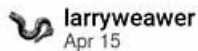


# The Key to Success: Proper Planning and the Right APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Questions

## CPIM-8.0 Questions [2025 Dumps] Along APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Questions



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Hence, if you want to sharpen your skills, and get the Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) certification done within the target period, it is important to get the best Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) exam questions. You must try CPIM-8.0 practice exam that will help you get the APICS CPIM-8.0 certification. Itcertkey hires the top industry experts to draft the Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) exam dumps and help the candidates to clear their Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) (CPIM-8.0) exam easily. Itcertkey plays a vital role in their journey to get the CPIM-8.0 certification.

### APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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&amp;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."</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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."</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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."</li></ul>

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## APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q507-Q512):

### NEW QUESTION # 507

A logistics manager is faced with delivering an order via rail or truck. Shipping via rail costs \$300 and takes 14 days. Shipping via truck costs \$600 and takes 3 days. If the holding cost is \$40 per day, what is the cost to deliver the order?

- A. \$340 for rail, \$720 for truck
- B. \$340 for rail, \$600 for truck
- C. \$860 for rail, \$600 for truck
- D. \$860 for rail, \$720 for truck

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The cost to deliver the order consists of two components: the shipping cost and the holding cost. The shipping cost is the amount paid to the transportation mode for moving the order from the origin to the destination. The holding cost is the amount incurred for storing the order until it is delivered to the customer. The holding cost depends on the delivery time, which is the number of days it takes for the order to reach the customer. The longer the delivery time, the higher the holding cost. The shipping cost and the holding cost for each transportation mode are calculated as follows:

\* Shipping via rail:

\* Shipping cost = \$300

\* Delivery time = 14 days

\* Holding cost =  $\$40 \times 14 = \$560$

\* Total cost =  $\$300 + \$560 = \$860$

\* Shipping via truck:

\* Shipping cost = \$600

\* Delivery time = 3 days

\* Holding cost =  $\$40 \times 3 = \$120$

\* Total cost =  $\$600 + \$120 = \$720$

Therefore, the cost to deliver the order via rail is \$860, and the cost to deliver the order via truck is

\$720. References: Transportation Costing | APICS Dictionary Term of the Day, APICS CPIM 8 Planning and Inventory Management | ASCM

### NEW QUESTION # 508

A company is having trouble with raw material deliveries and has decided to develop a supplier certification program. The certification process most appropriately would start with which of the following suppliers?

- A. Suppliers of "A" classified items
- B. Suppliers recently ISO 9000 certified
- C. Suppliers with vendor-managed inventory (VMI)
- D. Suppliers with the worst performance records

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A supplier certification program is a formal process of evaluating and approving potential suppliers based on certain criteria, such as quality, delivery, cost, and service. The purpose of a supplier certification program is to ensure that the suppliers meet the standards and expectations of the company and to reduce the risks and costs associated with poor supplier performance. A supplier certification program should start with the suppliers of "A" classified items, which are the most critical and valuable items for the company. These items have the highest impact on the company's profitability and customer satisfaction, and therefore require the highest level of supplier reliability and quality. By certifying the suppliers of "A" classified items, the company can improve its supply chain performance and reduce its dependence on inspection and corrective actions. This aligns with CPIM's focus on plan and manage supply and plan and manage distribution. References: The concepts are covered in detail in Module 3: Supply Management (1 and Module

7: Distribution and Logistics Management (2. You can also find more information about supplier certification programs from these sources: 3, 4, and 5.

#### NEW QUESTION # 509

An organization intends to host an application on a multi-tenant Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) platform. Which of the following measures are MOST important to ensure proper protection of sensitive information?

- A. Enforcement of endpoint security measures on the Virtual Machines (VM) deployed into the service
- B. Enforcement of logging and monitoring of all access to the application
- C. Enforcement of separation measures within the storage layer of the service
- D. Enforcement of perimeter security measures including the deployment of a virtual firewall

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 510

As a result of a fault at a cloud service provider's data center, the customer accounts of a utility organization were corrupted. Under the European Union's (EU) General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which entity bears responsibility for resolving this?

- A. Data processor
- B. Data controller
- C. Data steward
- D. Data custodian

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 511

Which of the following actions hinders the transition from a push system to a pull system?

- A. Using work orders as a backup
- B. Maintaining a constant number of kanban cards during minor changes in the level of production
- C. Introducing kanban cards as authorization for material movement
- D. Using standardized containers

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A push system is a production system that relies on forecasts and schedules to plan the production and distribution of goods and services. A pull system is a production system that responds to actual customer demand and signals to trigger the production and distribution of goods and services. A transition from a push system to a pull system requires a change in the mindset and the processes of the organization, as well as the adoption of new tools and techniques to enable a demand-driven production system<sup>2</sup>. One of the tools that is commonly used in a pull system is kanban, which is a visual signal that indicates the need for replenishment of materials or products. Kanban cards are attached to standardized containers that hold a fixed amount of inventory. When a container is empty, the kanban card is sent back to the upstream process as a signal to produce more. This way, the inventory level is controlled by the actual consumption of the downstream process, and the production is synchronized with the demand<sup>13</sup>. One of the actions that hinders the transition from a push system to a pull system is using work orders as a backup. Work orders are documents that authorize the production of a certain quantity of a product or a service, based on a forecast or a schedule. Work orders are typical of a push system, as they are not triggered by the actual customer demand, but by the planned production. Using work orders as a backup means that the organization is not fully committed to the pull system, and still relies on the push system to ensure the availability of inventory. This can create confusion, inconsistency, and inefficiency in the production system, as well as increase the inventory holding costs and the risk of obsolescence<sup>1</sup>.

Therefore, using work orders as a backup is the correct answer, as it is an action that hinders the transition from a push system to a pull system. The other options are actions that support the transition, as they are aligned with the principles and practices of a pull system.

#### NEW QUESTION # 512

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