FACULTY OF TRANSPORT, MANAGEMENT AND LOGISTICS

LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT

APPROVED

Head of the Department

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TYPICAL TESTS

on the subject « ELECTRONIC LOGISTICS»

Educational degree: «Bachelor»
Educational Professional Program: "Logistics"
Field of study: 07 "Management and Administration"
Specialty: 073 "Management"

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1. What arises in the process of joint interaction of digital devices, the Internet, media, users, etc.?
a) physical environment;
b) electronic environment;
c) marketing;
d) logistics

2. The advantages of using the electronic environment in logistics activities include...
a) acceleration of material flow movement;
b) automation of data processing during the movement of material flows;
c) reduction of financial costs for cargo transportation;
d) correct answers a) and b).

3. The advantages of using the electronic environment in logistics activities include...
a) acceleration of execution and optimization of logistic business processes;
b) reduction of financial costs for storage;
c) reduction of financial costs for cargo transportation;
d) correct answers a) and b).

4. The advantages of using the electronic environment in logistics activities include...
a) development and modeling of supply chains;
b) reduction of financial costs for inventory management;
c) reduction of time spent on information transfer;
d) correct answers a) and c).

5. Define "e-logistics"
a) includes activities to ensure logistics operations connected by electronic information and financial flows;
b) includes activities to ensure logistics operations related to material and financial flows;
c) includes activities to ensure logistics operations connected by paper information flows;
d) all answers are correct.

6. The first signs of the use of electronic space since the beginning of the use of data exchange fall on
a) 1960s;
b) the end of the 1990s;
c) 1980s;
d) the 2000s.

7. The development of the product coding system falls on
a) 1960s;
b) the end of the 1990s;
c) 1980s;
d) the 2000s.

8. What business model applies to businesses buying from and selling to each other over the Internet?
a) B2B;
b) B2C;
c) C2B;
d) B2C.

9. What business model applies to businesses that sells its products or services to consumers over the Internet?
a) B2B;
b) B2C;
c) C2B;
d) B2C.

10. What business model applies to any consumers that sells a product or service to a business over the Internet?
a) C2B;
b) B2C;
c) C2B;
d) B2C.

11. What business model applies to sites that primarily offer to assist consumer selecting optimal product or services from business over the Internet?
a) C2B;
b) G2C;
c) C2B;
d) B2C.

12. What business model applies to sites primarily offering goods and services to assist consumers interacting with each other over the Internet?
a) C2B;
b) G2C;
c) C2B;
d) B2C.

13. What business model applies to make it easier for citizens and consumers of public services to communicate with the government?
a) C2B;
b) G2C;

c) C2B;
d) B2C.

14. What is the electronic purchase and sale of goods and services, usually through an Internet-based platform?
a) e-procurement;
b) e-supply;
c) e-logistics;
d) e-trade.

15. Key components of e-procurement are:
a) Supplier Management;
b) Analytics;
c) Purchase to pay;
d) Source-to-contract.

16. What is sale of various goods in e-business, when there are one seller and many buyers?
a) e-auction;
b) e-exchanges;
c) e-tenders.

17. What is the purchase and sale of various goods within the e-business, when there are many sellers and many buyers?
a) e-auction;
b) e-exchanges;
c) e-tenders.

18. What type of e-auction works with descending prices?
a) Dutch e-auction;
b) English e-auction;
c) reverse e-auction;
d) e-auction of similar stores.

19. What type of e-auction works with increasing prices?
a) Dutch e-auction;
b) English e-auction;
c) reverse e-auction;
d) e-auction of similar stores.

20. What type of e-auction is used not to sell the object of e-auction, but to buy it?
a) Dutch e-auction;
b) English e-auction;
c) reverse e-auction;

d) e-auction of similar stores.

21. In what type of ELM is "the leader-one organization is responsible for its operation and the information flows through it in"?
a) Private ELM;
b) Shared ELMs;
c) Collaborative ELMs.

22. In what type of ELM is " the leader of the ELM is not one organization, but several in a consortium who are aligned through common interests"?
a) Private ELM;
b) Shared ELMs;
c) Collaborative ELMs.

23. In what type of ELM is " all of the different ELMs are hosted by a single organization and share the same platform"?
a) Private ELM;
b) Shared ELMs;
c) Collaborative ELMs.

24. What type of message is confirmation that specified goods/consignments have been stuffed into or stripped from LCL-containers?
a) COSTCO;
b) COPRAR;
c) IFTMAN;
d) IFTMCS.

25. What type of message is a message to order to the container terminal that the containers specified have to be discharged from a seagoing vessel or have to be loaded into a seagoing vessel?
a) COSTCO;
b) COPRAR;
c) IFTMAN;
d) IFTMCS.

26. What type of message is a message from the party providing forwarding and/or transport services, to the party such as has been indicated in the contract, giving notice and details of the arrival of the consignment?
a) IFTMBC;
b) IFTMIN;
c) IFTMAN;
d) IFTMCS.

27. What type of message is a message from the party providing forwarding and/or transport services to the party booking those services, giving the confirmation information to the booking of the consignment concerned?
a) IFTMBC;
b) IFTMIN;
c) IFTMAN;
d) IFTMCS.

28. What type of message is a message from a party requesting space and/or giving brief details of a planned consignment for forwarding and/or transport services to the party providing those services?
a) IFTMBC;
b) IFTMIN;
c) IFTMAN;
d) IFTMCS.

29. What type of message is a message from a party definitely booking forwarding and/or transport services to the party providing those services?
a) IFTMBP;
b) IFTMIN;
c) IFTMBF;
d) IFTMCS.

30. What type of GS1 identificator is used for identification and traceability of pallets?
a) GLN;
b) GTIN;
c) SSCC;
d) GRAI.

31. What type of GS1 identificator is used to identify physical locations and parties where there is a need to retrieve pre-defined information to improve the efficiency of communication with the supply chain?
a) GLN;
b) GTIN;
c) SSCC;
d) GRAI.

32. What type of GS1 identificator identifies trade items as they move through the global supply chain to the ultimate end user?
a) GIAI;
b) GSIN;
c) GINC;
d) GRAI.

33.   What type of GS1 identificator provides to identify each instance of an individual asset?
a) GIAI;
b) GSIN;
c) GINC;
d) GRAI.

34.   What type of GS1 identificator provides to identify a shipment and is assigned by the seller of goods?
a) GIAI;
b) GSIN;
c) GINC;
d) GRAI.

35.   What type of GS1 identificator provides to identify a consignment, which is a logical grouping of goods (one or more logistics units) transferred to a freight forwarder to be transported for a specific journey?
a) GIAI;
b) GSIN;
c) GINC;
d) GRAI.