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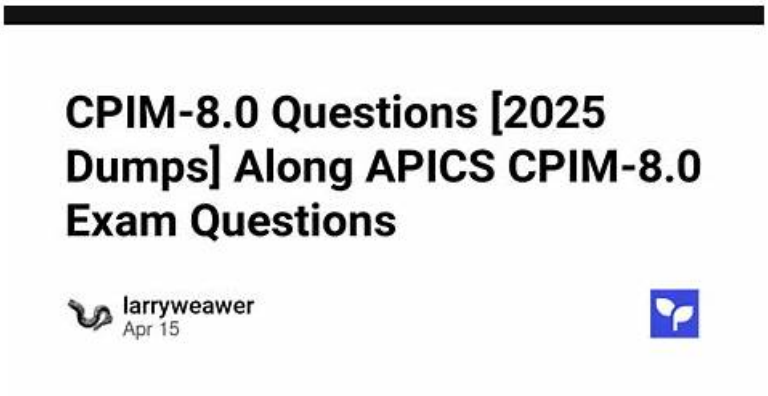


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## APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 2 | • 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 3 | • 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 4 | • 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 5 | • 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." |

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## APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q274-Q279):

**NEW QUESTION # 274**
Which of the following BEST effective when protecting against insider threats?

- A. Address security in third-party agreements.
- B. Develop recovery and restoration procedures.
- C. Implement Two-Factor Authentication (2FA).
- D. Segment data repositories by business rules.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION # 275**
It takes an average of 3 hours to set up a model and 1 hour to run, but depending on the complexity of the models, the setup time can be significantly different. Last week. 2 modelers were working on different projects. Each worked 40 hours. One modeler finished 5 models a day, and the other finished 1 model a day.
What was the demonstrated capacity last week?

- A. 10models
- B. 30models
- C. 15models
- D. 25models

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
The demonstrated capacity last week is the total number of models completed by both modelers in 40 hours.
One modeler finished 5 models a day, which means 25 models in a week. The other modeler finished 1 model a day, which means 5 models in a week. Therefore, the demonstrated capacity last week is 25 + 5 = 30 models.
However, this is not one of the options given. The reason is that the question does not account for the setup time of each model, which can vary depending on the complexity. If we assume that the average setup time of
3 hours is applicable to all models, then we need to subtract the total setup time from the total working hours to get the actual capacity. The total setup time for30 models is 30 x 3 = 90 hours. The total working hours for both modelers is 2 x 40 = 80 hours. Since the setup time exceeds the working hours, the actual capacity is less than 30 models. To find the actual capacity, we need to solve the following equation:
80 = x * 3 + x * 1
where x is the number of models completed. Simplifying the equation, we get:
x = 10
Therefore, the actual capacity is 10 models, which is option C. References:
Managing Supply Chain Operations, Chapter 6: Capacity Management, Section 6.1: Capacity Concepts, Subsection 6.1.1: Capacity Definitions CPIM Exam Content Manual, Module 4: Supply, Section 4.2: Capacity Management, Subsection 4.2.1: Capacity Concepts

**NEW QUESTION # 276**
A company with stable demand that uses exponential smoothing to forecast demand would typically use a:

- A. high alpha value.
- B. low beta value.
- C. low alpha value.
- D. high beta value.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Exponential smoothing is a forecasting method that uses weighted averages of past observations to predict future values. The weights decrease exponentially as the observations get older, giving more importance to recent data. Exponential smoothing can be applied to data with different patterns, such as level, trend, or seasonality. Depending on the pattern, different exponential smoothing models and parameters are used. Two common parameters are alpha () and beta ():
Alpha is the smoothing parameter for the level component of the forecast. The level component is the average or typical value of the data. Alpha can range from 0 to 1, not inclusive. A low alpha value gives more weight to older observations and produces a smoother forecast. A high alpha value gives more weight to recent observations and produces a more responsive forecast.
Beta is the smoothing parameter for the trend component of the forecast. The trend component is the direction and rate of change of the data over time. Beta can also range from 0 to 1, notinclusive. A low beta value gives more weight to older trends and produces a smoother forecast. A high beta value gives more weight to recent trends and produces a more responsive forecast.
A company with stable demand that uses exponential smoothing to forecast demand would typically use a low alpha value. Stable demand means that the data do not have significant variations, fluctuations, or patterns over time. In this case, a simple exponential smoothing model that estimates only the level component is sufficient. A low alpha value would produce a smooth and stable forecast that reflects the average demand level and does not react to random noise or outliers. The other options are not correct, as they either refer to a different parameter (beta) or a different scenario (high alpha value):
A low beta value would be used for data with a trend component, but a stable demand does not have a trend component. A low beta value would produce a smooth and stable trend forecast that does not react to random noise or outliers.
A high beta value would also be used for data with a trend component, but a stable demand does not have a trend component. A high beta value would produce a responsive and dynamic trend forecast that reflects the recent changes in the data.
A high alpha value would be used for data with a high variability or uncertainty, but a stable demand does not have these characteristics. A high alpha value would produce a responsive and dynamic level forecast that reflects the recent changes in the data. References:
[CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 3 - Demand Management]
Exponential Smoothing for Time Series Forecasting
What is alpha and beta in exponential smoothing?
Value of alpha and beta in Holt's exponential smoothing method

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Explanation:
Exponential smoothing is a forecasting method that uses weighted averages of past observations to predict future values. The weights decrease exponentially as the observations get older, giving more importance to recent data. Exponential smoothing can be applied to data with different patterns, such as level, trend, or seasonality. Depending on the pattern, different exponential smoothing models and parameters are used. Two common parameters are alpha (α) and beta (β):
Alpha is the smoothing parameter for the level component of the forecast. The level component is the average or typical value of the data. Alpha can range from 0 to 1, not inclusive. A low alpha value gives more weight to older observations and produces a smoother forecast. A high alpha value gives more weight to recent observations and produces a more responsive forecast.
Beta is the smoothing parameter for the trend component of the forecast. The trend component is the direction and rate of change of the data over time. Beta can also range from 0 to 1, not inclusive. A low beta value gives more weight to older trends and produces a smoother forecast. A high beta value gives more weight to recent trends and produces a more responsive forecast.
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they either refer to a different parameter (beta) or a different scenario (high alpha value):
A low beta value would be used for data with a trend component, but a stable demand does not have a trend component. A low beta value would produce a smooth and stable trend forecast that does not react to random noise or outliers.
A high beta value would also be used for data with a trend component, but a stable demand does not have a trend component. A high beta value would produce a responsive and dynamic trend forecast that reflects the recent changes in the data.
A high alpha value would be used for data with a high variability or uncertainty, but a stable demand does not have these characteristics. A high alpha value would produce a responsive and dynamic level forecast that reflects the recent changes in the data. Reference:
[CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 3 - Demand Management]
Exponential Smoothing for Time Series Forecasting
What is alpha and beta in exponential smoothing?
Value of alpha and beta in Holt's exponential smoothing method

**NEW QUESTION # 278**
Improvements in an Input/output control (I/O control) system will most likely lead to:

- A. a change in operation sequencing.
- B. flattened bills of material (BOMs).
- C. reduction in queue size and queue time.
- D. fewer engineering change notifications.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Improvements in an input/output control (I/O control) system will most likely lead to a reduction in queue size and queue time. An I/O control system is a method of managing the flow of work orders in a production system by matching the input rate to the output rate. The input rate is the number of work orders that are released to the shop floor in a given period. The output rate is the number of work orders that are completed and shipped to the customers in a given period. An I/O control system aims to keep the input rate equal to the output rate, or slightly lower, to avoid overloading the system and creating excess inventory. By improving the I/O control system, the production system can achieve a smoother and more balanced flow of work orders, which reduces the queue size and queue time at each work center. Queue size is the number of work orders that are waiting to be processed at a work center. Queue time is the amount of time that a work order spends in the queue before being processed. A reduction in queue size and queue time can improve the production efficiency, quality, and flexibility, as well as the customer service and satisfaction. The other options are not correct, as they are not the most likely outcomes of improvements in an I/O control system, but rather possible effects of other factors or methods:
Flattened bills of material (BOMs) are the result of simplifying the product structure and reducing the number of components or levels in a BOM. Flattened BOMs can reduce the complexity and lead time of the production process, but they are not directly related to the I/O control system.
A change in operation sequencing is the result of altering the order or priority of the work orders or operations in a production system. A change in operation sequencing can affect the production flow and capacity, but it is not necessarily caused by the I/O control system.
Fewer engineering change notifications are the result of minimizing the changes in the product design or specification during the production process. Fewer engineering change notifications can reduce the disruption and cost of the production process, but they are not directly related to the I/O control system.
References:
[CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 2 - Capacity Planning]
Input/Output Control | SpringerLink
Input/Output Control - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics
Input/Output Control - InventoryOps.com

**NEW QUESTION # 279**
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