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APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Supply Chains and Strategy: This section of the exam measures the skills of Supply Chain Managers and covers various aspects related to supply chains, including their interaction with the environment and strategic objectives. It delves into developing organizational strategies, functional strategies, performance monitoring using KPIs, risk management, capital equipment management, and sustainability strategies. A key skill assessed here is "analyzing market trends."
Topic 3	• Sales and Operations Planning: This module assesses the skills of Operations Planners in terms of sales and operations planning processes. It includes understanding the purpose of S&OP, creating aggregate demand plans, and reconciling these plans to ensure alignment between sales forecasts and operational capabilities. A crucial skill measured is "reconciling supply-demand gaps."
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• Supply: This module tests the competencies of Procurement Specialists in managing supply chains effectively. It involves creating master schedules for production planning, maintaining these schedules over time, material requirements planning (MRP), capacity requirements planning (CRP), supplier management practices, and purchasing strategies during product life cycle changes. A key skill measured here is "validating master schedules."
Topic 6	• Demand: This section evaluates the abilities of Demand Analysts in managing demand through forecasting techniques. It explores sources of demand data for accurate forecasting and evaluating forecast performance to improve future predictions. One important skill evaluated is "forecasting demand accurately."

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APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q146-Q151):

NEW QUESTION # 146

A newer automotive supplier has not fully developed its information technology (IT) systems. The supplier has Just received a contract from a large automotive manufacturer which requires the supplier to use electronic data interchange (EDI) transactions for receiving orders, sending advance ship notices (ASNs), and receiving invoice payments. What strategy can the supplier adopt to immediately meet the EDI requirements?

- **A. Use current third-party logistics provider (3PL) to handle the EDI transactions.**

- B. Negotiate using email as an alternative with the customer.
- C. Select, install, and implement EDI software.
- D. Claim hardship and ask the automotive manufacturer for a waiver.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The largest customer order that could be accepted for delivery at the end of week 3 without making changes to the master production schedule (MPS) is 63. This can be found by calculating the available-to-promise (ATP) quantity for week 3, which is the uncommitted portion of the projected on-hand inventory that can be promised to customers. The ATP quantity for week 3 is calculated as follows:

Projected on-hand inventory at the end of week 3 = Beginning inventory + MPS - Forecast - Customer orders
 Projected on-hand inventory at the end of week 3 = $43 + 80 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 22 - 17 - 10 = 14$
 ATP quantity for week 3 = Projected on-hand inventory at the end of week 3 - Customer orders for week 3
 ATP quantity for week 3 = $14 - 10 = 4$
 The largest customer order that could be accepted for delivery at the end of week 3 is the ATP quantity for week 3 plus the customer orders for week 3, which is $4 + 10 = 14$. However, this is not one of the options given in the question. Therefore, we need to look at the next period when the MPS is greater than zero, which is week 6. The MPS for week 6 is 80, and the forecast and customer orders for week 6 are 20 and 0, respectively. Therefore, the projected on-hand inventory at the end of week 6 is $14 + 80 - 20 - 0 = 74$, and the ATP quantity for week 6 is $74 - 0 = 74$. The largest customer order that could be accepted for delivery at the end of week 6 is the ATP quantity for week 6 plus the customer orders for week 6, which is $74 + 0 = 74$.

However, this is also not one of the options given in the question. Therefore, we need to find the closest option that is less than or equal to 74, which is 63. Hence, the answer is B. 63. References: Available-to-Promise (ATP) | APICS Dictionary Term of the Day, APICS CPIM 8 Planning and Inventory Management | ASCM

NEW QUESTION # 147

A manufacturer has a primary assembly line supported by output from several subassembly lines. Which of the following scenarios would be the best argument for a multilevel master scheduling process?

- A. High variation in subassembly demand mix
- B. Low variation in subassembly demand mix
- C. Low variation in aggregate subassembly demand
- D. High variation in aggregate subassembly demand

Answer: A

Explanation:

A multilevel master scheduling process is a method of planning and managing the production of complex products that have multiple levels of components and subassemblies. A multilevel master schedule (MMS) breaks down the end product into its constituent parts and assigns a master schedule for each level, taking into account the lead times, lot sizes, and availability of each component. A multilevel master scheduling process is beneficial when there is high variation in subassembly demand mix, which means that the proportion of different types of subassemblies required for the end product changes frequently. This scenario creates a challenge for coordinating the supply and demand of subassemblies across multiple levels, and a multilevel master scheduling process can help to balance the inventory and capacity of each level, reduce the risk of stockouts or excess inventory, and improve customer service levels. References: CPIM Part 2 Exam Content Manual, Version 8.0, ASCM, 2021, p. 23. CPIM Part 2 Learning System, Version 8.0, Module 2, Section B,

NEW QUESTION # 148

The primary consideration In maintenance, repair, and operating (MRO) supply systems typically is:

- A. order quantity.
- B. stockout costs.
- C. carrying costs.
- D. shelf life.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Maintenance, repair, and operating (MRO) supply systems are essential for ensuring the availability and reliability of equipment and infrastructure used in production processes. MRO supplies include items such as spare parts, tools, lubricants, cleaning materials,

and safety equipment. The primary consideration in MRO supply systems typically is stockout costs, which are the costs incurred when an item is not available when needed. Stockouts can cause production delays, equipment breakdowns, customer dissatisfaction, and lost sales opportunities. Therefore, it is important to maintain adequate inventory levels of MRO supplies to avoid stockouts and ensure uninterrupted operations. Order quantity, carrying costs, and shelf life are also important factors in MRO supply systems, but they are not the primary consideration. Order quantity is the amount of MRO supplies ordered at a time, which affects the ordering costs and the inventory levels. Carrying costs are the costs of holding MRO supplies in inventory, which include storage, handling, insurance, and obsolescence costs. Shelf life is the period of time that MRO supplies can be stored before they expire or deteriorate, which affects the inventory turnover and the waste disposal costs. These factors need to be balanced with the stockout costs to optimize the MRO supply systems. References:

CPIM Part 2 Study Guide, Chapter 6: Inventory Management, Section 6.3: Inventory Management for Independent Demand Items
What is maintenance, repair and operations | IBM, Section: Why should you care about MRO?

Maintenance, Repair, and Operations/Overhaul (MRO) - A Complete Guide, Section: Understanding MRO

NEW QUESTION # 149

The most relevant measure of customer service performance is:

- A. service perceived by the customer against service expected by the customer.
- B. customer complaints received as a percentage of orders shipped.
- C. positive customer feedback as a percentage of customer feedback.
- D. service promised to the customer against service measured by the supplier.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Customer service performance is the degree to which a company meets or exceeds the expectations of its customers in terms of the quality, timeliness, and satisfaction of the service provided. The most relevant measure of customer service performance is the service perceived by the customer against the service expected by the customer, also known as the service quality gap. This measure captures the difference between what customers expect from a service and what they actually receive, and reflects the level of customer satisfaction or dissatisfaction. A positive service quality gap indicates that the service exceeded the expectations, while a negative service quality gap indicates that the service fell short of the expectations. The other options are not as relevant as the service quality gap because they do not account for the customer's perspective or perception of the service. Service promised to the customer against service measured by the supplier is an internal measure of service performance, but it does not reflect how the customer perceives the service. Customer complaints received as a percentage of orders shipped is a measure of service failure, but it does not capture the positive feedback or the silent dissatisfied customers. Positive customer feedback as a percentage of customer feedback is a measure of service satisfaction, but it does not account for the customer's expectations or the service quality dimensions. References:

CPIM Part 2 Exam Content Manual, p. 67

Customer Service Metrics: Top 10 to Measure

20 Customer Service KPIs You Need To Know

NEW QUESTION # 150

A firm that currently produces all items to stock is implementing the concept of postponement in all new product designs. Which of the following outcomes is most likely to result?

- A. Product variety will decrease.
- B. Sales volume per product family will increase.
- C. Number of component items stocked will increase.
- D. Number of finished items stocked will decrease.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Postponement is a strategy whereby the final configuration of a product is delayed as much as possible, usually until a customer order is received. Postponement reduces the risk of overproduction, obsolescence, and inventory holding costs, as well as increases the responsiveness and customization of the products. A firm that currently produces all items to stock is implementing the concept of postponement in all new product designs. This means that the firm will produce generic or family products that can be differentiated into specific end-products later. This will result in a decrease in the number of finished items stocked, as the firm will only stock the generic or family products and not the final products. The firm will also be able to offer more product variety and flexibility to the customers, as it can customize the products according to the customer orders. Therefore, the most likely outcome of

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