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Tips to Crack the Salesforce AP-205 Exam

They make an effort to find reliable and current Salesforce AP-205 practice questions for the difficult Salesforce AP-205 exam. More challenging than just passing the Salesforce AP-205 Certification are the intense anxiety and heavy workload that the candidate must endure to be eligible for the Salesforce AP-205 certification.

Salesforce Consumer Goods Cloud: Trade Promotion Management Accredited Professional Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to roll out the Consumer Goods Cloud TPM application to the US market. One of the key asks of the key account managers (KAMs) of the US market is that shipment dates should be preset, as the delivery period always starts 14 days prior to the in-store period and ends with the in-store period. A TPM consultant is brought in to assess the

requirement and recommend a feasible solution.

What should the consultant recommend doing to meet NTO's requirements?

- A. Configure the Timeframe Determination Policy and the Shipment Date From/Thru Offsets in the promotion template.
- **B. Configure the Timeframe Determination Policy and Synchronize Promotion Timeframes in the promotion template.**
- C. Configure the Time Scope and Synchronize Promotion Timeframes in the promotion template.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To automate the calculation of dates in Consumer Goods Cloud TPM, consultants utilize the Promotion Template, specifically the settings governing Timeframe Determination. This functionality dictates how the different date ranges of a promotion (Placement Dates, Shipment Dates, Consumption Dates) relate to one another.

The requirement here is to "preset" shipment dates based on the in-store (Placement) period. Specifically, the shipment must start 14 days before the in-store period. This is a classic "Anchor" and "Offset" relationship. The In-Store Date is the "Anchor," and the Shipment Date is "Derived" from it.

By configuring the Timeframe Determination Policy within the Promotion Template, the consultant can define this logic (e.g., Shipment Start = Placement Start - 14 days). The setting "Synchronize Promotion Timeframes" (mentioned in Option A) is the trigger that ensures this logic runs automatically when the dates are changed. When a KAM selects the In-Store dates, the synchronization logic immediately calculates and populates the Shipment dates according to the policy. While Option C mentions "Offsets" explicitly, Option A is the answer provided in the accredited exam dumps, emphasizing the configuration of the Policy and the Synchronization mechanism as the primary actions. The Policy itself contains the offset definitions, but the "Synchronize" function is what enforces the alignment and presets the dates on the user interface, fulfilling the requirement for automation.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to plan with Consumer Goods Cloud, not only standard products but also bill of materials (BOMs)/shippers. Some of NTO's BOMs can change the quantities of their components during their lifetime.

How should a consultant suggest handling the scenario where the quantity of one component is changing in a BOM?

- **A. Update the end date Valid Thru of the BOM relation object record between the BOM and the affected component with the date 1 day before the quantity change, and add a new BOM relation object record with the new quantity and Valid From is the date of quantity change.**
- B. Update the quantity in the affected BOM relation object record between the BOM and the affected component with the new quantity, and update in this record the start date Valid From with the date of quantity change.
- C. Add an end date to the BOM product that is the date 1 day before the quantity change, and create a new BOM that is available on the date of quantity change and has the same components in the BOM relation object, but a new quantity for the affected component.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Salesforce Consumer Goods Cloud TPM, Bill of Materials (BOM) or "Shippers" are handled through a relation object (often the Product Bill of Material or similar junction object) that links the parent BOM product to its component products. To maintain historical accuracy for past promotions while accommodating future changes (Slowly Changing Dimensions), you should not simply overwrite the existing record. Instead, the best practice is to "expire" the current relationship by setting the Valid Thru date to the day before the change. Then, create a new BOM relation record with the new quantity and a Valid From date starting on the day of the change. This ensures that calculations for historical promotions use the old quantity, while new promotions use the new quantity.

NEW QUESTION # 59

A consultant's client indicated that two key account managers (KAMs) can manage the same customer, but they can only negotiate and create promotions for the product categories for which they are responsible.

Which functionality should the consultant recommend using to support this scenario?

- A. Use a sales org to define two different divisions and user settings to assign the categories required.
- **B. Use the user settings to assign the pertinent categories the KAMs are allowed to negotiate.**
- C. Use two different product templates, each assigned to a different sales org to segment the categories.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario highlights a common business setup: Category Management. A large retailer (e.g., "SuperStore") is a single Customer Account, but the manufacturer has different sales reps (KAMs) for different business units-one KAM handles "Frozen Foods" and another handles "Dairy." To support this in Consumer Goods Cloud TPM without duplicating the Customer Account (which would break master data integrity), you utilize User Settings.

The User Settings in TPM allow you to map specific Product Categories to specific Users for specific Accounts.

* For KAM A, you configure User Settings: Account = SuperStore, Product Category = Frozen Foods.

* For KAM B, you configure User Settings: Account = SuperStore, Product Category = Dairy.

When KAM A opens the promotion calendar or P&L for "SuperStore," the system filters the product list.

They will only see and be able to add "Frozen Foods" to their promotions. They cannot unintentionally plan a "Dairy" promotion because those products are effectively invisible or locked to them in the planning context.

This feature (Option C) perfectly isolates responsibilities while maintaining a single "SuperStore" account record, avoiding the complex data duplication suggested in Option A (creating different Sales Orgs/Divisions).

NEW QUESTION # 60

A client is requesting a real-time report on the promotion detail to show key performance indicator (KPI) values at the Promotion Total level. The client wants this implemented to help the user gauge and understand the impact of the Planned Promotion instantaneously.

How should the consultant design this? 5

- A. Create a custom Lightning component that reads the value of the KPIs through the KPI Map functionality and embed the UI Component on the Promotion record page.
- B. Create a new Real-Time Reporting (RTR), which uses a Flatlist UI Component, add the required KPIs, and then embed the report on the Promotion record page.
- C. Create a custom Scorecard Real-Time Reporting (RTR) and enable the required KPIs as Report relevant and add them to RTR Config, then embed the report on the Promotion record page.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 61

Why should a consultant be conscious about the number of key performance indicators (KPIs) that are related to a KPI set? 1

- A. A KPI set is shared across accounts, promotions, promotion tactics, funds, and claims within a given sales org, so the KPI functionality configured within a KPI subset across these objects must fit within platform limits to protect performance and scalability. 2
- B. A KPI set is specific to a given object, but is shared across all sales orgs, so the KPI functionality configured within a KPI superset per object must fit within platform limits to protect performance and scalability.
- C. A KPI set is defined per template per object, but can be shared across the same or different objects and across sales orgs if needed, so the KPI functionality configured within a KPI set must fit within platform limits to protect performance and scalability.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Salesforce Consumer Goods Cloud TPM, the KPI Set is the fundamental collection of metrics (Volume, Spend, Profit) used for calculations. While KPI Sets are assigned to templates (like a Promotion Template), the underlying calculation engine (Processing Services) aggregates these definitions at the Sales Org level to build the calculation grid.

Option A is correct because it addresses the architectural constraint: the system must generate a cohesive calculation model (often referred to as the "Big JSON" or calculation payload) that encompasses all the read, write, and calculated fields required for that Sales Org. If a consultant creates an excessive number of KPIs- or complex interdependencies across Accounts, Promotions, and Funds-this payload increases in size.

There are hard limits on the number of KPIs and columns the processing engine can handle efficiently in memory. If these limits are exceeded, users will experience significant performance degradation (slow save times, timeouts on P&L loads) or even calculation failures. Therefore, consultants must optimize the KPI Set by reusing metrics where possible and avoiding redundant definitions, ensuring the total configuration for the Sales Org fits within the platform's scalability guardrails.

NEW QUESTION # 62

