

# Real C-IBP-2502 Question, C-IBP-2502 Reliable Exam Guide



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### SAP C-IBP-2502 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Key Figures &amp; Attributes: This section of the exam measures the skills of supply chain analysts and focuses on the key figures and attributes used in planning. It covers how to define and configure key figures to ensure accurate data representation and decision-making. Candidates are also tested on their ability to manage attributes that support various planning scenarios.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Analytics and Reporting: his section evaluates the expertise of reporting specialists in generating and interpreting reports within SAP. It covers key analytical tools and reporting functions that provide insights into planning performance. Candidates will be assessed on their ability to extract, analyze, and present data effectively to support business decisions.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand Planning: This section measures the skills of demand planners and focuses on the core concepts of demand planning. It includes understanding forecasting techniques, demand sensing, and demand propagation. Candidates are tested on their ability to manage demand signals and align planning with business objectives.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master Data: This section is relevant to master data specialists and focuses on managing essential data for planning activities. It includes an understanding of product, location, and resource master data within SAP. Candidates will be tested on how to maintain accurate and consistent data to support planning functions.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Operators &amp; Application: JobsThis section is designed for demand planners and focuses on the configuration and execution of planning operators and application jobs. It includes an understanding of how these tools automate planning processes and improve system performance. Candidates will be tested on their ability to configure and execute jobs that support various planning functions.</li> </ul>

## SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

### NEW QUESTION # 16

You are reviewing the master data types that are often used for supply and inventory planning. Which master data types are compound master data types? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. SOURCEPRODUCTION
- B. SOURCECUSTGROUP
- C. SOURCECUSTOMER
- D. SOURCELOCATION

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

In SAP IBP, master data types are classified as simple (standalone) or compound (combining multiple simple types). Compound master data types link related entities (e.g., source and target) and are critical for supply and inventory planning to define relationships.

\* Option A: SOURCEPRODUCTION This is incorrect. SOURCEPRODUCTION is not a standard compound master data type in SAP IBP. Production relationships are modeled via Production Source of Supply (e.g., Production Source Header/Item), not a compound type named SOURCEPRODUCTION.

\* Option B: SOURCECUSTGROUP This is incorrect. SOURCECUSTGROUP is not a standard compound master data type in SAP IBP. Customer groups might be attributes, but they don't form a compound type.

\* Option C: SOURCECUSTOMER This is correct. SOURCECUSTOMER is a compound master data type combining Source ID (e.g., Location or Product) and Customer ID. It defines sourcing relationships (e.g., which customers are served from which sources) and is used in supply and inventory planning to allocate demand.

\* Option D: SOURCELOCATION This is correct. SOURCELOCATION is a compound master data type linking Source Location and Target Location (e.g., via Transportation Lane). It's essential for modeling supply chain networks in inventory and supply planning.

### NEW QUESTION # 17

What does ABC/XYZ segmentation allow you to do? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Substitute missing values in case of sporadic demands
- B. Choose time-independent key figures as segmentation measures
- C. Identify inventory items that require closer attention
- D. Use forecasting algorithms that are specific to seasonal demands of SKUs in the segment "B"

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

ABC/XYZ segmentation in SAP IBP is a demand planning tool to classify products based on value (ABC, e.

g., revenue contribution) and demand variability (XYZ, e.g., forecast accuracy). It's used to prioritize planning efforts and optimize inventory.

\* Option A: Substitute missing values in case of sporadic demands This is incorrect. ABC/XYZ segmentation classifies products but doesn't inherently substitute missing values. Sporadic demand handling is managed by demand sensing or specific forecast models, not segmentation itself.

\* Option B: Choose time-independent key figures as segmentation measures This is correct. In SAP IBP, segmentation measures (e.g., sales value for ABC, coefficient of variation for XYZ) can be time-independent key figures (e.g., total annual revenue, average variability). These are configured in the ABC/XYZ Segmentation app, allowing static or dynamic analysis, as per SAP's demand planning documentation.

\* Option C: Identify inventory items that require closer attention This is correct. ABC classifies high-value items (A) versus low-value (C), while XYZ identifies stable (X) versus erratic (Z) demand.

Combining them (e.g., AX = high-value, stable) highlights items needing focus (e.g., AZ = high-value, erratic), aiding inventory and planning prioritization—a core feature of SAP IBP segmentation.

\* Option D: Use forecasting algorithms that are specific to seasonal demands of SKUs in the segment "B" This is incorrect. ABC/XYZ segmentation doesn't directly dictate forecasting algorithms or tie them to specific segments like "B" (moderate value). Forecast models (e.g., seasonal ARIMA) are configured separately in demand planning, not as a segmentation output.

Thus, B and C reflect SAP IBP's ABC/XYZ segmentation capabilities per official documentation.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

What are some of the available ABC segmentation methods in SAP IBP? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. By Pareto Principle (Sorted and Cumulated %)
- B. By Number of Items (Sorted Average)
- C. By Number of Items (Sorted Value)
- D. By Pareto Principle (Sorted and Calculated Values)

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

ABC segmentation in SAP IBP classifies items (e.g., products) based on value or volume, using methods in the ABC/XYZ Segmentation app, per SAP IBP's demand planning documentation.

\* Option A: By Number of Items (Sorted Average) This is incorrect. "Sorted Average" is not a standard ABC method; it's not defined in SAP IBP's segmentation options.

\* Option B: By Pareto Principle (Sorted and Cumulated %) This is correct. The Pareto Principle (80/20 rule) sorts items by value (e.g., revenue) and cumulates percentages (e.g., top 20% = A), a standard method, per SAP IBP's documentation.

\* Option C: By Number of Items (Sorted Value) This is correct. Sorting by value (e.g., total sales) and assigning classes (A, B, C) based on item count thresholds is a supported ABC method, per SAP IBP's segmentation features.

\* Option D: By Pareto Principle (Sorted and Calculated Values) This is incorrect. "Calculated Values" is vague and not a distinct method; B covers the Pareto approach accurately.

Thus, B and C are available ABC methods, per SAP IBP's official segmentation capabilities.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Which options can be used to reduce the runtimes of a time-series optimizer run? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Use non-overlapping networks by using Subnetwork ID maintained at Location-Products to reduce the size of the problem
- B. Eliminate the usage of telescopic time buckets
- C. Split into multiple planning areas to support weekly vs. daily planning needs
- D. Keep the number of fair share segments small
- E. Increase the use of incremental lot size beyond the frozen horizon

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

The Time-Series-Based Supply Optimizer in SAP IBP is a powerful tool for supply planning, but its runtime can be significant due to the complexity of constraints and variables. Reducing runtime involves optimizing the problem size and configuration, as outlined in SAP's performance best practices.

\* Option A: Keep the number of fair share segments small This is correct. Fair share segments (used in demand prioritization or

allocation) increase the optimizer's complexity by adding variables and constraints. Limiting segments (e.g., fewer priority tiers) reduces the computational load, a recommended practice in SAP IBP's optimizer configuration documentation.

\* Option B: Split into multiple planning areas to support weekly vs. daily planning needs This is incorrect. Splitting into multiple planning areas might simplify individual runs but doesn't directly reduce the runtime of a single optimizer run. Planning areas are structural, not runtime-specific, and this approach addresses granularity needs, not performance.

\* Option C: Use non-overlapping networks by using Subnetwork ID maintained at Location- Products to reduce the size of the problem This is correct. Subnetwork IDs (e.g., assigned to Location- Product combinations) partition the supply chain network into smaller, independent subproblems. The optimizer solves these separately, significantly reducing runtime by shrinking the problem scope, as per SAP IBP's network optimization guidelines.

\* Option D: Eliminate the usage of telescopic time buckets This is correct. Telescopic time buckets (e.g., daily near-term, weekly mid-term, monthly long-term) increase complexity by requiring the optimizer to handle variable time granularities. Using uniform buckets (e.g., all weekly) simplifies the model and cuts runtime, a known performance tweak in SAP IBP.

\* Option E: Increase the use of incremental lot size beyond the frozen horizon This is incorrect.

Incremental lot sizes affect planning quantities, not optimizer runtime directly. Adjusting lot sizes might influence solution feasibility but doesn't inherently optimize performance.

Thus, A, C, and D are proven methods to reduce time-series optimizer runtimes, per SAP IBP's official performance optimization documentation.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Which processes are embedded in the sample planning areas SAP6 and SAP3?

- A. SAP6 Control Tower, and SAP3 Sales and Operations Planning and Supply Planning
- B. SAP6 Demand Planning and Sensing, and SAP3 Control Tower
- C. SAP6 Sales and Operations Planning and Supply Planning, and SAP3 Inventory Planning
- **D. SAP6 Demand Planning and Sensing, and SAP3 Inventory Planning**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

SAP IBP provides sample planning areas (e.g., SAPIBP1, SAP3, SAP6) with preconfigured processes to demonstrate module-specific functionality.

\* SAP6: Focused on Demand Planning and Sensing, enhancing short-term demand forecasts.

\* SAP3: Focused on Inventory Optimization, managing multi-stage inventory targets.

\* Option A: SAP6 Control Tower, and SAP3 Sales and Operations Planning and Supply Planning This is incorrect. SAP6 is not Control Tower-specific (that's SAP8), and SAP3 focuses on Inventory Optimization, not broad S&OP or Supply Planning.

\* Option B: SAP6 Demand Planning and Sensing, and SAP3 Control Tower This is incorrect. SAP3 is Inventory Optimization, not Control Tower, which is a separate module (SAP8).

\* Option C: SAP6 Demand Planning and Sensing, and SAP3 Inventory Planning This is correct.

SAP6 includes Demand Planning (statistical forecasting) and DemandSensing (short-term adjustments), while SAP3 focuses on Inventory Planning (e.g., safety stock optimization), matching their official purposes per SAP IBP's sample content documentation.

\* Option D: SAP6 Sales and Operations Planning and Supply Planning, and SAP3 Inventory Planning This is incorrect. SAP6 is narrower (Demand Planning/Sensing), not full S&OP or Supply Planning (more aligned with SAPIBP1). SAP3 is correct for Inventory Planning.

Thus, C accurately reflects the processes in SAP6 and SAP3, per SAP IBP's sample planning area definitions.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

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