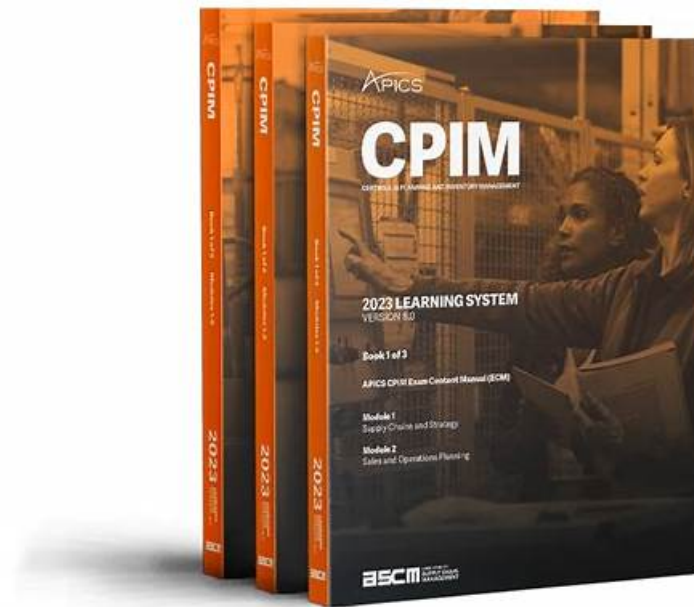


# Dumps CPIM-8.0 Vce, New CPIM-8.0 Exam Book



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## APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supply: This module tests the competencies of Procurement Specialists in managing supply chains effectively. It involves creating master schedules for production planning, maintaining these schedules over time, material requirements planning (MRP), capacity requirements planning (CRP), supplier management practices, and purchasing strategies during product life cycle changes. A key skill measured here is "validating master schedules."</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inventory: The inventory module evaluates the skills of Inventory Controllers, covering inventory planning principles such as determining optimal stock levels based on costs versus benefits analysis metrics like ABC classification systems used globally today along with itemized inventory control mechanisms ensuring efficient stock turnover rates while minimizing holding costs.   Distribution: This section measures the abilities of Logistics Coordinators, focusing on distribution network design principles that optimize replenishment orders efficiently while considering reverse logistics practices aimed at reducing waste through proper disposal methods according to environmental regulations.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quality, Technology, and Continuous Improvement: This section assesses skills of Quality Assurance Specialists, focusing on quality assurance methodologies enhanced by technology to drive continuous improvement efforts. A key skill measured here is "enhancing quality metrics."</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Detailed Schedules: This section assesses the skills of Production Planners by focusing on detailed scheduling processes for production or service delivery environments. It includes methods like PAC (Programmable Automation Controller) scheduling techniques to manage detailed production timelines efficiently across different materials required for manufacturing or service delivery processes.</li></ul>

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### APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q466-Q471):

#### NEW QUESTION # 466

A vendor has been awarded a contract to supply key business software. The vendor has declined all requests to have its security controls audited by customers. The organization insists the product must go live within 30 days. However, the security team is reluctant to allow the project to go live. What is the organization's BEST next step?

- A. Gain assurance on the vendor's security controls by examining independent audit reports and any relevant certifications the vendor can provide.
- B. Document a risk acceptance, in accordance with internal risk management procedures, that will allow the product to go-live.
- C. Evaluate available open source threat intelligence pertaining to the vendor and their product.
- D. Shift the negative impact of the risk to a cyber insurance provider, i.e., risk transference.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 467

Which of the following statements is an advantage of a fourth-party logistics (4PL) provider?

- A. It coordinates between the client and multiple logistics suppliers.
- B. It provides a logistics specialist who manages some of the logistics operation.
- C. It focuses primarily on last-mile delivery.
- D. It allows the client to concentrate on operating its own warehouse.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A Fourth-Party Logistics (4PL) provider assumes broader roles than a traditional third-party logistics (3PL) provider. It is not only responsible for the physical movement of goods but also for managing the supply chain as a whole, including coordination between the client and multiple logistics service providers.

"Companies that not only take on the responsibility of the physical movement of goods between a supplier and a customer but also take more of the supply chain service requirements are called a fourth-party logistics company."

- Source: CPIM SMR Study Guide - CPIM\_SMR\_en.pdf, Question 125

#### NEW QUESTION # 468

Privacy requirements across national boundaries MOST often require protection of which data types?

- A. Contact information for board members, proprietary trade secrets, and income statements
- B. Contact information related to medical doctors, Protected Health Information (PHI), and Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- C. Contact information for elected officials and local and national government web content
- D. Contact information related to minors, medical records, and Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION # 469**

Given the information below, reducing which measure by 10% would contribute most to shortening the cash- to-cash cycle time?

<b>Monthly sales:</b>	<b>\$4,200,000</b>
<b>Accounts receivable at month end:</b>	<b>\$3,520,000</b>
<b>Inventory value at month end:</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>
<b>Accounts payable at month end:</b>	<b>\$3,450,000</b>
<b>Cost of capital:</b>	<b>13.5%</b>

- A. Accounts payable
- B. Accounts receivable
- C. Cost of capital
- **D. Inventory value**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Reducing the inventory value by 10% would contribute most to shortening the cash-to-cash cycle time. The cash-to-cash cycle time is calculated as the days of inventory outstanding plus days of sales outstanding minus days of payables outstanding. By reducing the inventory value, the company can decrease the days of inventory outstanding, leading to a shorter cash-to-cash cycle time. This aligns with CPIM's focus on efficient inventory management to optimize the supply chain. References: The concepts are covered in detail in Module 4: Inventory Management

**NEW QUESTION # 470**

A company implementing a localized multi-country strategy to increase market share should engage in which of the following actions?

- A. Sell the same products under the same brand name worldwide.
- B. Use the best suppliers regardless of geographic location.
- **C. Sell different product versions in different countries under different brand names.**
- D. Locate plants on the basis of maximum location advantage.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A localized multi-country strategy is a type of global strategy that involves adapting products, marketing, and operations to the specific needs and preferences of each country or region where the company operates. This strategy allows the company to increase its market share by appealing to the local customers and differentiating itself from the competitors. A localized multi-country strategy requires the company to sell different product versions in different countries under different brand names, as this reflects the high degree of customization and localization that the strategy entails. The other options are not consistent with a localized multi-country strategy, as they imply a low degree of adaptation and a high degree of standardization across the markets. Selling the same products under the same brand name worldwide is a global strategy that assumes universal customer preferences and seeks economies of scale. Locating plants on the basis of maximum location advantage is a transnational strategy that balances global integration and local responsiveness. Using the best suppliers regardless of geographic location is a sourcing strategy that does not necessarily reflect the degree of localization of the products or the marketing. References:

CPIM Part 2 Exam Content Manual, p. 19

Multidomestic strategy: Global success through localization

Localization strategy - How to build with examples

**NEW QUESTION # 471**

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