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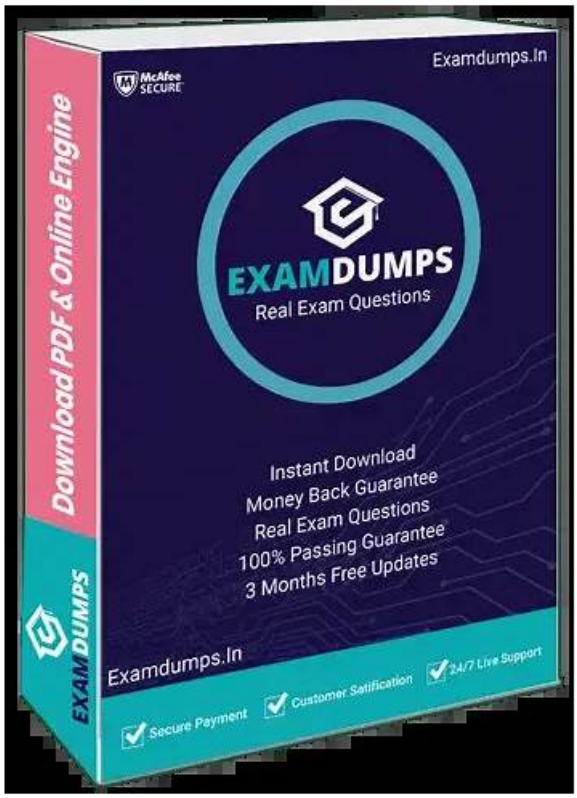

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SAP C-IBP-2502 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 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.
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	• 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 9	• 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.

SAP C-IBP-2502 New Dumps Ebook & C-IBP-2502 Exam Engine

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SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
You are implementing SAP IBP for sales and operations and are researching forecast model algorithms. What are some of the algorithms that can be used? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Sporadic demand models algorithms

- B. Naive models algorithms
- C. Data-cleansing algorithms
- D. Trend models algorithms

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
SAP IBP for Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP) includes demand planning with various statistical forecast algorithms to predict demand in time-series planning.
* Option A: Data-cleansing algorithmsThis is incorrect. Data cleansing (e.g., outlier correction) is a preprocessing step, not a forecast model algorithm in SAP IBP's demand planning engine.
* Option B: Trend models algorithmsThis is correct. Trend models (e.g., linear regression, Holt's method) are supported in SAP IBP to forecast demand with consistent growth or decline patterns, per official demand planning documentation.
* Option C: Sporadic demand models algorithmsThis is incorrect. While sporadic demand (intermittent) is handled (e.g., via Croston's method), it's not a distinct category in SAP IBP's standard algorithm list; it falls under broader models.
* Option D: Naive models algorithmsThis is correct. Naive models (e.g., simple moving average, last period's demand) are basic forecast algorithms in SAP IBP, used for stable demand patterns, per SAP's forecast model library.
Thus, B and D are valid forecast algorithms in SAP IBP for S&OP, per official documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 58
What are possible approaches to modeling a customer demand in time-series-based optimization with SAP IBP for response and supply? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Ensure product prioritization with the combination of customer and product
- B. Ensure discounting does not result in negative costs for each customer-product combination
- C. Try to go as granular as possible with the customer product
- D. Assign a high cost value (1 million or more) for non-delivery to priority customers

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Time-series-based optimization in SAP IBP for Response and Supply balances demand and supply constraints over a horizon. Modeling customer demand involves prioritization and cost considerations.
* Option A: Ensure discounting does not result in negative costs for each customer-product combinationThis is incorrect. Discounting (e.g., price reductions) isn't a standard concept in time- series optimization; costs (e.g., non-delivery) are positive penalties, not negative adjustments.
* Option B: Assign a high cost value (1 million or more) for non-delivery to priority customersThis is correct. In the optimizer, assigning high non-delivery costs (e.g., 1M) to priority customers ensures their demand is met first, a common prioritization technique in SAP IBP, per optimization documentation.
* Option C: Ensure product prioritization with the combination of customer and productThis is correct. Time-series optimization can prioritize demand at the Customer-Product level (e.g., via demand priority rules or costs), ensuring key combinations are favored, per SAP IBP's supply planning features.
* Option D: Try to go as granular as possible with the customer productThis is incorrect. Excessive granularity increases complexity without guaranteeing better results; optimization balances granularity with performance, not mandating maximum detail.
Thus, B and C are valid approaches to modeling customer demand, per SAP IBP's optimization capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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. SOURCELOCATION
- B. SOURCECUSTOMER
- C. SOURCECUSTGROUP
- D. SOURCEPRODUCTION

Answer: A,B

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: SOURCEPRODUCTIONThis 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: SOURCECUSTOMERThis 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 C: SOURCELOCATIONThis 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.
* Option D: SOURCECUSTGROUPThis is incorrect. There's no standard compound master data type called SOURCECUSTGROUP in SAP IBP. Customer groups might be attributes, but they don't form a compound type.
Thus, B and C (SOURCECUSTOMER, SOURCELOCATION) are compound master data types inSAP IBP, as per official master data configuration documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 60
How do you achieve rolling aggregation with SAP IBP?

- A. Using a key figure calculation
- B. Using an appropriate period weight factor
- C. Using an attribute as a key figure
- D. Using a local member

Answer: A

Explanation:
Rolling aggregation in SAP IBP refers to calculating a cumulative or moving total across a time horizon (e.g., year-to-date sales). This is a common requirement in planning and reporting, achieved through specific configuration methods.
* Option A: Using an attribute as a key figureThis is incorrect. Attributes as key figures provide static values (e.g., Product Category), not dynamic time-based aggregations like rolling totals.
* Option B: Using an appropriate period weight factorThis is incorrect. Period weight factors adjust proportional disaggregation (e.g., splitting monthly data to weeks), not rolling aggregation across periods.
* Option C: Using a key figure calculationThis is correct. Rolling aggregation is achieved in SAP IBP via key figure calculations, such as the CUMULATE function (e.g., KF2 = CUMULATE(KF1)), which sums values from the start of the horizon to the current period. This is configured in the Planning Areas app and is a standard method for time-series calculations, per SAP IBP's official documentation on key figure calculations.
* Option D: Using a local memberThis is incorrect. Local members in the Excel add-in allow ad-hoc calculations within a planning view, but they are user-specific and not a system-configured method for rolling aggregation across the planning area.
Thus, C is the correct method for achieving rolling aggregation, aligning with SAP IBP's calculation capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 61
You set up time-series integration using SAP Cloud Integration for Data Services. During the integration process of master data, an error occurred. In the Data Integration app the job failed with the status "Fatal Error." How can you find more details about the error?

- A. Download the Initial Problem Report in the Data Integration app
- B. Download the Rejection Report in the Data Integration app
- C. Navigate to the Manage Master Data app and open the Log
- D. Navigate to the Master Data Workbook in Excel and open the Log

Answer: A

Explanation:
SAP Cloud Integration for Data Services (CI-DS) integrates master data into SAP IBP, with errors logged in the Data Integration Jobs app, per SAP IBP's integration documentation.
* Option A: Navigate to the Master Data Workbook in Excel and open the LogThis is incorrect. The Excel Master Data Workbook doesn't provide integration job logs; it's for manual maintenance.
* Option B: Navigate to the Manage Master Data app and open the LogThis is incorrect. The Manage Master Data app manages

data, not integration job logs.
* Option C: Download the Initial Problem Report in the Data Integration appThis is correct. The Data Integration Jobs app provides detailed error reports (e.g., "Initial Problem Report") for failed jobs like "Fatal Error," per SAP IBP's troubleshooting guides.
* Option D: Download the Rejection Report in the Data Integration appThis is incorrect. The Rejection Report details rejected records, not the full error context of a "Fatal Error." Thus, C is the correct method, per SAP IBP's official integration error handling.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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