

C-IBP-2502 PrüfungGuide, SAP C-IBP-2502 Zertifikat - SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain



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SAP C-IBP-2502 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.

Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain C-IBP-2502 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q11-Q16):

11. Frage

Which functional capabilities are included in SAP IBP for response and supply? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Calculating Buffer Proposals
- **B. Gating Factor**
- **C. Analyze Supply Usage**
- D. Detailed Production Scheduling

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

SAP IBP for Response and Supply focuses on order-based planning and short-term supply optimization, per its official module documentation.

* Option A: Calculating Buffer Proposals This is incorrect. Buffer proposals are part of Demand-Driven Replenishment (DDR), a separate IBP feature, not Response and Supply.

* Option B: Gating Factor This is correct. Gating factors (e.g., capacity constraints driving supply decisions) are analyzed in response planning to prioritize orders, a key capability, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option C: Analyze Supply Usage This is correct. Analyzing supply usage (e.g., allocation of supply to demand) is a core feature in response and supply, supported by tools like the Supply Usage app, per SAP IBP's guides.

* Option D: Detailed Production Scheduling This is incorrect. Detailed scheduling is handled by SAP PP/DS or external systems, not IBP Response and Supply, which focuses on higher-level planning.

Thus, B and C are included capabilities, per SAP IBP's official Response and Supply scope.

12. Frage

What are the possible Master Data Maintenance options for SAP Integrated Business Planning for Supply Chain? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- **A. The Data Integration Jobs app**
- **B. The Manage Master Data app**
- C. The Planner Workspaces app
- **D. The SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft Excel**
- E. The Planning Areas Model Configuration app

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

Master data maintenance in SAP IBP involves creating and updating planning objects (e.g., Products, Locations), supported by specific tools, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option A: The SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft Excel This is correct. The Excel add-in's "Manage Planning Objects" feature allows master data maintenance, per SAP IBP's UI capabilities.

* Option B: The Manage Master Data app This is correct. This Fiori app is designed for direct master data management (e.g., editing Locations), per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option C: The Planner Workspaces app This is incorrect. Planner Workspaces is for planning and visualization, not master data maintenance.

* Option D: The Planning Areas Model Configuration app This is incorrect. This app configures planning areas, not master data directly.

* Option E: The Data Integration Jobs app This is correct. This app (formerly Data Integration) imports master data via files or integration, per SAP IBP's data management guides.

Thus, A, B, and E are maintenance options, per SAP IBP's official tools.

13. Frage

You are implementing a demand process in SAP IBP for sales and operations, and consider using the standard forecast key figures available in the sample planning area SAPIBP1. What are the first and last key figures in the logical progression of demand in the S&OP process?

- A. Statistical Forecast Qty first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last
- B. Local Demand Plan first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last
- C. Local Demand Plan first and Combined Final Demand last
- D. Statistical Forecast Qty first and Global Demand Plan Qty for S&OP last

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In SAP IBP for Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP), the demand planning process follows a logical progression of key figures, as exemplified in the sample planning area SAPIBP1. This progression starts with raw forecast data and ends with an agreed-upon demand plan.

* Option A: Local Demand Plan first and Combined Final Demand last "Local Demand Plan" is not a standard key figure in SAPIBP1; it's a vague term. "Combined Final Demand" is also not a recognized key figure. This option misaligns with the S&OP process flow.

* Option B: Statistical Forecast Qty first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last This is correct. In SAPIBP1, the demand process begins with Statistical Forecast Qty (e.g., generated via statistical models like moving average or exponential smoothing), representing the initial unconstrained forecast.

The process progresses through adjustments (e.g., manual overrides, market inputs) and collaboration, culminating in Consensus Demand Plan Qty, the final agreed-upon demand plan after S&OP meetings.

This reflects SAP IBP's S&OP workflow: forecast generation # review # consensus.

* Option C: Local Demand Plan first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last As noted, "Local Demand Plan" is not a standard key figure in SAPIBP1 or S&OP terminology, making this incorrect despite the valid end point.

* Option D: Statistical Forecast Qty first and Global Demand Plan Qty for S&OP last While

"Statistical Forecast Qty" is a valid starting point, "Global Demand Plan Qty for S&OP" is not a standard key figure in SAPIBP1.

The correct term is "Consensus Demand Plan Qty," which is more specific to the S&OP output.

Thus, B aligns with SAP IBP's S&OP demand planning progression per SAPIBP1's standard key figures and official S&OP process documentation.

14. Frage

You want to display and edit data in different Units of Measure (UOM). Which of the following must you consider before you use the UOM? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Units of measure are usually not time-independent
- B. Conversion to the target unit of measure is handled by the SAP IBP Excel add-in
- C. Analytics allow the user to select the target unit of measure
- D. Units of measure are usually not time-dependent
- E. Units of measure are an attribute of a master data type, such as Product

Antwort: C,D,E

Begründung:

Units of Measure (UOM) in SAP IBP allow data to be displayed and edited in different units (e.g., kg, lbs), configured via master data and UI settings, per SAP IBP's documentation.

* Option A: Analytics allow the user to select the target unit of measure This is correct. Analytics apps (e.g., Advanced Dashboards) and Excel planning views let users choose the target UOM for display, leveraging conversion factors, per SAP IBP's visualization capabilities.

* Option B: Units of measure are usually not time-independent This is incorrect. UOMs are typically static (time-independent) unless explicitly modeled as time-dependent (rare), making this a misstatement.

* Option C: Units of measure are an attribute of a master data type, such as Product This is correct.

UOM (e.g., Base UOM) is an attribute of the Product master data type, with conversion factors defined in UOM Conversion master data, per SAP IBP's setup.

* Option D: Units of measure are usually not time-dependent This is correct. UOMs are generally static attributes, not varying by time unless custom-configured, aligning with SAP IBP's standard behavior.

* Option E: Conversion to the target unit of measure is handled by the SAP IBP Excel add-in This is incorrect. While the Excel add-in displays converted values, the conversion logic is defined in the planning area (via UOM Conversion factors), not handled solely by the add-in.

Thus, A, C, and D are key considerations, per SAP IBP's official UOM handling.

15. Frage

Which of the following solutions should be satisfied with violations penalized by the objective function of the time-series supply optimizer? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Not respecting production capacity
- B. Not fully satisfied demands
- C. Violation of minimum aggregated inventory values
- D. Violation of minimum resource utilization

Antwort: B,C,D

Begründung:

The Time-Series Supply Optimizer in SAP IBP minimizes an objective function (cost-based), penalizing violations of soft constraints, while hard constraints must be fully satisfied, per SAP IBP's optimization documentation.

* Option A: Violation of minimum resource utilization This is correct. Minimum resource utilization (e.g., machine usage) is a soft constraint; violations incur penalties (e.g., underutilization costs), influencing the objective function.

* Option B: Not respecting production capacity This is incorrect. Production capacity is a hard constraint in the optimizer; it cannot be violated, only respected, unlike soft constraints with penalties.

* Option C: Not fully satisfied demands This is correct. Unsatisfied demand (non-delivery) is a soft constraint, penalized via high non-delivery costs in the objective function, a core optimizer feature.

* Option D: Violation of minimum aggregated inventory values This is correct. Minimum inventory levels (e.g., safety stock) are soft constraints; violations are penalized (e.g., stockout costs), affecting the objective function.

Thus, A, C, and D are penalized solutions, per SAP IBP's optimizer behavior.

16. Frage

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