

Desktop-Based APICS CPIM-8.0 Practice Test

APICS CPIM Part 2 Practice Test Questions And Answers (2022-2023)

14 Points - W. Edwards Deming's 14 management practices to help companies increase their quality and productivity

A3 Method - A means of compactly describing a business process

Abnormal Demand - Demand in any period that is outside the limits established by management policy

Absorption Costing - An approach to inventory valuation in which variable costs and a portion of fixed costs are assigned to each unit production.

Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) - When a continuing series of lots is considered, a quality level that, for the purposes of sampling inspection, is the limit of a satisfactory process average

Acceptance Sampling - the process of sampling a portion of goods for inspection rather than examining the entire lot

Action Message - An output of a system that identifies the need for, and the type of action to be taken to correct, a current or potential problem.

Activation - Putting a resource to work

Activity-Based Cost Accounting - A cost accounting system that accumulates costs based on activities performed and then uses cost drivers to allocate these costs to products or other bases such as customers, markets, or projects. It attempts to allocate overhead costs on a more realistic basis than by using direct labor or machine hours

Activity-Based Management (ABM) - The use of activity-based costing information about cost pools and drivers, activity analysis, and business processes to identify business strategies; improve design, manufacturing, and distribution; and remove waste from operations

Actual Costs - The labor, material, and associated overhead costs that are charged against a job as it moves through the production process

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Based on our years of experience, taking the APICS CPIM-8.0 exam without proper preparation is such a suicidal move. The Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) is not easy to achieve because you first need to pass the Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) CPIM-8.0 exam. The only way to be successful with your Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) exam is by preparing it well with APICS CPIM-8.0 Dumps. This Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) CPIM-8.0 exam is not even easy to go through. Most people failed it due to a lack of

preparation.

APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

An organization's external auditors have issued a management letter identifying significant deficiencies related to the effectiveness of the previous year's global access certification. The organization wants to move from a department-based access control system to a Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) system. In addition to quickly and securely provisioning users by granting membership into predefined and approved roles, which of these presents the BEST reason to do so?

- A. The organization can implement both mandatory and dynamic access controls, except where they would be in conflict.
- B. The organization can clone roles, saving time and granting broad access to persons within the same department.
- C. The organization can implement both static and dynamic access controls, adjusting them to fit any individual's access needs.
- **D. The organization can give a person holding multiple roles the appropriate levels of access to specific data for each role.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 60

What is the MAIN reason security is considered as part of the system design phase instead of deferring to later phases?

- A. To ensure complexity introduced by security design is addressed in the beginning stages
- B. To prevent the users from performing unauthorized actions during the testing or operational phases
- C. To prevent the system from being tampered with in the future
- **D. To reduce the overall cost of incorporating security in a system**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: C

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. Reference:

[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 # 62

A large organization wants to implement a vulnerability management system in its internal network. A security professional has been hired to set up a vulnerability scanner on premises and to execute the scans periodically. Which of the following should be the FIRST action performed by the security professional?

- A. Configure internal firewalls to accept and pass all scanner traffic and responses
- **B. Obtain support from the computing systems' stakeholders**
- C. Execute a vulnerability scan to determine the current organization security posture
- D. Select two different vulnerability scanners to get comprehensive reporting

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which of the following statements is true about the meantime between failures (MTBF) measure?

- A. An increase in MTBF is proportional to an increase in quality.
- B. It is used for non-repairable products.
- **C. It is a useful measure of reliability.**
- D. It is the same as operating life or service life.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mean time between failures (MTBF) is the average time that elapses from one unplanned breakdown to the next, under normal operating conditions. It is a useful measure of reliability because it indicates how long a repairable system typically operates before failing. Reliability is the absence of unplanned downtime, and MTBF measures how often a system stops performing as expected. The other statements are not true about MTBF. MTBF is not used for non-repairable products, as they cannot be fixed and put back into operation after a failure. For non-repairable products, mean time to failure (MTTF) is used as a measure of reliability. MTBF is not proportional to quality, as quality is a broader concept that encompasses not only reliability, but also performance, durability, and customer satisfaction. MTBF is not the same as operating life or service life, as they refer to the total time that a system can function before reaching the end of its useful life, while MTBF refers to the average time between failures within the operating life. Reference: Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF): How to Calculate & Increase, APICS CPIM 8 Planning and Inventory Management | ASCM

NEW QUESTION # 64

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