

C_IBP_2502 Online Praxisprüfung & C_IBP_2502 Prüfungsinformationen

C_IBP_2502	
Duration:	180 minutes
Number of Questions:	80
Passing Score:	73% cut score
Format:	Multiple Choice & Multiple Response
Languages:	English only

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Haben Sie gedacht, wie SAP C_IBP_2502 Zertifizierungsprüfung leicht bestehen? Haben Sie die Geräte finden? Wenn nein, erkläre ich zu Ihnen. Es gibt viele Methoden, die C_IBP_2502 Prüfung zu bestehen. Sehr fleißig die entsprechenden Bücher zu lesen, ist eine Methode. Machen Sie jetzt das? Aber diese Methode kostet dich viel Zeit und kann den Erfolg vielleicht nicht erreichen. Und Gibt es nicht genug Zeit für Sie, wenn Sie sich mit der Arbeit sehr beschäftigt sind? Lassen Sie SAP C_IBP_2502 Dumps probieren. Diese Unterlagen können den Erfolg erreichen, woran Sie nicht glauben könnten.

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>> C_IBP_2502 Online Praxisprüfung <<

C_IBP_2502 Prüfungsinformationen - C_IBP_2502 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen

Möchten Sie wissen , woher unsere Konfidenz für SAP C_IBP_2502 kommt? Lassen Sie mich erzählen. Zuerst, ZertFragen besitzt eine sehr erfahrene Gruppe, die Prüfungssoftware entwickelt. Zweitens, zahllose Kunden haben nach dem Benutzen unserer Produkte die SAP C_IBP_2502 Prüfung bestanden. Die Zertifizierung der SAP C_IBP_2502 wird weltweit anerkennt. Möchten Sie diese Zertifizierung besitzen? Mit Hilfe unserer SAP C_IBP_2502 Prüfungssoftware können Sie auch unbelastet erwerben!

SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain C_IBP_2502 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q37-Q42):

37. Frage

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. The relationship between main product and co-product is specified in the production source of supply**
- C. Co-production can be modeled only by supply optimizer and finite heuristics
- **D. The number of co-products that can be defined in the supply model is unlimited**

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

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 unlimited This 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 series This 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 supply This 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 heuristics This 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.

38. Frage

Which of the following data can be tracked using a change-history-enabled key figure? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Key figure type
- B. Attributes
- C. Modified code
- D. Scenario ID
- E. Reason code

Antwort: B,C,E

Begründung:

Change-history-enabled key figures in SAP IBP track modifications to values, logging details for auditability, configured in the Planning Areas app. The tracked data is defined by SAP IBP's change history functionality, per official documentation.

* Option A: Scenario ID This is incorrect. Scenario ID identifies the planning scenario, but it's not tracked in key figure change history; it's a context, not a change detail.

* Option B: Modified code This is correct. "Modified code" (likely intended as "modification code" or user ID) tracks who made the change, a standard field in SAP IBP's change log.

* Option C: Attributes This is correct. Changed attribute values (e.g., Product ID, Location ID) tied to the key figure's planning level are tracked, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option D: Key figure type This is incorrect. Key figure type (e.g., stored, calculated) is a configuration setting, not a dynamic value tracked in change history.

* Option E: Reason code This is correct. Reason codes (e.g., manual adjustment justification) can be logged with changes, a feature in SAP IBP's Excel UI and change history, per official guides.

Thus, B, C, and E are tracked data elements, per SAP IBP's change history capabilities.

39. Frage

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

Antwort: A,B,E

Begründung:

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.

40. Frage

You are implementing a demand process in SAP IBP for sales and operations, and consider using the standard forecast key figures available in the sample planning area SAPIBP1. What are the first and last key figures in the logical progression of demand in the S&OP process?

- A. Local Demand Plan first and Combined Final Demand last
- **B. Statistical Forecast Qty first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last**
- C. Local Demand Plan first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last
- D. Statistical Forecast Qty first and Global Demand Plan Qty for S&OP last

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In SAP IBP for Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP), the demand planning process follows a logical progression of key figures, as exemplified in the sample planning area SAPIBP1. This progression starts with raw forecast data and ends with an agreed-upon demand plan.

* Option A: Local Demand Plan first and Combined Final Demand last "Local Demand Plan" is not a standard key figure in SAPIBP1; it's a vague term. "Combined Final Demand" is also not a recognized key figure. This option misaligns with the S&OP process flow.

* Option B: Statistical Forecast Qty first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last This is correct. In SAPIBP1, the demand process begins with Statistical Forecast Qty (e.g., generated via statistical models like moving average or exponential smoothing), representing the initial unconstrained forecast.

The process progresses through adjustments (e.g., manual overrides, market inputs) and collaboration, culminating in Consensus Demand Plan Qty, the final agreed-upon demand plan after S&OP meetings.

This reflects SAP IBP's S&OP workflow: forecast generation # review # consensus.

* Option C: Local Demand Plan first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last As noted, "Local Demand Plan" is not a standard key figure in SAPIBP1 or S&OP terminology, making this incorrect despite the valid end point.

* Option D: Statistical Forecast Qty first and Global Demand Plan Qty for S&OP last While

"Statistical Forecast Qty" is a valid starting point, "Global Demand Plan Qty for S&OP" is not a standard key figure in SAPIBP1. The correct term is "Consensus Demand Plan Qty," which is more specific to the S&OP output.

Thus, B aligns with SAP IBP's S&OP demand planning progression per SAPIBP1's standard key figures and official S&OP process documentation.

41. Frage

What is a feature of the weighted average key figure calculation?

- A. The first parameter of the formula acts as a weight
- B. Attributes can be used in weighted average key figure calculation
- C. The numerator of the calculation should be stored
- **D. The numerator's value should include multiplication by the weight**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Weighted average calculations in SAP IBP (e.g., $KF3 = \text{SUM}(KF1 * KF2) / \text{SUM}(KF2)$) use a weight key figure, configured in the Planning Areas app, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option A: The numerator of the calculation should be stored. This is incorrect. The numerator (e.g., value * weight) is calculated, not necessarily stored.

* Option B: The first parameter of the formula acts as a weight. This is incorrect. The weight is explicitly defined (e.g., KF2), not assumed as the first parameter.

* Option C: Attributes can be used in weighted average key figure calculation. This is incorrect.

Attributes as key figures provide static values, but weights are typically key figures, not attributes directly.

* Option D: The numerator's value should include multiplication by the weight. This is correct. In a weighted average (e.g., $(KF1 * KF2) / \text{SUM}(KF2)$), the numerator multiplies the value (KF1) by the weight (KF2), a defining feature, per SAP IBP's calculation rules.

Thus, D is the correct feature, per SAP IBP's official calculation logic.

42. Frage

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Die Schulungsunterlagen zur SAP C_IBP_2502 Prüfung von ZertFragen sind eine Sammlung der Erfahrungen von denjenigen, die im IT-Bereich schon zertifiziert sind und ein Ergebnis der Innovation. Unsere Berufsgruppe von IT-Eliten bietet den breiten Kandidaten ständig die neuesten Schulungsunterlagen zur SAP C_IBP_2502 Zertifizierungsprüfung, deren Korrektheit zweifellos ist. Unser Ziel liegt darin, dass die Kandidaten in kürzester Zeit die SAP C_IBP_2502 Zertifizierungsprüfung beim ersten Versuch bestehen können.

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Zwar waren sie unsichtbar, aber ihr Tamumhang sorgte nicht C_IBP_2502 Deutsch Prüfung dafür, dass sie keine Geräusche machten, und es gab einen besonders brenzligen Moment, als Ron sich den Zeh stieß.

Zum Beispiel, um Saussures kreationslose strukturelle sprachliche C_IBP_2502 und anthropologische Wirkungsinnovationen Anthropologie, Mythologie, Psychoanalyse, Ökonomie, Geschichte usw.

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