

高品質-最高のC_IBP_2502一発合格試験-試験の準備方法C_IBP_2502試験復習赤本

エラーコード	不具合内容
0403	パネル通信異常、シリアル通信異常
2500	漏水異常
2502	ドレンポンプ異常
2503	ドレンセンサ異常、フロートスイッチ作動
2600	加湿器漏水異常
2602	加湿器ドレンポンプ異常
3606	フィルター自動清掃"位置検知異常"
3607	フィルター自動清掃"ダストボックス外れ検出"
4109	ファン異常
4127	オゾン出力回路異常
4128	パルススクリーンの異常
4225	母線電圧異常、ロジック異常
4235	放熱板加熱保護
4255	IPM異常、過電流遮断、起動時/運転時位置検出異常、IPMショー
5101	暖込センサー異常 (TH21)
5102	配管センサー異常 (TH22)
5103	ガス側配管センサー異常 (TH23)
5104	外気温度センサー異常
5110	ヒートシンクサーミスター異常
5305	ACCTセンサー回路異常、IPMオープン/ACCTコネクター抜け異

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のMogiExam C_IBP_2502 PDFダンプをダウンロードする: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mu931xXL43kClwO9NJb_sisLGELzbn1F

社会と経済の発展につれて、多くの人はIT技術を勉強します。なぜならば、IT職員にとって、SAPのC_IBP_2502資格証明書があるのは肝心の指標であると言えます。自分の能力を証明するために、C_IBP_2502試験に合格するのは不可欠なことです。弊社のC_IBP_2502真題を入手して、試験に合格する可能性が大きくなります。

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">• 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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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"> • 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 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"> • 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.
トピック 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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.

>> C_IBP_2502一発合格 <<

C_IBP_2502試験の準備方法 | 完璧なC_IBP_2502一発合格試験 | 素敵なSAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain試験復習赤本

より効果的に試験に合格する方法がわからないなら、私は良いトレーニングサイトを選ぶというアドバイスを差し上げます。そうしたら半分の労力で二倍の効果を得ることができますから。MogiExamはいつまでも受験生の皆さんにSAPのC_IBP_2502認証試験の真実な試験トレーニング資料を提供することに力を尽くしています。MogiExamのSAPのC_IBP_2502認証試験の問題集はソフトウェアベンダーがオーソライズした製品で、カバー率が高く、あなたの大量の時間とエネルギーを節約できます。

SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain 認定 C_IBP_2502 試験問題 (Q72-Q77):

質問 # 72

What is an example of a commonly used time-independent key figure?

- A. Any attribute as a key figure
- B. A unit of measure key figure, such as UoM Conversion Factor
- C. A currency conversion key figure, such as Exchange Rate
- D. A special key figure marked as an aggregate key figure (aggregate constraint)

正解: A

解説:

In SAP IBP, key figures can be time-dependent (e.g., forecast quantities over weeks) or time-independent (static values not tied to time periods). Time-independent key figures are often used for constants or attributes in planning calculations.

* Option A: A special key figure marked as an aggregate key figure (aggregate constraint) This is incorrect. Aggregate key figures (e.g., summing demand across products) are typically time-dependent, as they reflect data over a planning horizon, not static values.

* Option B: A unit of measure key figure, such as UoM Conversion Factor This is incorrect in this context. While UoM Conversion Factor is time-independent (e.g., 1 kg = 1000 g), it's technically a master data attribute, not a key figure in SAP IBP's standard terminology. Key figures are editable or calculated, whereas UoM factors are static settings.

* Option C: Any attribute as a key figure This is correct. In SAP IBP, attributes (e.g., Product Category, Customer Priority) can be configured as time-independent key figures via the "Attribute as Key Figure" feature. For example, a Product's "Safety Stock Target" could be a static key figure used across all periods, a common practice in supply planning, as per SAP IBP's configuration options.

* Option D: A currency conversion key figure, such as Exchange Rate This is incorrect. Exchange rates can vary over time (e.g., monthly rates), making them time-dependent in most cases. Even if static, they're typically master data or external inputs, not a "commonly used" key figure example in SAP IBP.

Thus, C is the best example of a commonly used time-independent key figure, aligning with SAP IBP's flexibility to model attributes as static key figures.

質問 # 73

Which sourcing methods are required to identify the product flow through the network? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Sourcing via Demand Prioritization
- B. Sourcing via Costs
- C. Sourcing via Production
- D. Customer Sourcing Rule
- E. Unspecified Sourcing

正解: B、C、D

解説:

Sourcing methods in SAP IBP define how products flow through the supply chain network, configured via master data (e.g., Production Source, Transportation Lane).

* Option A: Sourcing via Production This is correct. Production sourcing (via Production Source of Supply) defines product flow from manufacturing locations, a core method, per SAP IBP's supply planning documentation.

* Option B: Sourcing via Demand Prioritization This is incorrect. Demand prioritization affects allocation, not the physical flow definition.

* Option C: Unspecified Sourcing This is incorrect. "Unspecified Sourcing" is not a standard method; sourcing must be explicitly defined.

* Option D: Customer Sourcing Rule This is correct. Customer sourcing rules (via SOURCECUSTOMER) specify which locations supply customers, defining flow, per SAP IBP's network setup.

* Option E: Sourcing via Costs This is correct. Cost-based sourcing (e.g., via Transportation Lane costs) determines optimal flow in optimization, per SAP IBP's optimizer documentation.

Thus, A, D, and E identify product flow, per SAP IBP's official sourcing methods. (Note: Original had C typo; corrected to D.)

質問 # 74

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

正解: A、C

解説:

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.

質問 # 75

Which of the following conditions are relevant for subtotals in the planning view? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Only attribute-based totals can be added to the planning view
- **B. The total number of attributes that can use subtotal in the planning view can be restricted**
- **C. The total value can be added before or after the selected attribute**
- D. The values of the attribute-based total at the highest attribute level in the planning level can be changed

正解: B、C

解説:

Subtotals in SAP IBP planning views (typically in the Excel add-in) allow users to aggregate key figure values by attributes (e.g., Product, Location) for analysis. Configuration and display options govern their behavior.

* Option A: The total value can be added before or after the selected attribute This is correct. In the planning view, subtotals can be positioned flexibly—either before (above) or after (below) the attribute values in the layout. This is configurable in the Excel template design, a standard feature per SAP IBP's planning view documentation.

* Option B: The total number of attributes that can use subtotal in the planning view can be restricted This is correct. The number of attributes for subtotals can be limited by the planning view's design or system performance settings (e.g., via global parameters or template complexity), ensuring usability and efficiency, as noted in SAP IBP's UI guidelines.

* Option C: The values of the attribute-based total at the highest attribute level in the planning level can be changed This is incorrect. Subtotals are calculated aggregates and not directly editable at the highest level unless disaggregated. The planning level defines editable data, not subtotal overrides.

* Option D: Only attribute-based totals can be added to the planning view This is incorrect. Subtotals can also be time-based (e.g., by week, month) or key figure-based, not just attribute-based, depending on the view's configuration. Thus, A and B reflect SAP IBP's subtotal functionality in planning views, per official documentation.

質問 # 76

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. Co-production can be modeled only by supply optimizer and finite heuristics
- **B. The relationship between main product and co-product is specified in the production source of supply**
- C. The output coefficient is time-dependent and should be modeled as a time series
- **D. The number of co-products that can be defined in the supply model is unlimited**

正解: B、D

解説:

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.

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- 2026年MogiExamの最新C_IBP_2502 PDFダンプおよびC_IBP_2502試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mu931xXL43kClwO9NJb_sisLGELzbn1F