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## APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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."</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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### APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q194-Q199):

#### NEW QUESTION # 194

The primary reason for tracing a component with scheduling problems to its master production schedule (MPS) item is to:

- A. determine if a customer order will be impacted.
- B. revise the rough-cut capacity plan.
- C. check the accuracy of the bills for the MPS items.
- D. reschedule a related component on the shop floor.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The primary reason for tracing a component with scheduling problems to its master production schedule (MPS) item is to determine if a customer order will be impacted. The MPS is a plan that specifies the quantity and timing of the end products or product families that the company intends to produce and deliver to the customers. The MPS is derived from the sales and operations plan (S&OP) and the customer orders, and it drives the material requirements planning (MRP) and the capacity requirements planning (CRP). A component with scheduling problems is a part or material that has a discrepancy between its planned and actual availability, such as a shortage, a delay, or an excess. Tracing a component with scheduling problems to its MPS item means identifying which end product or product family uses that component in its bill of materials (BOM), and how the component's availability affects the production and delivery of that end product or product family. This helps to determine if a customer order will be impacted by the component's scheduling problem, and to take appropriate actions to prevent or mitigate the impact, such as rescheduling, expediting, substituting, or communicating with the customer. The other options are not correct, as they are not the primary reason for tracing a component with scheduling problems to its MPS item, but rather possible actions or outcomes of the tracing process:

Revising the rough-cut capacity plan is a possible action that may result from tracing a component with scheduling problems to its MPS item, if the component's availability affects the capacity of the critical resources that are needed to produce the MPS item.

Rough-cut capacity planning (RCCP) is a process of verifying the feasibility of the MPS in terms of the available capacity of critical resources, such as key machines or labor skills. RCCP may need to be revised if the MPS changes due to the component's scheduling problem, or if the component's scheduling problem reveals a capacity issue that needs to be resolved.

Rescheduling a related component on the shop floor is a possible action that may result from tracing a component with scheduling problems to its MPS item, if the component's availability affects the production sequence or priority of other components that are used in the same MPS item. Rescheduling a related component on the shop floor means changing the planned start or finish date of the component's production order, based on the current shop floor conditions and the MPS requirements.

Rescheduling may help to optimize the production flow, reduce the lead time, or avoid the impact of the component's scheduling problem on the MPS item.

Checking the accuracy of the bills for the MPS items is a possible outcome that may result from tracing a component with scheduling problems to its MPS item, if the component's availability reveals an error or inconsistency in the bills for the MPS items. Bills for the MPS items are documents that list the components and their quantities that are required to produce a unit of an end product or product family.

Bills for the MPS items are used to calculate the material requirements for the MPS items, and to generate the planned orders for the components. Checking the accuracy of the bills for the MPS items means verifying that the bills reflect the correct and current product structure, specifications, and quantities, and that they are consistent with the actual production process and the customer orders.

References:

[CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 1 - Sales and Operations Planning]

[CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 2 - Capacity Planning]

Master Production Schedule (MPS)

What is a Component? | Definition, Types, & Examples

Tracing a Component to Its MPS Item  
Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP)  
[Rescheduling]  
[Bill of Materials (BOM)]

#### NEW QUESTION # 195

The primary outcome of frequent replenishments in a distribution requirements planning (DRP) system is that:

- A. more efficient load consolidation occurs.
- **B. the level of required safety stock is reduced.**
- C. transportation costs decrease.
- D. lead times to customers decrease.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The primary outcome of frequent replenishments in a distribution requirements planning (DRP) system is that the level of required safety stock is reduced. Safety stock is the extra inventory that is held to protect against demand uncertainty or supply variability. Frequent replenishments mean that the inventory is replenished more often and in smaller quantities, which reduces the risk of stockouts and the need for safety stock. Frequent replenishments also improve the inventory visibility and accuracy, which enable better demand forecasting and inventory planning. By reducing the safety stock, the company can lower its inventory carrying costs, free up working capital, and increase its inventory turnover. The other options are not correct, as they are not the primary outcome of frequent replenishments, but rather possible benefits or drawbacks of frequent replenishments, depending on the situation:

Lead times to customers decrease: This may or may not be true, depending on the distance between the distribution centers and the customers, the transportation mode and frequency, and the customer service level. Frequent replenishments may reduce the lead times if the distribution centers are closer to the customers and the transportation is fast and reliable. However, frequent replenishments may also increase the lead times if the distribution centers are far from the customers and the transportation is slow and infrequent.

Transportation costs decrease: This may or may not be true, depending on the transportation mode, distance, and volume. Frequent replenishments may reduce the transportation costs if the transportation mode is economical, the distance is short, and the volume is high. However, frequent replenishments may also increase the transportation costs if the transportation mode is expensive, the distance is long, and the volume is low.

More efficient load consolidation occurs: This is unlikely to be true, as frequent replenishments usually mean smaller shipments that are less likely to fill the capacity of the transportation vehicles. Load consolidation is the process of combining multiple shipments into one larger shipment to optimize the transportation efficiency and reduce the transportation costs. Frequent replenishments may reduce the opportunities for load consolidation and increase the transportation inefficiency and costs. References:

[CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 4 - Distribution Planning]

Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) in Supply Chain

What is DRP? (A Comprehensive Guide on Distribution Requirements Planning) Safety Stock: The Ultimate Guide Load Consolidation

#### NEW QUESTION # 196

An organization has hired a consultant to establish their Identity and Access Management (IAM) system. One of the consultant's main priorities will be to understand the current state and establish visibility across the environment. How can the consultant start to establish an IAM governance process?

- A. Understand connectivity to target applications.
- B. Implement Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) process for sensitive applications.
- C. Implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) process for web-based applications.
- **D. Determine authoritative identity sources.**

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 197

Which technology is BEST suited to establish a secure communications link between an individual's home office and the organization's Local Area Network (LAN)?

- Answer: C**

An organization wishes to utilize a managed Domain Name System (DNS) provider to reduce the risk of users accessing known malicious sites when web browsing. The organization operates DNS forwarders that forward queries for all external domains to the DNS provider. Which of the following techniques could enable the organization to identify client systems that have attempted to access known malicious domains?

- Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 199

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