

C-IBP-2502 PDF & C-IBP-2502資料勉強



SAP C_IBP_2502 SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain

Questions & Answers PDF
(Demo Version – Limited Content)

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C-IBP-2502資料勉強 & C-IBP-2502受験料過去問

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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"> 分析とレポート: このセクションでは、SAP 内でレポートを生成および解釈するレポート作成スペシャリストの専門知識を評価します。計画のパフォーマンスに関する洞察を提供する主要な分析ツールとレポート機能を網羅しています。受験者は、ビジネス上の意思決定を支援するためにデータを効果的に抽出、分析、提示する能力について評価されます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プランニングオペレーターとアプリケーション: ジョブこのセクションは需要計画担当者向けに設計されており、プランニングオペレーターとアプリケーションジョブの設定と実行に焦点を当てています。これらのツールがどのようにプランニングプロセスを自動化し、システムパフォーマンスを向上させるかを理解する必要があります。受験者は、様々なプランニング機能をサポートするジョブを設定および実行する能力をテストされます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 主要数値と属性: このセクションでは、サプライチェーンアナリストのスキルを測定し、計画策定に用いられる主要数値と属性に焦点を当てます。正確なデータ表現と意思決定を実現するために、主要数値を定義および設定する方法を網羅しています。また、様々な計画シナリオをサポートする属性を管理する能力も試されます。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ユーザーインターフェース: このセクションでは、ビジネスユーザーがSAPインターフェースを効果的に操作・活用するための知識を評価します。様々な機能の操作方法、ビューのカスタマイズ方法、そして効率的な計画・レポート作成のためのUI機能の活用方法を網羅します。受験者は、システム内のデータにアクセスし、解釈する能力を習得していることが求められます。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> マスターデータ: このセクションはマスターデータスペシャリストに関連し、計画活動に不可欠なデータの管理に焦点を当てています。SAP内の製品、場所、およびリソースのマスターデータに関する理解が含まれます。受験者は、計画機能をサポートするために正確で一貫性のあるデータを維持する方法についてテストされます。
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ソリューションアーキテクチャとデータ統合: この試験セクションは、SAPデータ統合に携わるソリューションアーキテクトを対象としています。外部データソースをSAPと統合し、システム間のシームレスなデータフローを確保するための基本概念を網羅しています。受験者は、パフォーマンスと信頼性を最適化するためにシステムアーキテクチャを維持する方法を理解する必要があります。
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> セールス&オペレーションプロセスのモデル化: このセクションはオペレーションマネージャーを対象とし、セールス&オペレーションプランニングに関する知識を評価します。需要と供給の調整、シナリオプランニング、そしてオペレーション効率を最適化するための意思決定プロセスを網羅します。受験者は、戦略的なビジネス目標をサポートするモデルを構築する能力を評価します。
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 需要計画: このセクションでは、需要計画担当者のスキルを測定し、需要計画の中核概念に焦点を当てます。予測手法、需要センシング、需要伝播の理解が含まれます。受験者は、需要シグナルを管理し、計画をビジネス目標と整合させる能力をテストされます。

SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain 認定 C-IBP-2502 試験問題 (Q76-Q81):

質問 # 76

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 77

Which of these conditions must be met to create a Local Member key figure? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Activate Local Member recognition setting is selected
- B. Users should have authorization for template administration
- C. Use Excel Cell reference in the Report Editor option is selected
- D. A key figure is selected in the Key Figures tab in the SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft Excel

正解: A、B

解説:

Local Members in SAP IBP's Excel add-in are user-defined calculations (e.g., summing two key figures) within a planning view, not stored in the system.

* Option A: Use Excel Cell reference in the Report Editor option is selected This is incorrect. Cell references are used in local member formulas, but this isn't a prerequisite setting; it's an action during creation.

* Option B: Users should have authorization for template administration This is correct. Creating Local Members requires permissions tied to template administration (e.g., via a business role), ensuring control over UI modifications, per SAP IBP's security model.

* Option C: Activate Local Member recognition setting is selected This is correct. The "Local Member Recognition" setting must be enabled in the Excel add-in options to allow Local Members to be created and recognized, per SAP IBP's Excel documentation.

* Option D: A key figure is selected in the Key Figures tab in the SAP IBP, add-in for Microsoft Excel This is incorrect. Selecting a key figure is part of building a view, not a specific condition for Local Members.

Thus, B and C are prerequisites for Local Members, per SAP IBP's Excel UI guidelines.

質問 # 78

You need to work in two separate sessions for two different SAP IBP tenants. What can help you differentiate the appearance of their user interfaces? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Set a separate theme for the Home page in the Web UI
- B. Add the system name and tenant information from the About section to the Home pages
- C. Define a different default planning area via the User Preferences
- D. Have a different set of tiles in the Home group of apps

正解: A、D

解説:

SAP IBP supports multiple tenants (e.g., development, test, production), and users may need to distinguish between them when working in parallel sessions, typically via the Fiori-based Web UI. Customization of the UI is a key feature to enhance usability.

* Option A: Define a different default planning area via the User Preferences This is incorrect. While users can set a default planning area in their preferences, this affects functionality (e.g., which planning area loads first), not the visual appearance of the UI. It doesn't help differentiate tenants visually.

* Option B: Have a different set of tiles in the Home group of apps This is correct. In the SAP IBP Fiori launchpad, the Home page displays app tiles (e.g., Planner Workspaces, Manage Analytics Stories). Administrators or users with appropriate roles can customize the tile layout per tenant, creating distinct sets of tiles. This visual difference helps users identify which tenant they're in, as per SAP IBP's Fiori UI customization options.

* Option C: Set a separate theme for the Home page in the Web UI This is correct. SAP Fiori supports theming (e.g., colors, logos) via the UI Theme Designer or tenant-specific settings. By applying a unique theme to each tenant's Web UI, users can visually distinguish them. This is a standard SAP capability leveraged in IBP to enhance user experience.

* Option D: Add the system name and tenant information from the About section to the Home pages This is incorrect. The "About" section provides system details (e.g., tenant ID), but there's no standard feature to dynamically display this on the Home page as a customizable UI element. Manual workarounds (e.g., custom tiles) are possible but not a native option.

Thus, B and C are practical, supported methods to differentiate tenant UIs in SAP IBP's Web interface.

質問 # 79

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

正解: B、C

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.

質問 # 80

What are some of the available ABC segmentation methods in SAP IBP? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. By Number of Items (Sorted Average)
- B. By Number of Items (Sorted Value)
- C. By Pareto Principle (Sorted and Cumulated %)
- D. By Pareto Principle (Sorted and Calculated Values)

正解: B、C

解説:

ABC segmentation in SAP IBP classifies items (e.g., products) based on value or volume, using methods in the ABC/XYZ Segmentation app, per SAP IBP's demand planning documentation.

* Option A: By Number of Items (Sorted Average) This is incorrect. "Sorted Average" is not a standard ABC method; it's not

