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突然發現，很多人對自己未來的所有計劃都有同一個開頭——等我有了錢.....但是，IT認證考試不能等。如果你覺得購買 Salesforce 的 AP-205 考試培訓資料利用它來準備考試是一場冒險，那麼整個生命就是一場冒險，走得最遠的人常常就是願意去做願意去冒險的人。而 NewDumps 的 AP-205 考資料根據最新的考試動態變化而更新，會在第一時間更新 AP-205 題庫。

>> AP-205考題資源 <<

新版AP-205題庫上線 - 最新AP-205考證

沒有人除外，我們NewDumps保證你100%的比例，今天你選擇NewDumps，選擇你要開始的訓練，並通過你的下一次的考題，你將得到最好的資源與市場的相關性和可靠性保證。NewDumps Salesforce的AP-205考題和答案反映的問題問AP-205考試。

最新的 Consumer Goods Cloud AP-205 免費考試真題 (Q50-Q55):

問題 #50

A consultant for Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is looking to utilize real-time reporting (RTR) to see the complete view of NTO's finances.

If the consultant makes an update to a key performance indicator (KPI) in the Volume Planning card (VPC), how fast will those changes be reflected in the RTR?

- A. The KPI changes will be updated immediately.
- B. The KPI changes will be picked up in a batch run overnight and reflected the next day.
- C. The KPI changes will be reflected every 10 minutes through SF Data Sync.

答案：A

解題說明：

Real-Time Reporting (RTR) in Consumer Goods Cloud TPM is architected to provide exactly what its name implies: zero-latency visibility into the active planning session.

When a Key Account Manager (KAM) or consultant modifies a KPI in the Volume Planning Card (VPC)- for example, increasing the "Planned Uplift Volume"-the system triggers a recalculation within the Processing Service.

* In-Memory Calculation: The engine recomputes all dependent metrics (Revenue, Spend, Profit) in memory.

* Shared Context: The RTR component sits on top of this same active calculation context. It does not wait for the data to be written back to the Salesforce database, synced to CRM Analytics, or processed by a batch job.

Therefore, the moment the calculation completes (which is typically sub-second or a few seconds), the RTR view reflects the new financial reality immediately. This immediate feedback loop is crucial for "What-If" analysis, allowing users to tweak volume assumptions and instantly see the impact on the bottom line without the delay associated with traditional data warehousing or batch synchronization (Option B or C).

問題 #51

Cloud Kicks is currently utilizing Consumer Goods Cloud TPM and wants to understand if it can use mass copy promotions now for the next few years in a single click.

Which limitation should the company keep in mind for mass copying promotions from the Trade Calendar view?

- A. They are possible with a custom date and timeframe for 18 months out-of-the-box.
- **B. They are possible for a maximum 18-month timeframe.**
- C. They are possible for only a 12-month timeframe.

答案: B

解題說明:

The Mass Copy functionality in the Trade Calendar is a powerful productivity feature that allows Key Account Managers to duplicate successful promotion plans from one year to the next. However, to ensure system performance and stability, Salesforce imposes specific governor limits on this operation.

Duplicating promotions is not a simple record copy; it involves cloning the header, all associated tactics, product splits, and potentially re-calculating initial baseline values for the new dates. If a user were to attempt to copy promotions 5 years into the future in a single action, the calculation load would be immense.

According to the product documentation and best practices for Consumer Goods Cloud TPM, the standard limitation for the Mass Copy window is 18 months. This means a user can select a source range and copy it to a target range, provided the target dates do not extend beyond 18 months into the future. This constraint balances usability (allowing for full next-year planning plus a buffer) with the technical constraints of the Processing Service, preventing timeouts and ensuring that the copied data remains manageable and accurate.

問題 #52

When implementing Consumer Goods Cloud TPM, it is essential to ensure seamless integration with existing third-party systems for comprehensive functionality.

Which set of systems should a consultant discuss with the customer to ascertain compatibility and data synchronization with TPM?

- A. Point of Sale (POS) systems, Content Management Systems (CMS), and Digital Asset Management (DAM) systems to process retail transactions, digital content, and enterprise assets
- **B. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Master Data Management (MDM), Product Information Management (PIM), Demand Planning, Data Warehouses, and Data Lakes to integrate master data, baseline volume forecasts, and shipment data**
- C. Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Supply Chain Management (SCM), and Human Resource Management (HRM) systems to ingest customer sales data, supply chain operations data, and employee performance metrics

答案: B

解題說明:

A robust TPM implementation relies heavily on data that originates outside of Salesforce. The set of systems listed in Option A represents the critical "backbone" integrations required for Trade Promotion Management:

* ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning): This is the source of truth for "Actuals." To settle claims and analyze promotion performance, TPM needs shipment and invoice data, which lives in the ERP.

* MDM (Master Data Management) / PIM (Product Information Management): TPM requires a clean, hierarchical structure of Products and Customers. Syncing this master data ensures that the

"Product A" planned in Salesforce matches the "Product A" shipped by the warehouse.

* Demand Planning: TPM is often the input to demand planning (providing the promotional lift), but it also consumes the Baseline Forecast (what would sell with no promotion) from Demand Planning tools to calculate accurate ROI.

While POS data (Option B) is useful for Retail Execution (checking shelf prices), it is less critical for the Trade Planning aspect compared to shipment data. Similarly, HRM (Option C) is generally irrelevant to trade promotion calculations. Therefore, Option A covers the essential data flow: Master Data (MDM/PIM) -> Baseline (Demand Planning) -> Execution/Actuals (ERP) 3333.

問題 #53

The Cloud Kicks IT architect has asked a consultant to integrate from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to a Consumer Goods Cloud TPM solution for the downstream processes.
Which key data sources are required? 2

- A. Customer Hierarchy, Product Hierarchy, Business Unit Structure, and Net List Price
- B. Customer Hierarchy, Product Hierarchy, Role Hierarchy, and Gross List Price
- C. Customer Hierarchy, Product Hierarchy, Business Unit Structure, and Gross List Price

答案: A

解題說明:

A successful TPM implementation relies on synchronizing "Master Data" and "Pricing Data" from the ERP, which serves as the system of record.

* Master Data: The Customer Hierarchy and Product Hierarchy must be mirrored in TPM so that promotions are planned against the correct entities (e.g., the exact SKU and the exact Bill-To Customer).

* Business Unit Structure: This defines the sales organization (Sales Org) context, ensuring data is siloed and calculated correctly for different markets or divisions.

* Pricing: The critical differentiator in Option A is Net List Price. In Trade Promotion Management, the calculation waterfall typically starts with the List Price to determine the "Base Revenue." Depending on the specific industry standard, companies often rely on the Net List Price (Price after standard trade terms but before promotional discounts) to calculate the financial impact of a tactic. This price is imported from the ERP to ensure the "Planned Spend" in TPM matches the financial reality of the invoicing system.

問題 #54

A consumer goods manufacturer wants to track spending against trade promotion tactics, but does not want to manage the creation of fund records or the financial transactions between funds.
What should a consultant advise?

- A. The Funds module is optional in TPM so does not need to be implemented.
Create a single fund per sales org with an initial value representing the total amount in the fund at sales org level to act as a dummy fund record so that Spend Tracking can be used.
The system can prevent overspending but only in relation to the initial loaded values as subsequent transactions will not be held within the system.
- B. Tracking spend requires implementation of the Fund Management module. Initial fund values can be loaded as initial transactions by dataloading into the appropriate fund records. Subsequent transactions do not need to be managed in the system. The system can prevent overspending but only in relation to the initial loaded values as subsequent transactions will not be held within the system.
- C. The Funds module is optional in TPM so does not need to be implemented. Actual spend can still be compared to that defined in the Spend Planning card (SPC), but not against the initial or subsequent transactions used to define the available value of funds. The system will not be able to prevent overspending.

答案: A

解題說明:

In Salesforce Consumer Goods Cloud, the Funds Management module is indeed technically optional, but it is deeply integrated into the Tactic Spend calculation logic. The system's calculation engine typically requires a "Source" to attribute spend against, even if the user does not want to do complex checkbook management (deposits, withdrawals, transfers).

Option A describes the standard workaround for this "Lightweight Funds" requirement.

* The Dummy Fund: By creating a single, high-level fund for the Sales Org, you provide the necessary technical anchor for the system to record "Spend." This satisfies the data model requirement that every tactic spend must be associated with a funding source.

* Spend Tracking: This setup allows the manufacturer to see "Total Planned Spend" accumulating against this dummy bucket.

* Limitations: Since the client refuses to manage transactions (adding money to the fund), the system can only check overspending against the initial loaded value. It cannot support dynamic accruals or complex validations, but it fulfills the core requirement of "tracking spend" without the operational overhead of full fund management.

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