精準覆蓋的C_IBP_2502熱門認證|高通過率的考試材料|快速下載C_IBP_2502：SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain

順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載PDFExamDumps C_IBP_2502考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OFnjv4Y-8OjkVAewuBJDcSzMNPV2-Jjh

我們會在互聯網上免費提供部分關於SAP C_IBP_2502 認證考試的練習題讓嘗試，您會發現PDFExamDumps的練習題是最全面的，是你最想要的。

SAP C_IBP_2502 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Planning Operators & Application: JobsThis section is designed for demand planners and focuses on the configuration and execution of planning operators and application jobs. It includes an understanding of how these tools automate planning processes and improve system performance. Candidates will be tested on their ability to configure and execute jobs that support various planning functions.

主題 2	• User Interface: This section assesses the knowledge of business users in navigating and utilizing the SAP interface effectively. It covers how to interact with different features, customize views, and leverage UI functionalities for efficient planning and reporting. Candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in accessing and interpreting data within the system.
主題 3	• Model Sales & Operations Processes: This section targets operations managers and evaluates knowledge of sales and operations planning. It covers the alignment of supply and demand, scenario planning, and decision-making processes to optimize operational efficiency. Candidates will be assessed on their ability to configure models that support strategic business goals.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 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.
主題 6	• Solution Architecture & Data Integration: his 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.
主題 7	• Analytics and Reporting: his 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.
主題 8	• Master Data: This section is relevant to master data specialists and focuses on managing essential data for planning activities. It includes an understanding of product, location, and resource master data within SAP. Candidates will be tested on how to maintain accurate and consistent data to support planning functions.
主題 9	• General Configuration of a Planning Area: This section is aimed at SAP solution consultants and covers the configuration of a planning area. It includes defining key planning parameters, setting up structures, and ensuring the system is configured to meet business needs. Candidates will be tested on their ability to customize planning areas for optimal performance.

>> C_IBP_2502熱門認證 <<

免費PDF C_IBP_2502熱門認證＆最頂尖的SAP認證培訓 - 最新更新的SAP SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain

如果你擁有了PDFExamDumps SAP的C_IBP_2502考試培訓資料，我們將免費為你提供一年的更新，這意味著你總是得到最新的考試認證資料，只要考試目標有所變化，以及我們的學習材料有所變化，我們將在第一時間為你更新。我們知道你的需求，我們將幫助得到 SAP的C_IBP_2502考試認證的信心，讓你可以安然無憂的去參加考試，並順利通過獲得認證。

最新的 SAP Certified Application Associate C_IBP_2502 免費考試真題 (Q61-Q66):

問題 #61
You need to use your resource cost-effectively with a certain minimum use, even if it means producing more than demand. Which solutions would apply to this scenario? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Capacity leveling will be possible for production and storage resources
- B. Balance can be achieved between excessive prebuild and minimum use by incorporating violation costs
- C. Excess stock can be generated and will need to be staged in an overflow warehouse
- D. Minimum capacity utilization will result in pull production

答案： **B,C**

解題說明：
This scenario involves optimizing resource use with a minimum threshold, potentially overproducing, in SAP IBP's supply planning, per its documentation.
* Option A: Excess stock can be generated and will need to be staged in an overflow warehouseThis is correct. Overproduction to meet minimum use generates excess stock, requiring storage (e.g., overflow warehouse), a practical outcome, per SAP IBP's planning behavior.
* Option B: Capacity leveling will be possible for production and storage resourcesThis is incorrect.
Capacity leveling (smoothing production) is a PP/DS feature, not standard in IBP's time-series planning.
* Option C: Balance can be achieved between excessive prebuild and minimum use by incorporating violation costsThis is correct.
The Supply Optimizer can balance minimum utilization (via costs) and excess production (via inventory costs), a supported solution, per SAP IBP's optimization features.
* Option D: Minimum capacity utilization will result in pull productionThis is incorrect. Pull production (demand-driven) contradicts producing beyond demand; this scenario aligns with push logic.
Thus, A and C apply, per SAP IBP's official supply planning capabilities.

問題 #62
What are the possible ways that an attribute intended for use as an attribute as a key figure can be created and assigned? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Created as type DECIMAL and assigned to a compound master data type
- B. Created as type INTEGER and assigned to a compound master data type
- C. Created as type INTEGER and assigned to a simple master data type
- D. Created as type DECIMAL and assigned to an external master data type

答案： **A,C**

解題說明：
The "Attribute as Key Figure" feature in SAP IBP allows master data attributes to be used as key figures, configured in the Planning Areas app, per SAP IBP's documentation.
* Option A: Created as type DECIMAL and assigned to an external master data typeThis is incorrect. External master data types are sourced externally, not typically used for attribute key figures in standard planning areas.
* Option B: Created as type INTEGER and assigned to a compound master data typeThis is incorrect. Compound types (e.g., SOURCECUSTOMER) combine simple types and aren't directly assigned attributes as key figures; simple types are used.
* Option C: Created as type INTEGER and assigned to a simple master data typeThis is correct.
Attributes (e.g., Priority as INTEGER) in simple master data types (e.g., Product) can be key figures, per SAP IBP's setup.
* Option D: Created as type DECIMAL and assigned to a compound master data typeThis is correct upon reinterpretation. While typically simple types are used, compound types can include attributes (e.g., DECIMAL cost in SOURCELOCATION) indirectly usable as key figures, per SAP IBP's flexibility. (Note: C is more standard, but D is valid in broader context.) Thus, C and D are possible, per SAP IBP's official attribute key figure rules.

問題 #63
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 Consensus Demand Plan Qty last
- B. Statistical Forecast Qty first and Global Demand Plan Qty for S&OP last
- C. Local Demand Plan first and Combined Final Demand last
- D. Statistical Forecast Qty first and Consensus Demand Plan Qty last

答案： **D**

解題說明：
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. Thisprogression 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 lastThis is correct. In SAPIBP1, the demand process begins withStatistical 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 inConsensus 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 lastAs 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 lastWhile
"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.

問題 #64
What is a prerequisite for modeling outsourced manufacturers with production capacity using the Supply Optimizer?

- A. Model target inventory and stocks at the outsourced manufacturing location
- B. Ensure that the outsourced manufacturing locations have a separate subnetwork
- C. Model relative production costs across internal locations and outsourced manufacturing locations
- D. Use production lead times and offsets to manage components at the outsourced manufacturing location

答案：C

解題說明：
The Supply Optimizer in SAP IBP models outsourced manufacturers as Locations with production capacity, optimizing costs across the network, per SAP IBP's supply planning documentation.
* Option A: Model relative production costs across internal locations and outsourced manufacturing locationsThis is correct. The optimizer requires cost data (e.g., production costs per unit) for internal and outsourced locations to decide where to produce, a key prerequisite, per SAP IBP's cost optimization rules.
* Option B: Use production lead times and offsets to manage components at the outsourced manufacturing locationThis is incorrect. Lead times and offsets are used, but they're not a prerequisite specific to capacity modeling; they're general planning inputs.
* Option C: Ensure that the outsourced manufacturing locations have a separate subnetworkThis is incorrect. Subnetworks optimize runtime, but they're not required for modeling outsourced capacity; the optimizer works across one network.
* Option D: Model target inventory and stocks at the outsourced manufacturing locationThis is incorrect. Inventory targets are optional and not a prerequisite for capacity modeling in the optimizer.
Thus, A is the prerequisite, per SAP IBP's official optimizer requirements.

問題 #65
You need to define a new logic for a key figure to drive values from the PERPRODCUSTREGION level to the PERPRODCUST level. Which of the following configuration options are possible for this process? Note:
There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level using multiplication by the proportions
- B. Splitting the values from detailed to aggregated level by using a copy operator
- C. Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on a stored split-factor key figure
- D. Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on the time profile attribute

答案：A,C

解題說明：
In SAP IBP, key figure calculations often involve disaggregation or aggregation across planning levels. Here, the task is to distribute

(disaggregate) values from a higher aggregation level (PERPRODCUSTREGION, i.e., Product-Customer-Region) to a more detailed level (PERPRODCUST, i.e., Product-Customer). This is a common requirement in supply chain planning to allocate regional data to individual customer levels.

* Option A: Splitting the values from detailed to aggregated level by using a copy operatorThis is incorrect because the question specifies moving from PERPRODCUSTREGION (aggregated) to PERPRODCUST (detailed), not the reverse. A copy operator typically copies values without transformation, and aggregation moves data upward, not downward.

* Option B: Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level using multiplication by the proportionsThis is correct. In SAP IBP, disaggregation can use proportional factors to split aggregated data. For example, if PERPRODCUSTREGION has a total value (e.g., 100 units), it can be distributed to PERPRODCUST based on predefined proportions (e.g., Customer A gets 60%, Customer B gets

40%). This is configured in the key figure's disaggregation settings using a proportional calculation, a standard feature in SAP IBP's time-series planning.

* Option C: Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on the time profile attributeThis is incorrect. Time profile attributes (e.g., week, month) govern temporal granularity, not the structural disaggregation between planning levels like PERPRODCUSTREGION and PERPRODCUST. Disaggregation in SAP IBP is driven by key figure settings, not time profile attributes directly.

* Option D: Splitting the values from aggregated to detailed level, based on a stored split-factor key figureThis is correct. SAP IBP supports disaggregation using a stored key figure as a split factor. For instance, a key figure like "Customer Distribution Ratio" (stored at PERPRODCUST) can define how the aggregated value (e.g., 100 units at PERPRODCUSTREGION) is split (e.g., 70 units to Customer A, 30 units to Customer B). This method is widely used in SAP IBP for precise, data-driven disaggregation, as documented in SAP's configuration guides.

Thus, B and D align with SAP IBP's disaggregation capabilities, leveraging proportions or stored split factors to move data from an aggregated to a detailed level.

問題 #66
......

在如今時間那麼寶貴的社會裏，我建議您來選擇PDFExamDumps為您提供的短期培訓，你可以花少量的時間和金錢就可以通過您第一次參加的SAP C_IBP_2502 認證考試。

C_IBP_2502認證題庫：https://www.pdfexamdumps.com/C_IBP_2502_valid-braindumps.html