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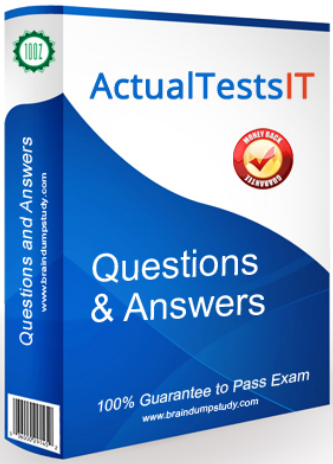

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Exam : **CPIM-8.0**

Title : Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0)

Vendor : APICS

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Under which of the following conditions is excess capacity most likely a good substitute for safety stock?

A. The cost of excess capacity is less than the cost of an additional unit of safety stock in the same period.

B. The cost to maintain one unit in inventory for a year is less than the direct labor cost.

C. The service level with safety stock is more than the service level with excess capacity.

D. Lead time for the product is longer than customers are willing to wait.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Excess capacity is the amount of capacity that is available beyond the normal or expected demand. Safety stock is the inventory that is held to protect against uncertainties in demand, supply, or lead time. Excess capacity can be a good substitute for safety stock when the cost of excess capacity is less than the cost of an additional unit of safety stock in the same period. This means that the opportunity cost of having idle resources is lower than the carrying cost of holding extra inventory. In this case, excess capacity can be used to produce more units in response to demand fluctuations, rather than relying on safety stock to meet customer orders. References:

*[CPIM Part 1 Learning System, Module 4: Inventory Management, Section 4.2: Inventory Management Policies and Objectives]

*[CPIM Part 2 Learning System, Module 1: Supply Chain Strategy, Section 1.3: Capacity Management]

NO.2 Once an organization has identified and properly classified their information and data assets, policies and procedures are created to establish requirements for the handling, protection, retention, and disposal of those assets. Which solution is the BEST method to enforce data usage policies, discover sensitive data, monitor the use of sensitive data, and ensure regulatory compliance and intellectual property protection?

A. Application whitelisting

B. Data governance

C. Data loss prevention (DLP)

D. Intrusion detection and prevention system (IDPS)

Answer: C

NO.3 An organization has been struggling to improve their security posture after a recent breach. Where should the organization focus their efforts?

A. Common configuration enumerations

B. Business Continuity Plan (BCP)

C. Service-Level Agreements (SLA)

D. National vulnerability database

Answer: A

NO.4 A cloud-based web application requires the use of cryptographic keys to encrypt user-uploaded files at rest.

Where is the safest place to store these cryptographic keys?

A. Keys are stored in a password protected zip file.

B. Keys are stored with source code in a revision control system.

C. Keys are stored in a cloud-based file storage system.
D. Keys are stored in a central, internal key management system.
Answer: D

NO.5 The primary outcome of frequent replenishments in a distribution requirements planning (DRP) system is that:
A. lead times to customers decrease.
B. transportation costs decrease.
C. the level of required safety stock is reduced.
D. more efficient load consolidation occurs.
Answer: C
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

NO.6 What MUST be completed before developing physical security controls?
A. Develop a comprehensive security policy
B. Provide the annual security awareness training
C. Contract for licensed and bonded security force
D. Perform a physical security audit
Answer: D

NO.7 Which of the following actions provides the BEST evidence for forensic analysis of powered-off device?
A. Copy all potentially useful files from the system to a network drive.
B. Image the entire hard disk on an external drive.
C. Copy all system and application log files to an external drive.
D. Collect the memory, running processes, and temporary files.
Answer: B

NO.8 If the total part failure rate of a machine is 0.00055 failures per hour, what would be the mean time between failures (MTBF) in hours?
A. 1,818.2
B. 59.99945
C. 1.98
D. 0.99945
Answer: A
Explanation:
The mean time between failures (MTBF) is the inverse of the failure rate. The failure rate is given as 0.00055 failures per hour, so the MTBF is 1/0.00055 = 1,818.2 hours. This means that the average time the machine operates without failing is 1,818.2 hours. References: MTBF Formula | How to Calculate Mean Time Between Failure? - EDUCBA, Mean time between failures - Wikipedia

NO.9 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)?
A. Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN)
B. Representational State Transfer (REST)
C. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
D. Virtual Private Network (VPN)
Answer: D

NO.10 Which of the following BEST describes how an Application Programming Interface (API) gateway fits into an application architecture?
A. An API gateway is a specialized reverse proxy that can make different APIs appear as if they are a single API.
B. An API gateway inspects traffic and blocks many common attacks against Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) web services.
C. An API gateway ensures that a Denial-Of-Service (DoS) attack cannot occur within the application.

D. An API gateway monitors traffic within internal networks and ensures suspicious patterns are detected on any API.

Answer: A

NO.11 Which of the following tools is used to evaluate the impact that a production plan has on capacity?

A. Demand time fence (DTF)

B. Bill of resources

C. Product routing

D. Safety capacity

Answer: B

Explanation:

A bill of resources is a tool that lists the capacity requirements for each work center or resource group based on the planned production quantities. It is used to evaluate the impact that a production plan has on capacity by comparing the available capacity with the required capacity. A bill of resources can also help identify capacity bottlenecks, excess capacity, and alternative resources. A demand time fence (DTF) is a tool that defines the period of time in which the master production schedule (MPS) is frozen and cannot be changed by customer orders. A product routing is a tool that defines the sequence of operations and work centers required to produce a product. A safety capacity is a tool that provides a buffer against demand and supply uncertainty by adding extra capacity to the planned capacity. These tools are not directly used to evaluate the impact that a production plan has on capacity, although they may affect the capacity planning process. References: Bill of Resources | APICS Dictionary Term of the Day, APICS CPIM 8 Planning and Inventory Management | ASCM

NO.12 A security specialist is responsible to improve the security awareness program of a medium-sized organization and tasked to track blocked targeted attacks. Which of the following BEST describes the outcome of the security specialist's use of metrics for this task?

A. A decrease in reported suspicious activity that aligns with an increase in detection of malware and Domain Name Server (DNS) queries to blocked sites.

B. An increase in reported suspicious activity that aligns with a decrease in detection of malware and Domain Name Server (DNS) queries to blocked sites.

C. An increase in reported changes in click percentage that aligns with a decrease in the number of phishes and incidents reported.

D. A decrease in reported changes in click percentages that aligns with an increase in the number of phishes and incidents reported.

Answer: A

NO.13 In which of the following circumstances is an organization MOST likely to report the accidental release of personal data to the European Union (EU) General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) supervisory authority and affected users?

A. The release of personal data was made to a highly trusted third-party vendor and there was confirmation that the data was not accessed before it was returned.

B. The personal data was stored in a highly encrypted format and there is confirmation that the

encryption keys were not accessed or released.
C. All the personal data from the accidental release was from individuals who are not living in the EU.
D. The personal data released only contained the ages and names of children who may or may not be living in the EU.
Answer: D

NO.14 Which of the following items does the master scheduler have the authority to change in the master scheduling process?
A. Product mix
B. Aggregate volume
C. Engineering change effectivity date
D. Customer order quantities
Answer: A
Explanation:
The master scheduler has the authority to change the product mix in the master scheduling process. The product mix is the combination and proportion of different products or product families that the company offers to its customers. The master scheduler can adjust the product mix based on the customer demand, the production capacity, the inventory levels, and the strategic objectives of the company. The master scheduler can also use the product mix to balance the demand and supply, to optimize the resource utilization, and to maximize the profitability. The other options are not correct, as they are items that the master scheduler does not have the authority to change in the master scheduling process, but rather inputs or constraints that the master scheduler has to follow or consider:
* Aggregate volume is the total quantity of products or product families that the company plans to produce and deliver in a given period. Aggregate volume is determined by the sales and operations planning (S & OP) process, which involves the senior management and the functional managers of the company. The master scheduler has to align the master production schedule (MPS) with the aggregate volume, and cannot change it without the approval of the S & OP team.
* Engineering change effectivity date is the date when a change in the design or specification of a product or a component becomes effective. Engineering change effectivity date is determined by the engineering department, which is responsible for the product development and innovation. The master scheduler has to incorporate the engineering change effectivity date into the MPS, and cannot change it without the approval of the engineering department.
* Customer order quantities are the amounts of products or product families that the customers order from the company. Customer order quantities are determined by the market demand and the customer preferences. The master scheduler has to satisfy the customer order quantities as much as possible, and cannot change them without the approval of the customers or the sales and marketing department. References:
* [CPIM Part 2 - Section A - Topic 1 - Sales and Operations Planning]
* Master Production Schedule (MPS)
* Product Mix
* Aggregate Planning
* Engineering Change Management
* Customer Order Management

NO.15 When developing information security policies, What is the PRIMARY concern?
A. Alignment with business requirements
B. Compliance with legal requirements
C. Alignment with regulatory requirements
D. Compliance with international standards
Answer: A

NO.16 An organization is updating an Application Programming Interface (API) to support requests coming from mobile applications distributed on public application stores. The API's primary function is to supply confidential documents when users request them within the mobile application. Which approach would BEST respond to this use case?
A. Require that the user supplies their credential to access confidential documents.
B. Require a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection to the organization ' s network to access confidential documents.
C. Implement Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) to validate the identity of the user requesting access to confidential documents.
D. Implement Open Authorization (OAuth) 2.0 to require the users to request permission to access confidential documents.
Answer: D

NO.17 A startup organization has been growing rapidly and is planning to open a new office on another continent.
Until infrastructure for the new office can be built, the organization is setting up remote access to the existing network. Which of the following is the MOST important secure implementation to complete during the expansion?
A. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
B. Cybersecurity training
C. Password management software
D. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
Answer: A

NO.18 A security team is analyzing the management of data within the human resources systems, as well as, the intended use of the data, and with whom and how the data will be shared. Which type of assessment is the team MOST likely performing?
A. Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)
B. Vulnerability assessment
C. Sensitive data assessment
D. Personally Identifiable Information (PII) risk assessment
Answer: A

NO.19 Which of the following factors typically would distort a sales forecast that is based solely on shipment history?
A. Material shortages

B. Labor rate changes
C. Currency exchange rates
D. Customer demands
Answer: D
Explanation:
A sales forecast that is based solely on shipment history assumes that the past demand patterns will continue in the future. However, this assumption may not be valid if there are factors that affect the customer demand that are not captured by the shipment history. For example, customer demands may change due to seasonality, promotions, new product introductions, competitor actions, economic conditions, or other external influences.
These factors may distort the sales forecast that is based solely on shipment history and cause it to be inaccurate or unreliable. The other options are not factors that typically distort a sales forecast that is based solely on shipment history, as they do not directly affect the customer demand. Material shortages, labor rate changes, and currency exchange rates may affect the supply side of the business, but they do not necessarily reflect the customer preferences or needs. References:
* CPIM Part 2 Exam Content Manual, p. 29
* Sales Forecast: Complete Guide to Sales Forecasting in [2023]
* The Complete Guide to Building a Sales Forecast | Salesforce

NO.20 Which of the following is the benefit of using Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) version 2 on endpoint devices?
A. Apply patches to endpoints across the enterprise.
B. Use software configuration management for endpoints.
C. Monitor endpoints by collecting software inventory and configuration settings.
D. Enforce Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) on endpoints across the enterprise.
Answer: C

NO.21 Which of the following concepts MOST accurately refers to an organization ' s ability to fully understand the health of the data in its system at every stage of the lifecycle?
A. Data observability
B. Data portability
C. Data discovery
D. Data analytics
Answer: A

NO.22 What priority control technique is most appropriate for a firm using a cellular production system?
A. Shortest processing time (SPT) rule
B. Distribution requirements planning (DRP)
C. Pull production activity control (PAC)
D. Push production activity control (PAC)
Answer: C
Explanation:
A cellular production system is a type of lean manufacturing system that reduces waste and improves

efficiency by grouping machines and workers into cells that can produce a complete product or a product family. A pull production activity control (PAC) technique is most appropriate for a cellular production system because it allows the cells to produce only what is needed by the downstream processes or customers, thus minimizing inventory and overproduction. A pull PAC technique also enables quick response to changes in demand and feedback from quality control. A push PAC technique, on the other hand, is based on predetermined schedules and forecasts, which may not match the actual demand and may result in excess inventory and waste. The shortest processing time (SPT) rule and the distribution requirements planning (DRP) are not specific to cellular production systems and do not take into account the customer demand or the cell capacity. References:
*CPIM Part 2 Exam Content Manual, p. 49
*Cellular Manufacturing: A Comprehensive Guide
*Cellular manufacturing - Wikipedia

NO.23 In pyramid forecasting, the " roll up " process begins with:
A. combining individual product item forecasts into forecasts for product families.
B. combining forecasts for product families into a total business forecast.
C. allocating total business forecast changes to product families.
D. allocating product family forecast changes to individual products.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Pyramid forecasting is a method of forecasting that uses a hierarchical structure of data to improve the accuracy and consistency of the forecasts. The lowest level of the pyramid represents the most detailed data, such as individual product items, while the higher levels represent more aggregated data, such as product families or total business. The "roll up" process is the process of aggregating the forecasts from the lower level to the higher level, starting with the most detailed level. This process helps to align the forecasts across different levels and reduce the forecast error123 References: 1: Pyramid Forecasting Process 2: Rolling Forecast Model | FP & A Tutorial + Excel Template 3: ROLL-UP FORECASTS

NO.24 An organization wants to implement Zero Trust (ZT). The Information Technology (IT) department is already using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and Identity and Access Management (IAM). Which of the following would be the BEST solution for the organization to implement in order to have a ZT network?
A. Next-generation firewall
B. Host-Based Intrusion Detection System (HIDS)
C. Micro-segmentation
D. Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)
Answer: C

NO.25 An order winner during the growth stage of a product ' s life cycle is:
A. variety.
B. availability.
C. dependability.
D. price.
Answer: A

Explanation:
An order winner is a product attribute that influences customers to choose one product over another. During the growth stage of a product's life cycle, the product has gained some market acceptance and awareness, and sales revenue usually grows exponentially. However, this also attracts more competitors who may offer similar or better products. Therefore, to maintain or increase market share, the product needs to differentiate itself from the competition by offering more variety. Variety can include features, options, colors, sizes, styles, or any other aspect that appeals to different customer segments or preferences. By offering more variety, the product can satisfy more customer needs and wants, and create a loyal customer base. Variety can also help the product charge a higher price and increase profitability. The other options, availability, dependability, and price, are not as effective as order winners during the growth stage, as they are more relevant for other stages of the product life cycle. Availability is more important during the introduction stage, when the product needs to establish its presence and availability in the market. Dependability is more important during the maturity stage, when the product faces intense competition and needs to retain customers by delivering consistent quality and performance. Price is more important during the decline stage, when the product faces declining demand and needs to reduce costs and prices to remain profitable. References:
* The Growth Stage Of The Product Life Cycle [Explained]
* Product Life Cycle - Definition, Stages, Usage
* The four stages of the product life cycle

NO.26 A security analyst has been asked to build a data retention policy for a hospital. What is the FIRST action that needs to be performed in building this policy?
A. Determine local requirements.
B. Determine federal requirements.
C. Ensure that all data has been classified.
D. Designate a person of authority.
Answer: C

NO.27 A healthcare organization is preparing an exercise test plan of its Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) for the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) application. The Business Continuity (BC) analyst is reviewing the requirements of the DRP. The EMR must provide basic charting services within 4 hours, must not lose more than 15 minutes of data, and must be fully functional within 12 hours. At the completion of the exercise, the analyst is preparing a lessons learned report and notes that the EMR was available after 3 hours and 25 minutes of data was lost. Which PRIMARY requirement needs to be addressed because of the exercise?
A. Maximum Tolerable Downtime (MTD)
B. Recovery Point Objective (RPO)
C. Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
D. Mean Time to Recovery (MTTR)
Answer: B

NO.28 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. Execute a vulnerability scan to determine the current organization security posture
C. Select two different vulnerability scanners to get comprehensive reporting
D. Obtain support from the computing systems ' stakeholders
Answer: D

NO.29 Which of the following factors is the MOST important consideration for a security team when determining whether cryptographic erasure can be used for disposal of a device?
A. If the data on the device exceeds what cryptographic erasure can safely process
B. If the methods meet the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 27001
C. If security policies allow for cryptographic erasure based on the data stored on the device
D. If the device was encrypted prior using cipher block chaining
Answer: C

NO.30 The Chief Security Officer (CSO) of an organization would like to have a network security assessment done by the security team. Which of the following is the FIRST step in the security testing methodology?
A. Investigation
B. Reconnaissance
C. Fingerprinting
D. Exploitation
Answer: B

NO.31 What is the MOST appropriate action to take when media classification needs to be downgraded to a less sensitive classification?
A. Modify access permissions on media at appropriate classification level.
B. Modify access logging on media at appropriate classification level.
C. Sanitize media using appropriate data destruction procedure.
D. Mark the media with less sensitive classification label.
Answer: C

NO.32 What is the BEST preventive measure against employees abusing access privileges?
A. Move abusers to other positions
B. Establish a solid security awareness training program
C. Terminate abusers
D. Require frequent password changes
Answer: B

NO.33 Which if the following is the FIRST control step in provisioning user rights and privileges?
A. Identification
B. Authorization

C. Authentication
D. Confidentiality
Answer: A

NO.34 An organization's system engineer arranged a meeting with the system owner and a few major stakeholders to finalize the feasibility analysis for a new application.
Which of the following topics will MOST likely be on the agenda?
A. Results of the preliminary cost-benefit studies
B. Design of the application system and database processes
C. Communication of procedures and reporting requirements
D. Identification of inter-application dependencies
Answer: A

NO.35 Which of the following is a threat modeling methodology used for accessing threats against applications and Operating Systems (OS)?
A. Basically Available, Soft-State, Eventual-Consistency (BASE)
B. Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information Disclosure, Denial Of Service, And Elevation Of Privilege (STRIDE)
C. Control Objectives For Information And Related Technology (COBIT)
D. Security, Trust, Assurance And Risk (STAR)
Answer: B