


Test CPIM-8.0 Answers | CPIM-8.0 Reliable Test Cram


TEST 8

1.



A) They're	on the	1. Họ đang di chuyển một số đồ nội thất
B) They're	some	2. Họ đang nói chuyện trên điện thoại
C) They're		3. Họ đang đứng cạnh cái bàn
D) They're	by a	4. Họ đang đọc một vài cuốn sách
Đáp án Đúng:		Nói: A - ; B - ; C - ; D -

2.



getting on : đang đi vào
 locking up : đang khóa

A) He's	into a	1. Anh ấy đang bước vào một cửa hàng
B) He's	a	2. Anh ấy đang khóa ngăn kéo
C) He's	on a	3. Anh ấy đang treo lên một chiếc xe tải
D) He's	up a	4. Anh ấy đang bước lên tàu
Đáp án Đúng:		Nói: A - ; B - ; C - ; D -

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Getting the Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) certification exam is necessary in order to get a job in your desired tech company. Success in the Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) certification exam gives you an edge over the others because you will have certified skills. The Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) certification exam badge will make a good impression on the interviewer. Most of the people planning to attempt the Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) exam are confused that how will they prepare and pass Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) exam with good grades.

APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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."
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 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"> • 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."

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APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q455-Q460):

NEW QUESTION # 455

Which of the following provides that redundancy and failover capabilities are built into a system to maximize its uptime?

- A. Diverse routing
- B. Offsite backup
- C. High availability
- D. System mirroring

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 456

Which of the following provides for continuous improvement of the change control process?

- A. Configuration Management Database (CMDB) update
- B. Predefine change window
- C. Post change review
- D. Stakeholder notification

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 457

The production plan relates to a firm's financial planning because it is used to:

- A. calculate standard product costs.
- B. identify future cash needs.
- C. project payroll costs.

- D. determine variable costs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The production plan relates to a firm's financial planning because it is used to identify future cash needs. The production plan is a plan that specifies the quantity and timing of production for each product or product family. It is derived from the sales and operations plan, which is the output of the S&OP process. The production plan affects the firm's financial planning because it determines the amount of cash that is needed to purchase materials, pay labor, and cover overhead costs. The production plan also affects the amount of cash that is generated from sales, as it influences the delivery time and customer service level. Therefore, the production plan helps to forecast the cash inflows and outflows, and to plan for the financing and investing activities of the firm. The other statements are not true about the production plan. The production plan does not calculate standard product costs, as standard product costs are predetermined costs that are based on the expected inputs and outputs of production. The production plan does not determine variable costs, as variable costs are costs that vary with the level of production. The production plan does not project payroll costs, as payroll costs are part of the labor budget, which is derived from the production budget. Reference: Production Plan | APICS Dictionary Term of the Day, APICS CPIM 8 Planning and Inventory Management | ASCM

NEW QUESTION # 458

In pyramid forecasting, the "roll up" process begins with:

- A. combining forecasts for product families into a total business forecast.
- **B. combining individual product item forecasts into forecasts for product families.**
- C. allocating product family forecast changes to individual products.
- D. allocating total business forecast changes to product families.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pyramid forecasting is a method of forecasting that uses a hierarchical structure of data to improve the accuracy and consistency of the forecasts. The lowest level of the pyramid represents the most detailed data, such as individual product items, while the higher levels represent more aggregated data, such as product families or total business. The "roll up" process is the process of aggregating the forecasts from the lower level to the higher level, starting with the most detailed level. This process helps to align the forecasts across different levels and reduce the forecast error¹²³ References: 1: Pyramid Forecasting Process 2: Rolling Forecast Model | FP&A Tutorial + Excel Template 3: ROLL-UP FORECASTS

NEW QUESTION # 459

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

Answer: A

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

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