

L4M7유효한덤프자료시험준비에가장좋은최신덤프자료



그리고 PassTIP L4M7 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=14nxSgdTrbP_V8Tj1VyxRXV92nxdN0yRJ

CIPS L4M7인증은 아주 중요한 인증시험중의 하나입니다. PassTIP의 베테랑의 전문가들이 오랜 풍부한 경험과 IT 지식으로 만들어낸 IT관련인증시험 자격증자료들입니다. 이런 자료들은 여러분이CIPS인증시험중의L4M7시험을 안전하게 패스하도록 도와줍니다. PassTIP에서 제공하는 덤프들은 모두 100%통과 율을 보장하며 그리고 일년무료 업데이트를 제공합니다

우리PassTIP 사이트에CIPS L4M7관련자료의 일부 문제와 답 등 문제들을 제공함으로 여러분은 무료로 다운받아 체험해보실 수 있습니다. 여러분은 이것이야 말로 알맞춤이고, 전면적인 여러분이 지금까지 갖고 싶었던 문제집이라는 것을 느끼게 됩니다.

>> L4M7유효한 덤프자료 <<

CIPS L4M7시험대비 최신 덤프공부 & L4M7합격보장 가능 공부자료

Demo를 다운받아CIPS L4M7덤프의 일부분 문제를 체험해보시고 구매하셔도 됩니다. 저희 PassTIP에서는CIPS L4M7덤프의 일부분 문제를 샘플로 제공해드립니다. 덤프만 열공하시면CIPS L4M7시험패스가 가능하기에 저희 자료를 선택한걸 후회하지 않게 할 자신이 있습니다.

최신 Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply L4M7 무료샘플문제 (Q182-Q187):

질문 # 182

Which of the following techniques are considered subjective forecasting methods that assist with controlling inventory?

1. Market survey questionnaires
2. Moving average statistical calculation
3. Subject matter expert knowledge
4. Short-term cyclical movements

- A. 2 and 4 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

정답: D

질문 # 183

Which of the following are the key elements of total productive maintenance?

1. Reactive maintenance
2. Quality maintenance
3. Deferred maintenance
4. Autonomous maintenance

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

정답: B

설명:

Total productive maintenance (TPM) is an innovative concept in the manufacturing industry that evolved from the idea of preventive maintenance to adopt practices of productive maintenance, maintenance prevention, and reliability Engineering. What we now refer to as TPM, has become an ingenious approach to achieve overall equipment effectiveness by involving the workforce behind the machines (i.e. the operators).

8 pillars of TPM

1) 5S - Sort, straighten, shine, standardize, and sustain

Just like a physical structure starts with a grounded framework, building a strong TPM process requires a strong foundation in the form of the principles of 5S. This is a workplace organization method that is simplified into 5 basic steps:

Sort tools, equipment, and materials to identify which of these can be discarded Straighten and set things in proper order to reduce unnecessary motion and efficiently travel between working groups and locations Shine refers to performing necessary housekeeping to clean up the work area Standardize and schedule activities to systematically form the habits to keep the workplace organized Sustain the process and principles for long-term applications The 5S approach provides a systematic approach to cleaning the workplace, thereby uncovering underlying problems and challenges.

2) Autonomous maintenance

Maintenance tasks and caring for equipment should start with the people using the equipment. The empowerment of operators to work on small maintenance tasks effectively allows the maintenance teams to focus on more specialized assignments.

3) Continuous improvement

Also known as the Japanese term Kaizen, Continuous Improvement promotes the attitude of progressing towards zero losses and zero defects. Through small but continual tweaks to processes, the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the organization is developed.

4) Planned maintenance

Planned maintenance activities are essential to the prevention of equipment breakdown. Planned maintenance is performed by periodically evaluating the condition of equipment to proactively prevent deterioration and mechanical failures.

5) Quality maintenance

To ensure the satisfaction of the customer, manufacturing processes aim for zero-defect production. Standards for superior quality, and checks on whether the standards are being met, should be in place. The goal of quality maintenance is to identify any possible causes of deviations from zero-defect production.

6) Training

The idea of TPM is that everyone does their part to contribute to the overall productivity of the production process. In order to achieve optimum performance, and to build each member's competence, proper training is required to equip each one with the theoretical and practical know-how of working with machines and equipment.

7) Office TPM

A key role that is often overlooked is the administrative department that works behind the scenes. Like the rest of the production teams and processes, the management and administrative functions are also subject to productivity improvement. This includes identifying and eliminating losses, and contributing to the overall performance of the plant.

8) Safety, health, and environment

The last of the eight pillars focuses on creating a safe workplace. The essence of this pillar is realized when actively applied to each of the other pillars. The successful implementation of this pillar will contribute to a secure and hazard-free workplace.

Reference:

Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) - Upkeep

CIPS study guide page 163

LO 3, AC 3.1

질문 # 184

Which of the following are the different types of inventory that a manufacturing company usually has?

1. Work in progress
2. Economic order quantity
3. Raw materials
4. Finished goods

- A. 2, 3 and 4
- B. 2, 3 and 4
- C. 1, 2 and 4
- D. 1, 3 and 4

정답: D

설명:

The normal breakdown in a manufacturing organisation would be raw materials, components, work in progress and finished goods.

Following are the different types of inventory:

Raw materials are the basic materials that a manufacturing company buys from its suppliers, and that is used by the former to convert them into the final products by applying a set of manufacturing processes. For example, aluminum scrap is the raw material for a company that produces aluminum ingots. Flour is the raw material for a company that produces bread or pizza. Similarly, metal parts and ingots are the raw materials bought by a company that manufactures cars, and crude oil is the raw material for an oil refinery. Work in progress inventory can also be called semi-finished goods. They are the raw materials that have been taken out of the raw materials store and are now undergoing the process of their conversion into the final products. These are the partly processed raw materials lying on the production floor. And they have also not reached the stage where they have been converted into the final product.

Finished goods are indeed the final products obtained after the application of the manufacturing processes on the raw materials and the semi-finished goods discussed above in the article. They are saleable, and their sale contributes fully to the revenue from the core operations of the company.

질문 # 185

Which of the following is a forecasting technique?

- A. Moving average
- B. LIFO
- C. Time-weighted series
- D. ABC analysis

정답: A

설명:

Last in, first out (LIFO) is a method used to account for inventory that records the most recently produced items as sold first. Under LIFO, the cost of the most recent products purchased (or produced) are the first to be expensed as cost of goods sold (COGS)- which means the lower cost of older products will be reported as inventory.

Moving average: a calculation to analyse data by creating series of averages of different subset of full data set.

It is commonly used with time series data to smooth out short-term fluctuation and highlight long-term trends or cycle ABC analysis is a method of analysis that divides the subject up into three categories: A, B and C.

There is no technique called time-weighted series.

LO 2, AC 2.3

질문 # 186

What is meant by the term 'obsolete stock'?

- A. Stock which has been stolen
- B. Stock which has become outdated
- C. Low value/low risk stock
- D. Damaged stock

정답: B

설명:

Obsolescent stock is stock, usually finished goods, which is in good condition and satisfactory working but for which demand is irreversibly falling towards zero. Once this demand reaches zero the stock can be considered 'obsolete'. It cannot be used or sold in its current state. Food ingredients (like candy canes) which are out of date are another example.

Reference:

LO 2, AC 2.1

질문 # 187

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IT업종 종사자분들은 모두 승진이나 연봉인상을 위해 자격증을 취득하려고 최선을 다하고 계실것입니다. 하지만 설름없는 야근에 시달려서 공부할 시간이 없어 스트레스가 많이 쌓였을것입니다. PassTIP의CIPS인증 L4M7덤프로 CIPS인증 L4M7시험공부를 해보세요. 시험문제커버율이 높아 덤프에 있는 문제만 조금의 시간의 들여 공부하신다면 누구나 쉽게 시험패스가가능합니다.

L4M7시험대비 최신 덤프공부 : <https://www.passtip.net/L4M7-pass-exam.html>

CIPS L4M7유효한 덤프자료 응시자분들은 더이상 자기 홀로 시험자료를 정리할 필요가 없습니다, CIPS L4M7유효한 덤프자료 목표를 이루는 방법은 여러가지가 있는데 어느 방법을 선택하면 가장 빨리 목표를 이룰수 있을가요, L4M7덤프로 CIPS시험을 준비하여 한방에 시험패스하세요, 만일 어떤 이유로 인해 고객님의 L4M7시험에서 실패를 한다면 Pass4Test는 L4M7덤프비용 전액을 환불 해드립니다, PassTIP L4M7시험대비 최신 덤프공부는 고객님의 IT자격증취득의 작은 소원을 이루어지게 도와드리는 IT인증시험덤프를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다, PassTIP는PassTIP의CIPS인증 L4M7덤프자료를 공부하면 한방에 시험패스하는것을 굳게 약속드립니다.

요구를 거절한다는 선택지는 없었기 때문에 베로니카는 여차하면 라 세르티 교의L4M7성물 중 하나인 성녀의 팔찌도 내줄 생각을 하고 있었다, 정현은 아까부터 은채가 제일 많이 들여다보던 고기 팩을 집어 카트 안에 미련 없이 던져 넣었다.

L4M7유효한 덤프자료 최신 덤프공부자료

응시자분들은 더이상 자기 홀로 시험자료를 정리할 필요가 없습니다, 목표를 이루는 방법은 여러가지가 있는데 어느 방법을 선택하면 가장 빨리 목표를 이룰수 있을가요, L4M7덤프로 CIPS시험을 준비하여 한방에 시험패스하세요.

만일 어떤 이유로 인해 고객님의 L4M7시험에서 실패를 한다면 Pass4Test는 L4M7덤프비용 전액을 환불 해드립니다, PassTIP는 고객님의 IT자격증취득의 작은 소원을 이루어지게 도와드리는 IT인증시험덤프를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다.

- L4M7시험패스 가능한 인증공부자료 □ L4M7시험문제 □ L4M7시험문제 □ ➡ www.koreadumps.com □ 웹사이트를 열고☀ L4M7 ☀를 검색하여 무료 다운로드L4M7시험합격
- L4M7시험문제 □ L4M7시험문제 □ L4M7시험문제 □ □ www.itdumpskr.com □에서[L4M7]를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드하세요L4M7최고덤프공부
- CIPS L4M7 인증 덤프 ☂ 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하려면▶ www.passtip.net ◀을 통해➡ L4M7 □를 검색

https://drive.google.com/open?id=14nxSgdTrbP_V8Tj1VyxRXV92mxlN0yRJ