



Certified in Planning and Inventory Management (CPIM 8.0)

APICS CPIM-8.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

Total Premium Questions: 23

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Sales and Operations Planning	4
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QUESTION NO: 1

A master scheduler has 100 units of beginning available inventory for an end item. Confirmed customer orders are 60 units in week 1 and 70 units in week 2. An 80-unit master production schedule receipt is planned in week 2. What is the available-to-promise quantity in week 1?

- A. 30 units
- B. 40 units
- C. 50 units
- D. 120 units

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Available-to-promise in the first period is calculated from beginning available inventory less committed customer orders until the next master production schedule receipt. The calculation is 100 minus 60, or 40 units. The week 2 customer orders are considered with the week 2 master production schedule receipt, not against the week 1 available-to-promise quantity.

QUESTION NO: 2

A component is used directly in an end item and also in a subassembly of that same end item. Why should the component be assigned the appropriate low-level code in the bill of material?

- A. To establish the component's inventory classification
- B. To ensure that all dependent demand is accumulated before the component is planned
- C. To determine the component's planned order quantity
- D. To determine the component's manufacturing lead time

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

To ensure that all dependent demand is accumulated before the component is planned is correct. The low-level code identifies the lowest level at which an item occurs in any bill of material. Material requirements planning uses this code to process the item after demand from all parent items has been generated, avoiding incomplete netting and duplicate planning actions.

The low-level code does not establish the component's lead time, lot size, or inventory classification. Those parameters are maintained separately and serve different planning purposes.