

L4M7 Studienmaterialien: CIPS Whole Life Asset Management - L4M7 Torrent Prüfung & L4M7 wirkliche Prüfung



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 CIPS L4M7 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertSoft verfügbar:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1B7EGOS1x5IFkReSIxzrofpM_L_2GwLea

Konfrontieren Sie sich in Ihrer Karriere mit Herausforderung? Wollen Sie anderen Ihre Fähigkeit zeigen? Wollen Sie mehr Chancen Ihre Arbeitsstelle erhöhen? Nehmen Sie bitte an IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen teil. Die CIPS Zertifizierungsprüfungen sind sehr wichtig in IT-Industrie. Wenn Sie CIPS Zertifizierung besitzen, können Sie viele Hilfen bekommen. Beginnen Sie bitte mit der CIPS L4M7 Zertifizierungsprüfung, weil die sehr wichtig in CIPS ist. Und Wie können Sie diese Prüfung einfach bestehen? Die ZertSoft Prüfungsunterlagen können Ihren Wunsch erreichen.

Es gibt eine Menge von Websites, die CIPS L4M7 Zertifizierungsprüfung und andere Schulungsunterlagen bieten. Aber ZertSoft ist die einzige Website, die Ihnen qualitativ hochwertige Schulungsunterlagen zur CIPS L4M7 Zertifizierungsprüfung bietet. Unter der Anleitung und Hilfe von ZertSoft können Sie die CIPS L4M7 Prüfung beim ersten Versuch bestehen. Die Fragenpool von ZertSoft werden von den lebendigen IT-Experten nach ihren umfangreichen Wissen und Erfahrungen bearbeitet. Sie werden Sie sicher im IT-Bereich sehr fördern.

>> L4M7 Testantworten <<

CIPS L4M7 Prüfungs-Guide & L4M7 Prüfungs

Wenn Sie CIPS L4M7 Zertifizierungsprüfung ablegen, ist es nötig für Sie, die richtigen CIPS L4M7 Prüfungsunterlagen zu benutzen. Wenn Sie irgendwo die Unterlagen suchen, stoppen Sie jetzt bitte. Wenn Sie keine richtigen Unterlagen haben, probieren Sie bitte CIPS L4M7 Dumps von ZertSoft. Die Hitrate der Dumps ist so hoch, dass sie Ihnen den einmaligen Erfolg garantieren. Im Vergleich zu anderen Prüfungsunterlagen können diese Dumps die Prüfungsinhalte ganz richtig greifen. Damit können Sie Ihre Lerneffektivität erhöhen und sich besser auf CIPS L4M7 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

Die CIPS L4M7 Prüfung ist für eine Vielzahl von Fachleuten geeignet, einschließlich derjenigen, die im öffentlichen und privaten Sektor arbeiten. Die Prüfung ist besonders relevant für Fachleute, die in vermögensintensiven Branchen wie Versorgungsunternehmen, Transport und Fertigung arbeiten. Die Zertifizierung ist auch nützlich für Fachleute, die in Beratungsfirmen,

Ingenieurbüros und Regierungsbehörden arbeiten. Die CIPS L4M7 Prüfung wird weltweit anerkannt und gilt als wertvolles Zeugnis für Fachleute, die ihre Karriere im Asset Management vorantreiben möchten.

CIPS Whole Life Asset Management L4M7 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q129-Q134):

129. Frage

Which of the following is the most suitable container of fasteners (screws, nails, nuts and bolts,...)?

- A. Bar rack
- B. Stock cage
- C. Tote box
- D. Pallet

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Tote box is the reusable storage box. These can be open or have lids or flaps to close them and come in a large variety of sizes and weight loadings.

□ A tote is ideal for holding and hauling items such as: tools, fasteners, bark dust, dry cement, cords, wires, smaller boxes,...

□ Pallets are the platform structures designed to support a load and be lifted using the forks (typically seen on forklift trucks and other equipment). These are in a variety of standard sizes and can be made of many materials including plastics, resin, board or timber.

□ Pallets are not containers, but support platforms.

□ Bar racks are designed to store bars and pipes

□ Stock cages are available in many sizes and can hold single items or groups of items

130. Frage

In ABC analysis, category C is also known as...?

- A. Long tail spend
- B. Indirect spend
- C. Direct spend
- D. Capital expense

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Tail Spend is derived from ABC Analysis, Class A high value suppliers, Tail Spend is formed from class B & C suppliers, equates to 20% of the total spend, B is Mid Tail and C is Long tail. Effective Spend Analysis and tail spend management, ensures that procurement can focus on creating an optimum and efficient sourcing strategy.

Procurement Spend Analysis

Procurement organisations effectively identify and manage suppliers using a sourcing strategy. Tail suppliers normally have low strategic value and makes the category management, very difficult. Spend Analysis and Category Management are very closely aligned, Spend Analysis including ABC, provides the category manager, with spend visibility.

Spend Analysis and procurement metrics are used to create category plans, build supplier relationships, to maintain service levels and deliver the best possible price and quality for goods and services bought. The acquisition of Spend data and subsequent Spend Analysis, provides Category Managers access to a well-structured procurement process, Reference:

LO 2, AC 2.1

131. Frage

The ABC approach involves classifying inventory items by unit cost, with expensive items classified as 'A' items and low cost items classified as 'C' items. Is this statement true?

- A. No, ABC analysis considers the supply risks associated with an inventory item
- B. No, ABC analysis considers the usage of each inventory item
- C. Yes, 'A' items represent approximately 20% of total unit prices
- D. Yes, 'C' items with the lowest unit prices are the tail spends

Antwort: B

Begründung:

ABC analysis is an approach for classifying inventory items based on the items' consumption values. Consumption value is the total value of an item consumed over a specified time period, for example a year. The approach is based on the Pareto principle to help manage what matters and is applied in this context:

- A items are goods where annual consumption value is the highest. Applying the Pareto principle (also referred to as the 80/20 rule where 80 percent of the output is determined by 20 percent of the input), they comprise a relatively small number of items but have a relatively high consumption value. So it's logical that analysis and control of this class is relatively intense, since there is the greatest potential to reduce costs or losses.
- B items are interclass items. Their consumption values are lower than A items but higher than C items. A key point of having this interclass group is to watch items close to A item and C item classes that would alter their stock management policies if they drift closer to class A or class C. Stock management is itself a cost. So there needs to be a balance between controls to protect the asset class and the value at risk of loss, or the cost of analysis and the potential value returned by reducing class costs. So, the scope of this class and the inventory management policies are determined by the estimated cost-benefit of class cost reduction, and loss control systems and processes.
- C items have the lowest consumption value. This class has a relatively high proportion of the total number of lines but with relatively low consumption values. Logically, it's not usually cost-effective to deploy tight inventory controls, as the value at risk of significant loss is relatively low and the cost of analysis would typically yield relatively low returns.

LO 2, AC 2.1

132. Frage

What is meant by the term 'obsolete stock'?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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

133. Frage

A major investment bank is planning to purchase a complex banking system that will interface with multiple applications at varying times of the day. Before deploying the system, there are various levels of testing that must be performed through joint testing between the in-house team and off-shore testing consultants. The testing will be performed in a resource-constrained shared environment and managed by the on-shore development team. The costs for testing are generally classified as...?

- A. Insurance
- B. Maintenance costs
- C. Purchase prices
- **D. Acquisition costs**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In the scenario, the buying organisation (investment bank) must conduct various types of testing before the deployment of the software system. These tests can be functional testing, factory acceptance testing and/or user acceptance testing. The costs for all these types of testing are classified as acquisition costs with regards of total cost of ownership.

Reference: CIPS study guide page 150-152

LO 3, AC 3.1

