

準備SAP C-IBP-2502試験は簡単に高品質のC-IBP-2502認定内容: SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain



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>> C-IBP-2502認定内容 <<

C-IBP-2502日本語版問題集 & C-IBP-2502日本語版参考書

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SAP C-IBP-2502 認定試験の出題範囲:

| トピック | 出題範囲 |
|--------|---|
| トピック 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| トピック 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Operators & Application: This 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. |
| トピック 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| トピック 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| トピック 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model Supply Processes: This section assesses the expertise of supply chain planners in designing and managing supply processes. It includes setting up sourcing, inventory management, and supply constraints. Candidates will be evaluated on their ability to model supply networks and optimize resource allocation. |
| トピック 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain 認定 C-IBP-2502 試験問題 (Q25-Q30):

質問 #25

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

正解: **B、D**

解説:

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.

質問 #26

What are some of the prerequisites for configuring a planning area that results in a successful consistency check? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Assign the compound master data type and its component master data types
- B. Configure at least one calculated key figure for the planning area
- C. Configure at most two input key figures on the same planning level in a key figure calculation
- D. Specify a planning horizon in the planning area for each level of the assigned time profile

正解: A, D

解説:

A successful consistency check in SAP IBP ensures the planning area's configuration is valid, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option A: Configure at least one calculated key figure for the planning areaThis is incorrect.

Calculated key figures are optional; a planning area can function with only stored key figures.

* Option B: Specify a planning horizon in the planning area for each level of the assigned time profileThis is correct. The planning horizon (e.g., past/future periods) must align with the time profile levels (e.g., week, month) for data consistency, a prerequisite, per SAP IBP's setup.

* Option C: Configure at most two input key figures on the same planning level in a key figure calculationThis is incorrect. There's no such limit; calculations can use multiple inputs, depending on complexity.

* Option D: Assign the compound master data type and its component master data typesThis is correct. Compound types (e.g., SOURCECUSTOMER) and their components (e.g., Customer, Location) must be assigned for network consistency, per SAP IBP's documentation.

Thus, B and D are prerequisites, per SAP IBP's official consistency check requirements.

質問 #27

Which of these conditions must be met to create a Local Member key figure? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Activate Local Member recognition setting is selected
- B. Use Excel Cell reference in the Report Editor option is selected
- C. A key figure is selected in the Key Figures tab in the SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft Excel
- D. Users should have authorization for template administration

正解: A, D

解説:

Local Members in SAP IBP's Excel add-in are user-defined calculations (e.g., summing two key figures) within a planning view, not stored in the system.

* Option A: Use Excel Cell reference in the Report Editor option is selectedThis is incorrect. Cell references are used in local member formulas, but this isn't a prerequisite setting; it's an action during creation.

* Option B: Users should have authorization for template administrationThis is correct. Creating Local Members requires permissions tied to template administration (e.g., via a business role), ensuring control over UI modifications, per SAP IBP's security model.

* Option C: Activate Local Member recognition setting is selectedThis is correct. The "Local Member Recognition" setting must be enabled in the Excel add-in options to allow Local Members to be created and recognized, per SAP IBP's Excel documentation.

* Option D: A key figure is selected in the Key Figures tab in the SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft ExcelThis is incorrect. Selecting a key figure is part of building a view, not a specific condition for Local Members.

Thus, B and C are prerequisites for Local Members, per SAP IBP's Excel UI guidelines.

質問 # 28

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 29

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

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

正解: A, D

解説:

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., seasonalARIMA) 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.

質問 # 30

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