

CPIM-8.0 Well Prep | Practice CPIM-8.0 Exams



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The CPIM-8.0 exam is highly competitive and acing it is not a piece of cake for majority of the people. It requires a great skill set and deep knowledge CPIM-8.0 Exam Questions. An aspirant achieving Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) certificate truly reflects his hard work and consistent struggle. These CPIM-8.0 exam practice test a person's true capacities and passing it requires extensive knowledge of each CPIM-8.0 topic.

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"> 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"> 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 4	<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 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 CPIM-8.0 Questions Are Designed By Experts

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APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q472-Q477):

NEW QUESTION # 472

A security specialist is responsible to improve the security awareness program of a medium-sized organization and tasked to track blocked targeted attacks. Which of the following BEST describes the outcome of the security specialist's use of metrics for this task?

- A. A decrease in reported suspicious activity that aligns with an increase in detection of malware and Domain Name Server (DNS) queries to blocked sites.
- B. An increase in reported changes in click percentage that aligns with a decrease in the number of phishes and incidents reported.
- C. A decrease in reported changes in click percentages that aligns with an increase in the number of phishes and incidents reported.
- D. An increase in reported suspicious activity that aligns with a decrease in detection of malware and Domain Name Server (DNS) queries to blocked sites.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 473

Which of the following tools shows process changes and random variation over time?

- A. Check sheet
- B. Pareto analysis
- C. Control chart
- D. Histogram

Answer: C

Explanation:

A control chart is a tool that shows process changes and random variation over time. It is a type of statistical process control (SPC) that monitors the performance of a process and detects whether it is in or out of control.

A control chart consists of a center line, an upper control limit, and a lower control limit. The center line represents the average or target value of the process. The control limits represent the acceptable range of variation within the process. If the data points fall within the control limits, the process is considered stable and in control. If the data points fall outside the control limits, or show a non-random pattern, the process is considered unstable and out of control, indicating the presence of special causes of variation that need to be investigated and eliminated. References:

Managing Supply Chain Operations, Chapter 9: Quality Management, Section 9.2: Statistical Process Control CPIM Exam Content Manual, Module 8: Quality, Technology and Continuous Improvement, Section 8.1: Quality Management, Subsection 8.1.2: Statistical Process Control

NEW QUESTION # 474

In choosing suppliers, a company wishes to maintain maximum leverage to reduce costs. Which of the following supply chain strategies would provide this opportunity?

- A. Service-level agreement (SLA)
- B. Single sourcing
- **C. Multisourcing**
- D. Long-term agreement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multisourcing is a supply chain strategy that involves sourcing from multiple suppliers, rather than relying on a single supplier. Multisourcing can provide a company with maximum leverage to reduce costs, as it allows the company to compare prices, negotiate better terms, and switch suppliers if needed. Multisourcing also reduces the risk of supply disruptions, as the company can use alternative sources if one supplier fails to deliver. Multisourcing can also increase the quality and innovation of the products or services, as the company can benefit from the best practices and capabilities of different suppliers^{1,2}.

The other options are not correct because:

*A. Single sourcing. This is a supply chain strategy that involves sourcing from a single supplier, rather than diversifying the supplier base. Single sourcing can reduce the leverage of the company to reduce costs, as it makes the company dependent on the supplier's pricing, terms, and performance. Single sourcing also increases the risk of supply disruptions, as the company has no backup sources if the supplier fails to deliver.

Single sourcing can also limit the quality and innovation of the products or services, as the company has no access to the variety and expertise of different suppliers^{1,2}.

*C. Long-term agreement. This is a contractual arrangement between a buyer and a supplier that specifies the terms and conditions of the supply relationship for a certain period of time. Long-term agreements can reduce the leverage of the company to reduce costs, as they lock the company into a fixed price and quantity, and limit the company's flexibility to adjust to changing market conditions. Long-term agreements can also reduce the incentive of the supplier to improve the quality and innovation of the products or services, as the supplier has no competition or threat of losing the contract³.

*D. Service-level agreement (SLA). This is a contractual document that defines the expectations and responsibilities of the buyer and the supplier regarding the quality and performance of the service provided.

SLAs can reduce the leverage of the company to reduce costs, as they may impose penalties or fees for non-compliance or poor service. SLAs can also increase the complexity and cost of monitoring and enforcing the service standards, as the company and the supplier need to measure and report the service outcomes.

References = 1 Single Sourcing vs. Multiple Sourcing: Which Is Better? 2 Single Sourcing vs. Multiple Sourcing: What's the Difference? 3 Long-Term Agreements: What Are They and Why Do They Matter? 3 Long-Term Agreements: Benefits and Risks What Is a Service-Level Agreement (SLA)? Service-Level Agreement (SLA) - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

NEW QUESTION # 475

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

Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

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