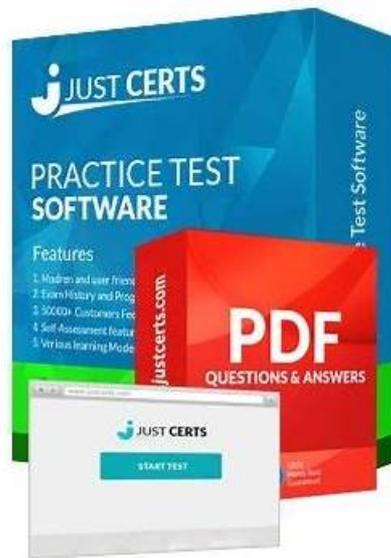


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SAP C-IBP-2502 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solution Architecture & Data Integration: This 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Operators & Application Jobs: 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.
Topic 5	<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.
Topic 6	<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.
Topic 7	<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.
Topic 8	<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.
Topic 9	<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.

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SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

What function would you use to configure a year-to-date calculation?

- A. Last Period Aggregation

- B. Rolling Aggregation
- C. Dynamic Rolling Aggregation
- D. Cumulative Aggregation

Answer: D

Explanation:

A year-to-date (YTD) calculation in SAP IBP sums values from the start of the year to the current period, a common time-series requirement.

* Option A: Rolling Aggregation This is incorrect. Rolling aggregation typically refers to a moving window (e.g., last 3 months), not a fixed YTD scope.

* Option B: Last Period Aggregation This is incorrect. Last period aggregation focuses on the most recent period, not a cumulative YTD total.

* Option C: Cumulative Aggregation This is correct. The CUMULATE function in SAP IBP (e.g., KF2 = CUMULATE(KF1)) calculates a running total from the start of the horizon (e.g., year) to each period, ideal for YTD, per SAP IBP's calculation documentation.

* Option D: Dynamic Rolling Aggregation This is incorrect. Dynamic rolling implies a flexible window, not a fixed YTD accumulation. Thus, C is the correct function for a YTD calculation, per SAP IBP's official capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which Supply Planning processes are part of the tactical planning level within a planning hierarchy? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Balancing Supply and Demand
- B. Stock Replenishment
- C. Inventory Build and Reduction
- D. Order Prioritization

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In SAP IBP, the planning hierarchy includes strategic (long-term), tactical (medium-term), and operational (short-term) levels.

Tactical planning (e.g., monthly horizon) focuses on mid-term supply chain decisions.

* Option A: Order Prioritization This is incorrect. Order prioritization is an operational-level process, typically in SAP IBP for Response and Supply, dealing with short-term order allocation, not tactical planning.

* Option B: Stock Replenishment This is incorrect. Stock replenishment is operational, focusing on short-term actions (e.g., daily/weekly restocking), not tactical mid-term planning.

* Option C: Inventory Build and Reduction This is correct. Tactical planning involves decisions like building inventory ahead of demand peaks or reducing excess stock over months, aligning with SAP IBP's Inventory Optimization and S&OP processes at this level.

* Option D: Balancing Supply and Demand This is correct. Balancing supply and demand over a medium-term horizon (e.g., via S&OP or supply heuristics) is a core tactical process in SAP IBP, ensuring resource alignment, per official planning hierarchy definitions.

Thus, C and D are tactical supply planning processes, per SAP IBP's planning framework.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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

Answer: A,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 algorithms This 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 algorithms This 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 algorithms This 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 algorithms This 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 # 54

What option is available for the key figure that is enabled for fixing?

- A. Fixing is possible for a part of a key figure value on a certain planning level
- B. You can change a fixed key figure only with administrative rights
- C. Fixing is possible for a certain period, including all child values in the hierarchy
- D. Fixing is possible for key figures with negative values

Answer: C

Explanation:

Key figure fixing in SAP IBP allows planners to lock values (e.g., in Excel) to prevent changes during planning runs, a feature in time-series planning.

* Option A: Fixing is possible for key figures with negative values This is incorrect. Fixing applies to any value (positive, negative, zero), but this isn't a specific option or limitation in SAP IBP's fixing functionality.

* Option B: Fixing is possible for a part of a key figure value on a certain planning level This is incorrect. Fixing locks the entire value at a planning level, not a portion of it. Partial adjustments require separate key figures or manual edits before fixing.

* Option C: You can change a fixed key figure only with administrative rights This is incorrect. Fixed key figures can be unfixed or edited by users with appropriate planning permissions, not just administrators, via the Excel UI.

* Option D: Fixing is possible for a certain period, including all child values in the hierarchy This is correct. In SAP IBP, fixing a key figure (e.g., Demand Plan Qty) for a period locks that value and propagates the fix to all child levels in the hierarchy (e.g., disaggregated Product-Customer combinations), ensuring consistency, as per SAP IBP's fixing documentation.

