0000	1.0000	12.0000	1.0000	00000	1 0000	. 0000	1 0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0,000	00000	00000	0.0000
Work 7	natura silan u	1221			2.0000		4.0000	4,0000	0.0000	2.0000	3.5000	3.0000	4.0000	4.0000	2.0000	4.0000	8.0000	7.0000	4.0000	4.0000	8.0000	8,0000	4.0000	4.0000	12.0000	0.1333	4.1888	4.0000	2.0000	2.0000	0.0000	4.0000	0.0000	4.0000	0.2966	4.0000	8.0000	4.0000	24.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000	3.0000	2,0000	6.0000	8.0000	6.0000	8,0000	6.0000	24.0000
Week 8	Danua sian	12/14/2008	18.5410	5.0000	000005	14.0000	4,0000	10,0000	11.8409	5.0000	1.9721	4.0000	4.0000	6.0000	5.0000	4.0000	8.0000	0,000	4.0000	4.0000	20000	10.0000	14.0000	14.0000	18.0000	5.3211	1.0540	4.0000	000015	5.0000	9.7500	1 2757	1.0000	4.0000	5.8454	3.0000	8.0000	00000	24.0000	0,0000	00000	0,0000	- 0000	4.0000	00000	0.0000	0,0000	00000	00000	00000	00000
Meek 5	nanun sian u	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	00000	0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	0.000	0,0000	0.0000	0.000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.000	00000	0.0000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000	0.0000
Wank 4	Deput sien a	0.0000	3.5948	0.000	0,0000	0.000	0,0000	00000	1.00987	0.000	2.1240	0.000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.000	1 0000	0,0000	0.000	00000	0,0000	0,000	0.000	00000	1.5404	4.7989	0.000	0.000	0,000	0.7500	0.2786	0.000	0,0000	1.9000	0.000	00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	00000	0.000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	0,0000	0,000	0,0000	0,000	00000
Week 3	nation model	11/23/2008	00000	0.000		2.0000	4,0000	1000	0.5000	2,0000	2,1000	1.0000	4,0000	4,0000	2.0000	4,0000	8.0000	4,0000	4,0000	4.0000	8 0000	8,0000	2.0000	2000	8,0000	0.0333	20,0000	4,0000	1.0000	000000	0,0000	2000	0.0000	4,0000	0.6076	4,0000	8,0000	5,0000	24,0000	5.0000	00000	0,0000		1.0000	2000	5.0000	5,0000	5.0000	20003	00003	0.0000
2 Week 2	Danua séan u	11/18/2008	13.6814	1.0000	00001	2.0000	2,0000	2 0000	3.4080	1,0000	3.9748	1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	2.0000	4.0000	2 0000	2.0000	2.0000	4,0000	4,0000	2.0000	2.0000	4,0000	4.5771	10.0000	2.0000	00001	00001	2 2500	3.4870	1.0000	2.0000	3.7135	2.0000	4,0000	2.0000	12.0000	2.0000	00000	1.9008		1 0000	2,0000	2.0000	2 0000	2 0000	2,0000	2 0000	0.0000
Week 1	nation manage	11/6/2008	10.7018	3.0000	3 0000	8.0000	4,0000	8 0000	5.1098	3,0000	1.8915	5.0000	4,0000	4.0000	3.0000	4,0000	8.0000	0.0000	4,0000	4.0000	8,000	8 0000	8.0000	8,0000	22,0000	1.1161	20.0000	4,0000	20002	3,0000	5.2500	1 7573	3.0000	4,0000	2.8777	2,0000	8,0000	00000	24,0000	0.0000	00000	1.1750	2000	2,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	00000	00000	3,0000
		Fit TER FI FAMENT - HVD OIL	248(, S75)X 240	GAUGE ASSY OL RESERVICE CBWW	SWITCH, PROUNTY SENSOR COUNTER, REVOLUTION - ELEC.	SEAL, OL - CHUTE PWOT	HOSE WASH DOWN HOSE ASSY, 25FT	VALVE, AMELT-PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE WATER CALICE BODY - CBWW	3/8(.375)X 48 X 06	VALVE SWAY ARE VALVE 1M" SKIRT COLL CHUTE 11 HOLE SECT	120A(, 1048)X 72 X 144	HEAD, HYDRAULIC FILTER	TUBE SIGHT CLASS SERIED STRIPE MILLE FANDER MILLE APACOM	DECAL-MIXER SAFETY DECAL KIT	AIR REGULATOR AIR	PLATE, FACE - CBMW GAUGE BOX CALICS: PRESSLIPER, TODPSLIPACKWT	MUD FLAP, CRMMINRMCA VISION	BOX, CBMW WATER TANK GAUGE	ELBOW, SIGHT TUBE ADAPTOR 90 HARVESS, LIN TAIL LIGHT 108"	HARNESS, TRIPLE MARKER LIGHT	NOZZLE-WATER-WASH DOWN-H.D	TORE, FLANGE LIGHT KIT-STOP/TAIL/TURN-LED	BEARING, CONE - CHUTE PWOT	BEARING, CUP - CHUTE PIVOT	SPACER, LOWER FIVOT BEARING HANDLE, CHUTE HANDLEHOLD DOWN	14(.25)X 48 X 98	LIGHT KIT-RED CLEANANCE - LED 120AL 10481X 80 X 120	SKIRT, ROCK BLOCKER - CBWW NIS	AIN CHAMBEN AIN CHUTE LOCK	CONTROL, INCAR CONSOLE COMP.	100A(, 1345)X 80 X 144	TOULERY ASST.COMPL. WIBRALL	PUMP, PONY - HYD. CHUTE PUMP	HARVESS, RM TAIL LIGHT - 106" CONTROL, REAR CTR ASSY, CRIMIN	10QA(, 1345)X 80 X 120	COVER, INSPECTION-DUAL CONTROL	REFLECTOR, AMBER-BOLT/STICK ON	BRACKET, MOUNTING PROX, SENSOR	REFLECTOR, RED-BOLT/STICK ON	BRACKET, FLITER HEAD-RESERVOIR	VALVE, BALL - T NPT CHUTE, EXTENSION, CBMW	100A(, 1345)X 60 X 96	VALVE, PRESSURE PROTECTION-AIR MOTOR HVD - EATON	U-BOLT, BET - U-JOINT BRG ASSY	READ, WALEN LANK, 25 BRACKET LIPPER, ROCK BLOKR BURT	BRACKET,LOWER-ROCK BLCKR SKIRT	PIN, LATCH - ROCK BLOCKER HOOK LATCH - ROCK BLOCKER	PLATE BACKING ROCK BLOCKER TOP	PLATE, BACKING-ROCK BLOCKER BTM BRACKET HINDE WEI DMENT , NIK	BRACKET, HINGE ADJUSTABLE MIS	HUB, IN-CAB CONTROL HANDLE BRACKET, FLAT MXR MOUNT
		Topon Aug			104122608	~	10100162	90132008	CR03848006	10100154	CR02072144	80202901	10130168	90010100	10100163	90122002	10611700	90122001	100221000	90610206	10100160	10810424	80672117		10500140		10810425 CR02080120	90500261	6100/906	90412500	CR01680144	CR04280120	10210300	90810238	CR01680120	50412112	10810115	10430910	10810113	90040013	10530092	CR01680046	10104050	10630636	006000000	90600263	90500264	90500268	90500260 90500260	90500262	3080012502
		ŝ	418	ខ្ល	82	160	= 5	1 22	84	0 ¥	1	<u>8</u>	8 #	2 <u>2</u>	1	2 *	50	214	19	8	21	8 8	170	6 (	22	4	E 8	8		វត្ត	8	1	÷	91 H	8	<u> </u>	1	8 ž	10	N.	1 12	124	1	81		1.52	55	274	512	5	88

ECO Retroft Study Purchased Independent Demand Items and Weekly Consumption (Units) Three Flocal Years from 11/108 to 10/51/2011

المنارات المستشارات

27 Week 27 7 Dave Ented	5/10/2000 0.0000 4,1915 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000 177500 177500 177500 177500 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	
26 Week 26 7 Dave Forded	642/000 4 6004 2 2000 2 2000 4 6000 1 0000 2 2000 2 2000	4,000 6,1638 6,1638 6,0000 4,0000 0,0000 0,0000 6,0000 6,0000 6,0000 6,0000	0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 1,0000 1,6127 1,6127 0,0000 0,9900 0,9900	00000 000000	0 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 00
25 Week 25 7 Dave Froted	426/2000 4.0000 3.1346 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 4.0000 2.0000	4,0000 13,4208 2,0000 6,0000 0,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000	4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 4,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 10,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	22000 22000 00000 00000 00000 00000 1466 00000 1466 00000 120000 220000 220000 220000 220000 220000 220000 220000	00000 00000 10000 00000 00000 00000 20000 20000 20000 20000 20000 20000 40000
24 Week 24 7 Dave Ended	41100		4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 4,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000	2 2000 2 200000000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
23 Week 23 7 Dave Ended		0.0000 0.5464 0.0000 3.5725 3.5725 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 3.0000 3.0000 3.0000 2.0000 2.0000 3.0000	4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 0,000000	2 0000 8 0000 8 0000 0 00000 0 000000	0 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 000000
22 Week 22 7 Dave Ended	0317	0,000 0,000 0,000 0,0000 1,0000 4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000	4,0000 2,0000 4,0000 4,0000 0,000000	2 2000 2 2000 1 2000 1 2000 1 2000 2 2 2000 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
21 Week 21 7 Dave Forded	322602000 4 0000 2 0000 2 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000	6,34080 5,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 5,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 2,0000 1,0000	2 0000 2 0000 1 10000 2 0000 2 0000 6 0000 6 1127 5 1127 5 1127 5 0000 6 00000 6 00000 6 00000	10000 20000 6 5000 6 5000 10000 1 2 0000 1 2 0000 1 10000 1 10000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 3 0000 3 0000 3 0000	00000 11,0000 2,0000 2,0000 3,00000 3,00000000
20 Week 20 7 Daws Ended	<u>3/22/2000</u> 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 4 0000 0 0000	4 0000 2 00000 2 0000 2 00000000	0,0000 0,000000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
	2115	40000 10500 20000 53011 20000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000	2 2000 2 2000 1 1,0000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2 2000 2 2 2 2	00000 20000 20000 00000 00000 00000 10000 10000 10000 00000 10000 200000 200000 2000000	00000 00000 05000 05000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 80000 80000
18 Week 18 7 Dave Ended	<u>348/2000</u> 4 0000 1 7250 1 0000 1 0000 2 0000 2 0000	2 2000 2 10879 1 00879 2 2000 2 200000000	4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,7900 1,7900	0000 100000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 1000000	10000 10000 10000 20000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
17 Week 17 7 Dave Forded	31/2000 5 0000 1 10000 1 10000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000	2 5600 2 5623 1,0000 6,0000 1,0000 1,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000	4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 4,0000 1,0000 1,0000 6,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000	00000 10000 110000 10000 20000 20000 20000 20000 20000 10000 40000 100000 10000 10000 10000 10000	00000 00000 00000 10000 10000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000
16 Week 16 7 Dave Ended	2222000 7,000 4,000 4,000 8,000 8,000 2,000 2,000	8,0000 0,0000 4,00000 1,00000 1,00000 4,0000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000	4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 4,0000 2,4,0000 10,0333 10,0333 10,0300 0,0333	00000 000000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
15 Week 15 7 Dave Ended	2/15/2000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.0000 0.000000	1.5000 1.5000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0,0000 0,000000	0 0000 0 000000	0000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
14 Week 14 7 Dave Ended		8.0000 8.0000 0.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000	4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 1,4000 1,4000	22000 22000 00000 52500 52500 54532 54532 54532 54532 54532 54532 54532 54532 54532 54532 54532 54632 54632 56000 57000 520000 5000000	00000 000000
13 Week 13 7 Dave Ender		6,000 1,2605 2,2605 2,0000 2,2000 2,2000 2,2000 2,2000 2,2000 2,20000 2,00000 2,0000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000000	4 0000 4 0000 2 0000 2 0000 4 0000 6 0000 1 17500 1 17500 1 17500 1 1333	00000 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
	Line         Item #           37         C1051442           416         C1051442           428         C0240041           242         80240041           10451903         10451903           10         10451903           11         1010512116           11         101051216           147         60100466		2122 00132001 2013001 383 00810205 394 00810206 30 0100064 30 0100064 30 0100064 30 0100064 30 010004 30 0552115 171 00552418 272 105004 403 CR0264606 433 CR0264606	269 00500581 267 00570059 263 00570019 263 0057019 263 0057019 263 0057019 263 0057050 451 005716 264 2100 264 2000 264 2100 264 21000000000000000000000000000000000000	44 10100168 427 10150002 427 10150002 407 10100866 40 10100866 28 1011080665 28 1011080655 28 1011080655 28 10100085 28 0050058 271 00500585 273 0050058 271 00500585 273 0050058 277 00500585 270 00500585 270 00500585 271 00500585 272 00500585 272 00500585 277 005000585 277 00500585 277 00500585 270 0050055 270 0





42 Week 42 Days Ended	A2322000 5.0000 0.0000 0.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000	03612 10000 14,188 14,188 14,188 22,000 22,000 22,000 22,000 32,000 30,000 30,000 31,0000000000	1,000 1,000 2,000 0,000000	0,0000
41 Week 41 7 Days Ended	8167	11211 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	0.0000
	A007000 20000 2.0000 3.0000 3.0000 4.0000 8.0000 8.0000	2.5514 2.6000 1.0000 0.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	2 0000 2 0000 6 0000 6 0000 6 0000 6 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 00000 0 0000000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 000000 0 0000000 0 0000	3,0000
30 Week 30 7 Days Erded	4/2/2000 2/2000 2/2000 2/2000 2/2000 1/2/2000 1/2/2000 1/2/2000 1/2/2000 1/2/2000 1/2/2000 1/2/2000	13215 13205 132000 132000 1320000 120000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	2 0000
38 Week 38 7 Days Ended	2/26/2000 6.0000 2.4/60 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	5.6679 5.6679 3.0000 0.00725 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000	3,0000 3,0000 6,0000 6,0000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,000000	0.0000
37 Week 37 7 Days Ended	<u>Zrigr2000</u> 7 0000 3 32000 1 0000 1 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000	1.0472 1.0672 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000000	30000 50000 50000 500000 500000 1000000	1,0000
36 Week 36 7 Days Ended	74101	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	40000 50000 1200000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000	0.0000
	<u>71672000</u> 5 (000) 2 26875 2 26875 2 26875 2 2000 3 0000 1 0000 6 0000 6 0000	3.7821 3.0000 1.0000 3.0000 3.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000000	2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 6 0000 6 0000 1 15000 1 2 0000 2 0 0000 2 00000 2 00000 2 00000 2 00000 2 00000 2 000000 2 000000 2 00000000	3.0000
34 Week 34 7 Days Ended	ACR2000 1110000 2 20000 2 0000 4 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	90000 90000 80000 80000 80000 80000 200000 227000 100000 200000 200000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 8000000	3.0000
33 Week 33 7 Days Ended	4/21/2000 4 0000 2 2 2 7 25 2 2 2 7 25 2 2 2 7 25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2 0000 2 2 0000 2 2 0000 2 2 0000 2 2 0000 4 2 0000 4 2 0000 2 00000 2 0000 2 00000 2 0000 2 00000 2 00000000	4 0000 4 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 00000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 00000000	0,000
32 Week 32 7 Days Ended	140	0.0640 0.0640 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	0,0000 0,0000 6,0000 6,0000 6,0000 6,0000 1,7196 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,000000	3,0000
31 Week 31 7 Days Ended	50000 50000 10000 10000 10000 10000 20000 20000 20000	3.4264 3.4264 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000	22000 42000 42000 42000 42000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000	1.0000
30 Week 30 7 Days Ended	5/31/2008 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000	0.0367 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	0,0000 0,0000 1,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 1,00000 1,000000 1,000000 1,00000 1,00000 1,00000 1,0000000 1,000000	1.0000
29 Week 29 7 Days Ended	52/42000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 4 2000 4 2000 4 2000 2 200000000	4.445 4.445 0.0000 0.0000 2.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	00000 00000 4,0000 4,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,000000	2.0000 8.0000
28 Week 28 7 Days Ended		8.8051 8.8051 3.0000 1.0000 1.0000 3.0000 11.0000 11.0000 11.0000 11.0000 11.0000 11.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000	4 0000 4 0000 4 0000 4 0000 4 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 2 0000	1.0000 B.0000
	Line limit 4 415 10201442 415 10201442 416 1024142 416 10441908 70 10441908 70 10441908 111 10100162 141 10100162 143 20102008 243 20132008	446 CAD344606 247 CAD344606 248 CAD344606 248 CAD307144 148 S402050428 248 CAD307144 148 S4020507 148 CAD307144 148 CAD307144 148 CAD307144 148 CAD307144 148 CAD307144 149 CAD307 248 CAD307144 8 1 10517700 214 CAD307 214	346         0.061:0006           110         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           111         0.061:0006           1111         0.061:0006           1112         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:000           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006           2011         0.061:0006<	260 90412502 292 90600105





57 Week 57 7 Days Ended	1264			0,0000	1.6470 0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	1.5884	1.3332	00000	00000	0.2500	0.0690	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	00000	1.0000	00000	00000	0000	0,0000	00000	1.0000	1,000	1,0000	10000	4,0000
56 Week 56 7 Days Ended	0.0000	00000	0.000	0.0000	0.4163	0.0000	00000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	00000	0,000	0.0000	0000	0,0000	0.2482	0.3091	0.000	0000	4.2500	1.7930	0.0000	0.0000	0,000	8 8000	0.0000	0.0000	0000	0.000	0.0000	0.000	4,0000	0.000	0000	00000	00000
55 Week 55 7 Days Ended	11/22/2008 10.0000 5.8400	1,0000	2,0000	1.0000 2.0000	2.1960 3.0000	4,0000	20000	8,0000	3,0000	6.0000	8.0000	8,0000	4 0000	1,0000	8.0000	20000	4,0000	00000	00000	0,0000	1,0000	2.7500	0.5003	5.0000 4.0000	2.0000	4,0000	8,0000	3,0000	24,0000	00000	0000	0,0000	1 0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	1,0000
54 Week 54 7 Days Ended	11/15/2009 4.0000 7.6862	4 0000	0.000	4,0000	11.2103	0,0000	4,0000	00000	0.000	00000	00000	00000	0000	000010	00000	8,0000	16.0000	2.6166	46175	40000	40000	0.2500	3,4481	00000	4,0000	00000		00000	00000	0000	1.9008	20000	00000	00000	00000	00000		4 0000
53 Week 53 7 Days Ended	11/8/2009 0.0000 3.7616	00000	0.0000	0.0000	2.4372 0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	0.8432	1.300	0000	0.000	1.7500	0.2366	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	1.0000	0,0000	00000	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1 0000	00000
52 Week 52 7 Days Ended	4 0000		2.0000	00000	2.1341	5,0000	00000	40000	2.0000	2,0000	4,0000	4 0000	0000	00000	2,0000	00000	00000	0.0834	0.6700	2000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	2000	2000	0.0000	6.0000	00000	0000	00000	00000	2,0000	00000	0000	8000	00000
51 Week 51 7 Days Ended	3 0000 0 0000	3,000 K	6.0000	3.0000	0.0240	0,0000	00008	00000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0,000	00000	3,0000	0.0000	6.0000	3,0000	0.0000	0000	0.0000	3,0000	0,0000	00000	0,0000	3.0000	0000	0000	0,0000	0.0000	00000	0000	3.0000	3,0000	2,0000	0.0000	00000	00000	3,0000
50 Week 50 7 Days Ended	10/18/2009 1.0000 0.0000		~ 0	1,000	1,2080	0.000	1000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		1.0000	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.1824	0000	0.000	000	0.000	0.000	00000	1.0000	0000	0000	0.000	0.000	8.000	0000	1.0000	1.000	0000	0000	0000		1,0000
49 Week 49 7 Days Ended	2 0000		0.0000	0,0000	0,0000	1.0000	00000	20000	1.0000	1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	00000	2.0000	00000	00000	0.0000	0000	1.0000	00000	0,0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	1.000	0,0000	6.0000	00000	0000	0.0000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	00000	00000
48 Week 48 7 Days Ended	1044	2000		2,000	1.2738 2.0000	0.0000	2000	0000	2,000	0.000	0.0000	0.000		2,0000	0.0000	4 0004	12,0000	3.1100	1.6006	0.000	2,0000	8.5000	0.8707	00000	2.0000	0000	0000	4,0000	0,000	00000	0000	0.000	2.0000	4 0000	4000	8 00 1 0 00 1	1000	16.000
47 Wieek 47 7 Days Ended	0.9800	00000	0.0000	0,0000	0.9463	0.0000	00000	00000	0.0000	11.0000	0.0000	0,0000	00000	0,0000	0.000	00000	00000	1.1909	1.4998	0,000	4,0000	0,0000	0.5842	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0000	0,0000	0,0000	00000	1,0000	0.0000	0,000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	00000
48 Week 46 7 Days Ended	0.0000		00000	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	00000	0.000	00000	0000	0.000	00000	0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	0000	00000	00000	00000	0000	0.0000	00000	0000	00000	00000	00000	00000
45 Week 45 7 Days Ended	4 0000	00000	2,0000	00000	1.8683 0.0000	2.0000	00000	4 0000	2 0000	2 0000	4,0000	4 0000	20000	00000	4,0000	00000	0000	1.5647	00000	2 0000	00000	0.5000	0.0774	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000	4 0000	0.0000	12.0000	00000	0000	0.000	0.000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
44 Week 44 7 Days Ended	2.0000 0.5832		0.0000	00000	2.6129 0.0000	1.0000	00000	2000	1,0000	1,0000	2,0000	20000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0000	2,4191	2.1247	1000	00000	20000	1.5728	00000	0,000	1000		1,0000	00000	00000	2,0000	(1.0000)	00000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	10000	00000
43 Week 43 7 Days Ended	8/30/2009 7.0000 3.7500	30004	6,000	4 0000	1,1071	1.0000	20000	40000	4000	1.0000	4 0000	20000	0000	30000	6.0000	60000	16,0000	1.2934	0.6666	2000	20000	25000	0.2831	2 0000	3.0000	20000	2000	20000	18.0000	0000	1000	1.0000	20000	2000	2000	2 0000	2 0000	3.0000 B.0000
	Item # 10201442 CRB3800240	10431903 10437903 10432608	80572118 10100162	80100466	CR03848096 10100154	00560428	80202901	10610122	90010100 10100163	90122002 10100147	10611700	50132001	177mL906	10630643	10810424	80572118	10500140	CRG3448096	CR02060120	90500261 90570019	01/201/201	CRG1660144	CR04260120	10210300	50412100 CPIC16801120	50412112	10810115	10430910	10810113	10100168	10530092 CRG1660096	10109080	10630636	10118626	90500264	29200306	90500281	90412502 90600105
	87 87 87	882	∰ <b>‡</b>	₩ 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	97 67	285	3 <u>8</u> 8	8 82	<u>8</u> 단	215 8	20 3	8	88	28	11	4	<u>ë</u> e	3:	88	580 581	48	8	121	4 28	4	Ŧ	2 8	8 <del>5</del>	101	í ż	2 12	<b>8</b> 9	88	50 M	58	52	278	98 58 58



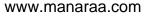


72 Week 72 7 Days Ended	3/21/2010 5/0000 7/3378 2/0000 2/0000 3/0000 3/0000 3/0000 2/0000	4 /105 4 /105 2 /2000 3 /2000 5 //2000 5 //200 5 //2000 5 //2000 5 //2000 5 //2000 5 //200 5 //200 5 //200	1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 2,0000 2,0000
71 Week 71 7 Days Ended	3/14/2010 0.0000 7.2314 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	1,4053 1,4053 1,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,00000000	1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 2,0000 2,0000
7 Week 70 7 Days Ended	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000 000000	
69 Wieek 69 7 Days Erded	2/2/3/2010 2.8650 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	2.154 2.154 2.15000 2.42060 1.00000 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000 1.00000000	10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
68 Week 68 7 Days Ended	2/2/1/2010 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	4 0000 6 0000 0 0000 0 0000 1 4 0000 1 4 0000 1 4 0000 1 4 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 00000 0 000000 0 0000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
67 Week 67 7 Days Ended	214/2010 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000	10000 10000 1000000	
66 Week 66 7 Days Ended	2772010 1,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 0,0000	2,2005 2,2005 1,00000 1,000000 1,00000 1,00000 1,00000 1,000000 1,000000 1,00000 1,000000 1,000000 1,000000 1,000000 1,000000 1,0000000 1,000000 1,00000000	
65 Week 65 7 Days Ended	1/31/2010 3.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 3.0000 3.0000 3.0000 2.0000	1000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000 1000000 100000 100000	3 0000 3 0000 3 0000 3 0000 3 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000
64 Week 64 7 Days Ended	124/2010 5.0000 6.7500 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 8.0000 8.0000 3.0000	2 00000 2 00000 1 00000 2 000000 2 00000 2 000000 2 000000 2 000000 2 000000 2 000000 2 00000 2 0000	220000 220000 220000 1.0000 4.0000 4.0000
63 Week 63 7 Days Ended	1/17/2010 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/10000 1/1000000 1/1000000 1/1000000 1/1000000 1/100000000	0 03744 0 03744 7 9302 7 9302 0 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 00000 0 000000 0 0000000 0 000000 0 00000000	
62 Week 62 7 Days Ended	00000 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 0 0000 0 0 0 0000 0	2 2002 2 2002 2 2002 2 2000 2 20000 2 200000 2 200000000	
61 Week 61 7 Days Ended	1/3/2010 8.0000 5.0000 7.0000 4.0000 5.0000 5.0000	14021 14021 14020 150000 150000 150000 150000 150000 150000 1000000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000	3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 3,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000
60 Week 60 7 Days Ended	<u>12/27/2000</u> 3.0000 11.8074 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000 8.0000 3.0000	1,1785 1,1785 1,0000 1,20000 1,20000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 2,00000 1,00000 2,000000 2,000000 2,000000 2,000000 2,00000 2,	2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 4 0000
59 Week 59 7 Days Ended	12/20/2000 1/0000 5.7400 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1/0000 1/0000 0.0000	107021 10000 200000 1000000	1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 4,0000 4,0000
58 Week 58 7 Days Ended	10000 101100 101100 101100 100000 1000000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000 1000000 10000000 10000000 1000000 100000000	3,550.2 1,550.2 1,050.2 1,050.2 1,050.2 1,050.2 1,050.2 1,050.2 1,000.2 1,0	
	Line literu 4 37 10201442 416 CRB390040 242 80240041 60 10431903 101010462 147 80100468		272 00500567 273 00500566 275 00500566 277 00500566 277 00500562 260 00412502 260 00412502 260 00412502





87 Week 87 7 Days Ended	7142010 18.0000 9.2700 9.0000 11.0000 18.0000	9.000 9.0000 18.0000	13.6884 9.0000 9.0000	12.9294 9.0000 9.0000	18.0000 9.00000	000015	1,000	0000 5	0,000 B	18.0000	0000	8.4718	5.2233 11.0000 10.0000	0000	2.7500	3.3670 8.0000 9.0000	8,000	8,0000	18,000	2 0000	1.0000	27,0000	0000	000018	0000	1 0000	1,0000 1,0000 9,0000 4,0000	
86 Wreek 86 7 Days Ended	42222010 12 0000 12 00000 12 0000 12 0000 10 00000000	8.0000 4.0000 10.0000	10.2412 5.0000 9.0000	2.6664 4.0000 8.0000	20,0000	8 0000	21.0000	13,0000	4 0000	10.0000	5,0000 24,0000	0.000	0.0000	4 0000	0,0000	4 0000	4 0000	4 0000	2610000	2 0000	25.0000 8.0000	33.0000	4 0000	4 0000	22 0000	22 0000	22 0000 22 0000 4 0000 76 0000	
85 Week 85 7 Days Ended	420000 14,0000 7,1648 9,0000 10,0000 8,0000 16,0000	6.0000 16.0000 0000	7.7769 8.0000 5.0000	1.0845 9.0000 5.0000	12.000 5.0000	20000	00000	00000	7,0000	16.0000	8.0000 42.0000	5.1333 0.0000	0.3333	000016	2.5000	1.0191 6.0000	6.0000	6,0000	00000	4 0000	0.0000	6.0000	8,0000	16.0000	00000	00000	0.0000 0.0000 7.0000	
84 Week 84 7 Days Ended	6113/2010 5.0000 6.8062 1.0000 1.0000 4.0000	4 000 4 0000 4 0000	7.0188 2.0000 4.0000	1.0000	16.0000	4 0000	00000	40004	10000	4,0000	3.0000	23061	0000	1 0000	2.5000	0.3032	1.0000	00000	8,0000	8.0000	0.0000	12.0000	2000	1,0000	2000	20000	2,0000 2,0000 0,0000 2,0000	
83 Week 83 7 Days Ended	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	1.1981 0.0000 0.0000	8.0000	00000	00000	3,0000	00000	00000	0.0000	1.0000	0.1348	00000	0.0000	1.0000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	3.0000	00000	0.000	00000	0000	1 0000	1.0000 1.0000 0.0000 2.0000	
82 Week 82 7 Days Ended	5/20/2010 19.0000 11.0000 11.0000 12.0000 9.0000 9.0000	8.0000 12.0000 24.0000	13.5319 12.0000 8.0000	17.3084	30,000	B 0000	10,000	8,000	0000 B1	22 0000	11.0000	5.6090	3.9619 4.0000	11 0000	3.7500 20.0000	2.8029 4.0000	7.0000	8,0000	16.0000	16.0000	12.0000 34.0000	6.0000	11.0000	8.0000 39.0000	000015	0000 S	6.0000 5.0000 8.0000 30.0000	
81 Week 81 7 Days Ended	5222010 20000 3.7666 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 2.0000	1,0000	2.3830 1.0000 1.0000	15.6594 1.0000 1.0000	10000	10000	1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	2,0000	1.0000	1.1753 5.0000	1,0000	1.0000	1.0000 2.0000	0.1964	1.000	1.000	20000	20000	1.0000 2.0000	3.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	1 0000	1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 4,0000	
80 Week 80 7 Days Ended	E152010 8.0000 0.6822 4.0000 4.0000 4.0000	4 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9	3.5797 4.0000 4.0000	4 0000	8 000	0.00	2.000	4 000	4 8000	4,000	2,000	2.2086	2 0000	4 0000	0.000	2 0000	4 0000	4 000	8 0000	8 0000	2 0000	13.000	2.000	3,000			0.0000 0.0000 4.0000 0.0000	
79 Week 79 7 Days Ended	6462010 0.0000 11.2500 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	0.5507 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000	2000	00000	00000	00000	0,0000	0.1536	00000	00000	7.5000	0.0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	2.0000	00000	0,0000	00000	20000	20000	2.0000 2.0000 0.0000 0.0000	
78 Week 78 7 Days Ended	6.202010 18.0000 10.0000 11.0000 8.0000 16.0000	8.000 13.0000 26.0000	6.6187 7.0000 8.0000	12325 10.0000 11.0000	20,000	8,000	13,000	10.0000	8.0000 8.0000 32.0000	16.0000 16.0000	8,000	2.0295	1.4803 8.0000 8.0000	8,0000	2.7500	0.7346	4 0000	4 0000	20,000	20000	000018	0,0000	10.0000	8.000	8,000	8 0000 B	8.000 8.0000 4.0000 12.0000	
77 Week 77 7 Days Ended	4/25/2010 7.0000 11.4385 4.0000 4.0000 4.0000	2 0000	4,4233 0.0000 5.0000	6.4415 2.0000 9.0000	00000	00000	10.0000	5,0000	20000	4,0000	0.0000	6.2773	0.9999 5.0000 2.0000	20000	3.2500	1.5326 0.0000 6.0000	00000	00000	10,0000	10.0000	0.0000	3.0000	20000	2.0000	4 0000	4 0000	4 0000 4 0000 0 0000 0 0000	
76 Week 76 7 Days Ended	4/18/2010 0.0000 0.7350 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	5.0677 0.0000 0.0000	1.0500 0.0000 0.0000	0000		0000	0000		0,0000	2.0000	0,000	1.6605 0.0000	00000	0,0000	0.000	0000	0000	0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000		1 1000	1,0000 1,0000 0,0000 0,0000	
75 Week 75 7 Days Ended	4111/2010 0.0000 4.5000 0.000000	00000	0.9916 20.0000 0.0000	0.0000	00000	20,000	20.000	00000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0.1423	1.9000	000000	1.5000	1.2981	00000	00000	00000	000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	00000	00000	0,0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 0 00000 0	
74 Week 74 7 Days Ended	41422010 9.0000 15.4842 5.0000 8.0000 5.0000 10.0000	4,000 10,0000 11,0000	5,1100 4,0000 4,0000	18.5524 5.0000 0.0000	8,000 2,0000	4 0000	4 0000	4 0000	5 0000 16 0000 0 0000	10.0000	2.0000	7.5109 24.0000	2,25559 4,0000	00003	6.0000	1,8241 2,0000	2 0000	2,0000	0000	8 0000	2.0000	12.0000	2,0000	6,0000	3,000	3 0000	3.0000 3.0000 2.0000 4.0000	
73 Week 73 7 Days Ended	3732/2010 2 0000 4 1000 2 0000 2 0000 5 0000	0 000 0 8 0000 0	1.6030 0.0000 0.0000	43747 2.0000 0.0000	00000	0000	2000	0000	2000	4 0000	0,000	0.8208	000000	20000	2.7500	0.3247	(1.0000)	(1.0000)	0000	20000	0.0000	0,0000	2000	2 0000	00001	1 0000	1,0000 1,0000 (1,0000) 0,0000	
	Item # 10201442 CR83800240 90240041 10431903 10432608 80572119	10100162 80100466 90132006	CRG3848066 10100154 90550428	CR02072144 80202901 10130188	10610122 50010100	90122002	90122001 90122001	90810227 90810208	10630643 10630643 10810424	80572117 80572118	10500140	CR03448096 10810425	CR02060120 90500261 00570040	10210719	CRG1680144 50353100	CR04280120 10210300 60640006	50412100 CBIC14880420	50412112 10100180	10810115 10810115	10810107	50240013 10100168	10530082 CRG1660096	10109080	10630636 10118626	00500263 00500263	90500260 79200200	90500282 90500282 90412500 10500105	
	18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	F # 88	448 285 285	ងិឆ្ន ន	3 KK 🛱 S	12 ° 2	34 e	87	2 8 <del>2</del>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u>	ដ្ឋជ	₫ Ξ	8 R 8	48	23 23 23	<u>ज</u> ्जू म ह	월 <del>일</del> 입	월 <del>전</del> 8	- <u>8</u> 8	35 Ē	동 후	124	<b>स</b> व	ន ខ	356	274	52 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	



102 Week 102 Days Ended	101172010 2 0000 1.6008 1.0000 1.0000 4.0000	1,0000 2,0000	1.6432 12.0000 2.0000	2.0000 1.0000 1.0000	0.0000 2.0000	11,0000	16.0000	1.0000	1.0000 2.0000	4 0004	6.0000	5.0000	1,0000	1.0000	0.000	0.1568 0.0000	1,000	1,000	2,0000	2000	4,0000	6.0000	0.000	1.0000	4,0000	4,0000	4,0000 4,0000 11,0000 18,0000
101 Week 101 7 Days Ended 7	1000010 100000 100000 100000 1000	3,0000 4,0000 8,0000	0.0000 4.0000 3.0000	0.0000 4.00000 3.00000	6.0000 3.0000 4.0000	3 0000	1.0000	3 0000	4,0000	8 0000	24,0000	15.0000	3 0000	4,0000	0.000	2 0000	4 0000	3,000	6,000	0000	2 0000	6,0000	4,000	4,0000	2 0000	2 0000 2 0000 2 0000	2 0000 2 0000 4 0000
100 Week 100 7 Days Ended	10/22/2010 83.0000 77.0000 17.0000 17.0000 84.0000	10.000 19.0000 38.0000	20.9119 27.0000 10.0000	43.8969 23.0000 10.0000	22.0000 10.0000 27.0000	20.0000 22.0000 22.0000	13.0000 24.0000	10.0000	22,0000	00000 17 0000	102.0000	50,0000	10.0000	23.0000	14.7500	8.0837 17.0000	17,0000	10.0000	20,0000	4 0000	4,0000	9,0000 6,0000	23.0000	22.0000 32.0000	4,0000	4 000 1 0000 1 000 1 0000 1 000 1 00	4,0000 4,0000 17,0000 12,0000
90 Week 90 7 Days Ended	20000 10000 10000 20000 20000 20000 20000	1000	7.1382 1.0000 1.0000	10000	2 0000	1 0000	20,000	10000	1 0000	2000	6.0000	000012	10000	10000	2,0000	0.7123		1000	2000	2000	20.0000	00000	0.000	10000	19.0000	19.0000 19.0000 19.0000	19.0000 19.0000 1.0000 76.0000
98 Week 98 7 Days Ended	1		1.4103 1.0000 8.0000	9.1367 1.0000 8.0000	16.0000 8.0000 1.0000	8.0000 16.0000	0.000	8,0000 16,0000	1.0000	0.000	4,0000	40.0000	7.0000	1 0000	6.0000	0.6509 0.0000 9.0000	1.0000	8.0000	16.0000	20000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000
97 Week 97 7 Days Ended	13.000 13.000 1.0000 1.0000 7.0000 7.0000 16.0000	60000 16.0000 16.0000	0.0348 8.0000 6.0000	00000	12.0000 6.0000 8.0000	6.0000 6.0000 12.0000	4,0000	12 0000	6.0000	16.0000 16.0000 16.0000	48.0000	30,000	6,0000	6.0000 8.0000	0.0000	00000 8 00000	8000	0000	12,0000	00000	4 0000	18.0000	6,0000	6.0000	4 0000	40004	4,0000 4,0000 18,0000 18,0000
96 Week 96 7 Days Ended	22.5798 21.0000 9.0000 8.0000 7.0000 14.0000	00000 9,0000 18,0000	13.7928 9.0000 17.0000	22.3018 4.0000 17.0000	22.0000 17.0000 9.0000	17.0000 18.0000 36.0000	34,0000	17.0000	4,0000	14,0000	48,0000	80,0000	17.0000	4 0000	7,0000	4,8296 6,0000 47,0000	7,4000	17.0000	00007F	00000	6.0000	42 0000	2 0000	5,0000 80,0000 5,0000	5,0000	5,0000 5,0000 5,0000	5,0000 5,0000 18,0000
95 Week 95 7 Days Ended	8/26/2010 4.0000 4.0000 4.0000 8.0000 8.0000	2 0000 4 0000	9.5806 2.0000 1.0000	6.2488 3.0000 1.0000	2 0000	1 0000	0000/1	4000	3.0000	8 0000	24,000	7,0000	1 0000	3,0000	1,5000	4,0000	00015	1000	2000	2 000	18,0000	18.0000	3,000	10,0000	0000/11	17,0000 17,0000 17,0000	17.000 17.000 68.000
94 Week 94 7 Days Ended	8/22/2010 19.0000 8.0000 9.0000 9.0000	5 0000 5 0000 10 0000	0.5160 5.0000 4.0000	11.7080 15.0000 4.0000	12.0000 4.0000 5.0000	4,0000	1.0000	00004	15.0000 8.0000	16.0000 16.0000 e.0000	42,0000	20,0000	3,0000	15.0000	16.0000	0.6095	80000	00001	8,0000	4,0000	0.0000	2 0000	00000	15.0000 20.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000 0.0000 7.0000
93 Week 93 7 Days Ended	<u>8/15/2010</u> 9.0000 10.0000 11.0000 12.00000 20.0000	5,000 30,000 30,000	9.4429 15.0000 5.0000	17.2030 4.0000 5.0000	10.000 5.0000 15.0000	5 0000 10 0000	15.000	10.000 t	4,0000	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	58.0000 58.0000	25,0000	11,000	4,0000	18.0000	1.9303	10.0000	2,000	0000101	0000	0,0000	6.0000	4,0000	4 000 22 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	00000		0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
92 Week 92 7 Days Ended	ANCOLIO 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	0,0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0000	00000	00000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000
91 Week 91 7 Days Ended	811/2010 12 0000 5 8475 6 0000 6 0000 12 0000	6.000 12.0000	17.1963 6.0000 6.0000	7.9244 6.0000 6.0000	12,0000 6,0000 6,0000	6.0000 6.0000 12.0000	13.0000	6.000 12.0000	6.0000	12,0000	36.0000	30.0000	6,000	6.0000	1.5000	2,5581	00009	6.0000	12,0000	2,0000	13.0000	18.0000	3.0000	6.0000 22.0000 13.0000	12,0000	12,0000 12,0000 12,0000	12,0000 12,0000 6,0000
90 Week 90 7 Days Ended	7(25/2010) 6.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 10.0000	5 0000 10 0000	9.4228 5.0000 1.0000	15.0230 5.0000 1.0000	20000	1,0000	0.0000	1.0000	6,0000	10,0000	30,0000	7.0000	1.0000	5,0000	6.0000	2,4161 4,0000	2000	4 0000	2,0000	20000	0.0000	18.0000	5.0000	26,0000	00000	00000	0,0000 0,0000 5,0000 0,0000
89 Week 80 7 Days Ended	Z/HB/2010 9.0000 1.9482 6.0000 6.0000 12.0000	3.000 7.000 12.000	6.0639 6.0000 3.0000	5.3712 6.0000 3.0000	4.0000 3.0000 6.0000	3.000 8.0000 4.0000	8,0000	2,0000	6.0000	12,0000	42,0000	10,0000	2,0000	6.0000	0.2500	0.1099 6.0000	0000	8,000	4,0000	4,0000	8.0000	18.0000	6,000	6.0000 4.0000 8.0000	8,0000	8.0000 8.0000 8.0000	8.0000 8.0000 6.0000 32.0000
88 Week 88 7 Days Ended	2/11/2010 0 0000 5 0000 5 0000 10 0000	13 0000 5 0000 10 0000	0.0520 5.0000 13.0000	4 5180 5 0000 13 0000	28.0000 13.0000 5.0000	13 0000 5 0000 28 0000	4 0000	14 0000	5 0000	10 000 01 0000 01	30,0000	70,000	14 0000	20000	00000	00000	0000	00001	28,000	00001	4 0000	12 0000	20000	5 0000 12 0000 4 0000	4 0000	4 0000 4 0000 4 0000	4 0000 4 0000 16 0000 16 0000
	Line 1001422 37 1001442 416 CR8380040 242 50240041 69 10431903 70 1043190 70 1045190 70 10000000000000000000000000000000000		446 CR03848096 9 10100154 285 90550428	436 CR02072144 158 80202901 33 10130188	78 10610122 186 50010100 12 10100163		214 90122001 222 90132001		83 10630643 110 10810424	170 80572117 171 80572118 479 80572178	72 10500140 442 CRC8448006	111 10810425 444 CRC0060420			429 CRG1660144 139 50353100	451 CRG4260120 41 10210300 960 00040076	140 50412100 140 50412100		_	105 10810107 107 10810113				82 10630636 28 10118626 270 60500362	271 90500263		276 90500281 277 90500282 260 90412502 292 90500105



117 Week 117 7 Days Ended	1302011 15.0000 13.0000 13.0000 13.0000 13.0000	12,0000	0.9870 12.0000	8.3771 12.0000	3,0000 6,0000 8,0000	12,0000	3,0000	000018 00000	0000	12.0000 6.0000	16.0000	8.0000	3.6159 15.0000	0.8333	13,0000	12,0000	16.0000	0.3336 8.0000	3.0000 12.0000	0,4908	2,0000	15.0000 6.0000	15,0000	32,0000 29,0000	6.0000 12.0000	7,0000	12,0000	10.0000	10.0000 10.0000 10.0000	10.0000 10.0000 12.0000	60,000
118 Week 118 7 Days Ended 7	0000000	7,0000	8.0708 21.0000	28.1389 5.0000	15.0000 30.0000 15.0000	21.0000	20,0000	0000 M	15 0000	5.0000	12 0000 12 0000	6.0000	9.0223	3.6564	7.0000	2,0000	4.2500	2.6747	0.0000	3.9906 0.0000	0.0000	15.0000 30.0000	0.0000	18.0000 30.0000	3.7500	5 0000	26,0000	15.0000	15.0000 15.0000 15.0000	15.0000 15.0000 0.0000	60,0000
115 Week 115 Days Ended	14.000 14.0000 2.5950 5.0000 5.0000 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000	15,000	3.8153 15.0000 0.0000	9.4769 14.0000	00000	15.0000	00000	00000	0000	14,0000	30,0000	15.0000 60.0000	4,5509	0.4909	15,0000	0.0000	30,0000	1.2956	00000	2.3784	00000	00000	00000	30,0000	15.0000	14,0000	24,0000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000
114 Week 114 7 Days Ended	11922011 8.0000 3.7500 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0000	0.4802 0.0000	0.4166	8.0000 16.0000 8.0000	00000	8.0000	16.0000	8 0000 16 0000	0.0000	000010	000010	0.0000	0.6666	0000	00000	2.5000	0.2832 0.0000	0.0000	00000	8.0000	20000	18.0000 2.0000	20000	3,0000	00000	00000	000010	00000	00000	2.000
113 Week 113 7 Days Ended	1/2/2011 11.0000 12.1522 5.0000 4.0000 10.0000 10.0000	0000 S	3.2136 5.0000	7.0882	00000	4,0000	2.0000	0.0000	1.0000	11.0000	10.0000	5.0000	4.7421	0.1088	4 0000	4,0000	10.0000	1.1978 6.0000	1.0000	5.2062	0.0000	7.0000	6.0000	14,0000	1.5000	9.0000	16.0000	0,0000	0000 6	9.0000 9.0000 2.0000	32.0000
112 Week 112 7 Days Ended	12/26/2010 9.0000 9.0105 7.0000 8.0000 8.0000 14.0000	7,0000	3.9734	17.6172	2,0000	7.0000	6.0000	16.0000	7,0000	1 0000	14,0000	30,000	2.2878	6.8497	10,000	0000	2.7500	0.8088	13.0000 4.0000	1.0127 5.0000	14,0000	3,0000	42.0000	16.0000	6.2500	10000	12.0000	3.0000	30000	3.0000 3.0000 1.0000	12 0000
111 Week 111 7 Days Ended	12112/12121 12102010 12102011 12102010 12102011 1210000000000	7,0000	3.6311 7.0000	8.4278 7.0000	8.0000 16.0000 8.0000	2,0000	8 0000	16.0000	8 0000	7.0000	14,0000	7.0000	4,9613	2.0582	7.0000	00000	1.7500	0.9704	8,0000	4,0944	8.0000	11.0000	48,0000	14.0000	5,0000	7,0000	44,0000	11.0000	11.0000 11.0000 11.0000	11.0000 11.0000 0.0000	36.0000
110 Week 110 7 Days Ended	1211220010 16.0000 9.7178 6.0000 6.0000 6.0000 12.0000	6 000 12 0000	6.2135	3.0337	18,0000	6.0000	10.0000	20,000	10.000	0.0000	12,0000	6.0000	4.1032	1.6666	6.000	9 0000	12,0000	1.3741	10.000	3.7016	10.0000	4 000	60.000	24,0000	0.000	00000	0.0004	4 0000	4 800	4 0000	8.0000
109 Week 109 7 Days Ended	12/5/2010 5.0000 14,4683 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 8.0000 8.00000 4.00000	4 0000	16.2606	17.1742	4,0000	4 0000	0,0000	6.0000	0.0000	4,0000	8.0000	4,0000	5.4220	23477	5,0000	5,0000	4.7500	1.6363	0.0000	6.7746	0,0000	14,0000	0.0000	16.0000	2,0000	4,0000	4,0000	16.0000	16.0000 16.0000 16.0000	16.0000 16.0000 5.0000	44,0000
108 Week 108 7 Days Ended	1178/2010 28 0000 5.8729 8.0000 7.0000 16.0000 16.0000 16.0000	0000 B	200010	20000	18.0000 18.0000 18.0000	0000	0000.0	24,0000	0000	20.0000	16.0000	B.0000 50.0000	5.6245 25.0000	4.1666	0000	7,0000	16.0000	0.0000	9,0000	2.5664	8.0000 18.0000	0.0000	8,000 3,000 8,000	26,000	4,000	19.0000	8.0000	2 0000	2 000	2 0000 2 0000 7 0000	8.0000
107 Week 107 7 Days Ended	1121/2012 8 0000 1 9814 4 0000 4 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000	3 0000	1.2147 3.0000	2 0384	8,0000	3.0000	4,0000	8,0000	4 0000	4,0000	8.0000	4,0000	1.0445	0.3266	3,0000	4 0000	0.2500	0.0283	4,0000	1.7772 4.0000	4,0000	0,0000	24,0000	14,0000 12,0000	0.0000	4,0000	0.0000	6.0000	6,0000	6.0000	26.0000
108 Week 108 7 Days Ended	11/14	11,000	17,2631 11,0000	22.4421	18.0000 18.0000 18.0000	11,0000	18,0000	0.000	0000 B	0.0000	22,0000	11,0000	7,5871	3.7716	11.0000	00000	4,000	2,4046 11,0000	0,000	3.1866 0.0000	9.0000	0.0000	2,0000	22.0000	3.7500	0,0000	2 0000	2,0000	2,000	20000	6.0000
105 Week 105 7 Days Ended	11/7/2019 10.0000 8.5875 3.0000 3.0000 3.0000 6.0000 6.0000		1,4054									ω <u>τ</u>		0.6438	< m																
104 Week 104 7 Days Ended	10/31/2010 13.0000 8.9800 2.0000 2.0000 4.0000 4.0000						10.0000					-				2.0000														14,0000 14,0000 2,0000	
103 Week 103 7 Days Ended	1024/2010 8.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 20.0000 20.0000	10000	3.6247 7.0000	41471	3 0000 6 0000 3 0000	10,000	3 0000	6,0000	30000	6 0000	20,0000	10.0000	15 0000	00000	10,000	60000	1.7500	0.1981	3,0000	0,000	3.0000	1,0000	18.0000	20,0000	2 0000	5 0000	20000	0,0000	00000	00000	2 0000
	Line Line 37 10201442 37 10201442 416 CR88800240 242 00240041 50 10431003 70 10431003 70 10432008 71 10432008	147 80100486 223 90132008			33 10130188 78 10610122 186 00010100			214 90122001 222 90132001	-		170 80572117 171 80572118	172 80572128 72 10500140	442 CR03448096 111 10810425	433 CR02060120		43 10210719 250 90412500			352 90810226 140 50412100		21 10102162 108 10810115					40 10225030 82 10630636	28 10118626 270 90500262		273 90500267 274 90500268 275 90500269	276 90500281 277 90500282 260 90412502	292 90600105



132 Week 132 Days Ended	54152011 7.0000 12.1078 7.0000	6.0000 14.0000 0000 0000 0000	4,0000	7.3151 4.0000 0.0000	5,6921 7,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	00000	0000	00000	14,0000	10,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0000/2	4 0000	1.2751	0.000	5.0237	00000	30000	0.0000	26.0000	7,0000	5.0000	16.000 2.0000 2.0000	2000	2,0000	2 0000 2 0000 10 0000
			4,0000	6.3788 4.0000 5.0000	12.3761 8.0000	5.0000	5.0000	3,0000	0.000	0000 10L	0000	0000	18,0000	4 0000	8.1412 25.0000	4.2973	8 0000 8 0000	3,0000	0.6330	8,0000 5,0000	3.4210	1.0000	00000	30,0000	30.0000	6.5250 8.0000	8.0000	21.0000 0.0000	80000	0.0000	4 0000
130 Week 130 7 Days Ended	2/12011 10.0000 2.3748 6.0000	8,0000 10,0000 4,0000	4 0000																										0000		4,0000
129 Week 129 7 Days Ended	4/24/2011 15.0000 10.0559 5.0000	0000 01 0000 01 0000 01	00000	0.0000	4 0833	10.0000	10.0000	10,000 5,0000 20,0000	00000	10,0000	15 0000	30,000	000001	00000	56267	4,5500		22500	0.4323	10,000	4.2778	20000	0000	60,0000	20,000	3.7750 5.0000	5,000	21,0000	00000	00000	00000
128 Week 128 7 Days Ended	4/17/2011 5.0000 9.5630 5.0000	5,0000 10,0000 0,0000	5.0000	6,0063 5,0000 0,0000	28.4467	0,0000																00000	8,0000	0.0000	12.0000 16.0000	6.5000	5.0000	20.0000 8.0000	8,0000	8,0000	8,0000 1,0000 32,0000
127 Week 127 7 Days Ended	4/10/2011 17.0000 1.6064 8.0000	8 0000 1 000000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 00000 1 00000000	8 0000 16 0000	00000 8 00000	3.7148	10.0000	9,0000 8,0000	00006	00000	000015	18.0000	18,0000	16.0000	32,0000	45.0000	0.1254		00000	00000	8 0000 9 0000	1,6665	0000/2	00000	00000	18.0000	5.0000 8.0000	B.0000 B.0000	8.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	00000	00000
126 Week 126 7 Days Ended	4/3/2011 24,0000 8,3023 8,0000	72.0000 20.0000 16.0000	8.0000	16.1412 8.0000 17.0000	17.6335	18.0000	13.0000	16.0000 15.0000 25.0000	18.0000	30,0000 18,0000	31.0000	48,0000	20,0000	32,0000	14.2629	13.0000	80000	27500	22160	8.0000 18.0000	11.0009	15,0000	10,000	90,0000	16.0000	1.0000	8.0000	38.0000 16.0000 16.0000	16.0000 16.0000	16,0000 16,0000	16.0000 0.00000 64.0000
125 Week 125 7 Days Ended	<u>3/27/2011</u> 8.0000 1.1366 8.0000	8.0000 6.0000 0.0000 0.0000	7,0000	7.0000	0.000			0000	0000	00000		0000	9,000	22 0000	0.0000	00000	889	000010	00000	2000	0.3333			00000	30,0000	0.000	2,000	4 0000	0000	0.000.0	4 800
124 Week 124 7 Days Ended	3/20/2011 19.0000 16.3362 6.0000	3 0000 12 0000 13 0000	8.0000	5.7798 8.0000 13.0000	21.3565	15.0000 24.0000	13.0000 8.0000	15,0000	14,0000	11.0000	25,000	22 0000	12 0000	24,0000	13.6912	5.8535	00000	6.2500	2.7275	6.0000 11.0000	4.2348	12,0000	10,0000	66.0000	24,0000	4.7500	6.0000	16.0000	000001	10.0000	0.0000
123 Week 123 7 Days Ended	<u>3/13/2011</u> 18.0000 5.0900 9.0000	18,0000	9.0000 18.0000	3.1412 9.0000 9.0000	9.3796	9,0000	8.0000	10.000	6.0000	16.000 9.0000 9.000 9.000 9.000 9.000 9.000 9.000 9.0000 9.0000 9.000 9.000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.00000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.00000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.0000 9.00000 9.00000 9.00000 9.00000000	17.000	8 000	18,0000	36,000	1,6222	1.3104	8 8 8	2,2500	0.4740	00006	12.8142	8000	9009	6.0000	18.0000	5.7500	000015	14.0000 6.0000 8.0000	90009	00009	0.000 0.0000 24.0000
122 Week 122 7 Days Ended	3452011 6,0000 4,5860 6,0000				30.8746	1.0000 2.0000																						18.0000 9.0000		000016	00000
121 Week 121 7 Days Ended	22772011 235.0000 7.2100 8.0000	8.0000 16.0000 17.0000	8.0000	3.3674 8.0000 15.0000	6.8384	15.0000	15.0000 8.0000	15,0000	11.0000	17,0000	00000	0000748	16.0000	36,0000	3.5457	1.1666	0000	3,5000	1.6584	17.0000	2.2230	15,0000	11,0000	102.0000	18.0000 22.0000	0.0000	8.0000	20.0000	11.0000	11 0000	1,0000
120 Week 120 7 Days Ended	2/20/2011 15.0000 3.7682 10.0000	10.0000 20.0000 7.0000	9.0000	3.4148 9.0000 6.0000	18.0889	5.0000	1.0000	5.0000	20000	2 0000	8 0000	18,0000	20,0000	32,0000	4.7326	2 0015	10,0000	1.5000	1.0863	8,0000 5,0000 5,0000	3,2302	3 0000	20000	22,0000	20.0000	1.7500 6.0000	8.0000	22 0000	20000	2 0000	2 0000
119 Week 119 7 Days Ended	2113/2011 15.0000 9.9212 5.0000	10,000 10,0000 8,0000	6.0000	4.3099 6.0000 8.0000	13.3610	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000 9.00000	1,0000	00000	18,000	18,0000	10,0000	38,0000	45,0000	2.3135	6000	4,2500	2.0039	5,0000 9,0000	2,6007	10,000	6000	54,0000 8,0000	10.0000	5.0000	5.0000	24,0000	2,0000	7,0000	1,0000
118 Week 118 7 Days Ended	26/2011 18.0000 11.7248 7.0000	7.0000	8.0000 8.0000	14 0000	15.8724	10.0000	10.0000	16,0000	12 0000	10,000	20,000	20000	16 0000	52,0000	50,0000	6.1162	10,000	3.7500	1.8712	60000 10 0000	8.7785	100001	6000	60000	24 0000	8.2500	6.0000	12 0000	0000	60000 60000 60000	11.0000 16.0000
	Item # 10201442 CRB3800240 90240041	10431903 10432608 80572118 10100162	80100466	CR03848066 10100154 40660428	CR02072144 80202901	10130188 10610122	90010100 10100163	90122002 10100147	90122001	90132001 90810227 90840706	10100160	10610424	805/211/ 80572118	10500140	CR03448096 10810425	CR02060120 90500261	90570019 01701201	00412500 CRG1660144	CR04260120	10210300 90810226 50442400	CRG1660120	10102162	10430910	10810113 90240013	10100168	CRG1660096 10109080	102255030	10118626 90500262 00700262	19000505	18200205	90500282 90412502 90600105
	87 242 242			8 <del>1</del> 8 0 780		88	율 약	59 8 8 5	214	883	<b>€</b> ₽1	8 문 i	561				¥	8 <b>8</b> 9	5	<del>1</del> 28 9	2 8 3	<u> 전</u>	5 8 Ş	ē ž	¥ 12	5	육 없	8 2 8	5661	275	200



147 Week 147 7 Days Ended	20:000 20:000 16:9108 16:9108 16:0000 5:0000 9:0000 9:0000	10.0000 19.7165 9.0000 4.6273 6.0000	10.000 16.000 5.000 11.0000 16.0000 10.0000	18.0000 11.0000 5.0000 5.0000 0.0000	00000 16.0000 57.0000 4.4412 9.0000 0.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	7,1000 5,0000 11,000000 11,0000 11,0000 11,00000 11,00000000	18.000 18.750 19.750 10.000 10.000 8.0000 8.000 8.000 8.000 8.0000 8.000
148 Week 148 7 Days Ended 7	82120011 17.0000 15.1162 9.0000 8.0000 10.0000 10.0000	74,0000 6,3553 24,0000 10,0000 20,8178 6,0000	10.0000 18.0000 22.0000 30.0000 20.0000 20.0000 5.0000	20.0000 9.0000 10.0000 11.0000 11.0000 10.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000 100000 100000 100000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 100000	0.5021 0.5021 4.0000 3.0000 10.0000 0.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 8.0000 8.0000	14 0000 17 0000 0 0000 17 0000 1 00000 1 00000000
145 Week 145 7 Days Ended	8/14/2011 13.0000 2.1950 5.0000 9.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000	18,0000 5,4418 9,0000 27,9160 9,0000	5,000 12,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 10,000 12,0000	10.0000 5.0000 9.0000 8.0000 8.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0,0000 96,0000 36,0000 5,0000 0,6666 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	1,4588 1,4588 5,0000 5,0000 5,7940 5,0000 5,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 10,0000 10,0000	20,0000 13,0000 0,0000 0,0000 13,0000 12,00000 12,00000 12,00000 12,0000000000
144 Week 144 7 Days Erded	8/7/2011 12.0000 7.0160 6.0000 6.0000 6.0000 6.0000	127000 127000 7.0000 5.0000 6.0000	6.000 12.000 6.000 8.0000 6.0000 11.0000 11.0000	12.0000 6.0000 12.0000 7.0000 12.0000 0.0000	0.000 24.000 6.8304 6.8304 0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	222000 05778 6.0000 6.0000 6.0000 1.0000 11.0000 11.0000 11.0000 0.0000	22,000 11,000 0,000 0,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 10,000 11,000 10,000 11,000 10,0000 10,00000000
143 Week 143 7 Days Ended	2/23/2011 30.0000 4.0500 26.0000 27.0000 71.0000 11.0000 11.0000	24,0000 4,1135 24,0000 10,0000 7,0187 23,0000	9.0000 20.0000 21.0000 21.0000 21.0000 21.0000 21.0000 3.0000 3.0000 3.0000	18.0000 9.0000 36.0000 18.0000 18.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0,0000 56,0000 56,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,2500 1,2500	725 0000 13500 13500 135000 135000 135000 100000 100000 100000	9 0000 2 0000000 2 00000 2 00000000
142 Week 142 7 Days Ended	2024/2011 28.0000 28.1560 14.0000 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000	2610000 2610000 13.0000 17.0000 53.3162 53.3162 14.0000			00000 50,0000 123807 128,0000 16,0000 16,0000 14,0000 14,0000 14,0000 120000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 12,0000 14,00000 14,0000000 14,0000000000		22 0000 28 0000 13 0000 14 0000 11 00000 11 0000 11 0000 100000 100000 1000000
141 Week 141 7 Days Ended	2112	22 0000 5 0161 10,0000 15,0000 13,3846 11,0000	15 0000 32 0000 11,0000 15 0000 15 0000 32 0000 11,0000 11 0000	28,0000 16,0000 15,0000 28,0000 11,0000 10,0000 0,0000 0,0000	0,0000 4,70600 4,70600 77,0000 14,0000 14,0000 11,0000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000	2.4005 1.01000 1.0000 1.0000 2.4005 2.4005 2.4005 1.0000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000000	23000 125000 120000 120000 120000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 100000 110000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 11000000
140 Week 140 7 Days Ended	70472	5.4600 0.0000 0.0000 24.2245 0.0000 0.0000	000010000000000000000000000000000000000		0,0000 7,8066 7,8066 0,00000 0,000000	2.71430 2.71430 2.000000 2.00000000	18 0000 10 00000 10 0000 10 0000 10000 10 0000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 0000000 10 00000 10 000
130 Week 130 7 Days Ended	ZI320011 3.0000 10.0432 1.0000 1.0000 2.0000 2.0000 2.0000	11,4207 11,4207 13,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000	2,0000 4,0000 1,4,0000 1,4,0000 1,4,0000 2,4,0000 2,2,0000	0.0000 4.0000 4.0000 8.0000 8.0000 2.0000	00000 6.0000 6.0000 14.0000 4.0000 4.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.7000 1.7000	2,22000 1,00000 1,00000 1,00000 1,00000 1,00000 1,00000 1,00000000	23 0000 2 20000 2 20000 1 00000 10 0000 10 00000 10 0000 10 00000 10 00000000
138 Week 138 7 Days Ended		7.4710 7.4710 15.0000 19.127 0.0000	15.000 80.0000 15.0000 15.0000 16.0000 81.0000 20.0000 20.0000	30,000 15,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 0,000000	00000 4 0000 5 1000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 0 00000 0 00000	1,0000 1,0000 15,0000 15,0000 15,0000 16,0000 10,0000 10,0000 21,0000 20,00000000	22,000 17,000 17,000 16,000 21,0000000000
137 Week 137 7 Days Ended	82 0001 82 0000 6 7762 77 0000 17 0000 17 0000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000	2.1335 2.1335 17.0000 15.0000 16.6994 17.0000	16,0000 30,0000 15,0000 15,0000 15,0000 31,0000 31,0000 30,0000 1,0000	30,0000 15,0000 34,0000 31,0000 30,0000 30,0000 (2,0000)	(1,0000) 64,0000 75,0000 15,0000 15,0000 15,0000 17,0000 17,0000 1,20000 1,20000 1,20000 1,20000 1,20000 1,20000 1,20000 1,20000	0.0000 0.5821 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000 0.00000 30.00000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.0000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000 30.00000000	0.0000 4.0000 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
136 Week 136 7 Days Ended	6446	10000 2.7065 6.0000 6.2689 6.2689 4.0000	8.0000 6.0000 12.0000 14.0000 14.0000 12.0000 8.0000 8.0000	12,0000 7,0000 14,0000 12,0000 0,0000	00000 24,0000 7,2064 80,0000 6,0000 6,0000 11,2500 11,2500	2 8144 2 8144 4 0000 8 3835 8 3835 8 3835 8 3835 8 3835 8 3000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 14 00000 14 0000 14 00000 14 0000 14 0000 14 0000 14 000000 14 000000 14 000	0.0000 0.0000 10.0000 4.0000 6.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000
135 Week 135 7 Days Ended	8652011 9.0000 8.0000 8.0000 16.0000 0.0000 0.0000	16.000 7.6405 8.0000 0.0000 20.0689 9.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 16.0000 16.0000 16.0000	8 0000 44 0000 8 1935 0 0000 0 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000	15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 10 0000 10 0000 12 00000 12 0000 12 00000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 1	28,0000 4,7700 8,0000 9,0000 9,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 11,0000 8,0000 8,0000 11,00000 11,00000 11,00000 11,0000000 11,00000000
134 Week 134 7 Days Ended	52822011 20.0000 6.2303 7.0000 10.0000 14.0000 14.0000 14.0000 5.0000 14.000000 14.00000 14.0000 14.0000 14.0000 14.00000 14.00000 14.00000 14.00000 14.00000 14.00000 14.0000000000	16.0000 16.0000 14.0000 0.6560 6.0000	14,0000 14,0000 12,0000 14,0000 14,0000 16,0000 8,0000 8,0000	28.0000 14.0000 18.0000 6.0000 14.0000 14.0000	7,0000 36,0000 14,0000 74,0000 14,0000 77,0000 6,0000 14,77500 44,77500	00000 5,0000 14,0000 1,8333 1,8333 1,8333 1,8333 1,40000 28,0000 20,0000 2	37,000 2,1686 6,000 6,000 17,0000 17,0000 17,0000 17,0000000000
133 Week 133 7 Days Ended	- 5220011 6.0000 6.1141 4.0000 8.0000 8.0000 2.0000	8,0000 0,6904 5,0000 9,0807 9,0807 4,0000	2 0000 4 0000 5 0000 3 0000 8 0000 3 0000 3 0000 3 0000	4,0000 2,0000 2,0000 1,0000 4,0000 8,0000 8,0000	4 0000 6 0000 2 5086 2 5036 2 5036 4 0000 4 0000 2 2000 2 2 2000	00000 1400 20000 20000 20000 20000 20000 40000 120000 40000 40000	10,000 4,0000 4,0000 11,0000 14,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 4,0000 4,0000
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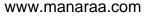
Coefficient of Variation	Sequence #	64.0	0 <b>4</b>	eφ		80	₽:	: 12	은 것	<b>岩</b> (	2 <b>1</b>	₽ ¢	8	2 2	83	181	85	8	88	3 2	88	3	58 B8	82	88	44	9	4	4 4	94	<del>9</del> 9	85	88	8 28	88	6	88	883	58	88	8 8	68	10
Coefficient of Variation		850	80	90 <del>-</del>	8	9	911	12	55	5	112	1.18	117	5	5		119	9	1.19	9	88	1 2 2	54 S	8	ġġ	12 12 12	5	88	8	18	<u>ह</u> ि	<u>8</u> 8	85	135	135	187	137	88	138	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	138	8 8 S	130
3-Yr Stid Deviatn of Weekly Dmd	(0) 7.5250	5.8840	4 3300	4.1840	4.3530	8.6040	4,5330	4,4020	8.9120	4.5640	4.3070	5,6830	2/85/5	8.7990	8.8150	43780	8.8720	10.5290	6.8630	3.3830	18.7930	24,9830	2:1030	3.4910	4.3030 2.9880	3.0500	021811	3.9960	2.7090	2.7780	4,6380 8,0610	4.9370	23.8820	11.1360	11.7860	6.5750	4.1930	16.3220	49160	4.9110	4.9160	4.9110	19.0730
Mean Weekly Demand	(µ) 8.2061	5.9956	4.0256	3.6846	3.9808	3.8/18	4,1114	3.9231	3.9487	3.9872	3.7436	4.8782	5.1218	7.5256	7.5513	3.7244	7.4360 3.60HB	8.8462	5.7821 6.7821	2.8333	15,6667	20.6538	1.7332	2.8718	3.5513 2.4167	2.4685	1.0527	3.1218 3.9423	2.0962	2.1348	3.5321 6.1667	3.7436 6.4423	18.1538	8.2628	8.7628 2.6066	4,8141	3.0641	11.8500	3.6677	3.5577	3.5577	3.5513	1.9744
156 Week 156 7 Days Ended	10/30/2011	14.9547	7.0000	6.0000 10.0000	5,0000	12,0000	0.2601	0.0000	0.6665	6.0000	3.0000	6,0000	3.0000	20000	6.0000	2,0000	6.0000	14,0000	0.0000	0,0000	18.0000 0.2041	29,0000	0.2500	0.0000	5,0000	13.7430 2.0000	2.0506	3.0000	5,0000	4.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.0000	2,0000	6.0000	6.0000	0.0000	70.0000	3,0000	2 0000	3,0000	2 0000	10.0000
155 Week 155 7 Days Ended	10/23/2011	7.9790	3 0000	10.0000	7.0000	4 0000	0.8176	2000	0.7248	4.0000	2,000	2.000	2,0000	10,000	10.0000	9.000	12,0000	14.0000	0.000	0.000	4.0000	32.0000	0.3350	0.0000	0.000	5.7276 8.0000	3.2882	0.0000	2.0000	2 0000	0.000	8.0000	0.000	7.0000	21.0000	0.0000	1 0000	10.0000	1,000	8,000	2,0000	0001	22,000
154 Week 154 7 Days Ended	10/16/2011	13.3630	4,0000	2,0000	0.0000	6.0000	3.6809	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	5,0000	00000	0000	0.0000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	12.0000	0,0000	0,0000	0.0000	3,0000	13.3494	2.2840	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000	00000	3,0000	0.0000	2,0000	10.0000	6.0000	0.0000	00000	1.0000	0000	1,0000	1,0000	2,0000
153 Week 153 7 Days Ended	10/9/2011 6.0000	9.8916	00005	9,000	2 0000	10,000	1.9286	1.000	11.8107	3.0000	2000	3,000	2000	4,000	4 0000	2 000	4 000	4 0000	0.000	0.0000	26.0000	10.0000	1.6750	0.0000	2000	13.8144	3.4536	3000	2 0000	2 0000	0000	1,000	00000	6.000	3,0000	6.0000	0.000	0000	1000		1 0000		4,000
152 Week 152 7 Days Ended	10/2/2011	5.2166	12,0000	72.0000	12,0000	20,0000	3.9582	10,0000	9.4028	12.0000	10,0000	10.0000	11,0000	26,0000	20.0000	12 0000	24,0000	26.0000	0,0000	0,0000	40.0000	82,0000	0.9160	0.0000	1.0000	4,8553	1.1631	12,0000	0,0000	1.0000	12,0000	13.0000	10.0000	27,0000	29.0000	26.0000	21.0000	8,0000	13.0000	13,0000	13,0000	12,0000	46.0000
151 Week 151 7 Days Ended	9/25/2011 19.0000	2.6100	0000/6	18,0000	14,0000	20,000	5.0788	13.0000	17.2811	14.0000	14,0000	10.0000	15.0000	28,0000	28.0000	14.0000	200000	28.0000	0,0000	00000	36.0000	88.0000	6.8106	0.0000	0000	12500	1.7816	10.0000	0,0000	00000	15.0000	12,0000	0,0000	15,0000	18.0000	20,0000	5,0000	14,0000	13,0000	12,0000	13,0000	13,0000	48,0000
150 Week 150 7 Days Ended	20.0000	25.2264	11.0000	18.0000	4,0000	10,0000	13.6158	4 0000	11.8847	1,0000	4 0000	2,0000	0,000	8,0000	8.0000	1 0000	4,0000	8.0000	0,0000	0.0000	22.0000 A 1818	20.0000	1.9000	0.0000	3,0000	11.5000	3.2747	4 0000	4,0000	4 0000	0,0000	4,0000	0.0000	17.0000	9.0000	20.0000	7.0000	12.0000	3.0000	0000	3,0000	3 0000	4,0000
149 Week 140 7 Days Ended	<u>9/11/2011</u> 1.0000	13.7198	1,0000	0.0000	3,0000	00000	1.0505	3,0000	5.9651	3,0000	3,0000	0,0000	00000	00000	6.0000	3,0000	3,0000	8.0000	0,000	0,000	0,0000	15.0000	1.1666	0,0000	0000	8,2500	1.4958	3,0000	0,0000	00000	00000	3.0000	0,0000	1,0000	6.0000	2,0000	0,000	36,0000	20000	2000	2,0000	2000	8.0000
148 Week 148 7 Days Ended	<u>94/2011</u> 6 0000	7.8300	1.0000	4 0000	0,000	8 0000	7,0863	00000	8.9250	0,0000	00000	4 0000	4 0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	16.0000	00000	0.2340	0,0000	20000	1,5000	1.6805	4 0000	0.0000	00000	00000	0000	00000	12 0000	10,0000	6.0000	00000	86.0000	00005	0000	000015	0000	20 0000
	Line Item # 37 10201442		69 10431903	70 10432608 169 80572116	11 10100162		448 CR03848096	285 90550428	436 CR02072144 158 80202901	33 10130188	186 90010100	12 10100163	8 10100147	81 10611700 214 00122001	222 90132001	346 90810206	10 10100160 83 10630643	110 10810424	170 80572117 171 80572118	172 80572128	72 10500140 442 CR03448006	111 10810425	433 CR02060120 240 00500051	287 90570019	43 10210719 259 90412500	429 CRG1660144 130 50353100		41 10210300 352 90810226	140 50412100 478 CERCHERNER	141 50412112	21 10102162 108 10810115	66 10430910 105 10810107	107 10810113	14 10100168	75 10530082 427 CRG1660066	24 10109080	40 10225030 80 10630636	28 10118626	271 90500263	273 90500264	275 90500268	277 90500281 277 90500282	260 90412502
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12 Week 12 Days Ended	1/1/2/2000 10 0000 10 00000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 00000000
11 Week 11 Days Ended 7	
10 Week 10 Days Ended 7	
9 Week 9 Days Ended 7	
Week 8 7 Days Ended	107082008 200000 200000 20000 200000 20000 20000 200000 200000 200000 200000 20000
7 Week 7 7 Days Ended	
6 Week 6 7 Days Ended	
5 Week 5 7 Days Ended	AD000001 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
4 Week 4 7 Days Ended	11000000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 100000000
3 Week 3 7 Days Ended	110202000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 100000000
2 Week 2 7 Days Ended	111162008 111162008 1111050 1111050 1111050 1111050 1111050 1110000 1110000 1110000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 11000000 11000000 11000000 11000000 110000000 110000000 11000000 1100000000
1 Week 1 7 Days Ended	110000 8 2769 8 2769 9 10000 9 10000 9 10000 9 10000 9 177800 1 17800 9 10000 9 100000 9 1000000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 1000000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 1000000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 100000 9 1000000 9 1000000 9 1000000 9 1000000 9 10000000000
	Inder for a magnetic program of the
	<ul> <li>Imm #</li> <li>Imm #</li> <li>10610425</li> <li>00110315</li> <li>00110315</li></ul>
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27 Week 27 7 Days Ended	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		1.3332 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000 00000 16664 00000 00000 00000 00000	1,7500 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
26 Week 26 7 Days Ended	<u>5632000</u> 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 12.0000 12.0000 0.2500	00000 000000	4,0000 0,000000	0.0125 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	3.0366 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	1,5000 1,5000 0,0000 0,3457 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000	2 0000 2 0000 6 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 10000 0 4500 0 4500 0 15000 0 150000 0 15000 0 150000000000
25 Week 25 7 Days Ended		0.0000 5.3795 3.6666 0.0000 4.0000 2.0000	0.0000 1.0000 2.0000 2.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000	5,0000 2,0000 0,0000 0,0000 3,5250 0,2760 0,2760	1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 1.0000 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
24 Week 24 7 Days Ended	4152000 4,0000 9,0000 0,0000 1,2,0000 1,2,0000 2,0000	0.0000 277.1040 0.0000 4.0000 3.0000 3.0000	00000 2 0000 2 0000 3 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	22000 00000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000	0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.000000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
23 Week 23 7 Days Ended	4112/2000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 8.7966 4.0000 0.0000 0.0000	8.3322 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0000 0 0000 0	0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0	3,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 00000 0 0 0 00000 0
22 Week 22 7 Days Ended	4152000 4 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 1 00000 1 0000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 0000000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 000000000 1 00000 1 00			0 0000 0 2500 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	000010000000000000000000000000000000000	
21 Week 21 7 Days Ended	<u>37307009</u> 2.0000 9.0000 4.0000 8.0000 1.0000	0,0000 6,3132 7,7020 10,0000 7,0000 7,0000	4.3700 6.0000 0.0000 3.0000 0.0000 0.0000 4.0000	2,4125 0,0000 0,1407 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 1,5875	28.8769 0.0000 0.0000 1.7142 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 6.0000 3.0000 1.4581 0.0000 0.20000 0.25500 0.25500 0.0000 0.0000	8,0000 0,0000 1,0000 1,0000 0,0000 0,0000 1,00000 1,00000000	00000 00000 00000 10000 10000 110125 110125 00000 110125 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
20 Week 20 7 Days Ended	<u>3/22/2000</u> 0.0000 4.0000 8.0000 8.0000 0.0000 0.0000	4 000 0 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 0 000 0 000	4 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 0 0000			0,000 4,000 2,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	2 0000 18 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 12 0000 10 00000 10 0000 10 00000 10 0000 10 00000000
19 Week 19 7 Days Ended	2115/2000 2 20000 2 20000 0 2 0000 1 2 0000 1 2 0000 1 2 0000 1 2 0000	2 0000 2 1887 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000	0,0000 1,0000 1,0000 2,0000 2,0000 2,0000 0,0000	0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0,0000 3,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 0,0000 1,0000 0,0000 0,0000	10000 00000 00000 00000 00000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 20000	1,0000 6,0000 6,0000 0,00000 0,0000 0,0000 0,00000 0,0000 0,00000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,000000
18 Week 18 7 Days Ended	<u>3622000</u> 4.0000 12.0000 12.0000 0.0000 6.0000 22.0000	6.000 3.500 0.7874 2.000 8.000 8.000 8.000	7.0000 7.0000 6.0000 6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.000 0.6340 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	23.2558 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000 120000 120000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	2 00000 30 0000 0 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 00000 0 00000
17 Week 17 7 Days Ended	3172009 4 0000 2 0000 0 0000 6 0000 6 0000 2 0000	0.0000 10.3000 1.0000 4.0000 1.0000 1.0000	2 0000 2 0000 1 0000 1 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 000000	0.2916 0.0000 0.1100 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.7789 4.0000 4.0000 0.0000 4.0000 4.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000 120000 120000 160000 00000 00000 00000 00000 10000 10000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
16 Week 16 7 Days Ended	2222000 4,0000 6,0000 0,0000 0,0000 24,0000 2,0000 2,0000	2 0000 0 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000	0,0000 0,00000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0,0000 0,000000	00000 10000 00000 00000 00000 00000 01125 0110000000000
15 Week 15 7 Days Ended	21152009 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.2500 0.0000 0.0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	3 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0	0.0125 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	2 1500 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	0.0000 9.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 27,0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
14 Week 14 7 Days Ended		0,0000 2,6580 0,0000 4,0000 2,0000 2,0000	10,0000 10,00000000	2.4852 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	7.8466 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 18.5000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1.3155 0.0000 0.0000	1,0000 0,00000 0,00000 0,000000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1.17500 1.17500 0.4999 0.4999 0.4999
13 Week 13 7 Days Ended		0,0000 1,00000000	7.9999 0.0000 1.0000 3.0000 4.0000 4.0000	0 9200 1 0000 1 0000 1 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	4 5000 1 0000 1 00000 1 0000 1 000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	1 0000 1 00000 1 0000 1 000
	* 8	230 00048001 444 CR03480120 567 CFB4770340 54 10420217 80 10610701 168 80570019 268 60570019	434 CRC2060744 159 80300024 246 90303214 45 10214061 76 10214061 78 90570011 78 9050000 133 9060000		441 CR032/B0120 2/253 90400221 2/264 90400223 2/264 90400328 3/24 00400328 3/24 10100166 165 80412106	220 00131558 381 CDA44010 239 00054480 375 CA440003 375 CA44000 375 CA44060 371 00157100 381 001757100 381 00175710 386 CFB3486240 156 BCD0054 406 CFB3486240	173 60610051 155 60610051 155 60615686 2677 50605407 100 10800840 188 60015009 188 60015009 445 60015028 445 60015028 246 50015728 246 50015728	50 0001004 51 0001004 52 1003050 53 1003050 50 000004 50 000004 50 000004 51 05556540 50 0000540 50 0000540 50 000540 51 0005555540 50 000540 51 0005555540 51 0005555540 51 00055555540 51 00055555540 51 000555555540 51 00055555555555555555555555555555555



22 Weak 42 12000 1200000 1200000 120000 120000 120000 120000 120000 120000 120000 1200
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37 Weeki 37 7 Days Ended 7120000 100000 1000000
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22 Week, 22 1 7 Days Ended 22 1 00000 1 2000000 1 20000000 1 200000 1 2000000 1 200000 1 200000 1 200000 1 2000
31 Week 31 6272000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000000
20 Week 10 17 Days Ended 25320000 25320000 000000
25 Week 29 17 Days Ended 29 20000 200000 000000
25 T 7 Week128 25 20000 25 2120000 25 2120000 10 20000 10000 100000 1000000 10000000
Line         Item #           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         110810448           2112         10001440           2112         10001440           2112         10001440           2113         20019101           2141         CRE044001



S7         Weak (S7           17.2 (Says Er/bad           1200000           220000           200000
Part 17 2000 17 2049 Ended 11/2/2000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,
27 7 Days Ended 11/2/2000 9 20000 9 200000 9 200000 9 200000 9 2000000 9 200000 9 200000 9 200000 9 200000 9 200000 9 20000000000
24 Weeki 54 Veeki 54 Veeki 54 Veeki 54 114/15/2008 10,0000 0,00000 0,00000 0,000000
27 Weak 53 Weak 53 17 Juny 50 Meak 53 11/16/2000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000000
27 Weeki 62 7 Jays Ender 11/1/2000 00000 00000 100000 00000 000000 000000
<sup>51</sup> Wask 51 7 Wask 51 1 25/9/5 Ended 100202002 10020200 1000000
Pavel: 50 7 Week: 50 10/15/000 10/15/000 10/15/000 10/0000 10/000 10/000 10/000 10/0000 10/000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000 10/00000000
40 Vivesi,
A Week 45 7 Days Exided 100000 1110000 1110000 1110000 1100000 120000 24,8500 24,0000 10,000
47         Weakel 47           7 Jayle Evided         2720300           20272000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.000000         0.00000
7 Weat: 45 Weat: 45 2 7 Days Exhalt 200000 0 00000 0 000000
45         7 Neeki 45           7 Tonys Ended         7 1           7 Tonys Ended         7 1           7 1000         2           7 1000
44 Vversi, 44 Vversi, 44 Jversi, 44 Jversi, 44 Jversi, 44 Jversi, 44 Jversi, 46 Jversi, 47 Jversi,
A Week 43 Week 43 F 7 Jays Ended 8 250000 8 00000 8 00000 8 00000 8 00000 8 00000 8 00000 8 00000 8 00000 9 00000 1 000000 1 00000 1 000000 1 00000 1 000000 1 000000 1 0000000 1 000000 1 000000 1 000000 1 000000 0
Line         Imm #           212         10810465           213         00119102           214         10810469           213         00119102           214         00019102           215         00119102           216         00119102           217         00119102           218         00119102           219         00019103           219         00019103           219         00019103           219         00019103           219         00019103           210         00019103           211         00010014           212         00019103           213         0011013           214         00020014           215         00020014           216         00020014           217         00020014           218         00020010           219         00020011           210         00020011           211         00020021           212         00020021           213         00119165           214         00020021           215         00020221





72 Week 72 7 Days Ended	<u>3/2/1/2010</u> 6.0000 6.0000 2.0000	0.0000 18.0000 2.0000	4.0000 0.0588 0.0000	2.0000	2000	3,0000	5000	00000	00000	4,5000	0,0000	00000	3.7886	00000	4,0025 0,0000	3,0000	9.0000	0,0000	2.0000	00000	2000	0,0000	2000	00000	2.0000	0,0000	0,0000	00000	27,0000	00000	2.0000	0.7000	00000
71 Week 71 7 Days Ended	<u>3/14/2010</u> 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	0.0000 0.00000 5.86666	00000	00000	20000	00000	00000	00000	0.5000	0,000	0.4416	00000	00000	0.2860	00000	6.0000	0,000	00000	1.3322	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	0000	10000	00000	00000	0.5250	0.0000
70 Week 70 7 Days Ended	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	0.0000 0.1000 0.0000	00000	0000	0000			00000	0.1000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	0,0000	00000	0000	0,0000	00000	0.0000	0,000	00000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	00000			00000	0,0000	0,000
69 Week 69 7 Days Ended	20000 2.0000 3.0000 0.0000 0.0000	7.9500 0.0000 0.0000	000010	1 0000	00001	4000	0001	0000	0.3000	0,0000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	1 0000	1.0000	1,0000	10000	0.0810	00000	00000	0.000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	36,000	00000	00000	00000	0.4718
68 Week 68 7 Days Ended	2/2/1/2010 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0000	0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000	0,000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0,000	0.0000	0.0000	0,000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000
67 Wreek 67 7 Days Ended	2142010 2.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 6.0000 1.0000	000000	000010	00000	2000			00000	00000	00000	00000	0000	00000	00000	00000	3.0000	00000	0000	0.0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0000	00000	00000	00000	00001	00000	00000	000010	000010
	2072010 2.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000		0.0000	0,0000	00000	4 0000	00000	00000	0,000	00000	0.0000	0.1418	00000	0,000	0,0000	0,000	4,5000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0,0000	27,0000	00000	0,0000	00000	0.1332
P	1/31/2010 2.0000 9.0000 0.0000		2.0000 20.1832 7.3058	2,0000	4 4 000	2.000	2000		00000	0.0040	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0000	0.2857	2,000	0.000	2,000	1000	0.5000	2000	0.000.0	1,000	0.000	1,000	00000	00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1,0000	000010	0000
64 Week 64 7 Days Ended	1242010 6.0000 6.0000 6.0000 0.0000	0.0000 12.0000 3.0000	15,0000	1.0000	1,0000	1.0000	1.0000	00000	0.2916	0.1787	0,0000	00000	4,6666	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2,0000	1.0000	0,0000	0.0000 3.4583	0.0000	2,0000	0,0000	1.0000	0,0000	0,0000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	0.2250
N 1	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000		000010	000010	80000		1000		072010	00000	0.000	0000		0000	0,0000	0.000	00000	0.0000	00000	1.1577	0.000	1,0000	00000	0.000	0000	0.0832	00000	00000		00000	00000	000010	0.0000
62 Week 62 7 Days Ended	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	6.0000 0.0000 0.0000	000000	0,0000	00000	3,0000		00000	0,0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	00000	00000	0,0000	7.5000	0.0000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	0,0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	27.0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
61 Week 61 7 Days Ended	1/3/2010 6.0000 9.0000 1.0000	0.0000	8,5000	6.0000	4 0000	2000	4,0000	00000	00000	0.0000	6.0000	0,000	9,000	6.000	0,0000	0,000	3.0000 2.0000	1,0000	2,0000	0,0000	0.000	000000	0.0000	0000	1.0000	00000	3,0000	00000	20000	0.0000	2,0000	00000	000010
60 Week 60 7 Days Ended	4 0000 4 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	0.8365 8.0000 0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	2 0000	2000	1.0000	00000	0.2500	0.7500	0.0000	00000	3.7000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000 2.0000	2,0000	00000	00000	2,0000	0.0000	2 0000	00000	20000	12 0000	0.0000	00000	000010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000
59 Week 59 7 Days Ended	2.000 2.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000				1,0000	1,0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0,000	00000	3,6666	0000	00000	00000	2.0000	0,000	00000	0,0000	00000	00000	00000	0000	00000	00000	1.0000	00000		0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 1.1664	0,0000	0.7998
58 Week 58 7 Days Ended	12/13/2008 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	0.0000 1.8750 4.8665	00000	00000	60000			0.6874	2 9068	0,000	0.1250	0.0000	0000	0,0000	0000	00000	00000	0000	00000	4 2088	2 0000	00000	0000	00000	2 0000	00000	00000		00000	00000	1.0500	0.2250
	Line liem# 112 10810426 213 90110315 213 90110315 200 90019102		330 90648001 444 CR03480120 387 CFB3470340		168 80570010 288 90570118 494 0000000444			78 10601000	385 CFB3480240	438 CRG3248096 142 50412260			441 CRG3260120 263 90400321	254 90400323	384 CEM-282096 13 10100166			332 90654480			156 80200624 406 CPA4840252	173 80610031 90 10800808		100 10800810 183 90010000	228 90150103 349 90810223				55 10424260 380 CDA3450120 46 40006000		296 90602404 396 CH83260120 461 CST3060240		





87         Wwwi. 87           7 Supple Ended         7 Supple Ended           7 Supple Ended         7 Supple Ended           7 Supple Ended         2 Success           7 Supple Ended         5 Success           7 Supple Ended         1 Success           7 Supple Ended         1 Success           7 Success         1 Success           7 Success         1 Success           7 Success         2 Success           7 Success         1 Success           7 Success         2 Success           7 Success
Meak MB         Meak MB <t< td=""></t<>
B5 Week 85 17 Days Ended 10,0000 0,00000 0,000000
Pair 2000 Pair 20000 Pair 20000 Pair 20000 Pair 20000 Pair 20000 Pair
8 7 Junys Exheld 8462010 9 0000 9 0000 0 00000 0 000000 0 0000000 0 00000 0
22 Week: 82 12 2940000 12 200000 14 20000 14 20000 14 20000 14 20000 14 20000 2000000
F1         Waterik E1           7 Tolsyst Ended         270000           200000         200000           200
Allow tests 80 2 7 Days Extend 2 7 Days Extend 8 2000 8 0000 1 4 0000 1 0 00000 1 0 00000 1 0 0000 1 0 00000 1 0 0000 1 0 00000 1 0 00
73 Week 73         7 5 Using Existent           5 7 Using Existent         5/1000           0.0000         0.0000           0.00000         0.0000           0.00000         0.0000           0.00000         0.0000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000
7 7 Weak 78 Weak 78 20 0000 16 0000 16 0000 16 0000 16 0000 17 0000 17 0000 10 00000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 00000000
77 Veek 77 10 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
75 Week 75 4/150011 4/150011 4/150011 1/1000 2/0000 2/0000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/00000 0/0000000 0/000000 0/0000000 0/000000 0/00000 0/00000 0/0
7 7 Weeki 75 7 15/9/8 Ended 41120/01 0 00000 0 000000 0 00000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 00000000
7 Weaki 74 7 Danys Ended 4420000 60000 60000 60000 60000 7 2000 7 20000 7 20000 7 20000 7 20000 7 20000 7 20000 8 20000 7 20000 7 20000 8 20000 7 20000 8 20000 8 20000 9 200000 9 20000 9 200000 9 200000 9 20000 9 200000 9 20000
7 7 Week 73 7 7 Week 73 7 7 Jays Ended 00000 00000 00000 7 7 2000 00000 0 00000 1 00000 0 000000
Imm         Imm #           112         10814425           213         00110161           213         00110161           213         00110161           213         00110161           213         00110161           214         00500144           213         00110161           214         00500144           215         00110161           216         00500014           216         00500014           216         00500014           216         00500014           216         00500014           217         00500014           218         00500014           219         00500014           210         00500014           211         00500014           212         00500014           213         00500014           214         00500014           215         00500011           216         00500011           217         00500001           218         00500001           219         0050001           210         0050001           211         00500001





102 102 102 1020000 100000000
101 100 100000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 10000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 100000000
100 Week 100 1020000 1020000 111,00000 111,00000 111,00000 111,00000 111,00000 111,00000 111,000000 111,00000 111,00000 111,000000 111,000000 110,00000 111,00000000
92         Wweek (19)         7         7 Week (19)         7         7 Укеек (10)         7 Укее
27 Tunya Ended 200000 21202011 21202011 21202011 21202011 2000000
17         Values: 07         1           7 2 mon         172 mon           8 20000         172 mon           8 0000         6 0000           8 0000         6 0000           8 0000         6 0000           8 0000         6 0000           9 0000         6 0000           9 0000         6 0000           9 0000         0 0000           9 0000         0 0000           9 0000         0 0000           9 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 0000         0 0000           0 00000         0 0000      0
27 Weak 06 7 Junys Ended 26,0000 17,0000 27,0000 26,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 16,0000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000 10,00000
2 7 Week 05 2 7 Days Extend 2 7 Days Extend 2 2 0000 3 5 0000 3 5 0000 3 5 0000 3 6 0000 3 6 0000 3 6 0000 3 7 0000 3 6 0000 4 7 0000 1 7 0000 1 0 00000 1 0 0000 1 0 0000 1 0 00000 1 0 00000 1 0 00
24 Week 04 7 Julys Ended 8 2000 8 20000 8 20000 1 200000 1 20000 1 200000 1 200000 1 200000 1 200000 1 20000
2 7 Weat: 03 Weat: 03 2 7 Juny E:10404 2 7 2 10,0000 10,0000 2 6 5 6 000 2 6 0000 2 7 00000 2 7 0000 2 7 0000 2 7 0000 2 7 000
27 Week 12 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 1000000
91 7 7 Weak: 91 820000 860000 8000000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800
7         7
B         Weat: 65           7 Julys Ended         2140000           7 Lilacont         16.0000           16.0000         16.0000           16.0000         16.0000           16.0000         16.0000           16.0000         16.0000           11.0000         11.0000           11.0000         0.0000           11.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.0000         0.0000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         0.00000           0.00000         <
88 Week 68 7 Tayly E-1446 212,0000 8,0000 9,0000 10,00000 10,00000
Line         Imm #           112         10810435           2113         10810435           2113         10810435           2113         10110111           2113         10110111           2113         10110111           2113         10110111           2114         101011435           2115         10101111           2115         10101111           2115         10101111           2115         10101111           2115         10101111           2116         10101111           2116         10101111           2116         10101111           2116         10101111           2116         2011111           2116         2011111           2117         2011111           2118         20111111           2111         20111111           2111         20111111           2111         20111111           2111         20111111           2111         20111111           2111         20111111           2111         201111111           2111         2011111111           2111111111





117 Viewsk: 117 113020511 113020511 21302051 21302051 21302050 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 21300000 2100000 2100000 21000000 2100000 21000000 21000000 21000000 21000000 21000000 200000000	0,0000 6,0000 5,0000 5,0000 5,0000 1,2000 1,2000 1,2000 1,2000 1,2155 1,4156
116 117 Days Ended 200000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 15 0000 16 0000 10 00000 10 0000 10 00000 10 000000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 000000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 000000 10 000000 10 00000 10 0000000 10 000000 10 000000 10 0000000 10 0000000 10 00	0.0000 90000 0.0000 15.0000 15.0000 15.0000 1.19259 1.2375 1.2375 1.2358 6.7068 6.7068 6.7068 6.7068 6.7068 6.7068 6.7068
115 Week 115 17 Days Ended 11450001 00000 000000 100000 100000 100000 1500000 1500000 1500000 1500000 1500000 1500000 1500000 1500000 1500000 1500000 15000000 1500000 1500000 1500000 15000000 15000000 1500000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 15000000 1500000000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.4500 0.000000
114 Wweit 114 120011 120011 120010 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000000	10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 00000
1128000 1220101 1220101 1220101 1220101 1220100 1220000 1220000 120000 1100000 11000	2 2000 2 2000 0 0000 0 0000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2 0000 2 1 0 000 1 1 0 125 1 1 1 0 125 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
112/25/2014 12/25/2014 12/25/2014 12/25/2014 14/2000 14/2000 14/2000 10/20000 10/2000 10/2000 10/20000 10/20000 10/20000 10/2	0.0000 14.0000 0.0000 0.0000 14.0000 0.00000 0.000000
111 Weeki 111 2016/2010 2116/2010 14 0000 14 0000 15 485 15 485 15 486 0 00000 24 0000 26 0000 11 0000 10 00000 10 0000 10 0000 11 0000 10 00000 10 0000 10 00000 10 000000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 00000 10 000000 10 000000 10 000000 000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000	0,0000 0,000000
112/2012/01/2014 2010/01/2014 2	0.000 0.000 0.000000
105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	0.0000 4,0000 90.0000 10.0000 6,0000 63.00000 63.00000 63.0000000000
105 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420	1,000 7,000 7,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 0,000000
107 Weeki 107 7 7 Days Eichert 107 11220000 11220000 11220000 11220000 1120000 110000 1000000	00000 1220000 1220000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000
105 Veek 106 Veek 106 11442000 11442000 11442000 11442000 11442000 1145000 1145000 1145000 1165000 1150000 1150000 1150000 1150000 1150000 1150000 1150000 1150000 1150000 1150000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 11100000 111000000	0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 1,7330 1,7330 1,7330
105 Weeki, 105 7 Days Extend 11///2010 11///2010 11///2010 100000 2 00000 0 000000	1,0000 1,00000 1,00000000
104 Weeki 104 7 Days Ecologi 2020001 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2280000 2200000 200000 200000 200000 200000 200000 2000000	220000 200000 200000 000000 000000 133,1558 134,15588 134,155881558 13558 13558 13558 1355858 1355858 1355858
112 Weeki 103 7 Days Extend 102202011 102202011 10202011 1020201 102020 100000 100000 100000 1000000 1000000 1000000	00000 10000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
Ihmilik           106104/26           00110102           00110102           00110102           00110102           00110102           00110102           00110102           00110102           000110102           000110102           000110102           000110102           000110102           000110102           000110102           000110101           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010011           00010002           00010002           00010002           00010002           00010002           00010002           00010002           001151002           001151002           001151002           001151002           001151002 <t< td=""><td></td></t<>	





132 Week 132 Days Ended	5/15/2011 0.0000 2.0000 3.2258 6.0000 6.0000	5,0000 5,0000 5,7666 2,0000	14.0000 3.0000 3.0000	6.0000 7.0000 2.0000	2.0000 12.0000 0.0000 8.8414	5.0000 1.8901 4.0000	10.0000 2.0170 1.0509	64,1621 10.0000 10.0000	10.0000	3,000	3,0000	3,4967	0.0000 2.0617 8.0000	0.000 9.0000 7.0000	0000714	0.0000 7.0000 0.0000	1.1900 5.0000 0.0000	0.0000	18,0000 0,000000	3.0000 6.0000 0.6750	1.5750
131 Week 131 Days Ended 7	10.0000 10.00000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.00000 10.00000000	00000 1.0000 4.0000	00000		0.0000 14,0000 5,0000	7,0000 6,0603 4,0000	4,0000 6.3346 1.4703	11.7984 2.0000 4.0000	4 0000	4 000 9 00 9 00 9 00 9 00 9 00 9 00 9 00	0.0000	1.2498	10.0000 2.0826 11.0000	3.6312 1.0000 20.0000	7.0000 0.0000 27.0000	10.0000 7.0000 10.0000	1.4400 1.0000 1.0000	1.0000	0.0000	000000	1.1248 0.9098 0.0000
130 Week 130 7 Days Ended	<u>51/2011</u> 8.0000 14.0000 5.0000 0.7500 12.0000 5.0000	30,4206 0,0000 4,0000	80.0000 11.0000 8.0000	42.0000 6.0000 1.0000	12,0000 4,0000 4,0000	6.0000 3.5749 4.0000	000000	13.0000 8.0000 10.0000	00000	00005	76.5000 6.0000 7.0000	0.1290 4.0000	8.0000 0.0000 5.0000	0,0000	3.0000 4.0000 37.0000	9.0000 3.0000 8.0000	2.5000 0.0000 4.0000	0.000.0	205.0000	4,0000	00000
129 Week 129 Days Ended	4242011 20.0000 0.0000 17.0165 17.0165 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 00000 00000 00000 000000 000000 0000	00000	00000	0.0000 12.0000 10.0000	15000	9.0000 1.3620 0.0000	8.6015 9.0000 9.0000	0.8580	00005	0000	0.9999	20.0000 0.1000 10.0000	0.5187 3.0000 27.0000	5.000 0.0000 36.0000	20.000 5.0000 20.0000	10.000 3.0000 0.0000	20,000	200000	0.0000 0.0000 8.4564	0.1125 0.0000 1.1665
128 Week 128 7 Days Ended	4117/2011 0.0000 16.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	24,0000 11,8550 5,1020 1,0000	8.0000 8.0000	5,0000 5,0000 5,0000	8.0000 26.0000 4.267	5.0000 0.3159 1.0000	4,0000 2,1147 1,5306	12.1570 4.0000 4.0000	2.1427	00000	0.000	2.9665	0.0000 3.4248 1.0000	0.0000 11.0000 16.0000	5,0000 0,0000 3,0000	0.0000 5.0000 0.0000	1.0200 11.0000 0.0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	2.1375 2.1375 3.6664 7.6063
127 Week 127 7 Days Ended	410/2011 18.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000	20,000	0.0000 8.0000 8.0000	00000	00000	8.0000 0.6388 0.0000	00000	8 0000 0	8 0000	00000 B 0000	00000	18.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	8.0000 0.0000 0.0000	18.0000 8.0000 18.0000	00000	000010	18.0000 00000 00000 00000 00000	20000	000000
126 Week 126 7 Days Ended	4/3/2011 22 0000 30.0000 15,0000 15,0000 18,8651 18,8651 18,8650 00000 800000 800000	53,0000 32,4340 15,4280 0,0000	64,0000 16,0000 16,0000	40000 80000 80000 80000 80000 800000 800000 800000 8000000	16,0000 36,0000 16,0000	8,0000 5,0066 0,0000	9.0000 16.7330 3.5437	37.3368 10.0000 9.0000	0.7971	9.0000	8,0000 8,0000	2.9207	32.0000 4.0258 0.0000	5 1000 23 0000 62 0000	8.0000 3.0000 7.0000	34.0000 9.0000 30.0000	0.8500 8.0000 1.0000	20,0000	45,0000 2,0000 34,0000	3.0000 133.5000 7.5948	2.4500 1.6332 2.6664 5.9185
125 Week 125 7 Days Ended	<u>3/27/2011</u> 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 18.0000 18.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000 9 00000 9 00000 9 00000	000010	0.000 2	4,0000	4 0000	4 0000	1000	0000	11,0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.000 0.0000 13.0000	0.000	00000	00000	00000		
124 Week 124 7 Days Ended	320/2011 22 0000 24 0000 16 0000 8 32056 8 32056 0 0000 0 00000	30,0000 10,9471 7,3057 0,0000	32 0000 10 0000	610000 610000 710000	10.0000 26.0000 13.0000 3.8016	6.0000 0.1215 0.0000	5.0000 1.6029 2.0798	14.0054 7.0000 5.0000	5,0000	00000	00000	00000	26.0000 1.4248 0.0000	6.1668 12.0000 42.0000	7,0000	26.0000 26.0000 26.0000	6.0000 12.0000 0.0000	26,0000	0,0000	0.0000	1.0125 1.0125 0.6665 5.9237
123 Week 123 7 Days Ended	2113/2011 18.0000 12.0000 8.0000 2.0000 0.0000 0.0000	18.0000 2.1750 7.5061	00000	1,0000	6.0000 4.0000 9.0000 9.0000	0000 0 98+0 0 0 000 0	9.0000 6.7298 1.1135	3.1441 9.0000 9.0000	9,0000	2000	00000	0.0000	16.0000 1.2000 0.0000	0.000	000010	16.0000 9.0000 16.0000	10000	0.000	10000 00000 00000 00000	000000	0.2250 0.29900 1.4716
122 Week 122 7 Days Ended	346/2011 2 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 4798 6 0000 6 0000 1 0000	22,0000 27,1575 10,1248 0,0000	10.0000	2 0000 4 0000	9.0000 22.0000 1.0000 3.0887	3.0000 2.5853 0.0000	4,0000 2,3152 3,1335	9.0342 0.0000 4.0000	4,0000	1 0000	4,0000 5,0000 7,0000	0.5333	2.0000 3.0961 1.0000	0.4000 8.0000 17.0000	4,0000 1,0000 6,0000	6.0000 7.0000 2.0000	0.8500 8.0000 0.0000	2,0000	0.0000 6.0000	00000	1.8875 1.3331 4.3642
121 Week 121 7 Days Ended	227/2011 34,0000 22,0000 15,0000 12,7960 12,7960 12,0000 12,0000 0,0000		8.0000 11.0000 11.0000		11.0000 10.0000 15.0000		10.0000 1.1221 2.6550	8.8657 10.0000 20.0000	10.0000 2.8576	00000	8.0000 11 0000	2.5747	30.0000 2.7866 3.0000	0.000 8.0000 68.0000	5.000 0.0000 35.0000	30.000 0.0000 30.0000	00000	30,000	00000	00000	0.5625 1.1666 3.7749
120 Week 120 7 Days Ended	22002011 10.0000 6.0000 6.0000 11.1168 11.1168 0.0000 1.0000	4,0000 2,9850 12,6186	40000	00000	3 0000 6 0000 5 0000	8.0000 1.8750 4.0000	18.0000 3.2805 1.4488	6.7803 16.0000 18.0000	18.0000	18 0000 3 0000	00000	1.9006	2 0000 1.6665 2 0000	0.000 5.0000 67.0000	9.0000 0.0000 51.0000	6.000 6.0000 2.0000	1.0000 5.0000 2.0000	20000	00000	2 0000 0 00000 11 3724	1.0000
119 Week 119 7 Days Ended	2113/2011 18.0000 17.0000 8.0000 10.1572 30.0000 7.0000			2./300 0.0000 4.0000 5.0000	6.0000 12.0000 8.0000 8.0647	4,0000	4.0000 3.1742 1.2975	10.8792 4.0000 4.0000	4,0000	4,000	0.000	3.8747 5.0000	16.0000 1.0914 1.0000	7.7686 10.0000 15.0000	4.0000 6.0000 20.0000	16.0000 16.0000 16.0000	0.000 10.0000 3.0000	16,0000	00000 16.0000	6.0000 5.0656	0.6750 0.6750 0.9000 2.3563
118 Week 118 7 Days Ended	246/2011 20.0000 8.0000 10.0000 3.1484 52.0000 57.0000	13 0000 6 4845 12 8030 7 0000	72,0000 6,0000 6,0000	46100 7.0000 4.0000 6.0000	6.0000 22.0000 10.0000 6.3267	4 0000 6.3716 7.0000	0.0000 6.4233 1.5145	0.0000	28044	30000	6 0000 b	2 4416	20.0000 2.6411 4.0000	5.0206 7.0000 21.0000	3 0000 4 0000 22 0000	20.000 3.0000 20.0000	2.7500 7.0000 4.0000	3 0000	13.0000 20.000000 20.00000000	1,0000	0.8000 2.1663 0.9437
	Line litem# 112 10810426 213 00110315 213 00110315 200 90019105 74 10500148 74 00014006 70 00014006	330 00648000 444 CR03480120 387 CFB3470240 54 1042021		454 CHRUMBUT44 159 80300024 246 90253214 45 10214061	286 90570011 76 10601000 132 30600011 366 CER3460340	237 90232300 438 CR02248096 142 50412260	267 90401322 408 CPA5240252 417 CRB4200240	441 CRG3280120 253 90400321 264 90400321	206 90400226 384 CEM4282006			375 CAL4268240 90 10757100			155 80151602 297 90602407 100 10800810	183 90010000 228 90150103 349 90810223		245 90252614 350 90810224 55 10424790			300 CFR356240 370 CFR356240 374 CAI3456240 374 CAI3674240





147 Week 147 Days Ended	80280011 28.0000 18.0000 7.0000 13.3774 13.3774	31.0000 18.2641 13.7020	00000 10000 10000 10000	10.3500	0.0000	34,0000 9,0000 14,4792	5.0000 2.9181	6.0000	3.2205 11.8512	6.0000	6.0000	6.0000	28.5000	14,0000	21.0000	3.9332	4,4000	13.0000	4,0000	13,000 22,0000	3,0000	0,0000	72,0000	0.000	5.8320 3.5000 2.2500	3,6332
148 Week 148 7 Days Ended	82312011 40.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 12.0000 12.0000	15.4262 13.5479	20000	18,0000	2 0000 2 0000 0 0000	36.0000 10.0000 0.0000	3.0000 0.5486	3 0000	3.0408	3.0000	3.0000 0.4289	3,0000	34,5000	0.0000	4,0000	0.0332	0.0000	8,0000	0.0000	20,0000	00000	0,0000	83 0000 3 0000 1 0000	00000	00000	3.9697
145 Week 145 7 Days Ended	8/14/2011 20.0000 24.0000 5.0000 5.1130 5.1130 5.0000 5.0000	36,0000 3,3200 3,9000	0000	9,4500	00000	0.0000 5.0000 2.4125	0.3150	00000	0.5625	0000/6	9:0000 3:5713	00000	12,0000	10.0000	0,0000	0.5000	0,000 8,0000 77,0000	8.0000	0.0000	10.0000	8,0000	0.0000		00000	5.8320 2.6250 1.6875	0.0000
144 Week 144 7 Days Ended	8/7/2011 24 0000 22 0000 6 0000 3 3468 3 3468	33.0000 50.1400 0.0000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	30,000	0.0000	00000	00000	4 0000	1.6012	4 0000	4 0000	00000	60,0000	20,000	10000	2.6666	00000	00000	0.0000	12,0000	00000	12,0000	0000 0000 C	00000	1.1250	2,000
143 Week 143 7 Days Ended	2/31/2011 6.0000 6.0000 6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000	12 0000 2.5751 0.0000	00000 000000 000000	4 9809	4,0000	10.0000 9.0000 2.7000	24.0000	20.0000	0.0000	19.0000	21.0000	24,0000	2,0000	3.0000	28.0000	0.3000	1.0000	31.0000	39.0000	32,0000 18,0000 7,0000	00000	0.0000		00000	4.6666	0.1667
142 Week 142 7 Days Ended	20242011 82.0000 22.0000 22.0000 18.0000 22.5145 22.5145 6.0000 6.0000	33.0000 16.5137 24.1475	74,0000	14.1300	0.000	32.0000 19.0000 5.6998	12.0000 2.1855 2.0000	3.0000	4.8872	4,0000	4.0000	40000		50000	10.0000	3.5331	4.1749 15.0000 43.0000	0,0000	34,0000	36.0000	15.0000	36.0000		00000	4 9008 1 9008 1 2375	2.8331
141 Week 141 7 Days Ended	222 0000 148 0000 222 0000 144 0000 144 0000 144 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000	22.0000 23.6116 0.0000	0.000 55.0000 1.0000	5,1300 10,0000	1.0000	10.0000 14.0000 2.1123	12 0000	4,0000	0.2657	4,0000	2,0000	11.0000	16.0000	11.0000	1.0000	22476	4,0034 5,0000 7,0000	1.0000	3.0000	1,0000	5,0000	0.0000	00000	1,0000	0.0000 1.9250 1.2375	2.1600 6.2622
140 Week 140 7 Days Ended	2/10/2011 0.000 18.0000 18.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	27.0000 8.6250 19.8415	36.000 36.000 2.000 2.000 36.0000 36.000 36.000 36.000 37.000 37.000 37.000 37.000 37.000 37.000 37.0000 37.0000 37.0000 37.0000 37.0000 37.0000 37.0000 37.0000 37.0000 37.00000 37.0000 37.0000000000	7.8700		26.0000 0.0000 4.5000	00000	0.0000	4.0750	0,000.0	0.0000 2.9098	0000	12,000	0000.21	00000	1.3249	00000 0000121			00000		0000		0.000	2.4500	8.0001
130 Week 139 7 Days Ended	2/23/2011 4 0000 14 0000 13 1606 6 0000 6 0000 6 0000 0 0000	26.0000 51.4770 12.9248	134,0000	16.7299	1,0000	18.0000 2.0000 3.5331	1.0004	0.0000	3.6949 63.1018	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	83.5000	14,0000	1.0000	4,1805	1.5000	7.0000	11.0000	8,0000	00000	1.0000	000010	20000	6.2367 1.0500 0.6750	2,3554
138 Week 138 7 Days Ended	50 0000 51 0000 51 0000 51 0000 13 4479 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000	8200 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	0000 67,0000 15,0000	46200	1000	26.0000 15.0000 3.2248	1.0000	6.0000	1.2981	6.0000	6.0000	9000	27.0000	32,0000	00000	3.6056	8.1124 8.0000 18.0000	0.0000	23.0000	0000	8 0000 5	00000	18,000	10 000 11 0 000 12	24500	8.1957
137 Week 137 7 Days Ended	<u>6119/2011</u> 30.0000 0.0000 15.0000 3.4134 2.4.0000 2.4.0000	0.0000	0000 14	0.7500	0.0000	26.0000 15.0000 3.7499	0.0000	23.0000	0.0000	23.0000	23.0000	17.0000	0.0000	0.0000	16.0000	0.0000	4.1400 3.0000 123.0000	15.0000	27.0000	30,0000	3,0000	30,0000	20000	00000	00000	0.000.0
136 Week 136 7 Days Ended	<u>61122011</u> 12 0000 0.0000 6.0000 1.5563 24.0000 24.0000	0.0000	30000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000 90000	145499	3000	0.0000 6.0000 2.0749	2,0000 4,1488 9,0000	0.0000	3.2760	0.0000	0.0000	4,000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	1.1666	2,000	0,0000	12 0000	0.0000 12.0000 9.4500	2,000	12,0000		00000	3,4902 1,7500 1,1250	1.1000
135 Week 135 7 Days Ended	842011 0.0000 25.0000 25.0000 0.0000 8.9131 8.9131		9 0000 13 0000 13 0000	8.2000	2 0000 6 0000 12 0000	30.0000 0.0000 10.8055	1.5862	0000 5	1.6187	5.0000	5.0000	8,0000 5,0000	31.0000	16.0000 2 0000	7.0000	7.4864									0.0000 2.6260 1.6875	
134 Week 134 7 Days Ended	28.0000 28.0000 4.0000 12.0000 4.5435 86.0000 86.0000		6.000 15.0000 15.0000	12500	5.0000 16.0000	0.0000	0.0000 1.4668 7.0000	0,000.0	0.0000	0.0000	0,000.0	7,0000	0.0000	12.0000		0.0000									00000	
133 Week 133 7 Days Ended	4 0000 0 00000 0 00000	00000	4 0000 2 0000 0 000000	7.9000	4 0000 2 0000 2 0000	0.0000 2.0000 0.4458	4 0000 2 4836 4 0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	4 0000	00000	00000	1.0000	0,0000	10000	4 0000	12 0000	4 0000 4 0000	1,0000	4 0000	00000	20000	00000	00000
		00648001 CR03460120 CFB3470240	10420217 10610701 80570010 00670149	CRC2060144 B0300024	90253214 10214061 90570011	10601000 30600011 CFB3460040	90232300 CRG3248096 60417760	00401322 00401322	CRB4200240 CRG3280120	12800406	90400326 CEM4282006	10100166 80412105	CDA3460100	00654480 CALCHERD	10757100	CFE3466240 80200624	CPA4840252 80610031 10800808	80151602 90602407	10800810 00010009	90150103 90810223 CBrc2072420	CRG3472144	90810224	10424260 CDA3450120 10225026	90610003 90602404	CST3066240 CAU2056240 CFB3866240	CAU3456240 CAU3674240
	112 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213	8 1 8	2, 8, 8, 8, 8,	8 <b>2</b> 8	물 육 월	8 현월	52 <b>5</b> 2 5		22	88	8 ø	유율	888	1 22 E	8 8	88 19	<u>8</u> £ 8	297 201	₽ <u>8</u>	8 8 ¥	38	88	8845		14 8 8 1	374





Coefficient of Variation	Section 2	14	2	2	12	2	2	2	8	22 8	1 88	2	88	88	6 8	8	8	28	18	3	56	81	100	8 8	ŝ	101	ā	201	50	9 <u>0</u>	200	6	110	Ēį	1	ţ	1	211	118	119	5	<u>8</u>	12	125	5 19 19	128	23	5 FE	<u>8</u> 8	1	135 136	137	130	140
Coefficient of Variation	0 <sup>10</sup> = 0	9	140	<del>1</del>	3	9 1	1.43	į	1.45	141	4	1.48	1.48	5	5	3	21 21	8	3	150	1.60	9	091	1	161	161	<u>a</u> (	2	1891	163	191	160	1.70	2	173	178	1.76	178	1.78	1.78	179	179	<u>1</u>	181	2 2 2	185	187	180	8	<u>i</u>	현철	961 961	2.00	2.00
3-Yr Std Devlatn of Weekly Dmd	(4)	12,6330	10.2840	10.3300	6.7240	15.5850	09//11	12.2700	5,5030	32010	4 7030	4.5280	6.3770	8.6500	3.2800	4.7690	11.2110	5.8470	3 6040	1.7310	2,8980	4.3270	1 2 02/00	147790	4 2230	4.3990	4.3430	1.1360	4 3630	1.7420	6.5300	5.7820	1.2580	4 2030	2.0490	2.1470	1.9060	20.4410	4.1510	12 8000	8.7460	4 2270	3.1140	5.8500	2.2870 2.3800	8.8570	2.7480	1.3220	8.8400	2.1180	26.6000	1.6100	1.7520	2.8310
Mean Weekly Demand	100	9.0064	7.3718	8.118.1 9.4098	4.7253	10.8718		8.5002	3.8512	2.1731	3.1731	3.0513	3.6277	5.7244	2.1474	3.1000	7,2564	3.7372	2 2222	1.0905	1,8141	2.7061	B0/01	0.2201	2.6282	2.7244	2.6850	8L0/0	2,6667	1.0705	3.8718	3,4295	0.7383	2.4231	1.1862	12179	1.0859	11.5000	2.3333	7.9487	4.8782	2.3500	1.7202	3.2257	1.2438	4.7821	1,4679	0.6087	4,6603	1.1090	13.8365 1.5022	0.8242	0.8752	1,4168
156 Week 156 7 Days Ended	10/30/2011	10.0000	8.0000	8,0000	27.4537	18.0000	20000	17.6883	26.1322	0000 0000 0000 0000	00000	0.0000	4.0729	12.0000		0.0000	36.0000	6,000	3 0000	1.2500	6.0000	0.000	1 7064	11,000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2,0020	0.0000	5.0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	1.000	0.1236	3.0000	3.4000	8,0000	1.0000	3,0000	6.0000	2.0000	00000	1.0000	0.000	14,0000	5,0000	1.0000	6.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000
155 Week 155 7 Days Ended	10020011	12.0000	18.0000	201000	3.8118	6.0000	4,000	20131	0,0000	2000	00000	0,0000	7.6020	10.000		0,0000	4.0000	6,0000	2 0000	0.3830	2.0000	10.0000	0.0000	1824	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	0000	10.0000	1,0000	0,0000	4,0000	0.6666	8000	0.2000	0.0000	0,0000	2,0000	1.0000	4,000	10.0000	1.0000	00000	0.0000	4 000	14,0000	1.0000	0,000	10.000	0.000	21.0000	0.3600	1.4666	0.0000
154 Week 154 7 Days Ended	10/16/2011	0.0000	4,0000	4,0000	1.4385	12.0000	0,0000	20.2183	14,4844	3,0000	0,0000	0.0000	7.5625	0,0000	00000	0.0000	32.0000	0,0000	00000	1.4926	1.0000	0.0000	10/07	7 5000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	21/6/2	0.0000	0.0000	00000	3.0000	0.0000	0.000	00000	2 0000	0,0000	00000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	8.0000	0,000	0,0000	1.0000	2,0000	00000	00000	00000	0,000	00000	0.0000
153 Week 153 7 Days Ended	10/9/011	4,0000	0,0000	0,000	0.0000	28.0000	2,000	5.5638	4.2375	5000	00000	0.0000	42.2584	800	2000	0,0000	8.0000	2000	2 0000	0.0486	2.000	0,000	Cana C	DCHC Py	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	2.65/0	0,0000	1,0000	00000	1.0000	0.0000	800	14 0006	2 0000	0,0000	2000/1	1.0000	0000	4,0000	1,000	0000	5.0000		4 0000	2 0000	0,000	4,0000	0.0000	9.0000	13.1250	14,0006	0.000
152 Week 152 7 Days Ended	1001001	46.0000	23.0000	23,0000	5.0798	0.0000	00000	6.1345	1.3333	00000	0,0000	0.0000	4.2970	15,0000	4 0000	0,0000	26.0000	13.0000	11,0000	1.1429	0.0000	1.0000	00000	100000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0/98/1	1.0000	2.0000	0,0000	3.0000	1.4900	16.0000	0.2748	3.0000	3.3361	00000	13.0000	0,0000	20.0000	12.0000	0.5100	1.0000	1.0000	28.0000	0.0000	5,0000	20.0000	0.0000	24,0000	1.5750	0.0000	0,0000
151 Week 151 7 Days Ended	1005001	46.0000	24,0000	28,0000	5.0364	0,000	4,000	5.4450	10.7873	00000	00000	0.0000	3.3000	80000	00000	0,000	0,000	14,0000	00006	0.2430	0,0000	1,000	07/19/L	13 1007	1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	00000	1.0000	0,0000	00000	10.0000	1.5000	2000	0.8583	0,0000	1,4000	11.0000	0000/6	4,0000	28.0000	00000	0.1700	6.0000	4,000	28,0000	0.0000	0.0000	28.0000	0.0000	15.0000	1,4000	0.8333	1.9008
150 Week 150 7 Days Ended	018/2011	8.0000	2.0000	0.0000	4.7067	16.0000	0,0000	7.7500	2.1666	4,000	0.0000	0.0000	9.4700	13.0000	00000	0.0000	16.0000	4,0000	00000	0.3638	4.0000	2,0000	3.4.04	10 6750	5.0000	1.0000	2,0000	0.0000	5.0000	4,0000	00000	3.0000	1.4008	2.0000	2,4166	13.0000	0.7000	31.0000	5.0000	0.0000	8.0000	5.0000	00000	10.0000		8.0000	4 0000	0,0000	8,0000	0,0000	45.0000 5.8220	1.5750	1.6666	16.9873
149 Week 140 7 Days Ended	041/2011	6.0000	4,0000	4,000	12.0000	0,000		10.1863	9.5624	0000	0,0000	0,000	1.3200	14,0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	3,0000	00000	0.2116	0,000	0,0000	31000	10.000	0,0000	0.0000	0,000	10001	00000	3.0000	10000	3.0000	2.2496	0000	3.3415	0,000	1.9020	7,0000	0,0000	00000	6.0000	0,000	00000	4.0000		6.0000	00000	00000	6.0000	00000	39,0000	0.7000	1.1666	0.9437
148 Week 148 7 Days Ended	0400011	0.000	10.0000	000001	33.1173	00000	15 0000	18.4571	0.7333	0000	00000	0,0000	1.8200	15,000	00000	00000	16.0000	00000	60000	0.0833	0,0000	6,0000	10.565 +	A Name	6 0000	4 0000	6,0000	141/2	6.0000	0,0000	20000	0000	1.4998	4 0000	02000	4 0000	4,8665	10,000	15,0000	00000	8.0000	15,0000	5,5100	0000		00000	00000	00000	8,0000	00000	36.0000 0.4125	0.7000	00000	1.8875
	Line Hern #	i.	212 90110315	213 90110316	_		189 90014004 330 90648004	444 CR03480120	387 CFB3470240	54 10420217 en +0640704	~	-	434 CR02060144	159 80300004	240 SUCCES	286 90570011	76 10601000	132 30600011 345 CER346M40	237 90282800	438 CRG3248096	142 50412260	257 90401322	417 CPA6490020	144 CROSPANNO	263 90400321	254 90400323	258 90400328	364 CEM4282095	165 80412105	220 90131526	250 90240003	332 90654480	375 CA14266240	00 10757100	396 CFR3466040	156 80200624	406 CPA4840252	1/3 80810050	155 80151602	297 90602407 100 10600810	183 90010009	228 90150103	436 CR02072120	445 CR03472144	218 90131226	350 90810224	55 10424260 000 001404000	48 10225020	182 90010004 Son enerones	208 90602404	306 CH83260120 461 CST3066240	369 CAI3056240	370 CAI3456240	374 CAI3674240



12 Week 12 Days Ended	1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/
11 Week 11 Days Ended 7	
10 Week 10 Days Ended 7	
9 Week 9 7 Days Ended 7	
8 Week 8 7 Days Ended 7	
7 Week 7 7 Days Ended	1377/270208 137802 1
6 Week 6 7 Days Ended	12/14/2008 12/14/2008 1 0000 1 00000 1 0000 1 00000 1 0000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 000000 1 00000 1 00000 1 000
Neek 5 Nys Ended	2012010000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000
4 Week 4 7 Days Ended	115012002 1 15002002 1 15002 1 1500
3 Week 3 7 Days Ended	
2 Week 2 7 Days Ended	11/16/2008 1 0000 1 00000 1 000000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 000000 1 000000 1 0
1 Week 1 7 Days Ended	1100002 3 2000 3 2000 3 2000 5 200
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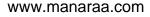
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Like         Ilimit &           236         00222100           237         0020100           238         0020004           239         0020004           230         00400084           231         00400084           232         00400084           231         00400084           232         00400084           233         00100008           241         00400084           252         00400084           253         00400084           264         00100008           267         00400084           27         01010004           283         00100008           284         00100008           285         00100008           284         00100008           283         00100008           284         00100008           284         00100008           285         00100008           284         00100008           284         00220000           285         00100008           284         00200008           285         00200008           284         00200008





117 Week 117 Days Ended	00000 520000 520000 520000 620000 620000 100000 100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1000000	
116 Week 116 7 Days Ended	00000 10000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 100000000	1.0624 0.0000 0.0000 17.0000 0.0000
115 Week 115 7 Days Ended	00000 150000 150000 150000 150000 150000 150000 150000 1000000	0.0520 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
114 Week 114 7 Days Erded	01000 01000 010000 00000 000000 000000 000000 000000	
113 Week 113 7 Days Ended	2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 2 2000 0 3800 0 38000 0 39000 0 390000 0 3900000 0 390000 0 30000 0 3000000 0 000000 0 000000 0 000	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
112 Week 112 7 Days Ended	00000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000 1000000 100000 100000 10000	0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0
111 Week 111 7 Days Ended	10000 100000 1000000	0.0364 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 4.0000
110 Week 110 7 Days Ended	2 20007 2 20007 2 20007 2 20000 2 2 20000 2 2 20000 2 2 20000 2 2 20000 2 2 2 0000 2 2 0000 2 2 0000 2 2 0000 2 0 0000 2 0000 2 0000 2 0 0000 2 0 0000 2 0 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000	0.0260 0.0000 0.0000 2.0000 0.0000
109 Week 109 7 Days Ended	00000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 10000000 1000000 10000000 1000000 100000000	0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 4 0000 8 0000
108 Week 108 7 Days Ended	00000 000000	
107 Week 107 7 Days Ended	0 00000 0 000000	1 0000 0 0000 1 0000 1 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000
106 Week 106 7 Days Ended	00000 100000 1000000	0.0781 0.0000 0.0000 14.0000 0.0000
105 Week 105 7 Days Ended	0 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 000	0,0000 1,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000
104 Week 104 7 Days Ended	20000 20000 100000 20000 18,0792 200000 20000 200000 200000 2000000	2.0624 0.0000 1.0000 8.0000 0.0000
103 Week 103 7 Days Ended	00000 000000	0000 T 1 0000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000 1 00000000
	1981년 19 1981년 1981년 1981 1981년 1981년 1981	204 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20





132 Week 132 7 Days Ended	51522011 0.0000 4.9327 3.0000 5.0000 5.0000 0.0000	2.0000 1.1000 3.3333	2.0000 0.0000 0.5332	7,0000	00000	0.0000 12.6286 0.0000	00000	3,5000	4,0000	2.0000	00000	0,0000	2.0000	0.000 2.0000 2.0000	2000	2.000 2.000 2.000	2.0000 4.0000 8.0000	4,0000	4,000 8,0000 71,0000	0,000	2000 4 0000 4 0000 4	0,0000 3,0000 0,0000	0.00000	2,0000
131 Week 131 7 Days Ended	568/2011 1.0000 2.5797 0.0000 4.0000 4.0000	2.0000 3.2906 0.6000 0.0000	3.0000 0.0000 0.3332	8 0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00007	0.0000	0.000	4,0000	0.000	00000	0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0.000	000010	0.0601 0.0601 6.0000	00000	00000
130 Week 130 7 Days Ended	5/12011 0.0000 8.0000 8.0000 62.0000		1,0000	8,0000	1,0000	40000	000000	00000	3,0000	00000	2000	2,0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	4 0000	0,0000		0.0000 2.0000
129 Week 129 7 Days Ended	4242011 0.0000 0.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000	0.0000 0.4500 0.0000		00001	00000	00000	8,000 0,0000 0,0000	00000	00000	00000	80000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	0.7500 4.0000 0.0000	00000
128 Week 128 7 Days Ended	4/17/2011 0.0000 6.9659 0.0000 8.0000 4.0000 0.0000	0.0000 1.3200 3.4982	1.0000 0.0000 1.26865	1,0000	0.0000	8.0000 0.0000 0.0000	1.0000 0.0000 0.0000	16.0000 0.0000	16.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	000010	0,0000	0.6600 1.0208 0.0000	0,0000
127 Week 127 7 Days Ended	41022011 0.0000 0.0000 8.0000 8.0000			0000 00000 00000		00000	2 000 0 0000 0 0000	15000	32.0000 0.0000	00000	4 0000	00000	00000	00000	000010	00000	00000	000010	00000	00000		00000 00000 18.0000		0.0000
126 Week 126 7 Days Ended	4/3/2011 0.0000 4.2462 3.0000 15.0000 226.0000 226.0000	0.0000 4.5150 1.6000 7.4157	0.0000 7.0000	11.0000	0.000 0.0000 0.0000	15.0000 3.0000 1.0000	0.0000	32.0000 1.4000	22 0000 0 0000	1.0000	0,0000	0.0000	00000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	13.0000	00000	0.0601	0.0631 0.0468 0.0000	0.0000
125 Week 125 7 Days Ended	<u>3/27/2011</u> 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 4.0000 4.0000		3000	8,0000	0,000 0		0.000	4000	4 0000	3.0000		00000	3,0000	3,0000	3,000	3,000 3,000 3,000	3.000 6.0000 5	0,000	2000 12000 10000	0,000	0000		00000	0.0000
124 Week 124 7 Days Ended	<u>3/20/2011</u> 0.0000 3.1329 0.0000 5.0000 5.0000	0.0000 1.4400 0.4000 9.9144	0.0000 0.0000 0.2665	8,0000	0,0000	11.0000	4,0000 4,0000	24,0000 4,8333 7,0000	24,0000	0,0000	4,0000 0,0000 7,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	000000	0,0000	0.0000	13 0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000 0.0520 0.0000	0.0000
123 Week 123 7 Days Ended	1102011 0.0000 0.8665 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000	0.0000 0.5200 0.6000 1.6666	1.0000	10000		0.000	00000	36.0000 0.00000	36,0000	0,0000	0000	0.0000	0.000	00000	00000	00000	00000	10000	00000	0,0000		0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	0.2200 0.0624 0.0000	000000
122 Week 122 7 Days Ended	3452011 0.0000 5.2660 6.0000 19.0000 14.0000 14.0000	0.0000 0.9806 0.8000 8.1648	2.0000 0.0000 0.5331	4 0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	5.0000 1.0000 0.0000	12 0000 2 0000 4 0000	8.0000 3.9402	8,0000 0	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1.0000 2.0000	2 0000	2.0000 4.0000	1.0000	2,0000	0.0000 2.0000	0.0000 1.5364 0.0000	0.0000
121 Week 121 7 Days Ended	222720011 1.0000 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 191.0000	1,0000 0,5600 0,7000 0,0000	99997 0 0000 0	8,0000		00000	2000 0.0000 0.0000	24,0000	24,0000	00000	00000	00000	000010	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	15,0000		00000	0.0000 1.5208 0.0000 2.0000	0.0000 18.0000 0.0000
120 Week 120 7 Days Ended	2/20/2011 0.0000 2.0000 8.0000 8.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.6000 1.0000 2.9160	0.0000	13 0000	0,0000	0,0000	4 0000	32 0000 0 00000	32 0000 0.0000	2 0000	00000	0.0000	20000	2 0000	2 0000	2 0000 2 0000 2 0000	2 0000 4 0000 8 0000	4 0000	4,0000 8,0000 60,0000	1.0000	4 0000	0,0000	0.5000 2.0572 0.0000	000000
119 Week 119 7 Days Ended	2/13/2011 1.0000 2.1907 6.0000 0.0000 4.0000 0.0000	0.0000 1.3649 0.6000 2.9160	2.0000	6,000 6,000 2,000 6,000	14,0000	00000	00000	0.0000	8,0000 0,00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0,0000		00000		000000
118 Week 118 7 Days Ended	2602011 30000 15664 10000 20000 3770000 3770000	0.0000 1.1287 1.3000 0.0000	4 0000	B 0000	0000	2000 1,000 0,000	4 0000	1,5000	0.0000	00000	9 0000 1 0000 1 0000	3 0000	00000	2 0000	00000	2 0000 2 0000 2 0000	2 0000 4 0000 8 0000	4 0000	0 0000 B 00000	00001	00000	0.1000	0.5135 0.0156 0.0000	2 0000
	Item # 90222100 CRB3600240 90400301 90400305 C04400205 C04460720	10424276 CAI3466240 CRB4600240 CFB3674240	90100060 90320100 CRB5000240	80100021 80100021	102-10200 90601196 10777700	9040307 AFIC3260066 B0328600	INTERNATIONAL 10200565 90200110	10500135 ARG1636144 +0++0626	101119640 10500141 10424267	90100040 90810236	90632126 MACK 10105738	10214064 90010003	90100030	10201042 10210600 80620021	80620022 80620023	902300050 90230020 90251200	90600110 90620106 90620106	90626608	90620101 90620105 10490047	90010012 90412503	90500024 90412504 90412505	10201061 CR03448120 80100333	CRG32945120 CHT5220240 10610121 exerve	200A 80320100 90632148
	280 250 258	818 818 818	823	호영 <sup></sup> 문 1	នន្តន	8 8 P	6 ¥ 8	F 5 3	528	88	2528	14 <u>ē</u>	<u>چ</u> %	ន ម ដ្	14	887	888	34	308	혈현	888	835	8 g F 5	11 160 160

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147 Week 147 7 Days Ended	8282011 0.0000 7.4326 6.0000 6.0000 6.0000 1.0000 1.0000	3.1200 2.3000 9.1652 0.0000 13.0000	1.5382 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	4,000 0,0000 6,0000 0,0000 0,0000	9.000 2.0000 16.0000 2.0000	16.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.000000	15,000	7,0000	10000	10000	1.0000 2.0000 4.0000 2.0000	8.0000 0.0000 4.0000		1,0000 1,6000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	1,0000
146 Week 148 7 Days Ended	BIZIG	0.0000 0.0000 1.6666 0.0000 12.0000	00000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000	0.0000 0.0000 6.0000 1.0000	0.000 6.0000 12.0000	2000 12,000 12,000 10,000000 10,0000 10,000 10,000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,00000000	23.000 23.000 23.000 23.000 23.000 23.000 23.000 23.000 20.0000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.000 20.00000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.00000000	00000	3 0000	30000 300000 30000 30000 30000 3000000	3.000 6.000 6.000 6.000	10.0000 4.0000 21.0000		20000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000	0.0000
145 Week 145 7 Days Ended	8142011 0.0000 4.9095 12.0000 92.0000 82.0000 0.0000	0.9600 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	00000 00000 000000 000000 000000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 900000 900000 900000 900000 900000 900000 900000 900000 900000 900000 900000	000000	00000	00000	00000		00000	0.000.0		00000 88 <b>4</b> 00 90000 88 <b>9</b> 000 900000 9000000	00000
144 Week 144 7 Days Ended	<u>8/72011</u> 0.0000 3.8663 0.0000 11.0000 6.0000 185.0000 0.0000	0.0000 1.6000 0.0000 0.0000 5.0000	1.0666 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	1 0000 0 00000 24 00000	20000 200000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000	00000	00000		00000	000000		00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000
143 Week 143 7 Days Ended	Z(31/2011 0.0000 0.9999 0.9999 0.9999 0.0000 3.0000 7.0000 6.0000 6.0000	1.0800 0.0000 4.6666 0.0000 0.0000	0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	38,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	0.0000	0.0000 50.0000 1.0000 77.0000	18.0000 0.0000 3.0000	00000	000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 67.0000		21,0000 0,00000 0,00000 0,000000	00000
142 Week 142 7 Days Ended	7/24/2011 0.0000 4.2327 4.2327 11.0000 11.0000 14.0000 0.0000 0.0000	1.8000 1.7000 9.3312 1.0000 0.0000	1.1331 0.0000 15.0000 1.0000 0.0000	0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	3,0000 0,0000 36,0000 36,0000	4 0000 t	8 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000	12 0000	10000	10000	1,0000 0,0000 4,0000 0,0000	0.0000 2.0000 4.0000 21.0000	18,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 0,000	39,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,1352 0,000000	10000
141 Week 141 7 Days Ended	2/17/2011 0.0000 4.0995 10.0000 10.0000 53.0000 63.0000 0.0000	0.6000 1.3000 2.3328 0.0000 2.0000	0.8666 2.0000 0.0000 0.0000	2 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	4 0000 2 0000 32 0000 32 0000	00000		12 0000 2 0000 0 00000	00000		0,0000	0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 7,0000		24,0000 0,000000	00000
140 Week 140 7 Days Ended	Z/10/2011 0.0000 4.8861 9.0000 0.0000 42.0661 0.0000 0.0000	1.8000 0.6000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000				00000			00001			000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
139 Week 139 7 Days Ended	2/32/2011 1.0000 2.4963 2.4963 2.0000 9.0000 0.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	1.0800 1.4000 20.4547 0.0000 3.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	2.0000 0.0000 9.0000 6.6571 0.0000	4 0000 4 0000 0 00000 0 000000	120000 0.0000 0.00000	13 0000 2 13 0000 2 10000	2 0000 4 0000 0 00000	00000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	12 0000 0 00000 49 0000		4 0000 4 0000 1 6000 0 0729 0 0000 0 0000	00000
138 Week 138 7 Days Ended	6/26/2011 0.0000 5.2661 5.0000 11.0000 81.0000 81.0000 1.0000 1.0000	0.9600 1.8000 1.4580 0.0000 4.0000	1.1988 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	20.000 0.0000 4.0000 0.0000	0.0000	8 0000 4 0000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0000	000019			0.000 2.0000 0.0000 2.0000	2,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000		00000 00800 00800 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	00000
137 Week 137 7 Days Ended	100001 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.3600 0.000000	0.0000 10.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000 00000 000000 000000 000000	3.0000 5.0000 4.00000 4.00000	00000	20000	17,0000 0,0000 2,0000	20000	20000 20000 20000 20000	2.0000 4.0000 8.0000 4.0000	4 0000 4 0000 8 0000	220000 6.0000 4.0000 0.0000	34 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 1 0000 1 0 0000 1 0 0000	0,0000
136 Week 136 7 Days Ended	AV222011 2.0000 3.5663 3.5663 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 3.0000	0.4812 0.7000 3.4902 0.0000 0.0000	0.4666 2.0000 5.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.000 3.0000 2.0000 0.0000	3,0000 0,000000	4,0000	3,0000	1,0000			00000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 21.0000		0.0000 14,0000 0.3750 0.1041 0.1041 0.0000 3.0000	20000
135 Week 135 7 Days Ended	6.0000 5.8660 5.8660 5.8660 1.0000 1.0000 58.0000 8.0000 8.0000	0.8437 4.3000 0.0000 14.0000	1.7322 0.0000 0.0000 2.0000 2.0000	10.000 6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	3 0000	2 0000	00000	00000		000000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 79.0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0000 0.0000 0.00416 0.00416 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	1.0000
134 Week 134 7 Days Ended	7,0000 10,0000 10,0000 11,0000 10,00000 10,00000000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000 10,0000 2,0000 2,0000	22000 4,0000 0,0000 0,0000	2,0000 0,00000 0,00000 0,00000 0,000000	0,0000		00000	40000		00000	0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	0.0000 0.000000	16,000 0,000000	10000
133 Week 133 7 Days Ended	<u>472/2011</u> 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 4.0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0000 2 0000 3 0000 1 0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	20000	10000	30000	00000			000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0000 0 0000 20 0000 20 0000 20 0000	20000 2,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	2 0000 2 0000 0 0 0000 0 0 0000 0 0 0000 0 0 0000 0 0 0000 0 0 0 0000 0	20000
		CAII3466040 CRB4600240 CFB3874240 90100060 9020100	CRB5000240 90010107 10130004 80100021 10210200	90601196 10777700 90400307 AR032060096 80320600	INTERNATIONAL 10200565 102001565	10119626 10500141 1050428 10504040	50810226 50682126 MACK	10214064 90010003 90100030	10201042 10210600 80620021	60620023 902300050 90230020 90251200	90600110 90620106 90620107 90620730	90629608 90620101 90620101 10430947	90010072 90412503 90500024 90412504 10201061	CR03448120 80100333 CR03248120 CR15220240 10610121 10610121 205735 205735	200A 80320100 90832148
	els a s s s s s	848 848 508 508 508	령 한 영 <del>최</del> 원	98 81 98 92 98 93 98 99 99	6 x 8 x 1	5 R R R S	18 E E E E	1.2 <u>6 9</u> 8	1 % <del>4</del> E (	12 8 8 4 i	208 308 11	314 306 307 67	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 4 6 6 <del>8</del> 9	99 <del>1</del> 8





Coefficient of Variation	Sequence # 141	541 541	ā i	9 <del>1</del> 1	4 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5	2 <u>1</u>	ų,	8 8	1 <u>5</u>	150	160	<u>a</u>	161	165	90 1	189	140 171	12	17 1	178	171	179	<u>8</u> 5	<u>8</u>	5 <b>1</b>	185	187	188 181	10 10	192 193	ġ.	81 81	101	1 <u>1</u> 2	88	202	200	802	88	R F. R	
Coefficient of Variation	ev = 7	200	2.07	500	200	210	2.15	212	2.18	222	2.28	230	235	237	241	241	242	42	247	253	2.57	2.63	265	2.65	260	2.67	267	2.67	2.67	267	267	2.67	2.68	250	52	273	274	274	2.77	2.70	285	287	1
3-Yr Std Deviatn of Weekly Dmd	(a) 2.3160	3.3380	3.7890	46.4550	0.9600	1.0820	1.2390	0.6570	1.8130	1,4190	0.9640	2.0610	3.0590	2.9020	1.3500	1,4360	2.9580	3.6130	13.9160	0.7470	1,4160	1.6880	3.4940	2.6700	0.9050	1.5410	0.6680	0.6680	0.6680	0.6680	0.6680	2.6740	3.8540	2.6640	35,6070	0.6990	1.2820	1.2820 0.7580	1.9630 8.3090	0.8090	2.1470	3.2240	
Mean Weekly Demand	(II) 1.1474	1.8561	1.8333	21.8178	1.1859	014840	0.5769	0.3032	0.8333	3,62,18	0.4231	0.8974	1.3013	12244	0.5641	0.5962	12164	1.4808	5,6282	0.2940	0.5613	0.6410	1.8205	1.0064	0.33974	0.5769	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	1.0000	1,4360	0.4675	13.1667	0.2564	0.4679	0.4679 0.2756	0.7062 2.9872	0.2896	0.7564	1.1218 1.1218 0.4167	
156 Week 156 7 Days Ended	10/30/2011	0.0000	0.0000	28.0000	2.0718	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000	0,0000	1.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	4,0000	4,0000	3.7000	14,0000	0.0000	2 0000	2,0000	0,0000	0,000	4,0000	1.0000	2,0000	20000	2,0000	20000	2 0000	2.0000	8,0000	4,0000	8,0000	0.0000	20000	4,0000	4,0000	8.3052 5.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	
155 Week 155 7 Days Ended	10/23/2011	0.3033	0000	21.000	2,0000	0.1000	0,0000	0.0667	4.000	000010	3.0000	0.0000	2,0000	0,000.0	2,000	2.000	12 0000	4,0000	0.000	1 0000	1,000	0.000	1 000	2.0000	1000	2.0000	0001	1,0000	000	1000	2000	4,0000	2 0000	4,000	70.0000	1.000	2,000	2,000	0.3118	0.2500	0000	3000	
154 Week 154 7 Days Ended	10/16/2011 0.0000	00000	00000	00000	2,1562	0.0000	2,0000	00000	00000	0,0000	0,0000	00000	2,0000	00000	20000	2.0000	3.6250	6.0000	0,0000	1.0000	1.0000	00000		0,0000	1,0000	00000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	1.0000	4,0000	18.0000	4,0000	0,0000	1.0000	20000	20000	7.6708	0.8750	0.0000	00000	
153 Week 153 7 Days Ended	10/9/2011	27.7968	1.000	000	0.9112	8.4000	2.0000	5,6006	0.0000	2 0000	00000	0000	0.000	00000		0.000	3 7000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.000	8000	8000	0.000	8000	00000	00000	0.0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	4,000	00000	0.0000	0000	00000	00000	3.4371	0,0000	00000		
152 Week 152 7 Days Ended	10/2/2011	2.4531	13.0000	00000	0.9375	0.0000	0,0000	0000070	00000	00000	0,0000	3,0000	13.0000	00000	2 0000	2.0000	40.0000	0.0000	40.0000	1.0000	00000	00000	20,0000	4,0000	1,0000	00000	1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	1,0000	1.0000	4,0000	6.0000	4,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.3953	1.6554 0.0000	0.0000	20000	
151 Week 151 7 Days Ended	0.0000	2,8330	0000	0005	0.7200	0.5000	0.0000	0.3333	5.0000	000000	0,000	00000	9,0000	0,000.0	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	36.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	1.6000 0.0780	00000	1,0000	
150 Week 150 7 Days Ended	0.0000	3.3330	3 0000	46,000	1,2000	1.0000	4,0000	0.6666	4,0000	4 0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	2 0000	10.0000	6.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000		0.000		00000			00000											000	20000	•
149 Week 140 7 Days Ended	0.0000	1.5665	2 0000	81,0000	7.6490	0.7000	0.0000	2.0000	3.0000	00000	0,000	00000	2.0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	15,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.000	0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	00000	0000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	7,0000	0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	0.3333	00000	00000	
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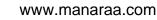
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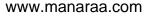
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123 Week 123 7 Days Ended	<u>3/13/2011</u> 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	000000	4 0000 1 0000 0 000000		0.000	80000	8888			80000	80000		80000	0.000 0.0000 30.0000 4.2000	
122 Week 122 7 Days Ended	3452011 1,0000 3,0000 4,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000	1.0000 4.0000 10.0000	20000 20000 00000 00000 00000	0.0000 0.0000 4.0000 1.0000 1.0000	0.0000 2.0000 0.0000	20000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000		6,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
121 Week 121 7 Days Ended	22772011 0.0000 10.0000 10.0000 15.0000 15.0000 0.0000 0.0000	00000	00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 1.0000	0.0000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	0.000 84.5000 15.0000	00000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2,0000 0,00000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,0000 0,00000 0,0000 0,0000 0,000000	00000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000
120 Week 120 7 Days Ended	2/20/2011 2 0000 8 0000 0 0000 1 0000 1 0000 2 0000	4 0000 2 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	00000 0.0000 0.0000 2.0000	2,0000 4,0000 0,0000 0,0000	00000	20000	00000	00000	0,0000 0,0000 0,0000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
119 Week 119 7 Days Ended				0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 1.0000	0.0000	0000	00000	000000	0.0000	00000	00000	0.0000		00000	00000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000
118 Week 118 7 Days Ended	2452011 0.0000 22.0000 9.0000 10.0000 6.0000 8.0000 8.0000	4 0000 3 0000 0 00000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 000000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	0.000 2.0000 5.0000 5.0000 5.0000	00000	40000	200000	000000	000000	0.0000 0.0000 25.5000 0.0000	00000		200,0000	00000 25000 440.0000 0.0000 0.0000	10000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000
	Line litem # 64 10430004 101 10430207 102 10805796 368 020875 368 0208704 1150 0001004 1150 0004005 266 90500055	267 90500054 6 10020028 303 90620044 205 10118612	200 90110101 313 90826607 327 06832144 367 CH83460100 194 90015404	2 10000695 249 90353100 310 906250375 87 10622635 88 00500065	80 10633635 180 90010001 115 15317 204 6010005	120 200P 50 10424278 48 10214062 10214062	478 RIMSWW1022 113 15107 134 37024	354 90610070 154 80110475 401 CHT4865240 484 TIRL21611R	167 8050048 27 10118616 7 1010038 203 50100054	114 15313 204 90600194 379 CDA3260120 217 90131026	152 80110472 153 80110472 308 CH83480120	210 00110130 211 00110130 2467 FAB101 2467 548101 2464 004100	53 10230700 1 10000590 150 80110461 376 CAU4274240	161 80320150 144 50560304 386 CH82254120 15 10101018 431 CR01672144	468 F10-044-04 469 F10-045-03004 166 80500045 278 0A050045 474 M/LONE8X1 474 M/LONE8X1 164 80361547

المنسارات



147 Week 147 7 Days Ended	AZADOLIO 2000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 10	0.0000
146 Week 148 7 Days Ended	Action1 100000 10000 10000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 10000000 10000000 10000000 100000000	0.0000
145 Week 145 7 Days Ended	100000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 100000000	30,0000
144 Week 144 7 Days Erded	A272011 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 100000000	00000
143 Week 143 7 Days Ended	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	0,0000
142 Week 142 7 Days Ended	712/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/1	0.0000
141 Week 141 7 Days Ended	21212011 122000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 12000000 12000000 1200000 1200000 1200000 120000000000	0,0000
140 Week 140 7 Days Ended	1105220117 000001 0000001 0000001 0000001 0000001 0000001 00000000	00000
139 Week 139 7 Days Ended	Zizadati za 2000 2 20000 2 2 2000 2 2 0000 2 0 0000 2 0 0000 2 0 0000 2 0 0000 2 0 0000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 0000	0.0000
138 Week 138 7 Days Ended	11000001 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 110000 100000 110000 110000 100000 100000 1110000 1000000 10000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 10000000 100000000	00000
137 Week 137 7 Days Ended		0,0000
136 Week 136 7 Days Ended	4 11/2001 1 10/001 1 1 10/001 1 1 10/001 1 1 10/001 1 1 10/001 1 1 10/001 1 1 10/001 1 1 1	00000
135 Week 135 7 Days Ended	4 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 000000 0000	0,0000
134 Week 134 7 Days Ended	<ul> <li>2500000</li> <li>15,0000</li> <li>15,0000</li> <li>16,0000</li> <li>16,0000</li> <li>10,0000</li> <li>10,0000</li></ul>	00000
133 Week 133 7 Days Ended	22202011 120000 120000 120000 120000 120000 1000000	00000
	Line         Item #         Item #           101         1023004         1043004           101         10243004         1043004           101         10802576         1043004           101         10802576         1043004           101         10802576         205           205         101119612         205           205         101119612         205           205         101119612         205           205         101119612         205           205         101119612         205           205         101119612         206           205         101119612         206           205         100119616         201           205         100119616         201           205         10011011         201           206         200110011         201           201         20010005         214           202         20010006         215           203         200110071         214           204         20010005         215           205         200110071         214           205         201100715         214	474 NYLON58X1 164 80361547





Coefficient of Variation	Sequence # 214	95	8.8	88	58	88	225	122	8	230	53 S	ŝ	236	782	230	940	242	244	247	248	250	20	265	192	38 38	88	5 <b>2</b>	264	12	275	278	280	283	282	288	8	200	188	201	308
Coefficient of Variation	500 500 500	888	282	122	108	808	100	11.6 11.6	3.16	888	333 9 86	645	0 40 0 0 0 0	3.50	120	3.50	3.80	3.95	408	408	4.16	9 8	824	4 30	0044	4	8	4.50	12	0.0	5.57	673	005	6.88	6.80	909	82	886 886	09.6	12.29
3-Yr Std Deviath of Weekly Dmd	(d) 0.7440	4,4800	8.9510	12810	4,4000	0.9120	2,6000	1.1820	13460	1.3670	1.0460	0.8550	0.9620	1.3010	29.4770	1.1290	1.7800	4.6820	2.7200	2.7200	2,9600	1.1380	06/60	1.6870	28.8730	1 3050	2.0460	2.9400	5.5030	81.9830	2,5000	1,6900	34,4216	2,2380	1.8540	4,4520	2.7750	16.7520	12.4280	11.1580
Mean Weekly Demand	(H) 0.2564	1.5440	3.0705	0.4359	1.4615	0.3013	0.8846	0.3782	0.4263	0.4103	0.3141	0.2500	0.2500	0.3718	8.3205	0.3141	0.4679	1.1859 0.2554	0.6667	0.6667	0.7115	0.2692	1.3333	0.3846	6.5769 4.5385	0.3141	0.4487	0.6410	1.0029	15.3526	0.4487	0.2949	6.7500	0.3718 0.7612	0.2692	0.6410	0.3580	1.7949	1.1282	1.1282 0.3010
156 Week 156 7 Days Ended	10/30/2011 2.0000	0.000	3.0000	0000	0.000	2.0000	0.0000	6.0000	0.0000	0.000	1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	4,0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0000	0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000
155 Week 155 7 Days Ended	1002302011	00000	00005	000	0000	1,0000	0,000	6.0000	0,000	0000	0000	1.0000	2 0000	0,000	00000	0000	0.000	3,000	4.0000	4,000	00000	00000	1.0000	0,000	112.0000	0,000	00000	0,000	0.000	00000	23,0000	00000	00000	00000	0,000	00000	000	0.0000	000010	00000
154 Week 154 7 Days Ended	10/16/2011	00000	00000	0000	00000	4,0000	2.0000	0.0000	4,0000	00000	0.0000	2.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	1.0000	0,0000	00000	0.0000	0,0000	00000	0000	00000	0,0000	0,0000
153 Week 153 7 Days Ended	0.0000		2.000		0000	8000	2.0000	0.0000	1000	0000	0.000	0.0000.0	00000	0.0000	00000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	000010	0.0000	0.0000.0	00000	0000	000010	0.0000	00000	00000	0.000	0.000	0000	00000	0.0000	0000	0000		0,000 0	0,000
152 Week 152 7 Days Ended	0.0000	00000	10.0000	8.000	0.0000	2,000	4,0000	5,0000	1.0000	00000	4,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0,0000	0.0000	8.0000	8.0000	0.0000	0,0000	2.0000	4,0000	0.0000	0,000	0,0000	0.0000	0,0000	0,0000	2.0000	0.0000	0,000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0000	0.0000	0,0000	0,0000
151 Week 151 7 Days Ended	0.0000	00000	14,0000	0000	00000	2,0000	0,0000	4,0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	0000	0,000	0,0000	0,000	0.0000	00000	000000	0,0000	00000	00000	0.000	2,0000	0,0000	00000	00000	0.0000	0.000	00000	00000	0,0000	00000	0000		0.0000	0.0000
150 Week 150 7 Days Ended	0.0000	00000	4,0000	0000	00000	0000	6.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	00000	00000	0,0000	0,0000
149 Week 149 7 Days Ended	0.0000	0000	3,0000		0000		2.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	10.0000	0,0000	00000	0,0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	00000	0.0000	0.0000	0,0000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	0.0000	00000	00000	0000	0000	00000	00000
148 Week 148 7 Days Ended	0.0000		00000			00000	00000	00000	00000	0000	0000	0,0000	00000	00000	00000	20000	00000	10,000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0,000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	4 0000	00000	0000			00000	00000
	Line Item # 64 10430904			266 90500035			200 90110101	373 90632144 322 90632144	307 CH83460100		249 90353100 340 00600876		268 90500065 80 10633635	180 90010001		120 200P 60 1040407B	46 10214062	162 80328196 478 RIMSWAW1022		134 37024 334 90810010		401 CH14805240 484 TIRL21611R	167 80500048 27 10118016			254 90600154	217 90131026			211 90110130				376 CAU4274240				460 HOBFC30004 166 80500045		474 NYLONISKY 164 80361547





APPENDIX B

INVENTORY ITEMS AND ATTRIBUTES USED IN SUMULATION STUDY



## EOQ Simulation Study Inventory Items and Attributes Used in Simulation Study

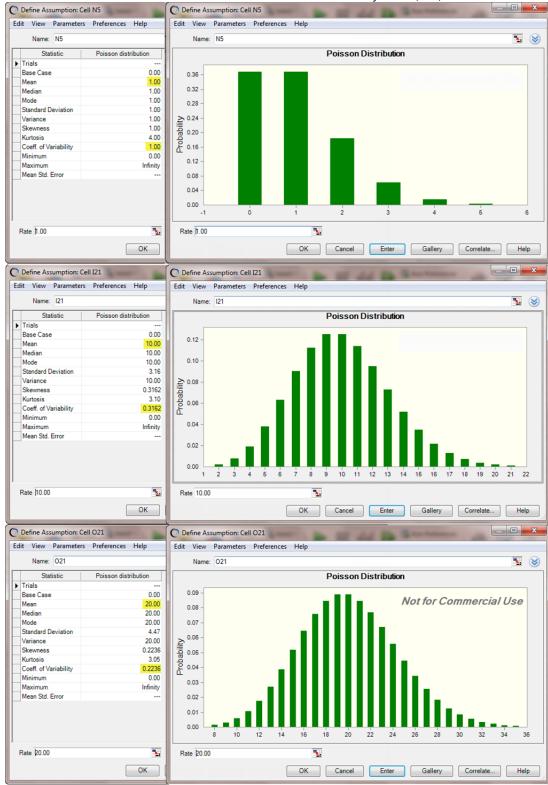
Sequence #	Item #	Item Cost (v)	Weekly Unit Demand ( <i>d</i> )	Annual Unit Demand ( <i>D</i> )	Lead Time Weeks ( <i>L</i> )
1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4
2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4
3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4
Ũ	OOD ILI	<i>\\\</i>	·	02	·
4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6
5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6
6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6
		·			
7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8
8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8
9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8
10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10
11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10
12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10
13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4
14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4
15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4
16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6
17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6
18	C3D2L2	\$750.00	10	520	6
19	C1D2L3	\$7.50	10	520	8
20	C2D2L3	\$75.00	10	520	8
21	C3D2L3	\$750.00	10	520	8
		<b>*7 5</b> 0	40	500	10
22	C1D2L4	\$7.50	10	520	10
23	C2D2L4	\$75.00	10	520	10
24	C3D2L4	\$750.00	10	520	10
25	C1D3L1	¢7 50	20	1 040	4
	C1D3L1 C2D3L1	\$7.50 \$75.00	20	1,040	
26 27	C3D3L1	\$75.00 \$750.00	20 20	1,040 1,040	4 4
21	CSDSLI	\$750.00	20	1,040	4
28	C1D3L2	\$7.50	20	1,040	6
29	C2D3L2	\$75.00	20	1,040	6
30	C3D3L2	\$750.00	20	1,040	6
50	OODOLZ	φ/ 50.00	20	1,040	0
31	C1D3L3	\$7.50	20	1,040	8
32	C2D3L3	\$75.00	20	1,040	8
33	C3D3L3	\$750.00	20	1,040	8
00	202020	<i></i>	20	1,010	5
34	C1D3L4	\$7.50	20	1,040	10
35	C2D3L4	\$75.00	20	1,040	10
36	C3D3L4	\$750.00	20	1,040	10
		,		.,	



APPENDIX C

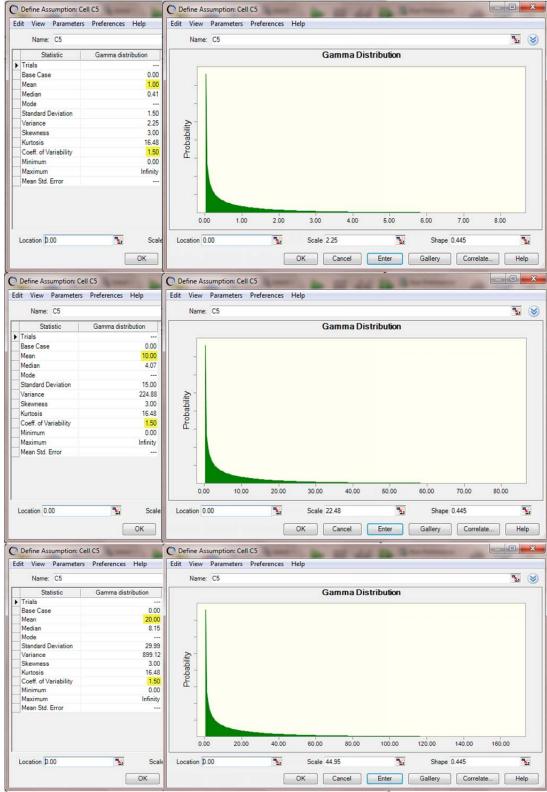
PARAMETER VALUES FOR DEMAND PATTERN SIMULATION





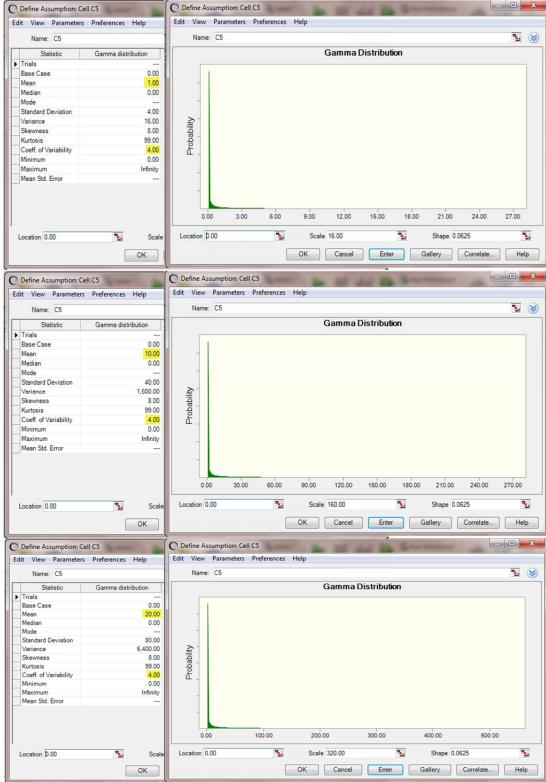
Poisson Distribution Parameter Values for Variability:  $\lambda = 1, 10, \text{ and } 20$ 





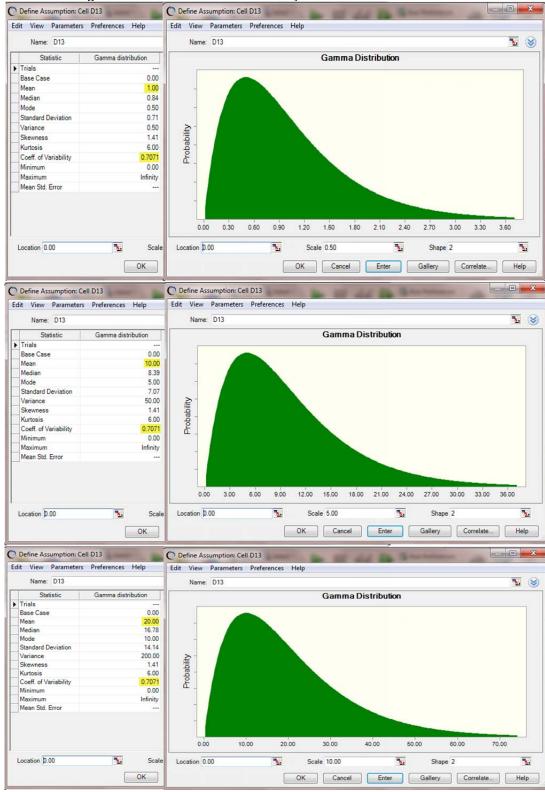
#### Gamma Distribution Parameter Values for Variability: Coefficient of Variation = 1.5





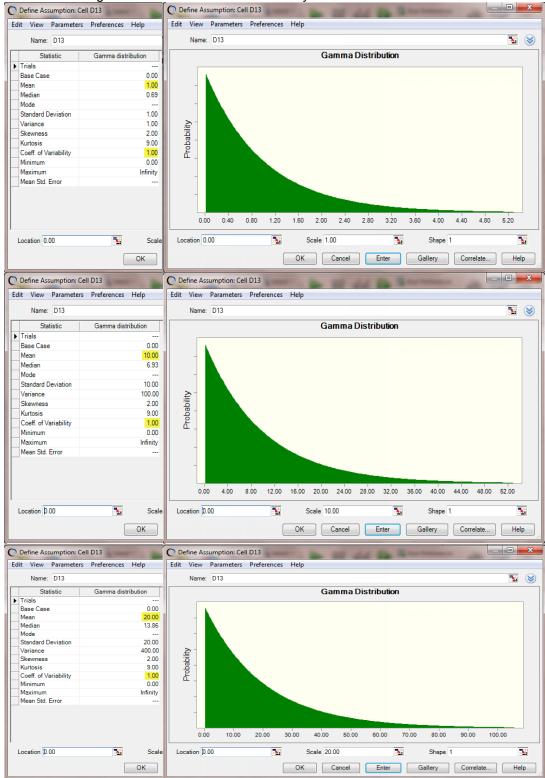
#### Gamma Distribution Parameter Values for Variability: Coefficient of Variation = 4.0





#### Erlang-C Parameter Values for Variability: Coefficient of Variation = 0.7071









APPENDIX D

SAMPLE SCREEN PRINTS FROM SIMULATION MODELS



### Sample Screen Prints from Simulation Models

### Simulated Demand Table: Trend Demand

$\mathcal{A}$	A	B C	D E I	F G H	l J	K	L S	r u v	/ W X	Y
58				Table X-11						
59										
60				EOQ Simulation Stu	ıdy					
61			[(a + bt) x F]	+ & Simulated Dema	nd with Error Term					
62										
63										
64										
65	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	[(a + bt) x F] + a	a = Simulated Den	nand with Error Ter	m—>
66	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
81	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	1	1	1	1
82	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	1	1	1	1
83										
84	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	8	5	5	ŧ
85	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	5	7	6	ł
86	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	5	5	8	7
87										
88	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	7	5	6	(
89	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	3	5	5	
90	18	C3D2L2	\$750.00	10	520	6	4	6	7	4
91										
92	19	C1D2L3	\$7.50	10	520	8	5	8	5	ī
93	20	C2D2L3	\$75.00	10	520	8	6	7	5	
94	21	C3D2L3	\$750.00	10	520	8	7	6	4	8
95		0.000			500					
96	22	C1D2L4	\$7.50	10	520	10	6	6	4	
97	23	C2D2L4	\$75.00	10	520	10	7	4	4	6
98	24	C3D2L4	\$750.00	10	520	10	6	5	7	7
99 00	25	C1D3L1	67.50	20	1.040		44	10	40	41
00	25	CID3L1	\$7.50	20	1,040	4	14	10	12	13

## Simulated Demand Table: Poisson Demand

	A	BCI	D E F		I J	K I	L M	N S	T U	V W
1				Table X						
3				EOQ Simulation Stu						
4				Simulated Demand in						
5			Case 5A:	Poisson Distribution/	Low Variability					
6										
7	0			107	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Parameters Base Arrival Rate	Oinstate d Day	and by Month in	Uniter
8 9	Sequence #	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Weekly Unit Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	Base Arrival Rate (λ)	Simulated Der	nand by Week in 2	1 Units —> 3
5	#	itein #	item cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	(//)	-	2	
25	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	1	2		1
26										
27	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	10	10	1	0
28	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	10	8	1	3 1
29	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	10	19	14	4
30										
31	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	10	14	1	2
32	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	10	11	1	3 1
33	18	C3D2L2	\$750.00	10	520	6	10	12	1	0
34										
35	19	C1D2L3	\$7.50	10	520	8	10	13	1	) 1
36	20	C2D2L3	\$75.00	10	520	8	10	14	:	3 1
37	21	C3D2L3	\$750.00	10	520	8	10	6		9 1
38										
39	22	C1D2L4	\$7.50	10	520	10	10	7	1	3
40	23	C2D2L4	\$75.00	10	520	10	10	12	1	0 1
11	24	C3D2L4	\$750.00	10	520	10	10	14	1	3
42										
43	25	C1D3L1	\$7.50	20	1,040	4	20	21	1	7 2



2	A	ВС	D E F		l J	K	L	Μ	N	0	P	Q	R	S
1				Table X-1										
2			EC	Q Simulation Stu	dy									
2 3			Beginning	on-Hand Quanti	ty (Units)									
4														
5														
6	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Tim	ne Period (N	Neek #	#)>				
7	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)		1		2		3		4
8														
9	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4		12		1	1	7	7	6
10	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4		12		1	1	11	1	10
11	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4		12		1	0	10	)	10
12														
13	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6		15		1	0	10	)	7
14	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6		15		1	5	15	5	15
15	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6		15		1	3	13	3	11
16														
17	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8		18		1	8	17	7	15
18	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8		18		1	8	17	7	15
19	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8		18		1	8	16	5	13
20														
21	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10		21		2	1	19	)	17
22 23	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10		21		1	9	19	)	16
23	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10		21		2	0	18	3	17
24														
25 26	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4		121		11	2	101	1	92
26	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4		121		10	4	60	)	38
27	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4		121		11	0	109	)	109
28														
29	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6		150		13	3	123	3	123
29 30	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6		150		14		148	3	145
4 4		t Size Comparison	Simulated Dem	and / Histogram	ns / Wagner-Whi	itin Costs (R.	s. S)	EOQ Costs	FO	O Range (	los 4		-	

### (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 1: Normal Demand/Low Variability

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 2: Normal Demand/Low Variability

2	A	ВС	DEF	GH	I I J	K K	L M	N O	PQ	R	S
8				Table X-2							
9				Q Simulation Stu							
60			Replenishm	ent Quantity Rec	eived (Units)						
1											
2											
3	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (	Week #)>			
4	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3		4
5											
6	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	0		0	0	
7	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	0		0	0	
8	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	0		0	0	
9											
0	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	0		0	0	
1	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	0		0	0	
2	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	0		0	0	
3											
4	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	0		0	0	
5	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	0		0	0	
6	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	0		0	0	
7						-	-		-	-	
8	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	0		0	0	
9	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	0		0	0	
0	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	0		0	0	
1		000.21								-	
2	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	0		0	0	
3	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	0		0	0	
4	14	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	0		0	0	
5	15	OODEET	\$750.00	10	520	4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		
6	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	0		0	0	
7	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	0		0	0	
		t Size Comparison					s, S) EOO Costs		-	•	



		ВС	D E F		H I J	K	L M	N O I	Q	R S
115				Table X-3						
116				Q Simulation Stu						
117			Total C	uantity Available	(Units)					
118										
119										
120	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (V	Veek #) ->		
121	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
122										
123	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	12	11	7	6
124	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	12	11	11	10
125	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	12	10	10	10
126										
127	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	15	10	10	7
128	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	15	15	15	15
129	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	15	13	13	11
130										
131	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	18	18	17	15
132	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	18	18	17	15
133	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	18	18	16	13
134										
135	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	21	21	19	17
136	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	21	19	19	16
137	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	21	20	18	17
138										
139	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	121	112	101	92
140	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	121	104	60	38
141	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	121	110	109	109
142										
143	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	150	133	123	123
144	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	150	148	148	145
14 4	IN N LO	t Size Comparison	Simulated Dem	and / Histogran	ns / Wagner-Wh	tin Costs (R	s, S) EOQ Costs	EOQ Range Cos	1	

### (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 3: Normal Demand/Low Variability

### (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 4: Normal Demand/Low Variability

$\mathcal{A}_{\mathbf{r}}$	A	ВС	DEF		H I J	K	L M	N O P	Q F	S
72				Table X-4						
73				Q Simulation Stu						
74			Simulate	d Weekly Deman	d (Units)					
75										
76										
77	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (V			
78	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
9										
30	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	1	4	1	
31	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	1	0	1	
32	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	2	0	0	
33										
34	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	5	0	3	
5	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	0	0	0	
86	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	2	0	2	
37										
88	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	0	1	2	
39	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	0	1	2	
90	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	0	2	3	
)1										
)2	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	0	2	2	
)3	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	2	0	3	
)4	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	1	2	1	
95										
96	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	9	11	9	
)7	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	17	44	22	
8	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	11	1	0	
99										
00	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	17	10	0	4
)1	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	2	0	3	1



$\mathcal{A}$	A	ВС	D E F	G H	l I J	K	L M	N O	P Q	R S
32				Table X-5						
33			EC	Q Simulation Stu	dy					
34		Ending On-H	and Quantity for Red	order Point Test a	nd Stockout Calci	ulations (Units)				
35										
36										
37	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (\	Week #) —>		
38	#	Item #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
39										
40	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	11	1	7 6	;
41	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	11	1	1 10	
42	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	10	1(	) 10	)
43										
44	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	10	1(	) 7	·
45	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	15	1:	5 15	1
46	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	13	1:	3 11	
47										
48	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	18	1	7 15	1
49	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	18	1	7 15	1
50	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	18	16	5 13	1
51										
52	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	21	19	) 17	1
53	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	19	19	) 16	i 1
54	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	20	18	3 17	1
55										
56	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	112	10	1 92	8
57	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	104	60	) 38	3
58	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	110	109	) 109	10
59										
60	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	133	123	3 123	7
61	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	148	148	3 145	13

### (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 5: Normal Demand/Low Variability

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 6: Normal Demand/Low Variability

B C	В	DE		H I .	I K	L M	N O F	P Q F	r s
			Table X-6						
		E	OQ Simulation Stu	ıdy					
Ending C		On-Hand Quantity Ne	et of StockoutsP	ositive Quantities	Only (Units)				
	e		Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (W	/eek #)>		
ltem #		Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
C1D1L1	1 C1	\$7.50	1	52	4	11	7	6	5
C2D1L1	2 C2	\$75.00	1	52	4	11	11	10	1
C3D1L1	3 C3	\$750.00	1	52	4	10	10	10	ç
C1D1L2	4 C1	\$7.50	1	52	6	10	10	7	(
C2D1L2	5 C2	\$75.00	1	52	6	15	15	15	13
C3D1L2	6 C3	\$750.00	1	52	6	13	13	11	9
C1D1L3	7 C1	\$7.50	1	52	8	18	17	15	13
C2D1L3	8 C2	\$75.00	1	52	8	18	17	15	12
C3D1L3	9 C3	\$750.00	1	52	8	18	16	13	11
C1D1L4	0 C1	\$7.50	1	52	10	21	19	17	14
C2D1L4	1 C2	\$75.00	1	52	10	19	19	16	15
C3D1L4	2 C3	\$750.00	1	52	10	20	18	17	17
C1D2L1	3 C1	\$7.50	10	520	4	112	101	92	89
C2D2L1	4 C2	\$75.00	10	520	4	104	60	38	38
C3D2L1	5 C3	\$750.00	10	520	4	110	109	109	109
C1D2L2	6 C1	\$7.50	10	520	6	133	123	123	74
C2D2L2	7 C2	\$75.00	10	520	6	148	148	145	133
C	6 C 7 C	1D2L2 2D2L2	1D2L2 \$7.50 2D2L2 \$75.00	\$1D2L2 \$7.50 10 \$2D2L2 \$75.00 10	1D2L2 \$7.50 10 520 2D2L2 \$75.00 10 520	102L2 \$7.50 10 520 6 22D2L2 \$75.00 10 520 6	x1D2L2         \$7.50         10         520         6         133           x2D2L2         \$75.00         10         520         6         148	x1D2L2         \$7.50         10         520         6         133         123           x2D2L2         \$75.00         10         520         6         148         148	x1D2L2         \$7.50         10         520         6         133         123         123           x2D2L2         \$75.00         10         520         6         148         148         145



4	A	B C	DEF	GI	H I J	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S
46				Table X-7										
347				Q Simulation Stu										
348		Prior Op	en Replenishment	Order Quantity Le	ss Current Receip	ts (Units)								
349														
350														
351	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	-	Time Period (	Week	#)>				
352	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)		1		2		3		4
53														
54	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4		0			94	94	4	9
55	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4		0			30	3	0	3
356	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4		0			11	1	1	1
857														
358	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6		0			98	9	B	9
59	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6		0			29	2	9	2
860	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6		0			11	1	1	1
361														
362	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8		0			93	93	3	9
363	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8		0			29	2	9	2
864	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8		0			9		9	
865														
366	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10		0			93	93	3	9
867	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10		0			31	3	1	3
868	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10		0			10	1	D	1
869														
370	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4		0		3	03	30	3	30
871	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4		0		1	10	11	D	11
72	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4		0			40	4	D	4
373														
374	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6		0		3	811	31	1	31
875	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6		0			95	9	5	9

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 7: Normal Demand/Low Variability

### (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 8: Normal Demand/Low Variability

$\mathcal{A}$	A	B C	DEF		4 I J	K	L M	N O F	Q	R S
)3				Table X-8						
04				Q Simulation Stu						
05			Inventory Positi	on for Reorder Po	int Test (Units)					
06										
07										
08	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (V	/eek #)>		
09	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
10										
11	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	11	101	100	9
12	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	11	41	40	3
13	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	10	21	21	2
14										
15	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	10	108	105	10
16	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	15	44	44	4
17	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	13	24	22	2
18										
19	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	18	110	108	10
20	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	18	46	44	4
21	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	18	25	22	2
22										
23	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	21	112	110	10
24	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	19	50	47	4
25	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	20	28	27	2
26										
27	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	112	404	395	39
28	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	104	170	148	14
29	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	110	149	149	14
30										
31	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	133	434	434	38
32	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	148	243	240	22



		B C	D E F		H I J	K	L M	N O	P Q	R S
460				Table X-9						
461			EC	Q Simulation Stu	ıdy					
462			Re	order Point s (Un	its)					
463										
464										
465	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (V	Veek #) —>		
466	#	Item #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
467										
468	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	12	12	12	! 1
469	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	12	12	12	
470	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	12	12	12	! 1
471										
472	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	15	15	15	
473	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	15	15	15	1
474	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	15	15	15	1
475										
476	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	18	18	18	1
477	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	18	18	18	1
478	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	18	18	18	1
479										
480	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	21	21	21	2
481	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	21	21	21	2
482	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	21	21	21	2
483										
484	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	121	121	121	12
485	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	121	121	121	12
486	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	121	121	121	12
487										
488	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	150	150	150	15
489	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	150	150		
		t Size Comparison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and / Histogran	ns / Wagner-Whi	tin Costs (R	s, S) EOQ Costs	EOQ Range Co		

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 9: Normal Demand/Low Variability

### (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 10: Normal Demand/Low Variability

4	A I	B C	D E F		H I J	K	L M N	0	P Q	R	S
7				Table X-10							
8				Q Simulation Stu			The reorder point t				ed weeks
9			Reorder Point	Test (1 = Order;	0 = No Order)		to reflect the 2-wee	ek Reorder Ir	nterval for all item	S.	
20											
21											
22	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (Wee				
23	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3		4
24											
25	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	1			0	
26	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	1			0	
27	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	1			0	
28											
29	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	1			0	
30	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	1			0	
31	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	1			0	
32											
33	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	1			0	
34	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	1			0	
35	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	1			0	
36											
37	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	1			0	
38	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	1			0	
39	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	1			0	
40											
41	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	1			0	
42	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	1			0	
43	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	1			0	
44											
45	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	1			0	
46	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	1			0	





	A	ВС	D E F		l J	K	L M	N C	P	Q	R S
574				Table X-11							
575				Q Simulation Stu							
576			Order	Up To Target S	Units)						
577											
578											
579	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period	(Week #) ->			
580	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2		3	4
581											
582	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	1(	)5	105	105	10
583	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	4	1	41	41	4
584	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	2	21	21	21	2
585											
586	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	10	)8	108	108	10
587	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	4	4	44	44	4
588	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	2	24	24	24	2
589											
590	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	11	1	111	111	11
591	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	4	7	47	47	4
592	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	2	27	27	27	2
593											
594	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	11	4	114	114	11
595	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	Ę	50	50	50	5
596	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	3	30	30	30	3
597											
598	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	41	15	415	415	41
599	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	21	4	214	214	21
600	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	15	50	150	150	15
601											
602	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	44	4	444	444	44
603	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	24	3	243	243	24
14 4		t Size Comparison	Simulated Dem	and / Histogran	ns / Wagner-Whi	tin Costs (R.	s, S) EOQ Cos	ts FOO Rai	nge Cosi 4		

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 11: Normal Demand/Low Variability

#### (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 12: Normal Demand/Low Variability

$\mathcal{A}_{i}$	A	ВС	D E F		H I J	K	L M	N O	P	Q R	S
31				Table X-12							
32			EC	Q Simulation Stu	dy						
33			Or	der Quantity (Uni	ts)						
34											
35											
86	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (				
37	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2		3	4
8											
39	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	94		0	0	
0	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	30	)	0	0	
1	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	11		0	0	
2											
3	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	98		0	0	
4	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	29	)	0	0	
5	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	11		0	0	
16											
17	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	93		0	0	
18	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	29	)	0	0	
19	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	9	)	0	0	
50											
51	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	93		0	0	
52	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	31		0	0	
53	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	10		0	0	
54											
55	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	303		0	0	
6	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	110		0	0	
57	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	40		0	0	
8											
59	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	311		0	0	
60	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	95		0	0	



	A	ВС	DEF		I J	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S
688				Table X-13										
589				Q Simulation Stu										
690			Ending Open Rep	plenishment Orde	r Quantity (Units)									
591														
692														
593	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Tin	ne Period (	Week #					
594	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)		1		2		3		4
695														
696	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4		94		9	14	9.	4	9.
697	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4		30	)	3	10	3	0	3
598	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4		11		1	1	1	1	1
599														
700	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6		98	:	9	8	9	8	9
701	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6		29	)	2	29	2	9	2
702	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6		11		1	1	1	1	1
703														
704	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8		93	1	9	3	9	3	9
705	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8		29	)	2	29	2	9	2
706	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8		9	)		9		9	
707														
708	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10		93	1	9	3	9	3	9
709	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10		31		3	1	3	1	3
710	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10		10	1	1	0	1	0	1
711														
712	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4		303	1	30	13	30	3	30
713	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4		110	)	11	0	11	0	11
714	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4		40	)	4	0	4	0	4
715														
716	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6		311		31	1	31	1	31
717	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6		95	;	9	15	9	5	9
14 4	► H / 10	t Size Comparison	Simulated Dem	and / Histogram	ns 🖉 Wagner-Whi	tin Costs (R.	s. S)	EOQ Costs	FO	Q Range	Cosil 4			

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 13: Normal Demand/Low Variability

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 14: Normal Demand/Low Variability

	A	ВС	D E F		H I J	K	L M	N O	P	Q	R	S
45				Table X-14								
46			EC	Q Simulation Stu	ıdy							
47			Ending Inventory (	Cost (v × Ending (	On Hand Quantity	)						
48												
49												
50	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (	Week #)>				
51	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2		3		4
52												
53	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	82.5	0 52.5	0	45.00		37.50
54	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	825.0	0 825.0	0	750.00		525.0
55	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	7,500.00	7,500.0	0	7,500.00		6,750.0
56												
57	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	75.00	0 75.0	0	52.50		45.0
58	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	1,125.00	1,125.0	0	1,125.00		975.0
59	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	9,750.00	9,750.0	0	8,250.00		6,750.0
60												
61	7	C1D1L3	\$7,50	1	52	8	135.00	127.5	0	112.50		97.5
62	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	1.350.00	1.275.0	0	1,125.00		900.0
63	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	13,500.00	12,000.0	0	9,750.00		8,250.0
64												
65	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	157.5	142.5	0	127.50		105.0
66	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	1.425.00	1.425.0	0	1.200.00		1.125.0
67	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	15.000.00	13.500.0	0	12,750.00		12,750.0
68												
69	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	840.00	0 757.5	0	690.00		667.5
70	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	7,800.00			2,850.00		2,850.0
71	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	82,500.00			81,750.00		81,750.0
72	10								-	5.,		
73	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	997.50	922.5	0	922.50		555.0
74	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	11,100.00			10.875.00		9,975.0
		t Size Comparison				_	s, S) EOO Cost		-		-	2,510.00



	А	B C	D E F		I J	K	L M	N O	P	Q	R	S
805				Table X-15								
806			EC	Q Simulation Stu	dy							
807				Ordering Cost								
808												
809												
810	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period	(Week #) ->				
811	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2		3		4
812												
813	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	75.	00 (	0.00	0.00		0.00
814	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
815	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
816												
817	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
818	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
819	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
820												
821	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
822	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
823	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
824												
825	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
826	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	75.	00 (	0.00	0.00		0.00
827	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	75.	00 (	0.00	0.00		0.00
828												
829	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	75.	00 (	0.00	0.00		0.00
830	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
831	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
832												
833	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
834	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	75.	00 00	0.00	0.00		0.00
14 4	N N / LO	ot Size Comparison	Simulated Dem	and / Histogram	ns / Wagner-Whi	tin Costs (R,	s, S) EOQ Cos	ts / EOQ Rang	e Cosl 4			

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 15: Normal Demand/Low Variability

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 16: Normal Demand/Low Variability

	A	B C	DEF	GH	H I J	K	L M	N O P	Q R	S
65				Table X-16						
66				Q Simulation Stu						
67			Inventory Holdin	g Cost [(Ending (	$Q(ty \times v) \times (r/52)$		r =	\$0.12	r / 52 =	0.00230
68										
59										
70	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (W			
71	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
2										
73	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.0
4	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	1.90	1.90	1.73	1.2
'5	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	17.31	17.31	17.31	15.5
6										
7	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.1
8	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.2
'9	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	22.50	22.50	19.04	15.5
30										
31	7	C1D1L3	\$7,50	1	52	8	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.2
32	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	3.12	2.94	2.60	2.0
33	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	31.16	27.70	22.50	19.0
34										
35	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	0.36	0.33	0.29	0.2
36	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	3.29	3.29	2.77	2.6
87	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	34.62	31.16	29.43	29.4
88										
39	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	1.94	1.75	1.59	1.5
0	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	18.00	10.39	6.58	6.5
1	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	190.41	188.68	188.68	188.6
2			\$100.00		020		100.11	100.00		100.0
3	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	2.30	2.13	2.13	1.2
94	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	25.62	25.62	25.10	23.0
		t Size Comparison				-	s, S) EOQ Costs	EOO Range Cosil		20.0



	A	B C	D E F		I J	K	L M N	0 P	Q R	S
925				Table X-17						
926				Q Simulation Stu			Fixed Order Cost	t A =	\$75.00	
927			Inve	entory Stockout C	ost					
928										
929										
930	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (We	ek #)>		
931	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
932										
933	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
934	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
935	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
936										
937	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
938	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
939	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
940										
941	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
942	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
943	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
944										
945	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
946	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
947	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
948										
949	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
950	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
951	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
952										
953	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
954	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14 4	N N / Lo	t Size Comparison	Simulated Dem	and / Histogram	ns / Wagner-Whi	tin Costs (R,	s, S) EOQ Costs /	EOQ Range Cost		

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 17: Normal Demand/Low Variability

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 18: Normal Demand/Low Variability

	A	B C	D E F	GI	H I J	K	L M	N O	P Q	R S
1000				Table X-18						
1001			EC	Q Simulation Stu	ıdy					
1002		Total Inven	tory System Cost (0	Ordering Cost + C	arrying Cost + Ste	ockout Cost)				
1003										
1004										
1005	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Time Period (\	Neek #)>		
1006	#	ltem #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	1	2	3	4
1007										
1008	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	75.19	0.12	0.10	0.09
1009	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	76.90	1.90	1.73	1.21
1010	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	92.31	17.31	17.31	15.58
1011										
1012	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	75.17	0.17	0.12	0.10
1013	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	77.60	2.60	2.60	2.25
1014	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	97.50	22.50	19.04	15.58
1015										
1016	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	75.31	0.29	0.26	0.23
1017	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	78.12	2.94	2.60	2.08
1018	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	106.16	27.70	22.50	19.04
1019										
1020	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	75.36	0.33	0.29	0.24
1021	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	78.29	3.29	2.77	2.60
1022	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	109.62	31.16	29.43	29.43
1023										
1024	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	76.94	1.75	1.59	1.54
1025	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	93.00	10.39	6.58	6.58
1026	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	265.41	188.68	188.68	188.68
1027										
1028	16	C1D2L2	\$7.50	10	520	6	77.30	2.13	2.13	1.28
1029	17	C2D2L2	\$75.00	10	520	6	100.62	25.62	25.10	23.02
H 4	▶ M / Lot	Size Comparison	Simulated Dema	nd / Histograms	Wagner-Whit	in Costs (R, s	, S) EOQ Costs	EOO Range Cos		



1061 1062 1063				Table X-19							
				Q Simulation Stu							
063			Inventory Sy	stem Performanc	e Statistics						
1064											
1065											Inventory
1066							Number of	% of	Average		Turnover Ratio
1067 \$	Sequence			Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	Stockout Wks	Stockout Wks	Inventory	Cost of Sales	(COS ÷
1068	#	Item #	Item Cost (v)	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	by Item	by Item	Cost	$COS = (D \times v)$	Avg Inv Cost
1069											
1070	1	C1D1L1	\$7.50	1	52	4	0	0.0%	485.91	450.00	0.93
1071	2	C2D1L1	\$75.00	1	52	4	0	0.0%	1,700.48	4,050.00	2.38
1072	3	C3D1L1	\$750.00	1	52	4	0	0.0%	8,913,46	50,250,00	5.64
1073											
1074	4	C1D1L2	\$7.50	1	52	6	0	0.0%	512.74	412.50	0.80
1075	5	C2D1L2	\$75.00	1	52	6	0	0.0%	1.899.52	3.900.00	2.05
1076	6	C3D1L2	\$750.00	1	52	6	0	0.0%	9,187.50	45,750.00	4.98
1077											
1078	7	C1D1L3	\$7.50	1	52	8	0	0.0%	451.73	525.00	1.16
1079	8	C2D1L3	\$75.00	1	52	8	0	0.0%	1.466.83	5.625.00	3.83
1080	9	C3D1L3	\$750.00	1	52	8	0	0.0%	9,475,96	49,500,00	5.22
1081											
1082	10	C1D1L4	\$7.50	1	52	10	0	0.0%	481.88	450.00	0.93
1083	11	C2D1L4	\$75.00	1	52	10	0	0.0%	1,812,98	4,350,00	2.40
1084	12	C3D1L4	\$750.00	1	52	10	0	0.0%	8,509,62	60,000,00	7.05
1085									,		
1086	13	C1D2L1	\$7.50	10	520	4	0	0.0%	1,680.58	5,032.50	2.99
1087	14	C2D2L1	\$75.00	10	520	4	0	0.0%	8,069.71	56,475.00	7.00
1088	15	C3D2L1	\$750.00	10	520	4	0	0.0%	67,875.00	456,000,00	6.72
1089							_		,	,	

# (R, s, S) EOQ Inventory System Cost Table 19: Normal Demand/Low Variability





7-TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT: SAME DEMAND PATTERN / ALTERNATIVE REPLENISHMENT MODELS



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#### **Descriptive Statistics Section**

Variable	Count	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL of Mean	95.0% UCL of Mean
X1A 1	1000	156527	844.7332	26.71281	156474.5	156579.4
X1A_2	1000	171196.8	960.1318	30.36203	171137.1	171256.4
Note: T-alpha (X1A_1)	= 1.9647	7, T-alpha (X1A	_2) = 1.9647			

#### Confidence-Limits of Difference Section

Variance Assumption	DF	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL Difference	95.0% UCL Difference
Equal	1998	-14669.82	904.2752	40.44041	-14749.08	-14590.56
Unequal 14590.56	1966.1	1	-14669.82	1278.838	40.44041	-14749.08
Note: T-alpha (Equal) :	= 1.9600,	, T-alpha (Une	equal) = 1.9600			

# Equal-Variance T-Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-362.7515	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Randomization Test		0.001000	Yes		
Difference < 0	-362.7515	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-362.7515	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X1A 1)-(X1A 2)					

Difference: (X1A\_1)-(X1A\_2) The randomization test results are based on 1000 Monte Carlo samples.

#### Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-362.7515	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Randomization Test		0.001000	Yes		
Difference < 0	-362.7515	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-362.7515	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X1A 1)-(X1A 2)					

The randomization test results are based on 1000 Monte Carlo samples.

#### Tests of Assumptions Section

Assumption	Value	Probability	Decision(.050)
Skewness Normality (X1A_1)	-1.2140	0.224764	Cannot reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (X1A_1)	1.2573	0.208655	Cannot reject normality
Omnibus Normality (X1A_1)	3.0544	0.217140	Cannot reject normality
Skewness Normality (X1A_2)	0.4394	0.660345	Cannot reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (X1A_2)	0.5526	0.580512	Cannot reject normality
Omnibus Normality (X1A_2)	0.4985	0.779380	Cannot reject normality
Variance-Ratio Equal-Variance Test	1.2919	0.000053	Reject equal variances
Modified-Levene Equal-Variance Test	16.6604	0.000046	Reject equal variances



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#### Median Statistics

median Statistics			95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Variable	Count	Median	of Median	of Median
X1A 1	1000	156534.1	156470.6	156582.9
X1A_2	1000	171218.4	171127.2	171275.1

Mann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test for Difference in Medians

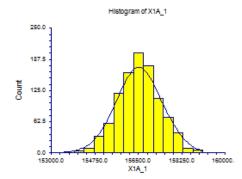
Variable	Mann	W	Mean	Std Dev	
	Whitney U	Sum Ranks	of W	of W	
X1A_1	0	500500	1000500	12913.17	
X1A_2	1000000 1500500 1000500 12913.				
Number Sets of Ties = 5,	Multiplicity Factor = 30				

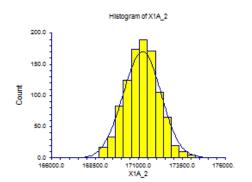
	Exact Pr	obability	Approxim	ation Witho	ut Correctio	n Appro	ximation W	ith Correction
Alternative	Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0
Hypothesis	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050
Diff<>0			-38.7202	0.000000	Yes	-38.7201	0.000000	Yes
Diff<0			-38.7202	0.000000	Yes	-38.7201	0.000000	Yes
Diff>0			-38.7202	1.000000	No	-38.7202	1.000000	No

#### Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test For Different Distributions

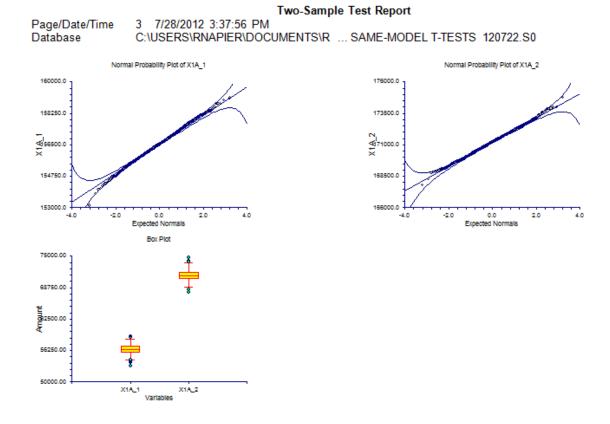
Alternative	Dmn	Reject H0 if	Test Alpha	Reject H0	Prob
Hypothesis	Criterion Value	Greater Than	Level	(Test Alpha)	Level
D(1)<>D(2)	1.000000	0.0608	.050	Yes	0.0000
D(1) <d(2)< td=""><td>1.000000</td><td>0.0608</td><td>.025</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></d(2)<>	1.000000	0.0608	.025	Yes	
D(1)>D(2)	0.000000	0.0608	.025	No	

#### **Plots Section**





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#### **Descriptive Statistics Section**

Variable	Count	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL of Mean	95.0% UCL of Mean
X1A_1	1000	156527	844.7332	26.71281	156474.5	156579.4
X1A_3	1000	156975.3	833.6879	26.36353	156923.5	157027.1
Note: T-alpha (X1A_1)	= 1.9647	7, T-alpha (X1A	_3) = 1.9647			

#### Confidence-Limits of Difference Section

Variance Assumption	DF	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL Difference	95.0% UCL Difference
Equal	1998	-448.3082	839.2287	37.53145	-521.8685	-374.7479
Unequal 374.7479	1997.6	5	-448.3082	1186.849	37.53145	-521.8685
Note: T-alpha (Equal) =	= 1.9600	, T-alpha (Une	equal) = 1.9600			

# Equal-Variance T-Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-11.9449	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Randomization Test		0.001000	Yes		
Difference < 0	-11.9449	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-11.9449	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X1A_1)-(X1A_3)					

The randomization test results are based on 1000 Monte Carlo samples.

#### Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-11.9449	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Randomization Test		0.001000	Yes		
Difference < 0	-11.9449	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-11.9449	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X1A_1)-(X1A_3)					

The randomization test results are based on 1000 Monte Carlo samples.

#### Tests of Assumptions Section

Assumption	Value	Probability	Decision(.050)
Skewness Normality (X1A_1)	-1.2140	0.224764	Cannot reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (X1A_1)	1.2573	0.208655	Cannot reject normality
Omnibus Normality (X1A_1)	3.0544	0.217140	Cannot reject normality
Skewness Normality (X1A_3)	0.2160	0.829023	Cannot reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (X1A_3)	-0.8849	0.376196	Cannot reject normality
Omnibus Normality (X1A_3)	0.8297	0.660429	Cannot reject normality
Variance-Ratio Equal-Variance Test	1.0267	0.677490	Cannot reject equal variances
Modified-Levene Equal-Variance Test	0.0009	0.975806	Cannot reject equal variances



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#### Median Statistics

median Statistics			95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Variable	Count	Median	of Median	of Median
X1A 1	1000	156534.1	156470.6	156582.9
X1A_3	1000	156967.9	156918.8	157009.7

Mann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test for Difference in Medians

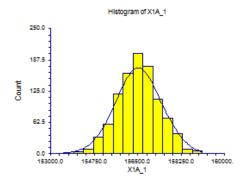
	Mann	w	Mean	Std Dev	
Variable	Whitney U	Sum Ranks	of W	of W	
X1A_1	353654	854154	1000500	12913.17	
X1A_3	646346	1146846	1000500	12913.17	
Number Sets of Ties = 8,	Multiplicity Factor = 48				

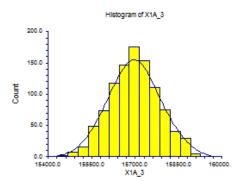
	Exact Probability		Approximation Without Correction			n Appro	Approximation With Correction		
Alternative	Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0	
Hypothesis	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	
Diff<>0			-11.3331	0.000000	Yes	-11.3330	0.000000	Yes	
Diff<0			-11.3331	0.000000	Yes	-11.3330	0.000000	Yes	
Diff>0			-11.3331	1.000000	No	-11.3331	1.000000	No	

#### Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test For Different Distributions

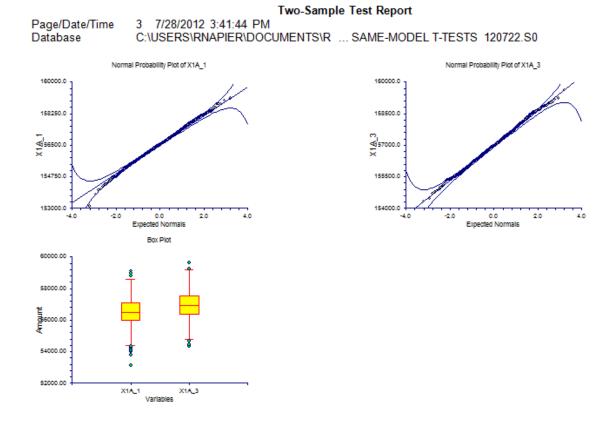
Alternative	Dmn	Reject H0 if	Test Alpha	Reject H0	Prob
Hypothesis	Criterion Value	Greater Than	Level	(Test Alpha)	Level
D(1)<>D(2)	0.235000	0.0608	.050	Yes	0.0000
D(1) <d(2)< td=""><td>0.235000</td><td>0.0608</td><td>.025</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></d(2)<>	0.235000	0.0608	.025	Yes	
D(1)>D(2)	0.000000	0.0608	.025	No	

#### **Plots Section**









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# APPENDIX F

# 7-TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT: SAME REPLENISHMENT MODEL / ALTERNATIVE DEMAND PATTERNS



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#### **Descriptive Statistics Section**

Variable	Count	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL of Mean	95.0% UCL of Mean
X4A_1	1000	143497.6	4920.687	155.6058	143191.9	143803.4
X5A_1	1000	156000.6	951.7637	30.09741	155941.5	156059.8
Note: T-alpha (X4A_1)	= 1.9647	7, T-alpha (X5	A_1) = 1.9647			

# Confidence-Limits of Difference Section

Variance Assumption Equal	DF 1998	Mean Difference -12502.99	Standard Deviation 3543.94	Standard Error 158.4898	95.0% LCL Difference -12813.63	95.0% UCL Difference -12192.36
Unequal	1073.6		-12502.99	5011.888	158.4898	-12813.63
12192.36 Note: T-alpha (Equal) :	= 1.9600	, T-alpha (Une	equal) = 1.9600			

# Equal-Variance T-Test Section

Alternative Hypothesis	T-Value	Prob Level	Reject H0 at .050	Power (Alpha=.050)	Power (Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-78.8883	0.00000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference < 0	-78.8883	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-78.8883	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X4A_1)-(X5A_1)					

#### Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-78.8883	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference < 0	-78.8883	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-78.8883	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X4A_1)-(X5A_1)					

#### **Tests of Assumptions Section**

Value	Probability	Decision(.050)
9.6166	0.000000	Reject normality
8.3085	0.000000	Reject normality
161.5097	0.000000	Reject normality
-0.5619	0.574154	Cannot reject normality
0.6826	0.494876	Cannot reject normality
0.7817	0.676485	Cannot reject normality
26.7297	0.000000	Reject equal variances
903.1848	0.000000	Reject equal variances
	9.6166 8.3085 161.5097 -0.5619 0.6826 0.7817 26.7297	9.6166         0.000000           8.3085         0.000000           161.5097         0.000000           -0.5619         0.574154           0.6826         0.494876           0.7817         0.676485           26.7297         0.000000



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#### Median Statistics

Median Statistics			95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Variable	Count	Median	of Median	of Median
X4A 1	1000	143302.5	142848	143599.5
X5A_1	1000	155986.1	155929.9	156068.9

Mann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test for Difference in Medians

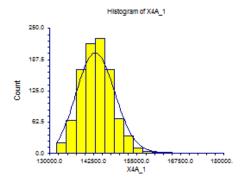
	Mann	w	Mean	Std Dev
Variable	Whitney U	Sum Ranks	of W	of W
X4A_1	13648	514148	1000500	12913.17
X5A_1	986352	1486852	1000500	12913.17
Number Sets of Ties = 3,	Multiplicity Facto	r = 18		

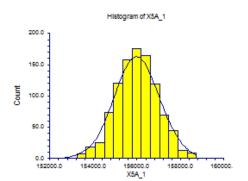
	Exact Probability		Approximation Without Correction			n Appro	Approximation With Correction		
Alternative	Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0	
Hypothesis	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	
Diff<>0			-37.6632	0.000000	Yes	-37.6632	0.000000	Yes	
Diff<0			-37.6632	0.000000	Yes	-37.6632	0.000000	Yes	
Diff>0			-37.6632	1.000000	No	-37.6633	1.000000	No	

#### Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test For Different Distributions

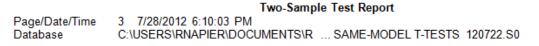
Alternative	Dmn	Reject H0 if	Test Alpha	Reject H0	Prob
Hypothesis	Criterion Value	Greater Than	Level	(Test Alpha)	Level
D(1)<>D(2)	0.971000	0.0608	.050	Yes	0.0000
D(1) <d(2)< td=""><td>0.971000</td><td>0.0608</td><td>.025</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></d(2)<>	0.971000	0.0608	.025	Yes	
D(1)>D(2)	0.008000	0.0608	.025	No	

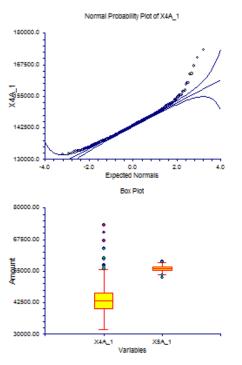
#### **Plots Section**

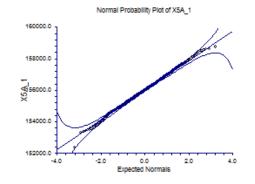














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#### Descriptive Statistics Section

Descriptive Statistics	Section	I	Standard	Standard	95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Variable	Count	Mean	Deviation	Error	of Mean	of Mean
X4A_1	1000	143497.6	4920.687	155.6058	143191.9	143803.4
X6A_1	1000	170959.1	15137.58	478.6923	170018.6	171899.6
Note: T-alpha (X4A_1)	= 1.9647	7, T-alpha (X6	A_1) = 1.9647			

#### Confidence-Limits of Difference Section

Variance Assumption	DF	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL Difference	95.0% UCL Difference
Equal	1998	-27461.45	11255.21	503.3483	-28448	-26474.91
Unequal	1207.7	9	-27461.45	15917.27	503.3483	-28448 -26474.91
Note: T-alpha (Equal) =	= 1.9600	, T-alpha (Uneo	qual) = 1.9600			

#### Equal-Variance T-Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-54.5576	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference < 0	-54.5576	0.00000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-54.5576	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X4A_1)-(X6A_1)					

#### Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-54.5576	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference < 0	-54.5576	0.000000	Yes	1.000000	1.000000
Difference > 0	-54.5576	1.000000	No	0.000000	0.000000
Difference: (X4A_1)-(X6A_1)					

#### **Tests of Assumptions Section**

Assumption	Value	Probability	Decision(.050)
Skewness Normality (X4A_1)	9.6166	0.000000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (X4A_1)	8.3085	0.000000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (X4A_1)	161.5097	0.000000	Reject normality
Skewness Normality (X6A_1)	21.0706	0.000000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (X6A_1)	15.1009	0.000000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (X6A_1)	672.0073	0.000000	Reject normality
Variance-Ratio Equal-Variance Test	9.4637	0.000000	Reject equal variances
Modified-Levene Équal-Variance Test	197.1425	0.000000	Reject equal variances



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#### Median Statistics

median statistics			95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Variable	Count	Median	of Median	of Median
X4A 1	1000	143302.5	142848	143599.5
X6A_1	1000	166872	166325.3	167617.3

Mann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test for Difference in Medians

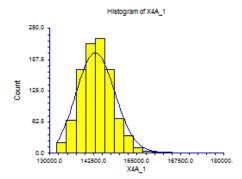
	Mann	w	Mean	Std Dev
Variable	Whitney U	Sum Ranks	of W	of W
X4A 1	4014	504514	1000500	12913.17
X6A_1	995986	1496486	1000500	12913.17
Number Sets of Ties = 2,	Multiplicity Facto	r = 12		

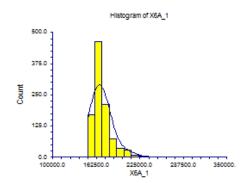
	Exact Pr	obability	Approxim	ation Witho	ut Correctio	n Appro	ximation W	Vith Correction					
Alternative	Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0					
Hypothesis	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050					
Diff<>0			-38.4093	0.000000	Yes	-38.4093	0.000000	Yes					
Diff<0			-38.4093	0.000000	Yes	-38.4093	0.000000	Yes					
Diff>0			-38.4093	1.000000	No	-38.4093	1.000000	No					

# Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test For Different Distributions

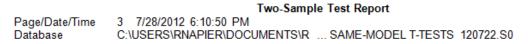
Alternative	Dmn	Reject H0 if	Test Alpha	Reject H0	Prob
Hypothesis	Criterion Value	Greater Than	Level	(Test Alpha)	Level
D(1)<>D(2)	0.961000	0.0608	.050	Yes	0.0000
D(1) <d(2)< td=""><td>0.961000</td><td>0.0608</td><td>.025</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></d(2)<>	0.961000	0.0608	.025	Yes	
D(1)>D(2)	0.000000	0.0608	.025	No	

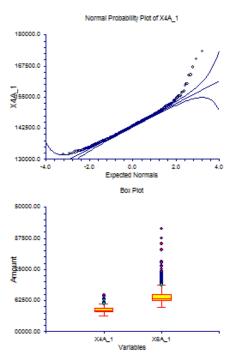
#### **Plots Section**

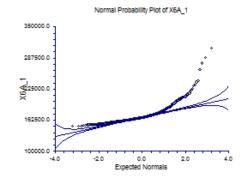














# APPENDIX G

# INVENTORY SYSTEM COST AT FACTOR LEVELS OF COST, DEMAND, AND LEAD TIME



	Level 3 Items	Silver-Meal	Heuristic	133,101	135,603	135,453	119,992	132,862	145,758	132,946	267,157	269,532	269,546	220,829	N/A	404,144	269,450	immary Total	Silver-Meal	Heuristic	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE
	Total Inventory System Cost: Cost Level 3 Items	EOQ Range	Model	137,809	139,567	139,786	118,670	135,499	146,368	133,542	268,786	270,767	270,973	223,830	N/A	406,126	267,930	Varification Calls: Factor Total = Summary Total	EOQ Range	Model	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE
	Total Inventory S	(R. s. S)	EOQ Model	132,678	135,498	135,255	120,151	132,182	145,843	133,056	267,216	269,605	269,592	220,803	N/A	404,189	269,607	Verification Cells	(R. s. S)	EOQ Model	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE
	Level 2 Items	Silver-Meal	Heuristic	19,569	19,865	19,852	18,923	19,635	20,612	19,588	33,093	33,396	33,398	30,341	N/A	45,746	33,301	Cost Levels	Silver-Meal	Heuristic	156,975	159,937	159,785	143,522	156,805	170,860	156,839	305,987	308,752	308,784	257,915	N/A	457,052	308,431
ost Factor Levels	Total Inventory System Cost: Cost Level 2 Items	EOQ Range	Model	25,706	26,139	26,000	23,851	25,020	24,226	24,314	38,701	38,776	38,793	36,147	N/A	48,000	37,138	Total Invention Sustem Cost: All Cost I avais	EOQ Range	Mode	171,197	173,386	173,436	150,780	168,178	177,958	165,291	316,581	318,619	318,855	272,107	N/A	463,118	313,668
Total Inventory System Cost Comparison: Cost Factor Levels	Total Inventory	(R. s. S)	EOQ Model	19,507	19,731	19,757	18,898	19,486	20,602	19,560	33,066	33,355	33,355	30,314	N/A	45,745	33,270	Total Inventor	(R. s. S)	EOQ Model	156,527	159,663	159,452	143,498	156,001	170,959	156,957	305,970	308,741	308,734	257,686	N/A	457,040	308,594
nventory System C	t Level 1 Items	Silver-Meal	Heuristic	4,306	4,469	4,480	4,606	4,307	4,492	4,305	5,717	5,824	5,840	6,745	N/A	7,162	5,679			Variability	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Total	Total Inventory System Cost Cost Level 1 Items	EOQ Range	Model	7,681	7,680	7,650	8,260	7,659	7,364	7,435	8,083	9,076	9,089	12,130	N/A	8,993	8,600		Demand	Pattern	Seasonal	Trend	Seasonal/Trend	Normal	Poisson	Gamma	Erlang-C	Seasonal	Trend	Seasonal/Trend	Normal	Poisson	Gamma	Erlang-C
	Total Inventory	(R. s. S)	EOQ Model	4,342	4,433	4,440	4,448	4,332	4,514	4,341	5,688	5,782	5,787	6,569	N/A	7,107	5,717			Case #	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8	2B	38	<del>1</del> 8	58	89	78
			Variability	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High																	
		Demand	Pattern	Seasonal	Trend	Seasonal/Trend	Normal	Poisson	Gamma	Erlang-C	Seasonal	Trend	Seasonal/Trend	Normal	Poisson	Gamma	Erlang-C																	
			Case #	1A	2A	ЗA	44	5A	6A	7A	8	2B	88	<del>4</del>	89	89	7B																	

Table G-1 EOQ Simulation Study

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			Total In	EOQ ventory System Co	EOQ Simulation Study im Cost Comparison: D	EOQ Simulation Study Total Inventory System Cost Comparison: Demand Factor Levels	els			
		Total Inventory	Total Inventory System Cost: Dmd Level 1 Items	d Level 1 Items	Total Inventory	Total Inventory System Cost: Dmd Level 2 Items	d Level 2 Items	Total Inventory	Total Inventory System Cost: Dmd Level 3 Items	Level 3 Items
Demand		(R. s. S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal	(R. s. S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal	(R. s. S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal
Pattern	Variability	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic
Seasonal	Low	8,872	15,477	8,834	51,899	56,944	52,091	95,756	98,776	96,051
Trend	Low	8,934	15,183	8,981	52,767	57,783	52,861	97,961	100,420	98,095
Seasonal/Trend	Low	8,935	15,300	8,976	52,805	57,750	52,930	97,713	100,387	97,879
Normal	Low	8,813	13,263	8,966	48,083	50,450	48,163	86,602	87,068	86,392
Poisson	Low	8,952	12,821	8,947	51,998	56,696	52,176	95,050	98,661	95,682
Gamma	Low	9,305	12,399	9,284	56,517	59,070	56,561	105,138	106,489	105,014
Erlang-C	Low	8,953	13,272	8,920	52,179	55,238	52,248	95,825	96,781	95,671
Seasonal	High	13,779	18,881	13,818	100,313	104,228	100,355	191,877	183,471	191,794
Trend	High	13,907	18,791	13,956	101,160	104,776	101,205	193,674	195,052	193,590
Seasonal/Trend	High	13,907	18,843	13,964	101,187	104,885	101,251	193,640	195,126	193,569
Normal	High	13,606	18,906	13,781	84,378	89,304	84,446	159,702	163,897	159,688
Poisson	High	N/A	N/A	N/A	NIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gamma	High	18,006	19,894	18,061	149,831	152,082	149,796	289,203	291,142	289,195
Erlang-C	High	13,891	17,401	13,854	101,240	103,040	101,319	193,463	193,226	193,258
					Total Invento	Total Inventory System Cost: All Cost Levels	II Cost Levels	Verification Cell	Verification Cells: Factor Total = Summary Total	ummary Total
			Demand		(R. s. S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal	(R. s. S)	EOQ Range	Silver-Meal
		Case #	Pattern	Variability	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic	EOQ Model	Model	Heuristic
		14	Caseonal	and the second se	158 527	171 107	158 075	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
		VC	Trand		150.882	179 208	150.027		TDIE	TOLIC
		5 7				0001011	100'001			
		5	Seasonal/Trend	LOW	704'801	001011	1101,007			
		1	Poisson	Low	158,001	168 178	158 805			
		₽₽	Gamma	- Maria	170.959	177 958	170,880	TRUF	TRUF	TRUF
		7A	Erlang-C	Low	156,957	165,291	156,839	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
		ŧ	Seasonal	High	305.970	316,581	305.987	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
		28	Trend	High	308.741	318,619	308.752	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
		38	Seasonal/Trend	High	308,734	318,855	308,784	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
		48	Normal	High	257,686	272,107	257,915	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
		58	Poisson	High	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		89	Gamma	High	457,040	463,118	457,052	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
		78	Erlang-C	High	308,594	313,668	308,431	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Table G-2 EOQ Simulation Study y System Cost Comparison: Demand Fact

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Case #

3-3 5-3 5-3 5-3 anison: Lead Time Level: and the time Level: and the time Level: and t	TRUE
erritory System Cost: Lead Time Level 3         erritory System Cost: Level 3         erritory 3	TRUE
entory System Cost. Lead Time del Model Head Time del Model Head Time 746 44.476 855 44.476 871 40.116 871 44.476 871 44.476 871 44.476 871 44.476 871 44.476 871 44.476 871 44.476 871 44.476 873 45.169 873 44.476 871 478 873 557 713 478 83,700 1122 81.759 83,700 1122 81.754 83,700 1122 81.754 83,700 1123 83,739 1123 83,739 1123 83,739 1123 83,739 1123 83,739 1123 83,739 1123 83,739 1133 486 1173,958	TRUE
Bie G.3         Total Inventory System Cost: Lead Vilation Study           Initiation Study         Tutead Time Levels           It: Lead Time Level 2         Total Inventory System Cost: Lead 1 montory System Cost: Lead           Processor         33,194         44,470           Processor         33,194         44,470           Processor         33,194         44,470           Processor         33,194         44,470           Processor         33,194         44,166           Processor         33,194         44,163           Processor         33,194         44,163           Processor         33,194         44,163           Processor         33,194         44,163           Processor         33,164         44,163           Processor         33,164         44,163           Processor         33,164         44,164           Processor         33,164         44,163           Processor         33,164         43,033           Processor         33,164         43,033           Processor         40,877         40,877         44,470           Processor         33,164         43,133         43,133           Processor         102,127	457,052 308,431
ble G-3 vulation Study vulation Study vulation Study r.t. Lead Time Level 2 r.t. Lead Time Level 2 R. s. Silver-Meal R.	463,118 313,068
ble G-3 vibition Study vibition Study rt: Lead Time Evel 2 Re Silver-Meal 22 33,243 23 33,243 24 7,666 28 37,690 28 37,690 29 37,690 20 7,3208 21 10,6789 27 73,008 27 73,008 26 109,789 27 73,008 27 109,789 27 109,789 28 10,781 29 10,789 20 109,789 20 109,789 21 10,789 21 10,7	457,040 308,594
end LL L	High
Table ( ECO Simulati ECO Simulati System Cost Compo ECO Range Model       41,176       41,176       41,176       41,176       63,44       41,1632       30,680       30,680       30,680       30,580       53,444       Nix       111,255       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,44       111,255       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,487       74,587       74,587 <td>Erlang-C</td>	Erlang-C
otal Inventory Sys Total Inventory (R. s. S) 37,582 38,0465 37,682 38,0465 73,653 73,653 77,865 84,777 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 73,655 77,505 77,505 77,505 84,777 73,646 84,777 74,772 74,7	888
Total Inventiony System Cost. Lead Time Level 1       (R. s. S)     EOO Range     Silver-Meal       (R. s. S)     EOO Range     Silver-Meal       200 Model     Model     Heuristic       34,341     37,840     34,443       34,64     37,930     34,756       34,68     37,930     34,756       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,930     34,743       34,169     37,040     36,553       66,511     67,798     66,503       66,511     67,798     66,504       64,708     96,6524     94,74       96,615     96,6524     96,564       96,615     96,6524     96,564       96,615     96,6524     96,564       96,615     96,6524     96,564	
Total Inventory, (R. s. S) 34,341 34,341 34,348 34,480 37,0169 37,01	
Variability Low Low Low High High High High	
Demand Pattern Fattern Seasonal Seasonal Normal Gamma Erlang-C Poisson Romal Foisson Camma Erlang-C	
*	





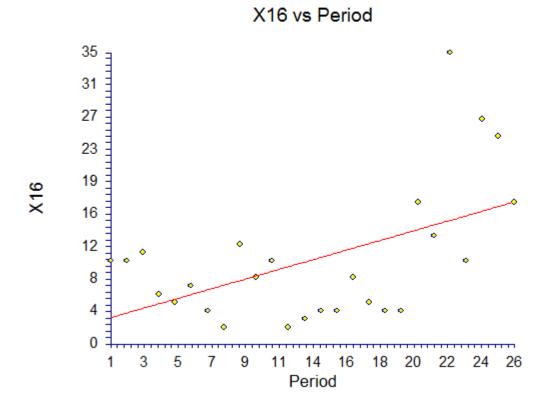
APPENDIX H

SAMPLE REGRESSION REPORTS AND STACKED TIME SERIES PLOTS FROM VALIDATION STUDY



Page/Date/Time 1 9/29/2012 5:43:16 PM Database C:\USERS\RNAPIER\DOCUMENTS\N ... T\RETROFIT ACTUALS 120929.S0 Y = X16 X = Period





Run Summary Section Parameter Value Parameter Value Rows Processed Dependent Variable X16 26 Independent Variable Period Rows Used in Estimation 26 Frequency Variable None Rows with X Missing 0 Weight Variable Rows with Freq Missing 0 None 0 Intercept 2.6062 Rows Prediction Only 26 Slope 0.5562 Sum of Frequencies R-Squared Sum of Weights 26.0000 0.2676 Coefficient of Variation Correlation 0.7101 0.5173 Mean Square Error 51.58971 Square Root of MSE 7.182598



Page/Date/Time 2 9/29/2012 5:43:16 PM Y = X16 X = Period

#### Summary Statement

The equation of the straight line relating X16 and Period is estimated as: X16 = (2.6062) + (0.5562) Period using the 26 observations in this dataset. The y-intercept, the estimated value of X16 when Period is zero, is 2.6062 with a standard error of 2.9005. The slope, the estimated change in X16 per unit change in Period, is 0.5562 with a standard error of 0.1878. The value of R-Squared, the proportion of the variation in X16 that can be accounted for by variation in Period, is 0.2676. The correlation between X16 and Period is 0.5173.

A significance test that the slope is zero resulted in a t-value of 2.9616. The significance level of this t-test is 0.0068. Since 0.0068 < 0.0500, the hypothesis that the slope is zero is rejected.

The estimated slope is 0.5562. The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval for the slope is 0.1686 and the upper limit is 0.9439. The estimated intercept is 2.6062. The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval for the intercept is -3.3803 and the upper limit is 8.5926.

Descriptive Statistics Section		
Parameter	Dependent	Independent
Variable	X16	Period
Count	26	26
Mean	10.1154	13.5000
Standard Deviation	8.2235	7.6485
Minimum	2.0000	1.0000
Maximum	35.0000	26.0000



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# Regression Estimation Section

Regression Esumation Section		
2	Intercept	Slope
Parameter	B(0)	B(1)
Regression Coefficients	2.6062	0.5562
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-3.3803	0.1686
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	8.5926	0.9439
Standard Error	2.9005	0.1878
Standardized Coefficient	0.0000	0.5173
T Value	0.8985	2.9616
Prob Level (T Test)	0.3778	0.0068
Reject H0 (Alpha = 0.0500)	No	Yes
Power (Alpha = 0.0500)	0.1387	0.8109
Regression of Y on X	2.6062	0.5562
Inverse Regression from X on Y	-17.9409	2.0782
Orthogonal Regression of Y and X	-5.4098	1.1500

Notes:

The above report shows the least-squares estimates of the intercept and slope followed by the corresponding standard errors, confidence intervals, and hypothesis tests. Note that these results are based on several assumptions that should be validated before they are used.



le the Assumption

Page/Date/Time 4 9/29/2012 5:43:16 PM Database C:\USERS\RNAPIER\DOCUMENTS\N ... T\RETROFIT ACTUALS 120929.S0 Y = X16 X = Period

#### Tests of Assumptions Section

Assumption/Test Residuals follow Normal Distribu	Test Value ution?	Prob Level	Reasonable at the 0.2000 Level of Significance?
Shapiro Wilk Anderson Darling D'Agostino Skewness D'Agostino Kurtosis D'Agostino Omnibus	0.9279 0.5060 2.0627 1.2812 5.8961	0.068983 0.201682 0.039145 0.200119 0.052443	No Yes No Yes No
Constant Residual Variance? Modified Levene Test	1.9616	0.174138	No
Relationship is a Straight Line? Lack of Linear Fit F(0, 0) Test	0.0000	0.000000	No

#### No Serial Correlation?

Evaluate the Serial-Correlation report and the Durbin-Watson test if you have equal-spaced, time series data.

#### Notes:

A 'Yes' means there is not enough evidence to make this assumption seem unreasonable. This lack of evidence may be because the sample size is too small, the assumptions of the test itself are not met, or the assumption is valid.

A 'No' means the that the assumption is not reasonable. However, since these tests are related to sample size, you should assess the role of sample size in the tests by also evaluating the appropriate plots and graphs. A large dataset (say N > 500) will often fail at least one of the normality tests because it is hard to find a large dataset that is perfectly normal.

### Normality and Constant Residual Variance:

Possible remedies for the failure of these assumptions include using a transformation of Y such as the log or square root, correcting data-recording errors found by looking into outliers, adding additional independent variables, using robust regression, or using bootstrap methods.

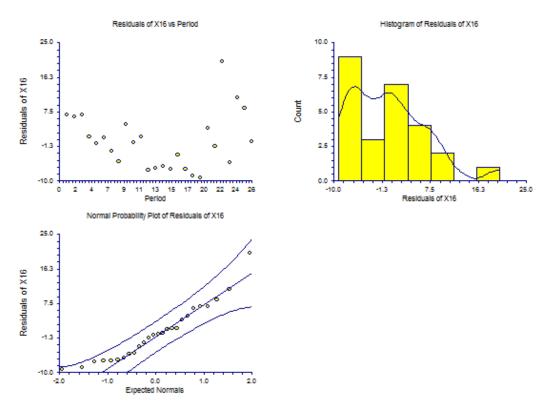
#### Straight-Line:

Possible remedies for the failure of this assumption include using nonlinear regression or polynomial regression.



Page/Date/Time 5 9/29/2012 5:43:16 PM Database C:\USERS\RNAPIER\DOCUMENTS\N ... T\RETROFIT ACTUALS 120929.S0 Y = X16 X = Period

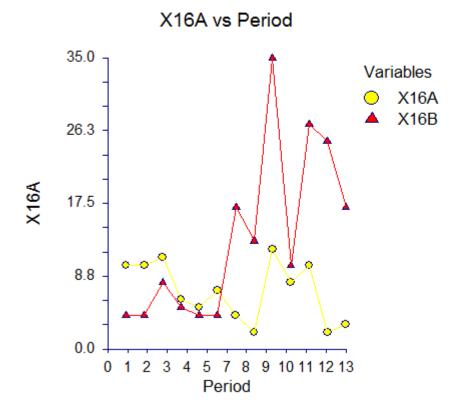
# **Residual Plots Section**





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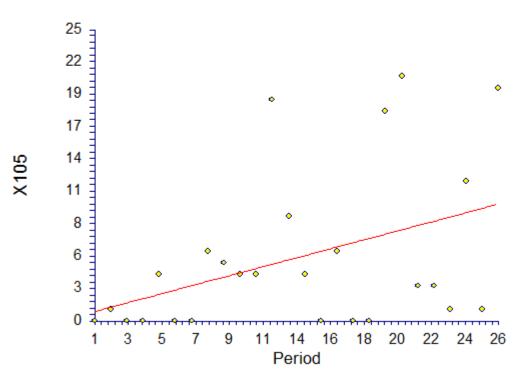
# Scatter Plot Section





Linear Regression Report Page/Date/Time 1 9/30/2012 2:47:11 PM Database C:\USERS\RNAPIER\DOCUMENTS\N ... T\RETROFIT ACTUALS 120929.S0 Y = X105 X = Period





X105 vs Period

Run Summary Section			
Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Dependent Variable	X105	Rows Processed	26
Independent Variable	Period	Rows Used in Estimation	26
Frequency Variable	None	Rows with X Missing	0
Weight Variable	None	Rows with Freq Missing	0
Intercept	0.4431	Rows Prediction Only	0
Slope	0.3689	Sum of Frequencies	26
R-Squared	0.1703	Sum of Weights	26.0000
Correlation	0.4127	Coefficient of Variation	1.1719
Mean Square Error	40.38877	Square Root of MSE	6.355217



Page/Date/Time 2 9/30/2012 2:47:11 PM Y = X105 X = Period

#### Summary Statement

The equation of the straight line relating X105 and Period is estimated as: X105 = (0.4431) + (0.3689) Period using the 26 observations in this dataset. The y-intercept, the estimated value of X105 when Period is zero, is 0.4431 with a standard error of 2.5664. The slope, the estimated change in X105 per unit change in Period, is 0.3689 with a standard error of 0.1662. The value of R-Squared, the proportion of the variation in X105 that can be accounted for by variation in Period, is 0.1703. The correlation between X105 and Period is 0.4127.

A significance test that the slope is zero resulted in a t-value of 2.2198. The significance level of this t-test is 0.0361. Since 0.0361 < 0.0500, the hypothesis that the slope is zero is rejected.

The estimated slope is 0.3689. The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval for the slope is 0.0259 and the upper limit is 0.7119. The estimated intercept is 0.4431. The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval for the intercept is -4.8537 and the upper limit is 5.7399.

Descriptive Statistics Section		
Parameter	Dependent	Independent
Variable	X105	Period
Count	26	26
Mean	5.4231	13.5000
Standard Deviation	6.8362	7.6485
Minimum	0.0000	1.0000
Maximum	21.0000	26.0000



Page/Date/Time 3 9/30/2012 2:47:11 PM Database C:\USERS\RNAPIER\DOCUMENTS\N ... T\RETROFIT ACTUALS 120929.S0 Y = X105 X = Period

#### **Regression Estimation Section**

Regression Esumation Section					
-	Intercept	Slope			
Parameter	B(0)	B(1)			
Regression Coefficients	0.4431	0.3689			
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-4.8537	0.0259			
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	5.7399	0.7119			
Standard Error	2.5664	0.1662			
Standardized Coefficient	0.0000	0.4127			
T Value	0.1726	2.2198			
Prob Level (T Test)	0.8644	0.0361			
Reject H0 (Alpha = 0.0500)	No	Yes			
Power (Alpha = 0.0500)	0.0532	0.5677			
Regression of Y on X	0.4431	0.3689			
Inverse Regression from X on Y	-23.8126	2.1656			
Orthogonal Regression of Y and X	-4.8893	0.7639			

#### Notes:

The above report shows the least-squares estimates of the intercept and slope followed by the corresponding standard errors, confidence intervals, and hypothesis tests. Note that these results are based on several assumptions that should be validated before they are used.

#### Estimated Model

(.443076923076919) + (.36888888888888888) \* (Period)

#### Analysis of Variance Section

-		Sum of	Mean		Prob	Power
Source	DF	Squares	Square	F-Ratio	Level	(5%)
Intercept	1	764.6539	764.6539			
Slope	1	199.0155	199.0155	4.9275	0.0361	0.5677
Error	24	969.3306	40.38877			
Adj. Total	25	1168.346	46.73384			
Total	26	1933				

s = Square Root(40.38877) = 6.355217

Notes:

The above report shows the F-Ratio for testing whether the slope is zero, the degrees of freedom, and the mean square error. The mean square error, which estimates the variance of the residuals, is used extensively in the calculation of hypothesis tests and confidence intervals.



le the Assumption

Page/Date/Time 4 9/30/2012 2:47:11 PM Database C:\USERS\RNAPIER\DOCUMENTS\N ... T\RETROFIT ACTUALS 120929.S0 Y = X105 X = Period

# Tests of Assumptions Section

Assumption/Test	Test Value	Prob Level	Reasonable at the 0.2000 Level of Significance?
Residuals follow Normal Distribut			
Shapiro Wilk	0.9124	0.029986	No
Anderson Darling	0.8145	0.035295	No
D'Agostino Skewness	1.9364	0.052822	No
D'Agostino Kurtosis	0.5946	0.552078	Yes
D'Agostino Omnibus	4.1031	0.128533	No
Constant Residual Variance? Modified Levene Test	2.5504	0.123353	No
Relationship is a Straight Line? Lack of Linear Fit F(0, 0) Test	0.0000	0.000000	No

#### No Serial Correlation?

Evaluate the Serial-Correlation report and the Durbin-Watson test if you have equal-spaced, time series data.

#### Notes:

A 'Yes' means there is not enough evidence to make this assumption seem unreasonable. This lack of evidence may be because the sample size is too small, the assumptions of the test itself are not met, or the assumption is valid.

A 'No' means the that the assumption is not reasonable. However, since these tests are related to sample size, you should assess the role of sample size in the tests by also evaluating the appropriate plots and graphs. A large dataset (say N > 500) will often fail at least one of the normality tests because it is hard to find a large dataset that is perfectly normal.

# Normality and Constant Residual Variance:

Possible remedies for the failure of these assumptions include using a transformation of Y such as the log or square root, correcting data-recording errors found by looking into outliers, adding additional independent variables, using robust regression, or using bootstrap methods.

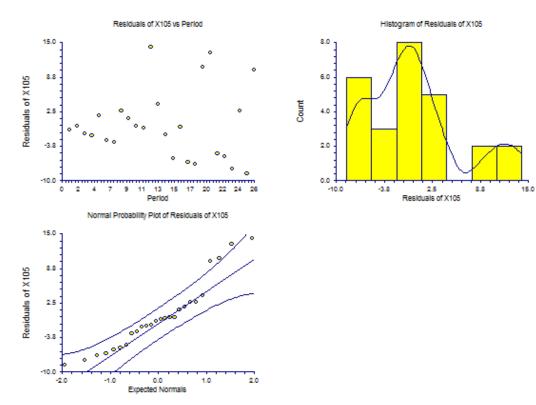
# Straight-Line:

Possible remedies for the failure of this assumption include using nonlinear regression or polynomial regression.



Page/Date/Time 5 9/30/2012 2:47:11 PM Database C:\USERS\RNAPIER\DOCUMENTS\N ... T\RETROFIT ACTUALS 120929.S0 Y = X105 X = Period

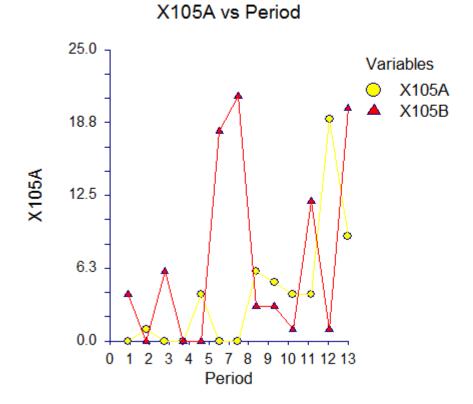
# **Residual Plots Section**





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# Scatter Plot Section





APPENDIX I

SAMPLE SCREEN PRINTS FROM VALIDATION STUDY



## Sample Screen Prints from Validation Study

1	Α	B C	D E F	G	H I J	K	L M	N O F	P Q F	R S	T U
84					Table X-2						
85											
86				Er	npirical Validation	Study					
87 88				(R, s, S) E0	OQ Model Lot Sizi	ng Calculations					
88											
39											
10	(R. s. S	) EOQ Model Lot Size	s for Retrofit Study:								
1											
2											
13						Variability	Demand	Demand per Y	ear 3 Forecast		$EOQ = \sqrt{2AD/v}$
4	Line				Best Pattern or	Level	Retrofit Case	Weekly Unit	Annual Unit	Lead Time	(R, s, S)
15	ID #	ltem #	Item Description	Item Cost (v)	Distribution	Low or High	Assignment	Demand (d)	Demand (D)	Weeks (L)	EOQ Lot Size
6	10	10201442	FILTER, ELEMEI	11.71	Trend	Low	2A	13	686	8	2
17	11	CRB3800240	3/8(.375)X 240	5.08	Trend	Low	2A	11	574	8	3
8	12	90240041	GAUGE ASSY,C	20.16	Trend	Low	2A	7	358	8	1
9	13	10431903	SWITCH, PROXIN	33.52	Trend	Low	2A	7	372	8	1
<b>i</b> 0	14	10432608	COUNTER, REV	17.48	Trend	Low	2A	6	336	8	1
51	15	80572116	SEAL, OIL - CHU	3.59	Trend	Low	2A	13	666	8	4
2	16	10100162	HOSE-WASH D(	10.55	Trend	Low	2A	7	346	8	2
53	17	80100466	VALVE, SAFETY	12.83	Trend	Low	2A	7	370	8	1
64	18	90132008	VALVE, WATER	4.08	Trend	Low	2A	14	718	8	4
5	19	CRG3848096	3/8(.375)X 48 X 9	185.36	SeasonI w/Trei	Low	3A	9	480	8	
6	20	10100154	VALVE- 3WAY A	11.05	Trend	Low	2A	8	440	8	2
57	21	90550428	SKIRT,COLL.CHI	31.68	Trend	Low	2A	7	340	8	1
6	22	CRG2072144	12GA(.1046)X 72	179.46	Trend	Low	2A	14	724	8	
<u>9</u>	23	80202901	HEAD, HYDRAU	12.42	Trend	Low	2A	7	350	8	1
60	24	10130188	TUBE, SIGHT GL	4.80	Trend	Low	2A	7	344	8	2
61	25	10610122	MUD FLAP-FENI	3.71	Trend	Low	2A	14	748	8	5
62	26	90010100	DECAL-MIXER S	40.07	Trend	Low	2A	6	308	8	
53	27	10100163	AIR REGULATOR	13.29	Trend	Low	2A	9	448	8	2

# Lot Size Calculation: (R, s, S) EOQ Model

## Assignment to Demand Classes Based on Mean Absolute Deviation

	A	ВС	D	E	OX	0	OZ	P	PB	F	PI PD	PI PF	P	PH	PI	PJ
1			Appendix A													
2		E	EOQ Retrofit Study													
3	Purcha			ekly Consumption (Units)												
4		Three Fiscal Y	ears from 11/1/08 to	10/31/2011												
6				N	IAD =	$=\frac{\Sigma E_t }{0}$	$r \frac{\Sigma_{  }}{  }$	$D_t - F_t$		< Yr 3 Foreca	st Accuracy Metrie	s				
7							n	•	n				Best	Stationary		
8								Mean A	Absolute Deviat	tion (	(MAD)			Mean	Best	Pattern or
9	Line	ltem #	lte	em Description	Stationary N	lean	Seasona		Trend		Seasonl w/ Trend	Best Pattern	Dis	stribution	Dist	tribution
25	78	10610122	MUD FLAP-FE	ENDER MUD FLAP24X24	30	0.54	25	5.69	15.	31	19.38	Trend			T	Trend
26	186	90010100	DECAL-MIXER	SAFETY DECAL KIT	17	7.85	14	.62	9.	69	11.85	Trend			T	Trend
27	12	10100163	AIR REGULAT	OR-AIR	18	3.46	15	5.08	9.	77	11.85	Trend			T	Trend
28	215	90122002	PLATE, FACE	- CBMW GAUGE BOX	20	0.23	15	5.62	10.	00	12.62	Trend			T	Trend
29	8	10100147	GAUGE-PRES	SURE/0-100PSI-BACKMT	19	9.85	10	5.38	11.	54	13.62	Trend			T	Trend
30	81	10611700	MUD FLAP, C	BMW/NRMCA VISION	35	5.62	29	0.62	19.	62	23.92	Trend			T	Trend
31	214	90122001	BOX, CBMW V	WATER TANK GAUGE	15	5.69	14	1.00	12.	23	11.54	Seasonl w/Trer	ıd		Seaso	onl w/Trend
32	222	90132001	ELBOW, SIGH	IT TUBE ADAPTOR - 90	30	0.46	23	3.92	16.	00	18.69	Trend			T	Trend
33	353	90810227	HARNESS, L/I	H TAIL LIGHT - 108"	21	1.54	16	5.23	10.	15	12.62	Trend			T	Trend
34	346	90810206	HARNESS, TR	RIPLE MARKER LIGHT	17	7.38	12	2.46	7.	69	9.15	Trend			T	Trend
35	10	10100160	NOZZLE-WAT	ER-WASH DOWN-H.D	35	5.85	2	7.15	16.	85	21.00	Trend			T	Trend
36	83	10630643	YOKE, FLANG	3E	16	5.38	13	3.85	8.	23	10.38	Trend			T	Trend
37	110	10810424	LIGHT KIT-STO	OP/TAIL/TURN-LED	42	2.77	31	1.85	18.	46	24.62	Trend			T	Trend
38	170	80572117	BEARING, CO	NE - CHUTE PIVOT	24	1.54	34	.46	26.	23	29.85	Stationary Mea	n Discre	ete Uniform	Discre	ete Uniforn
39	171	80572118	BEARING, CU	P - CHUTE PIVOT	25	5.62	34	.46	26.	23	29.85	Stationary Mea	n Discre	ete Uniform	Discre	ete Uniform
40	172	80572128	SPACER, LOV	VER PIVOT BEARING	12	2.31	16	6.54	12.	54	14.15	Stationary Mea	n Poiss	on	Pr	oisson
41	72	10500140	HANDLE, CHU	JTE HANDLE/HOLD DOWN	52	2.92	62	2.77	36.	46	48.62	Trend			Т	Trend
42	442	CRG3448096	1/4(.25)X 48 X	96	14	1.62	12	2.31	10.	00	11.00	Trend			T	Trend
43	111	10810425	LIGHT KIT-RED	D CLEARANCE - LED	90	0.00	86	5.23	51.	31	67.15	Trend			T	Trend
44	433	CRG2060120	12GA(.1046)X	60 X 120	6	6.54	(	5.77	5.	92	5.62	Seasonl w/Trer	nd		Seaso	onl w/Trend
45	269	90500261	SKIRT, ROCK	BLOCKER - CBMW N/S	20	0.00	15	5.00	8.	62	11.46	Trend			Т	Trend
14 4	► H /	Actual Demand Retr	ofit Avg Cd 4	II. •	4											



## Sample Screen Prints from Validation Study (Continued)

# Inventory System Cost Calculation: (R, s, S) EOQ Model, Table 1

2	A	ВС	D E F		H I	J K	L M	N O	P Q	R S
1				Table X-						
2				EOQ Retrofit						
3			Begir	ining On-Hand Q	uantity (Units)					
4										
5						Variability				
6	Line				Best Pattern or	Level	Retrofit Case	Lead Time	Time Period	
7	ID #	Item #	Item Description	Item Cost (v)	Distribution	Low or High	n Assignment	Weeks (L)	1	2
8	10	10201442	FILTER, ELEMENT - HYD. OIL	11.71	Trend	Low	2A	8	170.0	
9	11	CRB3800240	3/8(.375)X 240	5.08	Trend	Low	2A	8	140.0	
10	12	90240041	GAUGE ASSY, OIL RESERVIOR-CBMW	20.16	Trend	Low	2A	8	89.0	0 86.
11	13	10431903	SWITCH, PROXIMITY SENSOR	33.52	Trend	Low	2A	8	93.0	0 90.
12	14	10432608	COUNTER, REVOLUTION - ELEC.	17.48	Trend	Low	2A	8	85.0	0 82.
13	15	80572116	SEAL, OIL - CHUTE PIVOT	3.59	Trend	Low	2A	8	168.0	0 162.
14	16	10100162	HOSE-WASH DOWN HOSE ASSY 25FT	10.55	Trend	Low	2A	8	87.0	0 80.
15	17	80100466	VALVE, SAFETY-PRESSURE RELIEF	12.83	Trend	Low	2A	8	94.0	0 91.
16	18	90132008	VALVE, WATER GAUGE BODY - CBMW	4.08	Trend	Low	2A	8	184.0	0 178.
17	19	CRG3848096	3/8(.375)X 48 X 96	185.36	Seasonl w/Trend	Low	3A	8	119.0	0 117.
18	20	10100154	VALVE- 3WAY AIR VALVE - 1/4"	11.05	Trend	Low	2A	8	114.0	0 111.
19	21	90550428	SKIRT, COLL. CHUTE-11 HOLE SPCL.	31.68	Trend	Low	2A	8	85.0	0 78.
20	22	CRG2072144	12GA(.1046)X 72 X 144	179.46	Trend	Low	2A	8	187.0	0 184.
21	23	80202901	HEAD, HYDRAULIC FILTER	12.42	Trend	Low	2A	8	90.0	0 87.
22	24	10130188	TUBE, SIGHT GLASS-36"RED STRIPE	4.80	Trend	Low	2A	8	87.0	0 80.
23	25	10610122	MUD FLAP-FENDER MUD FLAP24X24	3.71	Trend	Low	2A	8	189.0	0 175.
24	26	90010100	DECAL-MIXER SAFETY DECAL KIT	40.07	Trend	Low	2A	8	79.0	0 72.
25	27	10100163	AIR REGULATOR-AIR	13.29	Trend	Low	2A	8	115.0	0 112.
26	28	90122002	PLATE, FACE - CBMW GAUGE BOX	2.49	Trend	Low	2A	8	114.0	0 107.
27	29	10100147	GAUGE-PRESSURE/0-100PSI-BACKMT	2.11	Trend	Low	2A	8	116.0	0 109.
28	30	10611700	MUD FLAP, CBMW/NRMCA VISION	5.67	Trend	Low	2A	8	163.0	0 149.
29	31	90122001	BOX, CBMW WATER TANK GAUGE	18.94	Seasonl w/Trend	Low	3A	8	136.0	0 136.
30	32	90132001	ELBOW, SIGHT TUBE ADAPTOR - 90	4.28	Trend	Low	2A	8	181.0	0 177.
4 4	► H	Lot Size Calculations	/ Lot Size Comparison / Actual Yr 3 Demand	/ Wagner-Whiti	in Costs (R, s, S	) EOQ Costs / E	OQ FI 4			



APPENDIX J

T-TEST OUTPUT: VALIDATION STUDY ALTERNATIVE REPLENISHMENT MODELS



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## **Descriptive Statistics Section**

Descriptive Statistics Section									
			Standard	Standard	95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL			
Variable	Count	Mean	Deviation	Error	of Mean	of Mean			
EOQ	278	1512.124	5126.466	307.465	906.8588	2117.388			
Range_EOQ	278	2024.451	6038.275	362.1517	1311.532	2737.37			
Note: T-alpha (EOQ) =	1.9686,	T-alpha (Ra	ange_EOQ) = 1.9	9686					

#### Confidence-Limits of Difference Section

Variance Assumption	DF	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL Difference	95.0% UCL Difference
Equal	554	-512.3271	5600.956	475.0669	-1445.48	420.8255
Unequal	539.79	-512.3271	7920.948	475.0669	-1445.534	420.8793
Note: T-alpha (Equal) =	= 1.9643,	T-alpha (U	nequal) = 1.9644			

#### Equal-Variance T-Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power		
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)		
Difference <> 0	-1.0784	0.281311	No	0.190204	0.067274		
Difference < 0	-1.0784	0.140655	No	0.285553	0.106031		
Difference > 0	-1.0784	0.859345	No	0.003232	0.000331		
Difference: (EOQ)-(Range_EOQ)							

## Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power			
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)			
Difference <> 0	-1.0784	0.281323	No	0.190204	0.067274			
Difference < 0	-1.0784	0.140661	No	0.285553	0.106031			
Difference > 0	-1.0784	0.859339	No	0.003232	0.000331			
Difference: (EOQ)-(Range_EOQ)								

#### Tests of Assumptions Section

Assumption	Value	Probability	Decision(.050)
Skewness Normality (EOQ)	18.0233	0.000000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (EOQ)	11.6908	0.000000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (EOQ)	461.5151	0.000000	Reject normality
Skewness Normality (Range_EOQ)	17.8501	0.00000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (Range_EOQ)	11.5982	0.000000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (Range_EOQ)	453.1416	0.000000	Reject normality
Variance-Ratio Equal-Variance Test	1.3874	0.006607	Reject equal variances
Modified-Levene Equal-Variance Test	0.7351	0.391596	Cannot reject equal variances



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#### Median Statistics

			95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Variable	Count	Median	of Median	of Median
EOQ	278	358.32	308.47	440.08
Range_EOQ	278	625.83	552.06	722.24

## Mann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test for Difference in Medians

	Mann	w	Mean	Std Dev		
Variable	Whitney U	Sum Ranks	of W	of W		
EOQ	30389	69170	77423	1894.008		
Range_EOQ	46895	85676	77423	1894.008		
Number Sets of Ties = 5,	Multiplicity Factor = 48					

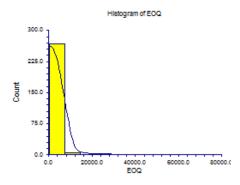
	Exact Pi	robability	Approximation Without Correction Approximation With Correction					
Alternative	Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H	0	Prob	Reject H0
Hypothesis	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050
Diff<>0			-4.3574	0.000013	Yes	-4.3572	0.000013	Yes
Diff<0			-4.3574	0.000007	Yes	-4.3572	0.000007	Yes
Diff>0			-4.3574	0.999993	No	-4.3577	0.999993	No

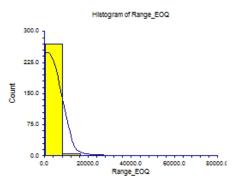
### Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test For Different Distributions

Alternative	Dmn	Reject H0 if	Test Alpha	Reject H0	Prob
Hypothesis	Criterion Value	Greater Than	Level	(Test Alpha)	Level
D(1)<>D(2)	0.226619	0.1154	.050	Yes	0.0000
D(1) <d(2)< td=""><td>0.226619</td><td>0.1154</td><td>.025</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></d(2)<>	0.226619	0.1154	.025	Yes	
D(1)>D(2)	0.021583	0.1154	.025	No	

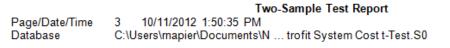
## Plots Section

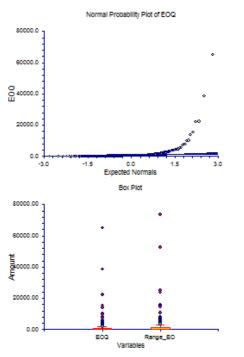
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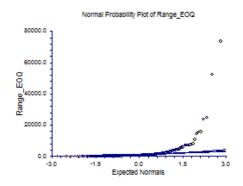














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#### **Descriptive Statistics Section**

Descriptive Statistic	s Section		Standard	Standard	95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Variable	Count	Mean	Deviation	Error	of Mean	of Mean
EOQ	278	1512.124	5126.466	307.465	906.8588	2117.388
Silver Meal	278	1604.218	5133.605	307.8932	998.11	2210.325
Note: T-alpha (EOQ)	= 1.9686,	T-alpha (Si	ver_Meal) = 1.96	686		

#### Confidence-Limits of Difference Section

Variance		Mean	Standard	Standard	95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL
Assumption	DF	Difference	e Deviation	Error	Difference	Difference
Equal	554	-92.09403	5130.037	435.1241	-946.7888	762.6007
Unequal	554.00	-92.09403	7254.968	435.1241	-946.7888	762.6007
Note: T-alpha (Equal) =	: 1.9643,	T-alpha	(Unequal) = 1.9643			

#### Equal-Variance T-Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)
Difference <> 0	-0.2117	0.832458	No	0.055147	0.011691
Difference < 0	-0.2117	0.416229	No	0.075900	0.017228
Difference > 0	-0.2117	0.583771	No	0.031691	0.005574
Difference: (EOQ)-(Silver_Meal	)				

## Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power	
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)	
Difference <> 0	-0.2117	0.832458	No	0.055147	0.011691	
Difference < 0	-0.2117	0.416229	No	0.075900	0.017228	
Difference > 0	-0.2117	0.583771	No	0.031691	0.005574	
Difference: (EOQ)-(Silver_Meal)						

#### Tests of Assumptions Section

Assumption	Value	Probability	Decision(.050)
Skewness Normality (EOQ)	18.0233	0.000000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (EOQ)	11.6908	0.000000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (EOQ)	461.5151	0.000000	Reject normality
Skewness Normality (Silver_Meal)	17.9681	0.000000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (Silver_Meal)	11.6755	0.000000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (Silver_Meal)	459.1673	0.000000	Reject normality
Variance-Ratio Equal-Variance Test	1.0028	0.981539	Cannot reject equal variances
Modified-Levene Équal-Variance Test	0.0321	0.857826	Cannot reject equal variances



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#### **Median Statistics**

median Statistics			95.0% I CI	95.0% UCI
Variable	Count	Median	of Median	of Median
EOQ	278	358.32	308.47	440.08
Silver_Meal	278	390.275	321.37	469.33

#### Mann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test for Difference in Medians

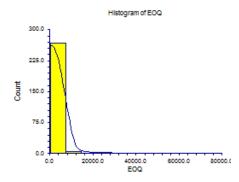
	Mann	W	Mean	Std Dev
Variable	Whitney U	Sum Ranks	of W	of W
EOQ	36619	75400	77423	1894.006
Silver_Meal	40665	79446	77423	1894.006
Number Sets of Ties = 44,	Multiplicity Fac	ctor = 282		

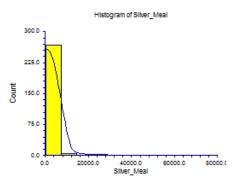
	Exact Pr	obability	Approximation Without Correction Approximation With Correction					
Alternative	Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0	)	Prob	Reject H0
Hypothesis	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050
Diff<>0			-1.0681	0.285473	No	-1.0678	0.285592	No
Diff<0			-1.0681	0.142736	No	-1.0678	0.142796	No
Diff>0			-1.0681	0.857264	No	-1.0684	0.857323	No

## Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test For Different Distributions

Alternative	Dmn	Reject H0 if	Test Alpha	Reject H0	Prob
Hypothesis	Criterion Value	Greater Than	Level	(Test Alpha)	Level
D(1)<>D(2)	0.057554	0.1154	.050	No	0.7476
D(1) <d(2)< td=""><td>0.057554</td><td>0.1154</td><td>.025</td><td>No</td><td></td></d(2)<>	0.057554	0.1154	.025	No	
D(1)>D(2)	0.017986	0.1154	.025	No	

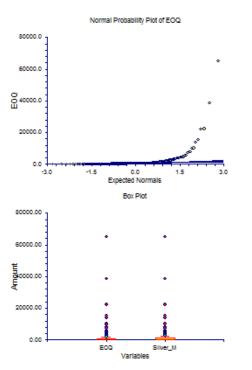
## **Plots Section**

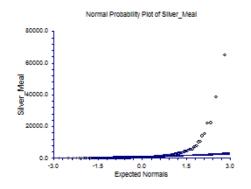














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#### **Descriptive Statistics Section**

Descriptive Statistics Section								
			Standard	Standard	95.0% LCL	95.0% UCL		
Variable	Count	Mean	Deviation	Error	of Mean	of Mean		
Range_EOQ	278	2024.451	6038.275	362.1517	1311.532	2737.37		
Silver_Meal	278	1604.218	5133.605	307.8932	998.11	2210.325		
Note: T-alpha (Range	_EOQ) =	1.9686, T-alp	oha (Silver_Meal)	) = 1.9686				

#### Confidence-Limits of Difference Section

Variance Assumption	DF	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95.0% LCL Difference	95.0% UCL Difference
Equal	554	420.2331	5604.225	475.3441	-513.4641	1353.93
Unequal	540.02	420.2331	7925.57	475.3441	-513.517	1353.983
Note: T-alpha (Equal) =	= 1.9643,	T-alpha	(Unequal) = 1.9644			

#### Equal-Variance T-Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power	
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)	
Difference <> 0	0.8841	0.377047	No	0.143213	0.045615	
Difference < 0	0.8841	0.811477	No	0.005721	0.000663	
Difference > 0	0.8841	0.188523	No	0.223390	0.074611	
Difference: (Range_EOQ)-(Silver_Meal)						

#### Aspin-Welch Unequal-Variance Test Section

Alternative		Prob	Reject H0	Power	Power	
Hypothesis	T-Value	Level	at .050	(Alpha=.050)	(Alpha=.010)	
Difference <> 0	0.8841	0.377057	No	0.143213	0.045615	
Difference < 0	0.8841	0.811472	No	0.005721	0.000663	
Difference > 0	0.8841	0.188528	No	0.223390	0.074611	
Difference: (Range_EOQ)-(Silver_Meal)						

#### Tests of Assumptions Section

Assumption	Value	Probability	Decision(.050)
Skewness Normality (Range_EOQ)	17.8501	0.000000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (Range_EOQ)	11.5982	0.00000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (Range_EOQ)	453.1416	0.000000	Reject normality
Skewness Normality (Silver Meal)	17.9681	0.00000	Reject normality
Kurtosis Normality (Silver_Meal)	11.6755	0.00000	Reject normality
Omnibus Normality (Silver_Meal)	459.1673	0.00000	Reject normality
Variance-Ratio Equal-Variance Test	1.3835	0.007080	Reject equal variances
Modified-Levene Equal-Variance Test	0.4799	0.488775	Cannot reject equal variances



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#### Median Statistics

Variable	Count	Median	95.0% LCL of Median	95.0% UCL of Median
Range EOQ	278	625.83	552.06	722.24
Silver_Meal	278	390.275	321.37	469.33

## Mann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test for Difference in Medians

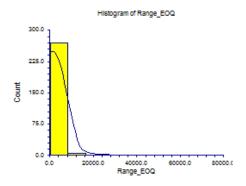
	Mann	w	Mean	Std Dev
Variable	Whitney U	Sum Ranks	of W	of W
Range_EOQ	44790	83571	77423	1894.005
Silver_Meal	32494	71275	77423	1894.005
Number Sets of Ties = 37,	Multiplicity Fac	ctor = 426		

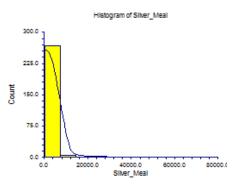
	Exact Probability		Approximation Without Correction Approximation With Corre				Correction	
Alternative	Prob	Reject H0		Prob	Reject H0	)	Prob	Reject H0
Hypothesis	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050	Z-Value	Level	at .050
Diff<>0			3.2460	0.001170	Yes	3.2458	0.001171	Yes
Diff<0			3.2460	0.999415	No	3.2463	0.999415	No
Diff>0			3.2460	0.000585	Yes	3.2458	0.000586	Yes

### Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test For Different Distributions

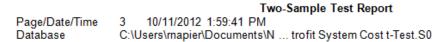
Alternative	Dmn	Reject H0 if	Test Alpha	Reject H0	Prob
Hypothesis	Criterion Value	Greater Than	Level	(Test Alpha)	Level
D(1)<>D(2)	0.179856	0.1154	.050	Yes	0.0002
D(1) <d(2)< td=""><td>0.014388</td><td>0.1154</td><td>.025</td><td>No</td><td></td></d(2)<>	0.014388	0.1154	.025	No	
D(1)>D(2)	0.179856	0.1154	.025	Yes	

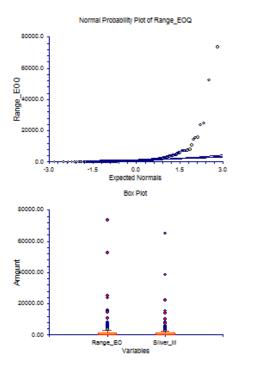
#### **Plots Section**

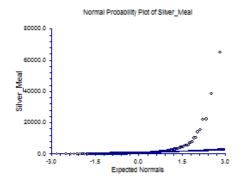














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## **BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION**

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