

C_IBP_2502 Übungsmaterialien - C_IBP_2502 Lernressourcen & C_IBP_2502 Prüfungsfragen

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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Man soll stets Maßnahmen für Erfolg, sondern keine Ausreden für Misserfolg finden. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur SAP C_IBP_2502 Zertifizierungsprüfung von EchteFrage enthalten Testaufgaben und Antworten, die von unseren erfahrenen IT-Experten durch ihre ständige Praxis und Erforschung entworfen sind. Sie verfügen über hohe Genauigkeit und große Reichweite. Sie werden Ihr bester Helfer sein, während Sie die SAP C_IBP_2502 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

SAP C_IBP_2502 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	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.
Thema 3	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.
Thema 4	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.
Thema 5	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.

Thema 6	Analytics and Reporting: This 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.
Thema 7	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.
Thema 8	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.
Thema 9	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.

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SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain C_IBP_2502 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q41-Q46):

41. Frage

What are some of the key capabilities of SAP Integrated Business Planning for demand? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Embedded, on-the-fly demand analytics
- B. Automated, exception-based processing
- C. Statistical analysis using the predictive analytics tools
- D. Determination of coefficient of variation (CV)
- E. Classifying demand into zones

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

SAP IBP for Demand enhances demand planning with advanced features, per SAP IBP's demand module documentation.

* Option A: Automated, exception-based processing This is correct. Automated forecasting with exception handling (e.g., alerts for outliers) is a core capability, per SAP IBP's demand planning features.

* Option B: Statistical analysis using the predictive analytics tools This is incorrect. Predictive analytics (e.g., machine learning) is available via SAP HANA integration, not a native IBP Demand tool.

* Option C: Determination of coefficient of variation (CV) This is correct. CV (variability measure) is calculated in ABC/XYZ segmentation and demand analysis, a standard feature, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option D: Classifying demand into zones This is incorrect. "Zones" is not a standard demand classification in SAP IBP; ABC/XYZ segmentation is used instead.

* Option E: Embedded, on-the-fly demand analytics This is correct. Real-time analytics (e.g., in Excel or Planner Workspaces) provide instant demand insights, per SAP IBP's demand capabilities.

Thus, A, C, and E are key capabilities, per SAP IBP's official demand planning scope.

42. Frage

Model configuration allows the attributes of a master data type to be assigned as key figures. Which feature is relevant for this type of object?

- A. This type of key figure is not usually stored and it cannot be editable
- B. This object contains user-defined criteria that monitor the running of business plans
- C. This object usually provides a single value for a unique planning combination
- D. This type of key figure has better performance than a time-independent key figure

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In SAP IBP, the "Attribute as Key Figure" feature allows master data attributes (e.g., Product Category) to be used as key figures, configured in the Planning Areas app, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option A: This type of key figure is not usually stored and it cannot be editable This is incorrect.

Attribute key figures are stored (sourced from master data) and can be editable if configured as such, not inherently non-editable.

* Option B: This type of key figure has better performance than a time-independent key figure This is incorrect. Performance depends on usage, not a guaranteed advantage over other time-independent key figures.

* Option C: This object usually provides a single value for a unique planning combination This is correct. An attribute key figure (e.g., Product Price) provides one static value per planning combination (e.g., PERPROD), a defining feature, per SAP IBP's configuration guides.

* Option D: This object contains user-defined criteria that monitor the running of business plans This is incorrect. This describes alerts or KPIs, not attribute key figures.

Thus, C is the relevant feature, per SAP IBP's official definition.

43. Frage

Which Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) parts planning processes are included in SAP Integrated Business Planning for Supply Chain? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Inventory Optimization
- B. Demand Planning
- C. Demand Driven Replenishment
- D. SAP Intelligent Asset Management
- E. Supply Planning

Antwort: A,B,E

Begründung:

MRO parts planning in SAP IBP supports maintenance operations with demand, supply, and inventory processes, per SAP IBP's supply chain planning scope.

* Option A: Inventory Optimization This is correct. Inventory Optimization (e.g., safety stock for MRO parts) ensures availability for maintenance, a key MRO process, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option B: Demand Driven Replenishment This is incorrect. Demand Driven Replenishment (DDR) is a specific methodology in SAP IBP, but it's not standard for MRO; it's more for manufacturing/retail.

* Option C: Demand Planning This is correct. Demand Planning forecasts MRO parts needs (e.g., based on maintenance schedules), a core process, per SAP IBP's demand module.

* Option D: Supply Planning This is correct. Supply Planning ensures MRO parts are sourced and available, using heuristics or optimization, per SAP IBP's supply planning features.

* Option E: SAP Intelligent Asset Management This is incorrect. SAP IAM is a separate solution, not an IBP process, though it can integrate with IBP for MRO planning.

Thus, A, C, and D are MRO processes in SAP IBP, per official documentation.

44. Frage

You need to make manual adjustments to your S&OP plan. Which are possible ways of making these changes? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Using Microsoft Excel planning views

- B. Using Driver-Based Planning
- **C. Leveraging the web-based planning capability**
- D. Leveraging the functionality of SAP Work Zone

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

Manual adjustments to an S&OP plan in SAP IBP involve editing key figures, supported by specific UIs, per SAP IBP's S&OP documentation.

* Option A: Leveraging the web-based planning capability This is correct. The Planner Workspaces app (web-based) allows manual adjustments to key figures (e.g., demand plans), a standard feature, per SAP IBP's UI capabilities.

* Option B: Leveraging the functionality of SAP Work Zone This is incorrect. SAP Work Zone is a collaboration platform, not a planning tool for S&OP adjustments in IBP.

* Option C: Using Microsoft Excel planning views This is correct. The Excel add-in's planning views are the primary interface for manual S&OP adjustments (e.g., editing Consensus Demand), per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option D: Using Driver-Based Planning This is incorrect. Driver-Based Planning is a methodology (e.g., linking demand to drivers), not a direct manual adjustment method.

Thus, A and C are valid ways, per SAP IBP's official planning interfaces.

45. Frage

Which of the following solutions should be satisfied with violations penalized by the objective function of the time-series supply optimizer? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- **A. Not fully satisfied demands**
- **B. Violation of minimum resource utilization**
- C. Not respecting production capacity
- **D. Violation of minimum aggregated inventory values**

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

The Time-Series Supply Optimizer in SAP IBP minimizes an objective function (cost-based), penalizing violations of soft constraints, while hard constraints must be fully satisfied, per SAP IBP's optimization documentation.

* Option A: Violation of minimum resource utilization This is correct. Minimum resource utilization (e.g., machine usage) is a soft constraint; violations incur penalties (e.g., underutilization costs), influencing the objective function.

* Option B: Not respecting production capacity This is incorrect. Production capacity is a hard constraint in the optimizer; it cannot be violated, only respected, unlike soft constraints with penalties.

* Option C: Not fully satisfied demands This is correct. Unsatisfied demand (non-delivery) is a soft constraint, penalized via high non-delivery costs in the objective function, a core optimizer feature.

* Option D: Violation of minimum aggregated inventory values This is correct. Minimum inventory levels (e.g., safety stock) are soft constraints; violations are penalized (e.g., stockout costs), affecting the objective function.

Thus, A, C, and D are penalized solutions, per SAP IBP's optimizer behavior.

46. Frage

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