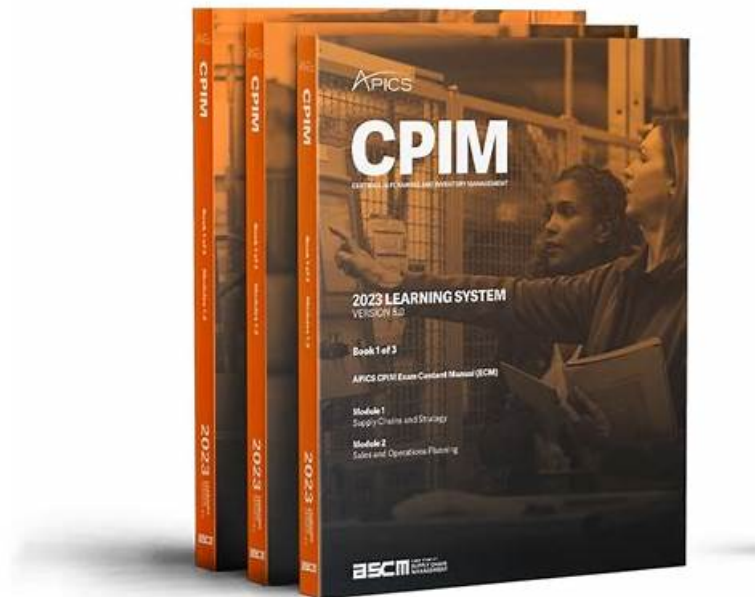


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APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> • 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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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.

APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q519-Q524):

NEW QUESTION # 519

How would a master production schedule (MPS) be used In an assemble-to-order (ATO) manufacturing environment?

- A. Typically, the MPS is not used in companies using an ATO manufacturing strategy.
- B. Subassemblies are scheduled in the MPS when the customer order is received, and production can start.
- **C. The MPS is used to plan subassemblies and components; end items are only scheduled when a customer order is received.**
- D. Often In an ATO environment, the MPS is created once a year and only revised if a product is discontinued.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In an assemble-to-order (ATO) manufacturing environment, the MPS is used to plan subassemblies and components that have long lead times or high demand variability. These subassemblies and components are produced and stocked in anticipation of customer orders. The end items are only scheduled in the MPS when a customer order is received, and they are assembled from the available subassemblies and components. This reduces the lead time and inventory for the end items, while increasing the flexibility and responsiveness to customer needs. ATO is a hybrid strategy between make-to-stock (MTS) and make-to-order (MTO).

References :=

* CPIM Exam Content Manual, Module 4: Supply, Section 4.1: Master Production Schedule, p. 14

* Manufacturing Planning and Control for Supply Chain Management, Chapter 8: Master Production Scheduling, Section 8.3: Master Production Scheduling in Different Environments, pp. 191-192

NEW QUESTION # 520

Which of the following is a threat modeling methodology used for accessing threats against applications and Operating Systems (OS)?

- A. Security, Trust, Assurance And Risk (STAR)
- **B. Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information Disclosure, Denial Of Service, And Elevation Of Privilege (STRIDE)**
- C. Basically Available, Soft-State, Eventual-Consistency (BASE)
- D. Control Objectives For Information And Related Technology (COBIT)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 521

A reduction In purchased lot sizes will reduce which of the following items?

- A. Frequency of orders
- B. Reorder points (ROPs)
- **C. Inventory levels**
- D. Setuptimes

Answer: C

Explanation:

A reduction in purchased lot sizes means ordering smaller quantities of materials more frequently. This reduces the average inventory level and the carrying cost of inventory. However, it also increases the frequency of orders and the ordering cost. The reorder point (ROP) is the level of inventory that triggers a new order, and it depends on the demand rate, the lead time, and the safety stock. The ROP is not affected by the lot size, unless the demand or the lead time changes. The setup time is the time required to prepare a machine or a process for production, and it is not related to the purchased lot size. Reference: EXAM CONTENT MANUAL PREVIEW, page 14, section 6.1.2. Manufacturing Planning and Control for Supply Chain Management: The CPIM Reference, Second Edition, page 433, section 12.4.

NEW QUESTION # 522

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. Plot histograms
- D. Monitor control charts

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.

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 # 523

Which technology is BEST suited to establish a secure communications link between an individual's home office and the organization's Local Area Network (LAN)?

- **A. Virtual Private Network (VPN)**
- B. Representational State Transfer (REST)
- C. Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN)
- D. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)

Answer: A

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