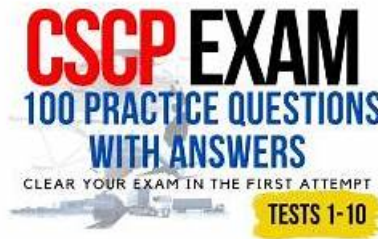


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APICS CSCP (Certified Supply Chain Professional) Exam is a globally recognized certification program for professionals in the field of supply chain management. Certified Supply Chain Professional certification is designed to help professionals enhance their skills and knowledge in the areas of supply chain strategy, design and compliance, implementation and operations, and continuous improvement. It is an ideal program for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in supply chain management and want to demonstrate their expertise in this field.

>> New CSCP Exam Objectives <<

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## APICS CSCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Global Supply Chain Networks: This section of the exam evaluates Logistics Network Designers in their ability to develop optimized global supply chains. It includes designing supply networks, achieving end-to-end visibility, and interpreting key performance metrics that support global connectivity and supply chain agility.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Optimization, Sustainability, and Technology: This section is designed for Supply Chain Innovators and focuses on how to optimize strategies using advanced tools, embed sustainability in the supply chain, and apply emerging technologies like automation, AI, and blockchain to gain competitive advantage.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sourcing Products and Services: This part of the exam measures skills of Strategic Sourcing Specialists and focuses on aligning procurement with demand. It covers developing sourcing strategies, influencing product design for cost-effectiveness, and selecting suppliers through robust contracting and evaluation frameworks.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply Chain Risk This domain tests Risk Management Specialists and explores methods of identifying, analyzing, and mitigating risks in supply chains. It includes both operational and strategic risk management approaches, with emphasis on proactive response and resilience planning.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal Operations and Inventory: This section tests the abilities of Operations Managers and focuses on internal planning activities, capacity management, production control, and inventory optimization. It also emphasizes continuous performance improvement techniques that drive operational excellence.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forward and Reverse Logistics: This section assesses Distribution Coordinators on their understanding of transportation, distribution strategies, trade regulations, and reverse logistics processes. It explores how goods move through the supply chain and how returns are managed to reduce waste and recover value.</li> </ul>

## APICS Certified Supply Chain Professional Sample Questions (Q536-Q541):

### NEW QUESTION # 536

Which of the following performance indicators can be used to measure the effectiveness of a vendor-managed inventory program?

- A. Inventory usage
- B. In-stock rate
- C. Inventory returns
- D. Number of inventory receipts

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The in-stock rate is a key performance indicator used to measure the effectiveness of a vendor-managed inventory (VMI) program. Here's a detailed explanation:

\* In-Stock Rate Definition: The in-stock rate is the percentage of time that a product is available in inventory and ready for sale or use. It indicates the ability of the inventory management system to meet customer demand without stockouts.

\* Importance in VMI:

\* VMI Program: In a VMI setup, the vendor is responsible for managing and replenishing inventory levels based on the real-time demand data shared by the retailer or customer.

\* Objective: The main goal is to ensure that the right products are available at the right time, minimizing stockouts and overstock situations.

\* Effectiveness Measurement:

\* Availability: A high in-stock rate means that the products are consistently available, indicating effective inventory management by the vendor.

\* Customer Satisfaction: High product availability leads to better customer satisfaction as it reduces the likelihood of missing sales due to stockouts.

\* Operational Efficiency: Maintaining a high in-stock rate while minimizing excess inventory demonstrates the vendor's efficiency in managing the supply chain and understanding demand patterns.

\* Performance Tracking:

\* Continuous Monitoring: Regular monitoring of the in-stock rate helps in identifying trends and making necessary adjustments to inventory levels.

\* Benchmarking: Comparing in-stock rates over time or against industry standards can help in assessing the overall effectiveness of the VMI program.

References

\* Simchi-Levi, D., Kaminsky, P., & Simchi-Levi, E. (2008). Designing and Managing the Supply Chain: Concepts, Strategies, and Case Studies.

\* Stevenson, W. J. (2018). Operations Management.

### NEW QUESTION # 537

Information concerning supply is conveyed through all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. advance shipping notice
- B. orders
- C. packing slip

- D. bills of lading

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 538

An organization that is committed to sustainable business operations typically would focus on:

- A. minimizing the impact on the societies in which it operates
- B. balancing the political, economic, and social effects of its operations
- C. balancing the economic, environmental, and social effects of its operations
- D. minimizing its impact on the environment

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Section: Mixed questions

#### NEW QUESTION # 539

In an assemble-to-order manufacturing environment, the master production schedule is typically the schedule of:

- A. resources.
- B. components and subassemblies.
- C. customer orders.
- D. the final assembly.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In an assemble-to-order (ATO) manufacturing environment, the master production schedule (MPS) typically focuses on components and subassemblies. Here's the explanation:

\* ATO Environment: In an ATO system, products are assembled only after an order is received. The final products are built using standard components and subassemblies that are stocked in advance.

\* Master Production Schedule (MPS):

\* Focus on Components and Subassemblies: The MPS in an ATO environment is driven by the need to ensure that all necessary components and subassemblies are available when customer orders are placed.

\* Inventory Management: By scheduling the production of components and subassemblies, the company can manage its inventory levels effectively and ensure quick assembly of final products once orders are received.

\* Efficiency and Responsiveness:

\* Lead Time Reduction: By having components and subassemblies ready, the company can significantly reduce the lead time for fulfilling customer orders.

\* Flexibility: This approach allows for greater flexibility in responding to variations in customer demand without the need for maintaining high levels of finished goods inventory.

\* Process Flow: The MPS will detail the production schedule for components and subassemblies, ensuring that these parts are manufactured and available to meet the assembly requirements dictated by

\* customer orders.

References

\* Vollmann, T. E., Berry, W. L., Whybark, D. C., & Jacobs, F. R. (2005). Manufacturing Planning and Control Systems for Supply Chain Management.

\* Heizer, J., Render, B., & Munson, C. (2017). Operations Management: Sustainability and Supply Chain Management.

#### NEW QUESTION # 540

An operations manager wants to measure variability in the delivery time of insurance policies to clients. Which of the following quality tools most appropriately would show the level of variability?

- A. Pareto chart
- B. Histogram
- C. Scatterplot
- D. Check sheet

