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SAP C_IBP_2502 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• Model Sales & Operations Processes: This section targets operations managers and evaluates knowledge of sales and operations planning. It covers the alignment of supply and demand, scenario planning, and decision-making processes to optimize operational efficiency. Candidates will be assessed on their ability to configure models that support strategic business goals.
Topic 3	• Planning Operators & 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.
Topic 4	• User Interface: This section assesses the knowledge of business users in navigating and utilizing the SAP interface effectively. It covers how to interact with different features, customize views, and leverage UI functionalities for efficient planning and reporting. Candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in accessing and interpreting data within the system.
Topic 5	• General Configuration of a Planning Area: This section is aimed at SAP solution consultants and covers the configuration of a planning area. It includes defining key planning parameters, setting up structures, and ensuring the system is configured to meet business needs. Candidates will be tested on their ability to customize planning areas for optimal performance.
Topic 6	• Key Figures & 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.
Topic 7	• Solution Architecture & Data Integration: his exam section is aimed at solution architects who work with SAP data integration. It covers the fundamental concepts of integrating external data sources with SAP, ensuring seamless data flow between systems. Candidates need to understand how to maintain system architecture for optimized performance and reliability.
Topic 8	• 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.

SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
You need to define a new logic for a key figure to drive values from the PERPRODCUSTREGION level to the PERPRODCUST level. Which of the following configuration options are possible for this process? Note:
There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on the time profile attribute
- B. Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on a stored split-factor key figure
- C. Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level using multiplication by the proportions
- D. Splitting the values from detailed to aggregated level by using a copy operator

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In SAP IBP, key figure calculations often involve disaggregation or aggregation across planning levels. Here, the task is to distribute (disaggregate) values from a higher aggregation level (PERPRODCUSTREGION, i.e., Product-Customer-Region) to a more detailed level (PERPRODCUST, i.e., Product-Customer). This is a common requirement in supply chain planning to allocate regional data to individual customer levels.
* Option A: Splitting the values from detailed to aggregated level by using a copy operatorThis is incorrect because the question specifies moving from PERPRODCUSTREGION (aggregated) to PERPRODCUST (detailed), not the reverse. A copy operator typically copies values without transformation, and aggregation moves data upward, not downward.
* Option B: Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level using multiplication by the proportionsThis is correct. In SAP IBP,

disaggregation can use proportional factors to split aggregated data. For example, if PERPRODCUSTREGION has a total value (e.g., 100 units), it can be distributed to PERPRODCUST based on predefined proportions (e.g., Customer A gets 60%, Customer B gets
40%). This is configured in the key figure's disaggregation settings using a proportional calculation, a standard feature in SAP IBP's time-series planning.
* Option C: Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on the time profile attributeThis is incorrect. Time profile attributes (e.g., week, month) govern temporal granularity, not the structural disaggregation between planning levels like PERPRODCUSTREGION and PERPRODCUST. Disaggregation in SAP IBP is driven by key figure settings, not time profile attributes directly.
* Option D: Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on a stored split-factor key figureThis is correct. SAP IBP supports disaggregation using a stored key figure as a split factor. For instance, a key figure like "Customer Distribution Ratio" (stored at PERPRODCUST) can define how the aggregated value (e.g., 100 units at PERPRODCUSTREGION) is split (e.g., 70 units to Customer A, 30 units to Customer B). This method is widely used in SAP IBP for precise, data-driven disaggregation, as documented in SAP's configuration guides.
Thus, B and D align with SAP IBP's disaggregation capabilities, leveraging proportions or stored split factors to move data from an aggregated to a detailed level.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which processes are embedded in the sample planning areas SAP6 and SAP3?

- A. SAP6 Sales and Operations Planning and Supply Planning, and SAP3 Inventory Planning
- B. SAP6 Demand Planning and Sensing, and SAP3 Control Tower
- C. SAP6 Control Tower, and SAP3 Sales and Operations Planning and Supply 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 TowerThis 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 PlanningThis 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 PlanningThis 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 # 20
You are modeling co-products in SAP Integrated Business Planning for Supply Chain. What are some of the properties of co-production you need to be aware of? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. The output coefficient is time-dependent and should be modeled as a time series
- B. Co-production can be modeled only by supply optimizer and finite heuristics
- C. The number of co-products that can be defined in the supply model is unlimited
- D. The relationship between main product and co-product is specified in the production source ofsupply

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Co-products in SAP IBP represent items produced simultaneously with a main product (e.g., in chemical manufacturing). They are modeled in supply planning, typically via the Production Source of Supply master data.
* Option A: The number of co-products that can be defined in the supply model is unlimitedThis is correct. SAP IBP's Production

Source Item allows multiple co-products to be linked to a main product via output coefficients. There's no hardcoded limit, though practical constraints (e.g., performance) may apply, as per SAP IBP's supply planning documentation.
* Option B: The output coefficient is time-dependent and should be modeled as a time seriesThis is incorrect. The output coefficient (e.g., 1 unit of main product yields 0.5 units of co-product) is a static attribute in the Production Source Item master data, not a time-dependent key figure by default. Time- series modeling is possible but not required.
* Option C: The relationship between main product and co-product is specified in the production source of supplyThis is correct. In SAP IBP, the Production Source of Supply (e.g., Production Source Header and Item) defines the main product and co-products, including output ratios, as a core feature of supply planning, per official documentation.
* Option D: Co-production can be modeled only by supply optimizer and finite heuristicsThis is incorrect. Co-products are supported by both infinite heuristics (e.g., calculating unconstrained supply) and finite methods (optimizer, heuristics), not limited to finite planning.
Thus, A and C accurately describe co-production properties in SAP IBP, per its supply modeling capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 21
What are the possible Master Data Maintenance options for SAP Integrated Business Planning for Supply Chain? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. The Planner Workspaces app
- B. The Data Integration Jobs app
- C. The Planning Areas Model Configuration app
- D. The Manage Master Data app
- E. The SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft Excel

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Master data maintenance in SAP IBP involves creating and updating planning objects (e.g., Products, Locations), supported by specific tools, per SAP IBP's documentation.
* Option A: The SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft ExcelThis is correct. The Excel add-in's "Manage Planning Objects" feature allows master data maintenance, per SAP IBP's UI capabilities.
* Option B: The Manage Master Data appThis is correct. This Fiori app is designed for direct master data management (e.g., editing Locations), per SAP IBP's documentation.
* Option C: The Planner Workspaces appThis is incorrect. Planner Workspaces is for planning and visualization, not master data maintenance.
* Option D: The Planning Areas Model Configuration appThis is incorrect. This app configures planning areas, not master data directly.
* Option E: The Data Integration Jobs appThis is correct. This app (formerly Data Integration) imports master data via files or integration, per SAP IBP's data management guides.
Thus, A, B, and E are maintenance options, per SAP IBP's official tools.

NEW QUESTION # 22
You are working with inventory key figures. What are some of the business scenarios where you can use the Last Period Aggregation function? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Calculating the value of inventory on a weekly basis, using static aggregation from the daily level
- B. Searching for and returning the last not-null value of the inventory key figure
- C. Calculating how many periods inventory is going to last based on the planned demand
- D. Calculating the value of inventory on any level from the time profile, ensuring flexibility of calculation

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The Last Period Aggregation function (LASTPERIOD) in SAP IBP retrieves the most recent value in a time horizon for a key figure, useful for inventory analysis. Its applications align with SAP IBP's calculation capabilities.
* Option A: Calculating the value of inventory on a weekly basis, using static aggregation from the daily levelThis is incorrect. Static aggregation (e.g., sum, average) across periods isn't what LASTPERIOD does; it returns the last period's value, not an aggregate.
* Option B: Calculating how many periods inventory is going to last based on the planned demand This is correct. Using the last period's inventory value (via LASTPERIOD) divided by planned demand can estimate inventory duration, a common scenario in inventory planning, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option C: Searching for and returning the last not-null value of the inventory key figureThis is correct. LASTPERIOD retrieves the most recent non-null value in the horizon, ideal for tracking current inventory levels, per SAP IBP's calculation guides.
* Option D: Calculating the value of inventory on any level from the time profile, ensuring flexibility of calculationThis is incorrect. LASTPERIOD is time-specific (last period), not flexible across all levels; it's not a general aggregation method.
Thus, B and C are valid scenarios for Last Period Aggregation, per SAP IBP's official use cases.

NEW QUESTION # 23
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