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APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 2	<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 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.

APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q529-Q534):

NEW QUESTION # 529

An organization is implementing improvements to secure the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC). When should defensive three modeling occur?

- A. Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)
- B. Static Application Security Testing (SAST)
- **C. Design and requirements gathering**
- D. Standards review

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 530

For a process that is outside its upper control limit (UCL), which of the following techniques would best be used to return the process under control?

- A. Conduct a Pareto analysis
- B. Monitor control charts
- C. Plot histograms
- **D. Plan-do-check-action (PDCA)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Plan-do-check-action (PDCA) is a technique that would best be used to return a process under control when it is outside its upper control limit (UCL). PDCA is a four-step cycle of continuous improvement that involves planning a change, implementing the change, checking the results, and acting on the findings. PDCA can help identify and eliminate the root causes of variation, improve the process performance, and prevent the recurrence of problems. PDCA is also known as the Deming cycle or the Shewhart cycle.

References:

* Managing Supply Chain Operations, Chapter 9: Quality Management, Section 9.3: Quality Improvement, Subsection 9.3.1: Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle

* CPIM Exam Content Manual, Module 8: Quality, Technology and Continuous Improvement, Section 8.2: Continuous Improvement, Subsection 8.2.1: Continuous Improvement Concepts, Subsubsection 8.2.1.1: Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle

NEW QUESTION # 531

A plant uses a level production strategy due to the high costs of hiring and letting go of skilled employees. The constrained resource

is due to be upgraded in the fourth month of the planning horizon, and that will reduce capacity for that month by 17%.

Which of the following actions would be appropriate in this situation to maintain current levels of customer service and gross margin?

- A. Defer the upgrade to the period in which the highest stock level is planned.
- **B. Increase planned production for the next three periods.**
- C. Defer the upgrade to a period beyond the planning time fence.
- D. Increase planned production from the fifth period on.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A level production strategy is a manufacturing strategy where a company produces a fixed number of products at a fixed rate¹. This strategy helps to avoid the high costs of hiring and firing skilled employees, and to maintain a stable workforce and inventory level. However, a level production strategy may face challenges when there is a capacity constraint due to an upgrade or maintenance of a resource. In this situation, the company may need to adjust its production plan to ensure that it can meet the customer demand and maintain the gross margin. One possible action is to increase the planned production for the next three periods before the upgrade, which will result in a higher inventory level. This inventory buffer can be used to compensate for the reduced production capacity during the upgrade period, and to avoid stockouts or backorders. This action will help to maintain the current levels of customer service and gross margin, as the company can still fulfill the customer orders on time and in full, and avoid the costs of lost sales or expedited deliveries. Option B is not correct, because deferring the upgrade to a period beyond the planning time fence may not be feasible or desirable, as the planning time fence is the period in which the production plan is considered firm and not subject to changes². The upgrade may be necessary or urgent, and postponing it may cause more problems or risks in the future. Option C is not correct, because increasing the planned production from the fifth period on may not help to maintain the current levels of customer service and gross margin, as the company may still face a shortage of inventory during the upgrade period. Increasing the production after the upgrade may also result in excess inventory or overproduction, which may increase the inventory carrying costs or waste. Option D is not correct, because deferring the upgrade to the period in which the highest stock level is planned may not be optimal, as the highest stock level may not be sufficient to cover the demand during the upgrade period.

Moreover, deferring the upgrade may also have the same drawbacks as option B. References: 1 Guide to Level Production Strategy - Welp Magazine 3 2 Planning Time Fence | SAP Help Portal 4

NEW QUESTION # 532

An advantage of applying ABC classification to a firm's replenishment items is that:

- A. it provides better order quantities than the economic order quantity (EOQ).
- B. it allows the firm to utilize time-phased order point (TPOP).
- C. it distinguishes independent demand from dependent demand.
- **D. it allows planners to focus on critical products.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

ABC classification is a method of inventory management that categorizes items based on their annual consumption value, which is the product of the annual demand and the unit cost. Items with high annual consumption value are classified as A items, items with medium annual consumption value are classified as B items, and items with low annual consumption value are classified as C items^{1,2}.

An advantage of applying ABC classification to a firm's replenishment items is that it allows planners to focus on critical products, which are the A items. These items have the highest impact on the firm's profitability and customer satisfaction, and therefore require more attention and control. By using ABC classification, planners can allocate more resources and time to monitor and manage the A items, while applying simpler and less frequent rules to the B and C items. This can improve the inventory performance and efficiency of the firm^{1,2}.

The other options are not correct because:

*A. it distinguishes independent demand from dependent demand. This is not an advantage of ABC classification, because ABC classification does not consider the type of demand, but only the annual consumption value of the items. Independent demand is the demand for finished products or services, while dependent demand is the demand for components or materials that are used to produce the finished products or services³.

*C. it provides better order quantities than the economic order quantity (EOQ). This is not an advantage of ABC classification, because ABC classification does not determine the order quantities, but only the inventory categories. EOQ is a formula that calculates the optimal order quantity that minimizes the total inventory costs, such as ordering costs and holding costs.

*D. it allows the firm to utilize time-phased order point (TPOP). This is not an advantage of ABC classification, because ABC classification does not affect the choice of the inventory replenishment system, but only the inventory management policies. TPOP is

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