

更新する-ハイパスレートのC-BCSBS-2502受験方法試験-試験の準備方法C-BCSBS-2502認定資格

SAP C_BCSBS_2502 Certification Exam Syllabus and Exam Questions SAP C_BCSBS_2502 Exam Guide

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The SAP Certified Associate - Positioning SAP Business Suite (C_BCSBS_2502) certification validates expertise in positioning SAP Business Suite solutions effectively. This guide provides essential details, including exam structure, syllabus, and key topic areas. It also includes sample questions and recommended practice tests to help candidates prepare effectively. By following this guide, professionals can enhance their understanding of SAP Business Suite and improve their chances of achieving certification success.

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SAP C-BCSBS-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">Positioning SAP Business Suite: This section of the exam measures the skills of Solution Consultants and covers how to effectively position the SAP Business Suite within various business scenarios. It includes understanding the core value, capabilities, and strategic advantages of SAP's integrated business applications. The focus is on enabling consultants to align SAP Business Suite offerings with customer needs to support end-to-end processes. |

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| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discovering SAP Business AI: This section of the exam measures the skills of Digital Transformation Specialists and focuses on exploring how SAP Business AI enables smarter decision-making. It includes identifying AI-driven features embedded within SAP solutions and how they contribute to automation, predictions, and enhanced business outcomes. Professionals are expected to understand how to promote AI adoption in business processes using SAP's intelligent technologies. |
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positioning SAP Business Data Cloud: This section of the exam measures the skills of Enterprise Architects and covers the positioning and strategic use of SAP Business Data Cloud. It involves understanding how data from various sources is managed, governed, and accessed to support intelligent business operations. The section aims to equip professionals with the ability to explain data unification and connectivity through SAP's cloud-based data platform. |

>> C-BCSBS-2502受験方法 <<

SAP C-BCSBS-2502受験方法 | 最も信頼できる問題集を提供する C-BCSBS-2502認定資格

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SAP Certified Associate - Positioning SAP Business Suite 認定 C-BCSBS-2502 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

質問 # 14

Which SAP solutions enhance supplier management and procurement? There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. SAP Business Network
- B. SAP Ariba
- C. SAP Predictive Analytics
- D. SAP SCM
- E. SAP Transportation Management

正解: A、B、D

質問 # 15

How does integrating SAP Databricks within SAP Business Data Cloud reduce IT overhead for customers?

- A. By eliminating the need for rebuilding data structures and business logic externally
- B. By streamlining data governance processes and minimizing the need for complex data security configurations
- C. By automating data ingestion pipelines
- D. By providing pre-built connectors to various data sources

正解: A

解説:

SAP Business Data Cloud (BDC) is a fully managed Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) solution that unifies and governs SAP and non-SAP data, integrating SAP Databricks to enable advanced analytics and AI-driven insights. The question asks how the integration of SAP Databricks within SAP BDC reduces IT overhead for customers, with one correct answer. Below, each option is evaluated based on official SAP documentation, SAP Learning materials, and relevant web sources from the provided search results, ensuring alignment with the "Positioning SAP Business Data Cloud" narrative and focusing on the role of SAP Databricks.

* Option A: By automating data ingestion pipelines While SAP BDC, including its SAP Datasphere component, supports data integration and pipeline management, the automation of data ingestion pipelines is not a primary focus of SAP Databricks'

integration. SAP Databricks is designed to enhance AI/ML, data science, and data engineering capabilities, leveraging zero-copy data sharing via Delta Sharing to access data products. Although SAP BDC as a whole may reduce some pipeline management overhead, the specific role of SAP Databricks is not to automate ingestion pipelines but to utilize pre-curated data products without requiring complex ETL processes. The documentation does not emphasize automated ingestion pipelines as a key IT overhead reduction mechanism for SAP Databricks. Extract: "SAP Business Data Cloud is deeply integrated across SAP applications, so your most critical data retains its original business context and semantics and the hidden costs of data extracts are eliminated-saving you time, resources, and effort." This option is incorrect.

* Option B: By providing pre-built connectors to various data sources SAP BDC provides pre-built connectors to SAP and non-SAP data sources through its foundation services and SAP Datasphere, enabling seamless data integration. However, this capability is not specifically tied to the SAP Databricks component. SAP Databricks leverages these connections indirectly by accessing data products shared via Delta Sharing, but it does not provide the connectors itself. The documentation highlights SAP BDC's overall integration capabilities, not SAP Databricks' role in providing connectors, as the primary mechanism for reducing IT overhead. Extract: "Effortlessly connect to contextual SAP data and blend with third-party data-without managing pipelines and copying data." This option is incorrect.

* Option C: By streamlining data governance processes and minimizing the need for complex data security configurations SAP Databricks integrates with Unity Catalog for governance, which enhances data management and security within the SAP BDC environment. SAP BDC itself provides unified provisioning, security, and compliance, reducing some governance overhead. However, while governance is improved, the primary IT overhead reduction from SAP Databricks comes from eliminating the need to replicate and re-engineer data externally, not from streamlining governance processes. The documentation emphasizes data sharing and semantic preservation over governance simplification as the key benefit of SAP Databricks integration. Extract: "SAP Databricks uses both generative and traditional AI to understand your organization's data, business terms, and key metrics, so teams can work with data using natural language. It makes it easier to find, organize, manage, and govern data through Unity Catalog..." This option is incorrect.

* Option D: By eliminating the need for rebuilding data structures and business logic externally The integration of SAP Databricks within SAP BDC significantly reduces IT overhead by eliminating the need to rebuild data structures and business logic externally. Traditionally, customers replicate SAP data into external platforms, requiring complex ETL processes to clean, transform, and recreate business logic, which increases costs and maintenance efforts. SAP Databricks, through native integration and zero-copy Delta Sharing, provides direct access to curated, semantically rich SAP data products (e.g., from SAP S/4HANA) within the SAP BDC environment. This preserves business context and semantics, avoiding the need to re-engineer data structures or logic, thus reducing development, maintenance, and operational overhead. This is explicitly highlighted in the documentation as a key benefit of the SAP-Databricks partnership. Extract: "Today, customers often replicate SAP data into external platforms to clean, train models, deploy them, run inference, and push results back-introducing complexity, higher costs, and governance gaps. SAP Databricks offers a better path. Customers can now run end-to-end AI, ML, and analytics directly within SAP Business Data Cloud-without needing separate platforms or physical data replication." Extract: "Built-In Business Semantics: Because SAP data already carries deep business context and semantics, Databricks can provide powerful analytics and machine learning without forcing customers to re-invent data pipelines or guess at the meaning of fields." Extract: "SAP Databricks also offers significantly improved data latency... This enhanced latency is possible due to the Delta Sharing approach which enables direct access to clean, curated and context-rich data products with business semantics already incorporated. ... [This] results in a reduction of processing costs and lowering the overheads for initial development and ongoing maintenance of ETL processes." This option is correct.

Summary of Correct answer:

* D: Integrating SAP Databricks within SAP BDC reduces IT overhead by eliminating the need to rebuild data structures and business logic externally, leveraging zero-copy Delta Sharing to access curated SAP data products with preserved business semantics, thus minimizing complex ETL processes and maintenance costs.

References:

SAP.com: SAP Business Data Cloud

SAP.com: SAP Databricks in Business Data Cloud

SAP Learning: Illustrating the Role of SAP Databricks in SAP Business Data Cloud Databricks Blog: Announcing the General Availability of SAP Databricks on SAP Business Data Cloud Advancing Analytics: SAP Databricks: Solving The SAP Interoperability Challenge?

SAP Community: SAP Databricks in SAP Business Data Cloud: Unifying SAP Business Data with Lakehouse Intelligence SAP Business Data Cloud - Making Data Work Together | by Sandip Roy | Medium

質問 # 16

Which transformation journey is the right one for new SAP ERP customers?

- A. ACTIVATE with SAP journey
- B. RISE with SAP journey
- C. ACCELERATE with SAP journey
- **D. GROW with SAP journey**

正解: D

解説:

The question asks which transformation journey is appropriate for new SAP ERP customers, meaning organizations that are adopting SAP ERP for the first time or have minimal prior SAP experience. According to official SAP documentation and the provided search results, GROW with SAP is the transformation journey specifically designed for new SAP ERP customers, particularly midmarket businesses or those seeking a rapid, standardized implementation of SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition. This makes Option C the correct answer.

Explanation of Correct answer:

Option C: GROW with SAP journey

This is correct because GROW with SAP is tailored for new SAP ERP customers, offering a streamlined, cloud-based journey to adopt SAP Business Suite, specifically SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition. It provides preconfigured best practices, a prescriptive methodology, and partner expertise to accelerate implementation, making it ideal for organizations starting fresh with SAP or those with simpler ERP needs. The Showcasing the Path for Customers to Adopt SAP Business Suite lesson on [learning.sap.com](https://learning.sap.com/learning-content/showcasing-the-path-for-customers-to-adopt-sap-business-suite) states: "GROW with SAP supports new ERP customers in starting with SAP Business Suite, driving SAP's future growth alongside theirs. New customers always start with the public cloud. This journey provides an ever-green SAP Business Suite, always on the latest version and innovations." [learning.sap.com](https://learning.sap.com/learning-content/showcasing-the-path-for-customers-to-adopt-sap-business-suite) The GROW with SAP journey is designed to help midmarket businesses or new SAP adopters modernize their ERP landscape quickly, leveraging SAP Cloud ERP and SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP) for scalability and efficiency. The How to Get Started With GROW with SAP Journey article from [data.lark.com](https://data.lark.com/en-us/articles/grow-with-sap-journey/) further elaborates: "GROW with SAP is a digital transformation journey tailored to help mid-market businesses that aspire to enhance operational efficiency. ... Customers purchase one of the new SAP Business Suite packages (e.g., SAP Finance Base), then expand by adding further lines of business. ... GROW with SAP allows mid-market businesses to streamline their ERP journey to SAP Business Suite implementation." [data.lark.com](https://data.lark.com/en-us/articles/grow-with-sap-journey/) Key features of GROW with SAP include standardized workflows, prebuilt content, and the SAP Activate methodology, which ensure a fast time-to-value without the complexities of legacy system migrations. This journey is particularly suited for greenfield implementations, where customers can start with a clean core and adopt cloud-native innovations like SAP Business AI from the outset.

Explanation of Incorrect Answers:

Option A: RISE with SAP journey

This is incorrect because RISE with SAP is designed for existing SAP ERP customers, particularly those with complex, on-premise landscapes (e.g., SAP ECC or SAP S/4HANA on-premise) looking to transition to the cloud, either via SAP S/4HANA Cloud, private edition or public edition. It is not tailored for new SAP customers who lack an existing SAP ERP footprint. The RISE with SAP page on [www.sap.com](https://www.sap.com/states) states:

"RISE with SAP is a guided transformation journey designed for SAP ERP customers to quickly realize the full potential of Business Suite, supported by proven methodologies, advanced tools, and expert guidance.

RISE with SAP is tailored for existing SAP ERP customers, enabling them to transition seamlessly from on-premises ERP to Business Suite while modernizing their processes and infrastructure at their own pace." [sap.com](https://www.sap.com/states)

com

The focus on legacy system modernization and complex transformations makes RISE with SAP unsuitable for new customers starting with a clean slate.

Option B: ACTIVATE with SAP journey

This is incorrect because SAP Activate is not a transformation journey but a methodology used within transformation journeys like RISE with SAP and GROW with SAP. It provides a structured framework, templates, and best practices for implementing SAP solutions, but it is not a standalone customer-facing journey. The GROW with SAP article from [data.lark.com](https://data.lark.com/en-us/articles/grow-with-sap-journey/) notes:

"Speed up deployment with SAP Activate. This methodology includes templates, project timelines, and best practices to ensure a smooth implementation." [data.lark.com](https://data.lark.com/en-us/articles/grow-with-sap-journey/) Since SAP Activate is a toolset rather than a journey, it cannot be the correct choice for new SAP ERP customers.

Option D: ACCELERATE with SAP journey

This is incorrect because there is no transformation journey called ACCELERATE with SAP in SAP's official offerings. The term "accelerate" may be used in marketing materials to describe the speed of transformation (e.g., in RISE with SAP or GROW with SAP methodologies), but it is not a distinct journey. The provided search results and SAP documentation, including Positioning SAP Business Suite on [learning.sap.com](https://learning.sap.com/learning-content/showcasing-the-path-for-customers-to-adopt-sap-business-suite), do not reference an ACCELERATE with SAP journey, confirming that this is a fictitious option.

Summary:

The appropriate transformation journey for new SAP ERP customers is the GROW with SAP journey, as stated in Option C. This journey is designed for greenfield implementations, particularly for midmarket businesses or those new to SAP, providing a fast, standardized path to SAP S/4HANA Cloud, public edition within SAP Business Suite. Option A (RISE with SAP) is for existing SAP customers with legacy systems, Option B (ACTIVATE with SAP) is a methodology, not a journey, and Option D (ACCELERATE with SAP) does not exist. This aligns with SAP's strategy to support new customers with a cloud-native, scalable ERP solution, as validated by the provided search results and official documentation.

References:

Showcasing the Path for Customers to Adopt SAP Business Suite, [learning.sap.com](https://learning.sap.com/learning-content/showcasing-the-path-for-customers-to-adopt-sap-business-suite) How to Get Started With GROW with SAP Journey, [data.lark.com](https://data.lark.com/en-us/articles/grow-with-sap-journey/) RISE with SAP | Transformation Journey to SAP Business

Suite, www.sap.com Positioning SAP Business Suite, learning.sap.com SAP Business Suite and Cloud ERP Overview, SAP Help Portal

質問 # 17

Match the solutions to individual challenges in the dropdown box to the respective persona.

正解:

解説:

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Solution

1. CPO (Chief Procurement Officer)

Main Challenge: Procurement, supplier optimization, risk management.

Best Solution:

* Use AI-driven supplier insights to optimize supplier selection and manage procurement risks Reason:

CPOs focus on procurement efficiency, supplier management, and risk minimization. AI insights help select the best suppliers and mitigate procurement risks.

2. CIO (Chief Information Officer)

Main Challenge: IT modernization, technology innovation, and system integration.

Best Solution:

* Deliver IT modernization and AI-powered innovation with the SAP Business Suite Reason:

CIOs drive IT modernization and innovation. SAP Business Suite with AI powers digital transformation and future-ready IT infrastructure.

3. CHRO (Chief Human Resources Officer)

Main Challenge: Workforce planning, employee development, HR efficiency.

Best Solution:

* Utilize AI-infused workforce planning to identify gaps, upskill employees, and enhance HR interactions Reason:

CHROs want to optimize workforce management, fill talent gaps, and make HR processes smarter using AI.

4. COO (Chief Operating Officer)

Main Challenge: Operational efficiency, supply chain management, minimizing disruptions.

Best Solution:

* Harness AI-powered analytics to predict and respond to supply chain disruptions in real-time Reason:

COOs focus on ensuring smooth operations and a resilient supply chain; AI analytics help predict and manage disruptions.

5. CRO (Chief Revenue Officer)

Main Challenge: Customer experience, sales opportunities, revenue growth.

Best Solution:

* Apply AI-enabled personalization to customer interactions and predict sales opportunities Reason:

CROs are responsible for boosting revenue, improving customer relationships, and finding new sales opportunities through personalized experiences.

6. CFO (Chief Financial Officer)

Main Challenge: Financial forecasting, balancing growth with profitability.

Best Solution:

* Leverage AI-powered financial forecasting to enhance planning and balance growth with profitability Reason:

CFOs need accurate forecasting and strategic planning to maintain profitability and support sustainable growth.

質問 # 18

What is Machine Learning?

- A. A subset of AI that focuses on enabling computer systems to learn and improve from experience or data, incorporating elements from fields like computer science, statistics, and psychology.
- B. A technology that equips machines with human-like capabilities such as problem-solving, visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation.
- C. A form of deep learning which utilizes foundation models, like large language models, to create new content, including text, images, sound, and videos, based on the data they were trained on.
- D. AI systems that use self-supervised learning on vast data to perform a variety of tasks, such as writing documents or creating images.

正解: A

解説:

The question asks for the definition of Machine Learning in the context of AI, which is relevant to SAP Business Suite and its SAP Business AI component that leverages machine learning (ML) capabilities.

According to official SAP documentation and widely accepted AI literature, Machine Learning is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI) that focuses on enabling systems to learn and improve from experience or data, drawing on disciplines such as computer science, statistics, and psychology. This makes Option D the correct answer.

Explanation of Correct answer:

Option D: A subset of AI that focuses on enabling computer systems to learn and improve from experience or data, incorporating elements from fields like computer science, statistics, and psychology.

This is correct because Machine Learning is defined as a branch of AI that develops algorithms and models allowing computers to learn patterns from data and improve performance without being explicitly programmed. It integrates methodologies from computer science (e.g., algorithm design), statistics (e.g., probabilistic modeling), and psychology (e.g., cognitive modeling for learning behaviors). The SAP Business AI documentation on learning.sap.com, in the context of AI within SAP Business Suite, states:

"Machine Learning is a subset of AI that enables computer systems to learn from data and improve from experience. It leverages techniques from computer science, statistics, and psychology to build models that can predict outcomes, classify data, or optimize processes." This definition is consistent with industry standards, as noted in SAP Community Blogs and broader AI literature:

"Machine Learning (ML) is a field of AI that focuses on the development of algorithms that allow computers to learn from and make decisions or predictions based on data. It incorporates statistical methods, computational techniques, and insights from cognitive science to enable adaptive learning." Within SAP Business Suite, machine learning is utilized through components like SAP Databricks and SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP) to support scenarios such as predictive analytics, anomaly detection, and process automation. For example, SAP Business AI embeds ML models in business processes (e.g., supply chain forecasting in SAP S/4HANA Cloud), relying on data-driven learning to enhance outcomes.

Explanation of Incorrect Answers:

Option A: A form of deep learning which utilizes foundation models, like large language models, to create new content, including text, images, sound, and videos, based on the data they were trained on.

This is incorrect because it inaccurately describes machine learning as a form of deep learning and limits it to foundation models like large language models (LLMs). In reality, deep learning is a subset of machine learning, not the other way around, and machine learning encompasses a broader range of techniques (e.g., decision trees, support vector machines, linear regression) beyond deep learning or generative models. The documentation clarifies:

"Machine Learning includes various approaches, such as supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning, of which deep learning is a specialized subset using neural networks. Machine Learning is not limited to foundation models or content generation."

This option is too narrow and misrepresents the relationship between machine learning and deep learning.

Option B: AI systems that use self-supervised learning on vast data to perform a variety of tasks, such as writing documents or creating images.

This is incorrect because it describes a specific type of AI system, such as generative AI or models relying on self-supervised learning (e.g., LLMs), rather than machine learning as a whole. Machine learning includes multiple learning paradigms (supervised, unsupervised, reinforcement) and is not restricted to self-supervised learning or tasks like document writing and image creation. The documentation notes:

"Machine Learning encompasses a wide range of techniques, including supervised learning for classification, unsupervised learning for clustering, and reinforcement learning for decision-making, not just self-supervised learning for generative tasks." This option is too specific and does not capture the full scope of machine learning.

Option C: A technology that equips machines with human-like capabilities such as problem-solving, visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation.

This is incorrect because it describes the broader objectives of Artificial Intelligence (AI) rather than Machine Learning specifically.

While machine learning contributes to achieving these capabilities (e.g., through models for speech recognition or image classification), it is a method within AI, not the entirety of AI's scope. The documentation states:

"AI is the broader field that aims to create systems with human-like capabilities, such as problem-solving or language translation.

Machine Learning is a subset of AI focused on data-driven learning and model development." This option is too broad and does not accurately define machine learning.

Summary:

Machine Learning is accurately defined as a subset of AI that focuses on enabling computer systems to learn and improve from experience or data, incorporating elements from computer science, statistics, and psychology, corresponding to Option D. Option A is incorrect because it mischaracterizes machine learning as a form of deep learning and limits it to foundation models. Option B is too narrow, focusing on self-supervised learning systems. Option C is too broad, describing AI generally. This definition aligns with SAP's use of machine learning within SAP Business AI for data-driven insights and process optimization in SAP Business Suite, as well as standard AI literature.

質問 # 19

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