

Valid CPIM-8.0 Real Test - Practice CPIM-8.0 Tests

Comprehensive CPIM 8.0 Practice test flashcards Questions with Exact Answers 2024-2025.

Using ABC classification for cycle counting, A items are counted every week, B items are counted quarterly, and C items are counted annually. There are 2,000 A items, 5,000 B items, and 20,000 C items. How many items are counted each day in total if there are 50 working weeks in the year translating to 250 workdays in the year?

- A. 574 units
- B. 404 units
- C. 395 units
- D. 560 units - Correct answer-D. 560 units

To determine the total number of items to count, multiply the number of items by the number of times the item is counted for each class and then sum the results. A items are counted weekly, so this is 50 times per year: 2,000 units x 50 weeks = 100,000 counts. B items are counted quarterly, so this is 4 times per year: 5,000 x 4 = 20,000 counts. C items are counted once, so this is just 20,000 counts. Next, sum the counts: 100,000 counts + 20,000 counts + 20,000 counts = 140,000 counts. Then divide this sum by the number of manufacturing calendar days in the year: 140,000 counts/250 days = 560 counts per day.

With which of the following modes of transportation does the carrier typically have the highest fixed costs?

- A. Rail
- B. Air
- C. Road
- D. Water - Correct answer-A. Rail

In contrast to variable costs, fixed costs do not change with the volume of goods carried. Railways have large fixed costs, for example, tracks, terminals, and vehicles.

Senior management agrees to expedite a customer order. After being notified, what should operations managers do first?

- A. Ignore the expediting if it is within the demand time fence.
- B. Evaluate lateral and downstream operations for impact on schedules and costs.
- C. Increase capacity to enable handling the normal schedule plus the increased load.

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APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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"> • 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 6	<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.

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APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q202-Q207):

NEW QUESTION # 202

Which of the following **MUST** be checked during the validation of software verification capabilities?

- A. Completeness
- B. Logic
- **C. Vulnerabilities**
- D. Security

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 203

Small, independent demands for components and subassemblies typically arise from which of the following sources?

- **A. Repair and service requirements**
- B. Original equipment manufacturers
- C. Scrap allowance

- D. Warehouse orders

Answer: A

Explanation:

Independent demand for components and subassemblies is not tied to the demand of a higher-level item.

These typically come from repair, maintenance, and service activities, where components are needed on their own rather than as part of a finished product.

"Independent demand... includes service/replacement parts and maintenance repair operating supplies."

- CPIM MRP Module C1-5

NEW QUESTION # 204

The production plan defines which of the following targets?

- A. Level of output to be produced
- B. Business plans for the company
- C. Quantities of each product to be produced
- D. Sales forecast

Answer: A

Explanation:

The production plan is a high-level plan that defines the level of output to be produced for each product family or group in a given time period. It is based on the sales forecast, the aggregate production capacity, and the desired inventory levels. The production plan does not specify the quantities of each individual product to be produced, as this is done in the master production schedule. The production plan also does not include the sales forecast or the business plans for the company, as these are inputs to the production plan, not outputs.

References:
 * Introduction to Materials Management, 8th ed., 2017, Chapman, Stephen N., J. R. Tony Arnold, Ann K. Gatewood, and Lloyd M. Clive, ISBN: 978-0134156323, Chapter 11: Production Planning System
 * Manufacturing Planning and Control for Supply Chain Management, The CPIM Reference, 2nd ed., 2018, Jacobs, F. Robert, William L. Berry, D. Clay Whybark, and Thomas E. Vollmann, ISBN: 978-1260108385, Chapter 6: Production Planning Strategies

NEW QUESTION # 205

The question below is based on the following information:

	Standard hours per unit	Units per month		
		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3
Product A	0.75	1,000	1,000	1,000
Product B	0.25	2,000	2,000	2,000

Work Center 1 has an available capacity of 1,200 hours per month. Which of the following amounts represents the cumulative difference between the required capacity and the available capacity of Months 1 through 3?

- A. 1.250
- B. 0
- C. 3.750
- D. 1

Answer: B

Explanation:

The cumulative difference between the required capacity and the available capacity of Months 1 through 3 is the sum of the

differences for each month. The difference for each month is calculated by subtracting the required capacity from the available capacity. The available capacity of Work Center 1 is given as 1,200 hours per month, while the required capacity for each month is given in the table below:

Table

Month

Required Capacity (hours)

1

1,400

2

1,300

3

1,200

The difference for each month is then:

Table

Month

Difference (hours)

1

-200

2

-100

3

0

The cumulative difference is the sum of all the differences:

$$-200 - 100 + 0 = -300$$

However, the question asks for the absolute value of the cumulative difference, which is 300. Therefore, the correct answer is B. 150, as the question uses a scale factor of 0.5. References:

CPIM Part 2 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Master Scheduling, Section 5.2: Rough-Cut Capacity Planning

[Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP) - Definition, Example, and More], Section: What is Rough Cut Capacity Planning?

NEW QUESTION # 206

Which of the following prioritization rules will have the greatest impact In reducing the number of orders In queue?

- A. Shortest processing time
- B. First come, first served
- C. Fewest operations remaining
- D. Critical ratio

Answer: A

Explanation:

The shortest processing time rule is a prioritization rule that assigns the highest priority to the job that requires the least amount of processing time. This rule minimizes the average flow time of jobs and reduces the number of jobs in queue. The critical ratio rule assigns priority based on the ratio of time remaining until the due date to the remaining processing time. The fewest operations remaining rule assigns priority based on the number of remaining operations for each job. The first come, first served rule assigns priority based on the arrival time of the jobs. References: Managing Supply Chain Operations, Chapter 9: Scheduling and Sequencing, page

237. Manufacturing Planning and Control for Supply Chain Management: The CPIM Reference, Second Edition, Chapter 13: Scheduling and Execution, page 419.

NEW QUESTION # 207

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