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APICS CPIM MPR Practice Test

1. The feasibility of a master planning schedule may be tested:

- A. By calculating ATP
- B. By the process of trial and error
- C. By the process of RCCP
- D. The cumulative with look-ahead method

2. The practice of comparing graphic or tabular representations of manufacturing capacity with available hours for manufacture is called:

- A. ATP
- B. MRP
- C. RCCP
- D. CRP

3. When a material planning supervisor speaks of maintaining the validity of the material plan, it means that:

- A. The initial recommendations for scheduling production must be adhered to
- B. Orders are replanned as necessary in response to external changes
- C. Production schedules must be approved by shop floor persons
- D. Only accurate materials planning schedules must be used

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APICS CPIM-8.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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APICS Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0) Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139

A company that uses concurrent engineering is likely to experience which of the following outcomes in the first period of a product's life cycle?

- A. An increase in obsolete inventory
- B. Fewer product design changes**
- C. More accurate forecasting
- D. Conflicts between purchasing and engineering

Answer: B

Explanation:

Concurrent engineering is a method of designing and developing products in which the different stages run simultaneously, rather than consecutively. It decreases product development time and also the number of errors and rework. By involving all the relevant stakeholders, such as engineering, manufacturing, marketing, and purchasing, in the design process from the beginning, concurrent engineering reduces the need for product design changes later in the product life cycle. Reference:

* APICS CPIM Part 2 Exam Content Manual, p. 15

* [APICS CPIM Learning System Version 8.0], Module 2, Section B, p. 2-17

NEW QUESTION # 140

Labor3 people

Work hours10 hours per day

Days4 days per week

Meetings with work area employees1/2 hour per day

Work area efficiency85%

Given the information above, what is the weekly theoretical capacity of this work area in hours?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

The weekly theoretical capacity of this work area in hours is calculated by multiplying the number of people, the work hours per day, the days per week, and the work area efficiency, and subtracting the time spent on meetings. The formula is:

$$\text{Capacity} = (3 \times 10 \times 4 \times 0.85) - (3 \times 0.5 \times 4)$$

$$\text{Capacity} = (102)(6)$$

$$\text{Capacity} = 96$$

The closest answer to this value is 120, which is option D. References:= CPIM Exam Content Manual, Module 5: Detailed Schedules, Section 5.1: Capacity Management, p. 18 Manufacturing Planning and Control for Supply Chain Management, Chapter 9: Capacity Planning and Management, Section 9.2: Capacity Planning Concepts, pp. 217-218

NEW QUESTION # 141

An organization's security assessment recommended expanding its secure software development framework to include testing Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) products before deploying those products in production.

What is the MOST likely reason for this recommendation?

- A. To identify any residual vulnerabilities prior to release in the production environment
- B. To identify and remediate any residual vulnerabilities prior to the end of the user acceptance testing
- C. To identify and remediate any residual vulnerabilities prior to release in the production environment
- D. To identify any residual vulnerabilities prior to the end of the trial run of the software

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 142

The primary purpose for engaging in cycle count activities is to:

- A. more frequently reconcile the actual on-hand and system on-hand for items.
- B. smooth out the tasks of counting inventory throughout the fiscal year.
- C. improve material handling processes and reduce or eliminate errors.
- D. eliminate the need for a traditional physical inventory count.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cycle count is an inventory management technique that involves counting a subset of inventory items on a regular basis, usually based on some sampling criteria¹. The primary purpose of cycle count is to more frequently reconcile the actual on-hand and system on-hand for items, which helps to ensure inventory accuracy, identify and correct errors, and avoid stockouts or overstocking²³. Cycle count does not eliminate the need for a traditional physical inventory count, but it can reduce its frequency and disruption⁴. Cycle count also does not smooth out the tasks of counting inventory throughout the fiscal year, but rather distributes them according to a predetermined schedule⁵. Cycle count may indirectly improve material handling processes and reduce or eliminate errors, but this is not its primary purpose. References:

*What is cycle count in inventory management?

*Inventory Cycle Counting 101: Best Practices & Benefits

*Understanding The Cycle Count In Inventory Management

*What is Inventory Cycle Counting?: A 2023 Guide

*Cycle Count: Everything A Warehouse Manager Should Know
*[CPIM Part 2 Exam Content Manual], p. 40

NEW QUESTION # 143

What **BEST** describes the end goal of a Disaster Recovery (DR) program?

- A. Review the status of mission-critical applications.
- B. Continue business operations during a contingency.
- C. **Restore normal business operations.**
- D. Prevent business interruption.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 144

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