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APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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."
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply Chains and Strategy: This section of the exam measures the skills of Supply Chain Managers and covers various aspects related to supply chains, including their interaction with the environment and strategic objectives. It delves into developing organizational strategies, functional strategies, performance monitoring using KPIs, risk management, capital equipment management, and sustainability strategies. A key skill assessed here is "analyzing market trends."
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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."

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales and Operations Planning: This module assesses the skills of Operations Planners in terms of sales and operations planning processes. It includes understanding the purpose of S&OP, creating aggregate demand plans, and reconciling these plans to ensure alignment between sales forecasts and operational capabilities. A crucial skill measured is "reconciling supply-demand gaps."
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand: This section evaluates the abilities of Demand Analysts in managing demand through forecasting techniques. It explores sources of demand data for accurate forecasting and evaluating forecast performance to improve future predictions. One important skill evaluated is "forecasting demand accurately."

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APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 96

An effective approach to projecting requirements for materials with long lead times Includes which of the following options?

- A. Initiate a multilevel master schedule.
- B. Use phantom bills of materials (BOMs).
- C. Increase the level of safety stock.
- D. Decrease the planning horizon.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An effective approach to projecting requirements for materials with long lead times is to initiate a multilevel master schedule. A multilevel master schedule is a detailed plan that shows the quantities and timing of the end items and all of their components at each level of the bill of materials (BOM). By using a multilevel master schedule, a planner can determine the requirements for materials with long lead times and place orders in advance to avoid shortages or delays. A phantom bill of materials (BOM) is a temporary grouping of components that are used in the production of a parent item, but do not exist as a separate item in inventory. A phantom BOM is not an effective approach to projecting requirements for materials with long lead times, as it does not reflect the actual demand for the components. Increasing the level of safety stock is a way of mitigating the risk of uncertainty in demand or supply, but it is not an effective approach to projecting requirements for materials with long lead times, as it increases the inventory carrying costs and does not address the root cause of the problem. Decreasing the planning horizon is the opposite of an effective approach to projecting requirements for materials with long lead times, as it reduces the visibility and accuracy of the forecast and increases the likelihood of stockouts or excess inventory. Reference:

CPIM Part 2 Learning System, Module 1: Supply Chain Strategy, Section 1.4: Master Scheduling CPIM Part 2 Learning System, Module 3: Supply, Section 3.2: Material Requirements Planning

NEW QUESTION # 97

One way to mitigate liability risk in the supply chain is to:

- A. negotiate lower component cost.
- **B. require traceability for components.**
- C. use less-than-truckload (LTL) shipments more frequently.
- D. push inventory to supplier locations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

One way to mitigate liability risk in the supply chain is to require traceability for components. Liability risk is the risk that a party may be held responsible for certain types of losses caused by its actions or products to third parties¹. Traceability is the ability to track the origin, history, location, and movement of a product or a component through the supply chain². Requiring traceability for components can help to mitigate liability risk in the supply chain by enabling the identification and verification of the quality, safety, and compliance of the components, as well as the detection and prevention of counterfeit, defective, or hazardous components. Traceability can also facilitate the recall, repair, or replacement of faulty components, and the allocation of responsibility and accountability among the supply chain partners in case of a liability claim³⁴. References: 1 What is a Liability Risk? - Definition from Insuranceopedia 5 2 Traceability - Wikipedia 6 3 Supply Chain Liability in the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence ... 7 4 CPIM Exam References - Association for Supply Chain Management 8

NEW QUESTION # 98

Which of the following product design approaches are likely to reduce time to market for a global supply chain?

- A. Quality function deployment (QFD)
- B. Design for logistics
- C. Design for manufacture
- **D. Concurrent engineering**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 99

An Information Technology (IT) professional is seeking a control objective framework that is widely accepted around the world and focuses specifically on information security controls. Which of the following frameworks BEST meets this need?

- **A. International Organization For Standardization (ISO) 27001**
- B. International Organization For standardization (ISO) 27002
- C. Capability Maturity Model (CMM)
- D. International Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)

Answer: A

