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Manufacturing industrial products that are of quality, time, cost and volume are the aim of the production company. The purpose of production management is to put the company in a position to maintain this alignment over time. This encourages compliance with production requirements, integrating employee safety requirements and compliance with environmental standards. Production management controls the fluidity of each production step and the overall consistency of the system, shift by line. To control 100% of the supply chain, it extends to production management, which can be outsourced by the company. Production management operates on four levers: Planning resources implemented in the production system Production Planning Production analysis of specific methods and related tools contribute to the quality of production management in the context of each of these four levers. The relevance of the selection and combination of these production management methodologies depends on the production process. Two components of production management: understanding the manufacturing process Actuality of the choice of production management methods Understanding the manufacturing process What is the industrial strategy? In fact, adjusting variable costs, time, quality and volume is similar to four antagonistic goals. The priority of one of the variables depends on the business model of the company, the site or even the production line. Market constraints, such as personalization, renewal or seasonality, further complicate trade-offs. Schematically, the two main logics preside over the production organization, depending on whether to focus on finding value for money or on the flexibility of production. Standardization of production allows for continuous improvement of production factors; it's about value for money and constantly reducing costs. Maximum adaptation to one product type carries the risk of low organizational and production reactivity of the tool at the end of the product lifecycle. Manufacturing flexibility reduces the time it takes to put innovation on the market and meets customization restrictions. The challenge is to combine maximizing the diversity of production with the imperatives of cost and quality control. Industry 4.0 strategy, which mobilizes the most successful digital resources, at the same time supports both imperatives, allowing maximum flexibility from an extremely simulated production perspective. What production system? The choice of production system depends on the nature of the products or services offered by the company. The product is high-tech and with high added value (satellite, ship, rocket). Production management priorities are cost and time monitoring. Production is based on the logic of constant flows such as hydrocarbons or steel. The priority of production monitoring is to maintain a high volume for the absorption of fixed costs. Products are consumer products, standardized and with large volumes. Manufacturing management optimizes a combination of specialized operating equipment and product type to speed up production. Production of small series includes capital goods or products in testing. The challenge of monitoring production is to maintain a balance between competitiveness and flexibility. What is the management of production flows? At the end of the production phase, the product is pushed to the next stage, regardless of the market. The model is based on the idea that storing finished products is more profitable than intermediate products. On the basis of this logic, for example, the processing of fresh products, such as the production of fruit juices, is based. Production management prioritizes the appropriate size of production capacity downstream in order to accelerate the transition from one stage to the next and avoid losses. The flow is drawn (canban method) Conversely, it is a characteristic of necessity at the stage downstream that causes production to stage upstream. Products are launched in a series from a given necessity threshold. This method is the rule in most industries. The task of production management is to compromise between the risk of over-storage (re-evaluation of necessity) and disruption (underestimation of demand). The buffer stock gives flexibility to the method. A control operation between stages helps to optimize costs by maximizing revenue. Pressed or stretched flows are managed to minimize inventories and outstanding inventories. Production management is aimed at adjusting each stage of production in order to absorb the exact output of the previous stage per unit of time. Optimization is based on integrating the entire supply chain, from the respective component manufacturers to the exact sales forecast. The relevance of the choice of production management methods Resources embedded in the Resource Planning Production System are extended to machines and tools, people and components. This phase of production management is aimed at ensuring that resources are available for production on the basis of four variables: the nomenclature, i.e. the list of components that are part of its production. Production range, logical sequence of the main tasks mobilized at the stage of production. The volume to be prepared by the Production Deadline Resolution Equation may include the use of subcontracting to manage production to increase production capacity, the use of temporary labor and/or negotiation volumes or time. The aim is to achieve a fair modelling of the future of production as soon as possible by integrating hazards such as non-quality products, absenteeism or the absence of machines. Three main methods of resource planning: PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Method): Presenting a sequence of tasks to identify CBN critical pathways (Net Needs Calculation): Calculating supplies from sales forecasts (also called MRP: Material Requirements Planning) OPT (Optimized Production Technology): Detection of Bottlenecks (the busiest workstations) and the creation of safety stocks Production Planning is about optimizing the distribution of production load distribution between stations. In addition, planning is responsible for launching production and procurement orders in accordance with the production schedule. Two main planning methods: the Gantt chart: visualizing the load distribution time between posts. OPT (Optimized Manufacturing Technology): Distribution of production orders over time, starting with bottlenecks. Production tracking covers each of the production variables: costs, quality, volumes, and delays. The production data collected by the information system is compared with the indicators. In particular, quality control sheets are associated with each stage of production. Production control includes three types of indicators. Indicators: a link, such as the theoretical time it takes to complete a task. that control the match of the assortment or the recipe. variables such as volume. Production monitoring is a phase production management. The value of data collection lies in the responsiveness it gives to the production system. Comparing the actual data with the indicators allows, depending on the result, to stop production due to a quality problem, to change the schedule to catch up with the predictable delay, or to postpone the production order until the component is out. The accuracy of the information system and its ability to provide real-time information are obviously critical to the performance of production tracking. Production data analysis Production data include different types of information: Production traceability: produced volumes, production lots, recipes followed by product quality: linear control, laboratory analysis of equipment operations: operating conditions, maintenance Analysis of production data allows real-time analysis of product compliance and make possible adjustments in case of malfunction or drift in relation to production plan. But the analysis of production data also allows for constant improvement of the production system. Combined with the creation of new information, production data holds the keys to an increasingly subtle adjustment of equipment and an increasingly accurate consumption forecast. The challenge for production management here is to more and more accurately model production conditions in this context to make planning and planning more equitable. Manufacturing management software surveillance solutions: ensures compliance with production processes. MEU (Manufacturing Execution Systems): collecting and analysing production data in real time, from the creation of a production order to finished products. GPAO (Computer Assisted Production Management): manages order management, production management, inventory management and production management in accordance with CBN resource planning. PGI (Integrated Management Software) or ERP (Corporate Resource Planning): manages all of the company's flows and reserves. Production management is linked, in particular, to commercial management and financial management. 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