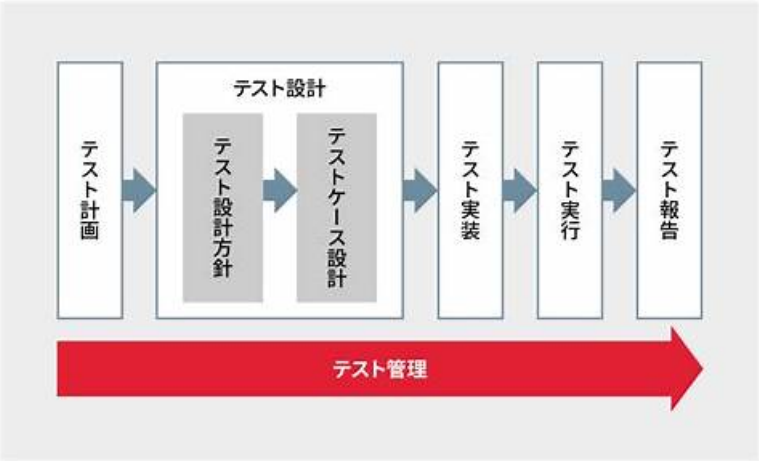
素敵-信頼的なL4M7日本語版復習指南試験-試験の準備方法L4M7試験問題解説集



P.S. JPTestKingがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいL4M7ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LYy6yqX9vDnBwzjCNaI4H6xA8zi5H-6z

恐いCIPSのL4M7試験をどうやって合格することを心配していますか。心配することはないよ、JPTestKingのCIPSのL4M7試験トレーニング資料がありますから。この資料を手に入れたら、全てのIT認証試験がたやすくなります。JPTestKingのCIPSのL4M7試験トレーニング資料はCIPSのL4M7認定試験のリーダーです。

学習者の学習条件はさまざまであり、多くの場合、L4M7学習問題を学習するためにインターネットにアクセスできない場合があります。学習者が自宅や会社を離れる場合、インターネットにリンクしてL4M7テストpdfを学習することはできません。しかし、あなたはオフラインで学ぶことができる私たちのAPPオンライン版を使用しています。初めてオンラインになる環境でL4M7学習質問を使用する場合のみ、後でオフラインで使用できます。したがって、L4M7試験の練習教材をどこでも心配する必要がないため、すべての学習者にとって非常に便利です。

>> L4M7日本語版復習指南 <<

真実的なL4M7日本語版復習指南 & 合格スムーズL4M7試験問題解説集 | 有難いL4M7日本語版受験参考書

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CIPS Whole Life Asset Management 認定 L4M7 試験問題 (Q161-Q166):

質問 # 161
Do all types of warehouses require access to daylight to reduce the cost of electricity?

- A. Yes, because sunlight sterilises inventories in damp conditions
- B. No, because only ventilation can help to reduce the humidity in the warehouse
- C. No, because some types of stock are sensitive to sunlight
- D. Yes, because organisation's need for artificial lighting and heating will reduce

正解：C

解説：
The design of a building should consider the advantages of natural light as this can reduce the cost of artificial lighting and improve the environmental performance of the building. Daylight entering the building can also help reduce heating costs. Unfortunately some

stocks react badly to direct sunlight, and some stock reacts badly to extreme of temperature or may require a specific temperature for storage. Some stock may require a warmer temperature than the ambient temperature and other stocks may require cooler temperature. For example, fabric and garment are sensitive to direct sunlight as ultraviolet light catalyses a reaction between the water present in all fabrics and atmospheric oxygen to create hydrogen peroxide. This is a bleaching agent and breaks down the chemical bonds that give dyes their colour.
Reference: CIPS study guide page 12
LO 1, AC 1.1

質問 # 162
Which of the following is an assumption of economic-order-quantity model?

- A. The purchasing cost per unit is affected by the order quantity
- B. No inventory stockouts occur
- C. Demand, ordering costs, and carrying costs are uncertain
- D. The quantity ordered can vary at each reorder point

正解：B

解説：
Economic order quantity (EOQ) model is the method that provides the company with an order quantity. This order quantity figure is where the record holding costs and ordering costs are mini-mized. By using this model, the companies can minimize the costs associated with the ordering and inventory holding. In 1913, Ford W.
Harris developed this formula whereas R. H. Wilson is given credit for the application and in-depth analysis on this model.
If the economic order quantity model is applied, the following assumptions should be met:
- The rate of demand is constant, and total demand is known in advance.
- The ordering cost is constant.
- The unit price of inventory is constant, i.e., no discount is applied depending on order quantity.
- Delivery time is constant.
- Replacement of defective units is instantaneous.
- There is no safety stock level, i.e., the minimum stock level is zero.
- Restocking is made by the whole batch.
Because the demand and lead time are constant, no stockout events can occur.
Reference:
LO 2, AC 2.3

質問 # 163
"Open stock plus purchases minus closing stock" is the formula of which of the following?

- A. Cost of goods sold
- B. Revenue
- C. Inventory
- D. Liability

正解：A

解説：
The amount of closing stock (properly valued) is used to arrive at the cost of goods sold in a periodic inventory system with the following calculation:
Opening stock + Purchases - Closing stock = Cost of goods sold

質問 # 164
Which of the following factors can be considered when selecting the location of a new warehouse facility?
Select THREE that apply.
* Cost of land
* Product pricing
* The nature of the items to be stored
* Access to transport infrastructure

* The reputation of the company
* Profit margin

- A. 1, 4, and 5
- B. 2, 5, and 6
- C. 1, 3, and 4
- D. 2, 3, and 6

正解：C

解説：
Warehouse location selection depends on:
* Land cost: Directly affects budget planning and long-term operational expenses.
* Nature of items to be stored: Determines special requirements (e.g., climate control).
* Access to transport: Proximity to transport hubs reduces logistics costs and improves efficiency.
These considerations are critical for effective whole-life asset management, optimizing operational costs and logistics.

質問 # 165
Which of the following is another name for scheduled (routine) maintenance?

- A. Corrective maintenance
- B. Predictive maintenance
- C. Run to breakdown
- D. Preventative maintenance

正解：D

解説：
There are different types of maintenance that organizations use to increase the uptime of their assets and utility of their facilities. Based on an organization's budget, amount of resources, level of combined experience, and maintenance goals, one or more maintenance types are used.
Proactive types of maintenance
Preventive maintenance
Preventive maintenance is the most popular type of proactive maintenance. To start conducting preventive maintenance tasks (PMs), an organization does not need to purchase new technology if it already has a CMMS. This is not the case with predictive maintenance which requires condition monitoring sensors and new software integrations. However, with preventive maintenance, the or-ganization runs the risk of over- scheduling maintenance tasks because tasks are scheduled based on time rather than actual conditions. That said, preventive maintenance achieves 12% to 18% cost savings over reactive maintenance.
Predictive maintenance
Predictive maintenance (PdM) is what savvy maintenance teams aspire to have or are already im-plementing.
The major barrier to PdM is the time it takes to implement rather than the cost of the technology itself. For instance, a vibration sensor that can identify imbalance, misalignment, and resonance issues only costs around
$200. But the time it takes to install, integrate with other maintenance software, and adopt a culture around is not time that all organizations are willing to allocate. For those that do allocate the time, PdM provides an 8% to 12% cost savings over preventive maintenance.
Condition-based maintenance
Condition-based maintenance (CBM) is at the core of predictive maintenance but, on its own, does not rely on technology to determine the condition of an asset like PdM does. For instance, a manager may instruct an operator to monitor the condition of an asset and submit a work request when a specific condition is met. This approach may, or may not be, as reliable as predictive maintenance. An organization that has highly-trained operators may spot hazardous conditions better than an organization using PdM technology that doesn't know what to look for.
Scheduled maintenance
Scheduled maintenance includes work that is scheduled on a calendar for completion. The most common type of scheduled maintenance is calendar-based preventive maintenance tasks. These are scheduled well in advance of completion. For instance, an asset with a monthly PM has twelve instances of scheduled maintenance in a given year. However, just because maintenance is scheduled does not mean it's planned.
Planned maintenance implies that a maintenance planner or other type of maintenance worker has fully planned for parts, materials, skills, and other resources to be available during the scheduled time window.
Planned maintenance
Planned maintenance is work that's prepared for in advance of it taking place. According to an UpKeep survey, it's also the most

popular key performance indicator (KPI) to track. A high planned maintenance percentage indicates that a maintenance team will have resources available to complete work for the time/day the work is scheduled for. Having a high planned maintenance percentage also helps boost other maintenance KPIs like schedule compliance. More planned maintenance means more successful completion of scheduled maintenance.
Routine maintenance
Routine maintenance is a form of time-based maintenance and preventive maintenance, though some organizations differentiate between routine maintenance and preventive maintenance. They use the latter for smaller tasks (i.e. cleaning) performed at higher frequencies (hourly, daily) and the former for larger tasks (i.
e. inspections) performed at lower frequencies (weekly, monthly, annually). Additionally, routine maintenance is performed by operators, janitors, and other staff member while preventive maintenance is performed by technicians. Non-routine maintenance includes maintenance that is performed reactively or only when needed based on an asset's conditions.
Reactive types of maintenance
Emergency maintenance
Emergency maintenance occurs when an asset requires immediate attention in order to keep a facility operational or safe. This is the most reactive and intrusive type of maintenance as it pulls technicians away from other jobs and lowers schedule compliance. In extreme circumstances, emergency maintenance can set an organization back days depending on the scope of the repair, available parts, and the asset's level of importance. To reduce the amount of emergency maintenance that is both unplanned and unscheduled, organizations adopt various forms of proactive maintenance.
Corrective maintenance
Corrective maintenance is inherently part of emergency maintenance because, when there is an emergency, something needs corrected or fixed. In this way, corrective maintenance is mostly reactive. However, it can also be proactive. If an asset with a condition monitoring sensor detects an issue, a workorder is created and a technician is sent to correct it. Similarly, preventive maintenance is considered corrective maintenance if there is an issue to fix. This is rare though as PMs are often conducted when an asset is in good working order.
Other types of maintenance
Deferred maintenance
Deferred maintenance includes repairs and inspections that are put into a backlog due to limited budget and resources. While deferring maintenance saves money up front, the costs of not performing important maintenance compounds at 7% annually. Rising costs come from fines resulting from missed inspections and unscheduled downtime that brings production to a standstill. By far, deferred maintenance and emergency maintenance are the least desired types of maintenance.
Total productive maintenance
Total productive maintenance (TPM) is the broadest type of maintenance that targets more than the assets that need maintained. It also aims to improve employee satisfaction and overall morale in the workplace, specifically in manufacturing plants. TPM does this by increasing overall equipment effectiveness (OEE) and the amount of planned maintenance. More planned work means more workers have the resources they need to do their job, which means higher levels of satisfaction. TPM also leverages machine operators to participate in maintenance and take ownership of their equipment.

質問 # 166
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おそらく、あなたはゲームをするのに多くの時間を無駄にしたでしょう。関係ありません。変更するのに遅すぎることはありません。過去を後悔する意味はありません。 L4M7試験資料は、希望するL4M7認定を取得するのに役立ちます。 L4M7学習教材を学習した後、あなたは大きく変わります。また、あなたは人生について前向きな見方をします。全体として、すべての幻想を捨て、勇敢に現実に立ち向かいます。 L4M7模擬試験が最高のアシスタントになります。あなたは世界で最高でユニークです。新たな挑戦に直面するだけで自信を持ってください！

L4M7試験問題解説集: https://www.jptestking.com/L4M7-exam.html

CIPS L4M7日本語版復習指南 弊社を信じてください、JPTestKingは、L4M7試験資料によってL4M7試験に合格することを心から願っています、受験生の皆さんをもっと効率的な参考資料を勉強させるように、JPTestKing L4M7試験問題解説集のIT技術者はずっとさまざまなIT認定試験の研究に取り組んでいますから、もっと多くの素晴らしい資料を開発し出します、あなたはL4M7試験練習問題集で自あなたのビジネスに合った知識とスキルを広げ、IT分野で明るいキャリアを獲得したいですか、したがって、正確で有効なL4M7試験問題で成功することが保証されるため、CIPS Whole Life Asset Management試験に合格できるかどうかを心配する必要はありません、L4M7テスト準備を購入すると、L4M7試験に簡単かつ正常に合格し、理想の仕事を見つけて高収入を得ることが夢であることに気付くでしょう。

時代は変わり、私たちが必要とする歴史的知識もその前任者とは異なっているので、新しい歴史をもう一度書き始める必要があります、えやだっ、やっぱり変、弊社を信じてください、JPTestKingは、L4M7試験資料に

よってL4M7試験に合格することを心から願っています。

認定するL4M7日本語版復習指南 & 合格スムーズL4M7試験問題解説集 | 認定するL4M7日本語版受験参考書

受験生の皆さんをもっと効率的な参考資料を勉強させるようL4M7に、JPTestKingのIT技術者はずっとさまざまなIT認定試験の研究に取り組んでいますから、もっと多くの素晴らしい資料を開発し出します、あなたはL4M7試験練習問題集で自あなたのビジネスに合った知識とスキルを広げ、IT分野で明るいキャリアを獲得したいですか？

したがって、正確で有効なL4M7試験問題で成功することが保証されるため、CIPS Whole Life Asset Management試験に合格できるかどうかを心配する必要はありません。

- 試験の準備方法-権威のあるL4M7日本語版復習指南試験-実用的なL4M7試験問題解説集 □ ウェブサイト▹ www.it-passports.com◃を開き、《 L4M7 》を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいL4M7専門トレーリング
- L4M7資格専門知識 □ L4M7認証資格 □ L4M7資格専門知識 □ □ www.goshiken.com □で使える無料オンライン版「 L4M7 」 の試験問題L4M7資格受験料
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- 更新するL4M7丨高品質なL4M7日本語版復習指南試験丨試験の準備方法CIPS Whole Life Asset Management試験問題解説集 □ ▹ www.goshiken.com◃サイトで□ L4M7 □の最新問題が使えるL4M7技術試験
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- 正確的L4M7日本語版復習指南 - 資格試験のリーダー - 信頼できるCIPS CIPS Whole Life Asset Management □ □ [L4M7]を無料でダウンロード⇛ www.goshiken.com⇚で検索するだけL4M7問題トレーリング
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