

CPIM-8.0試験の準備方法 | ハイパスレートのCPIM-8.0テスト対策書試験 | 最新のCertified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0)復習テキスト



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>> CPIM-8.0テスト対策書 <<

実用的なCPIM-8.0テスト対策書一回合格-ハイパスレートのCPIM-8.0復習テキスト

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きますCPIM-8.0テストの質問があるタスク。

APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) 認定 CPIM-8.0 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

質問 # 13

Under which of the following conditions is excess capacity most likely a good substitute for safety stock?

- A. The cost of excess capacity is less than the cost of an additional unit of safety stock in the same period.
- B. The service level with safety stock is more than the service level with excess capacity.
- C. Lead time for the product is longer than customers are willing to wait.
- D. The cost to maintain one unit in inventory for a year is less than the direct labor cost.

正解: A

解説:

Excess capacity is the amount of capacity that is available beyond the normal or expected demand. Safety stock is the inventory that is held to protect against uncertainties in demand, supply, or lead time. Excess capacity can be a good substitute for safety stock when the cost of excess capacity is less than the cost of an additional unit of safety stock in the same period. This means that the opportunity cost of having idle resources is lower than the carrying cost of holding extra inventory. In this case, excess capacity can be used to produce more units in response to demand fluctuations, rather than relying on safety stock to meet customer orders.

References:

*[CPIM Part 1 Learning System, Module 4: Inventory Management, Section 4.2: Inventory Management Policies and Objectives]

*[CPIM Part 2 Learning System, Module 1: Supply Chain Strategy, Section 1.3: Capacity Management]

質問 # 14

The costs provided in the table below are associated with buying a quantity larger than immediately needed.

What Is the total landed cost based on this table?

Cost Category	Cost
Custom fees	\$125
Freight	\$700
Warehouse rent	\$200
Material cost	\$500

- A. \$1,325
- B. \$1,525
- C. \$825
- D. \$1,400

正解: B

解説:

The total landed cost is the sum of all the costs associated with buying a quantity larger than immediately needed, including the cost of the product, the custom fees, the freight, and the warehouse rent. Based on the table, the total landed cost can be calculated as follows:

Landed cost = material cost + custom fees + freight + warehouse rent
Landed cost = \$500 + \$125 + \$700 + \$200
Landed cost = \$1,525

Therefore, the correct answer is D. \$1,525. The other options are not correct, as they either omit some of the costs or use incorrect values. The total landed cost reflects the direct costs only to move the product from the factory floor to the customer. It is an important supply chain KPI in inventory management, as it helps to determine the optimal order quantity, pricing, and profitability of the products.

References:
What is Landed Cost? | Calculation and Tips to Improve - ORBA Cloud CFO
What is Landed Cost & Why is it Important | Finale Inventory

質問 # 15

Labor	3 people
Work hours	10 hours per day
Days	4 days per week

Meetings with work area employees 1/2 hour per day

Work area efficiency 85%

Given the information above, what is the weekly theoretical capacity of this work area in hours?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

正解: A

解説:

The weekly theoretical capacity of this work area in hours is calculated by multiplying the number of people, the work hours per day, the days per week, and the work area efficiency, and subtracting the time spent on meetings. The formula is:

$$\text{Capacity} = (3 \times 10 \times 4 \times 0.85) - (3 \times 0.5 \times 4)$$

$$\text{Capacity} = (102) - (6)$$

$$\text{Capacity} = 96$$

The closest answer to this value is 120, which is option D. References :=

* CPIM Exam Content Manual, Module 5: Detailed Schedules, Section 5.1: Capacity Management, p. 18

* Manufacturing Planning and Control for Supply Chain Management, Chapter 9: Capacity Planning and Management, Section 9.2: Capacity Planning Concepts, pp. 217-218

質問 # 16

Which of the following planning modules considers the shortest-range planning goals?

- A. Input/output analysis
- B. Rough-cut capacity planning (RCCP)
- C. Capacity requirements planning (CRP)
- D. Resource planning

正解: C

解説:

Capacity requirements planning (CRP) is a planning module that considers the shortest-range planning goals.

CRP is a process of determining the amount of available capacity and comparing it with the required capacity to execute the planned orders in the master production schedule (MPS) and the material requirements planning (MRP). CRP is usually done at the work center level and for a time horizon of a few weeks or months. CRP helps to identify and resolve capacity issues, such as overloads or underloads, and to adjust the production plan accordingly. CRP is the most detailed and accurate method of capacity planning, as it considers the actual routings, lead times, and lot sizes of the orders. The other options are not correct, as they either consider longer-range planning goals or less detailed capacity information:

*Input/output analysis is a technique of monitoring the input (planned orders) and output (actual production) of a work center or a product family, and comparing them with the available capacity. Input/output analysis is usually done at the aggregate level and for a time horizon of a few months or quarters. Input/output analysis helps to measure the performance of the production plan and to identify and correct deviations from the plan.

*Resource planning is a process of determining the long-range capacity requirements for labor, equipment, facilities, and other resources, based on the sales and operations plan (S&OP). Resource planning is usually done at the aggregate level and for a time horizon of a few years. Resource planning helps to support the strategic decisions and investments related to the resource capacity.

*Rough-cut capacity planning (RCCP) is a process of verifying the feasibility of the master production schedule (MPS) in terms of the available capacity of critical resources, such as key machines or labor skills.

RCCP is usually done at the product family level and for a time horizon of a few months or quarters. RCCP helps to validate the MPS and to identify and resolve potential capacity bottlenecks or gaps. References:

*[CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 2 - Capacity Planning]

*Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP)

*Input/Output Control

*Resource Planning

*Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP)

質問 # 17

A systems engineer has been tasked by management to provide a recommendation with a prioritized, focused set of actions to help

the organization stop high-risk cyber attacks and ensure data security. What should the systems engineer recommend the organization use to accomplish this?

- A. Security content automation protocol controls
- **B. Center for Internet Security critical security controls**
- C. Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT)
- D. Inventory baseline controls

正解: B

質問 # 18

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