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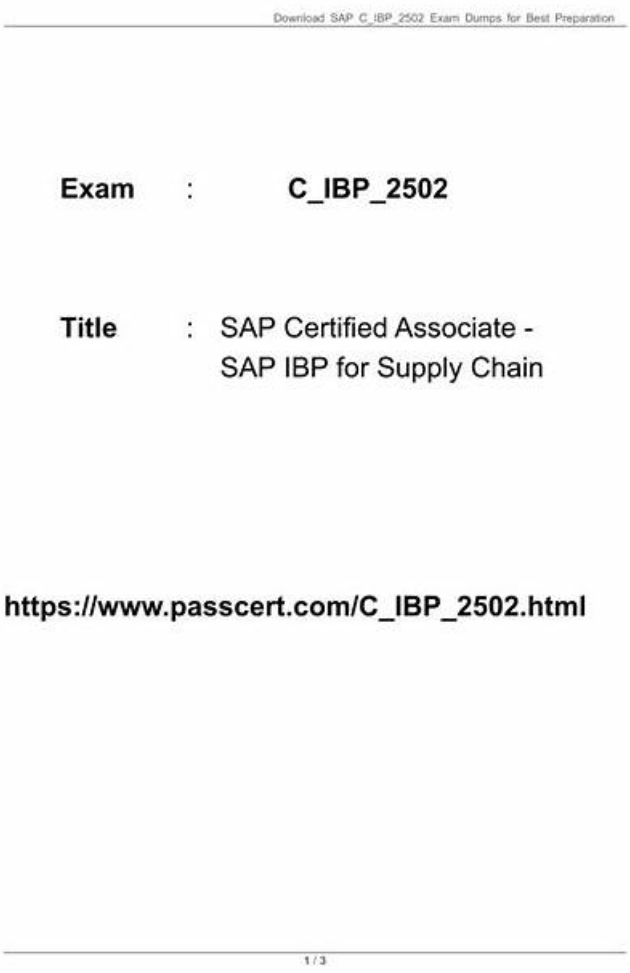

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SAP C_IBP_2502 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.

Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.
Topic 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71
You are starting a new implementation project for SAP IBP and are considering the possible system architecture. What are the possible approaches for setting up the system landscape? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Create additional planning areas in the test system to support training needs
- B. Set up a two-tier landscape and have the configuration for the development system regularly updated from the production system
- C. Set up a three-tier landscape using transport, starting from the development system to test and production
- D. Create additional test planning areas in the production system to support cutover needs

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
SAP IBP's system landscape defines how development, testing, and production environments are structured.
Best practices align with SAP's implementation methodology (e.g., SAP Activate).
* Option A: Set up a two-tier landscape and have the configuration for the development system regularly updated from the production systemThis is incorrect. A two-tier landscape (e.g., development and production) is possible but updating development from production reverses the standard flow (development # production). This risks overwriting development work and isn't a recommended approach.
* Option B: Create additional planning areas in the test system to support training needsThis is correct. Planning areas in SAP IBP are tenant-specific configurations. Creating additional planning areas in the test system (e.g., for sandboxing or training) is a practical approach to simulate scenarios without affecting production, as supported by SAP IBP's flexible architecture.
* Option C: Create additional test planning areas in the production system to support cutover needs This is incorrect. Adding test planning areas in production risks data integrity and performance during cutover. Testing should occur in a separate environment, not production.
* Option D: Set up a three-tier landscape using transport, starting from the development system to test and productionThis is correct. A three-tier landscape (development # test # production) with transport mechanisms (e.g., configuration packages) is SAP IBP's standard architecture. It ensures controlled deployment, testing, and go-live, per SAP's implementation guidelines.
Thus, B and D are valid system landscape approaches in SAP IBP, reflecting practical and standard deployment strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 72
You are configuring disaggregation for the KF1 key figure in the Planning Areas Model Configuration app.
Which methods can you use? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Disaggregation according to user-defined expression
- B. Disaggregation according to a helper key figure
- C. Disaggregation in batch triggered by an application job
- D. Proportional disaggregation by using KF2 in the expression
- E. Disaggregation according to an equal split

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Disaggregation in SAP IBP distributes aggregated key figure values (e.g., KF1) to lower planning levels, configured in the Planning Areas app. Methods depend on SAP IBP's calculation framework.
* Option A: Disaggregation according to user-defined expressionThis is correct. Users can define custom expressions (e.g., based on attributes or calculations) in the key figure's disaggregation settings, a flexible feature in SAP IBP, per configuration documentation.
* Option B: Disaggregation according to an equal splitThis is incorrect in this context. While equal split is a default disaggregation method, it's not explicitly configurable as a distinct option in the Planning Areas app; it's automatic when no other method is specified.
* Option C: Disaggregation in batch triggered by an application jobThis is incorrect. Disaggregation occurs in real-time or during planning runs, not as a batch job. Application jobs handle tasks like data copy, not disaggregation logic.
* Option D: Disaggregation according to a helper key figureThis is correct. A helper key figure (e.g., historical sales) can guide disaggregation proportions, a standard method in SAP IBP, per key figure setup guides.
* Option E: Proportional disaggregation by using KF2 in the expressionThis is correct. KF1 can disaggregate proportionally based on another key figure (KF2) via an expression (e.g., KF1 = KF1 * (KF2 / SUM(KF2))), a supported method in SAP IBP.
Thus, A, D, and E are configurable disaggregation methods, per SAP IBP's official capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Which of the following data can be tracked using a change-history-enabled key figure? Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

- A. Scenario ID
- B. Reason code
- C. Modified code
- D. Attributes
- E. Key figure type

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Change-history-enabled key figures in SAP IBP track modifications to values, logging details for auditability, configured in the Planning Areas app. The tracked data is defined by SAP IBP's change history functionality, per official documentation.
* Option A: Scenario IDThis is incorrect. Scenario ID identifies the planning scenario, but it's not tracked in key figure change history; it's a context, not a change detail.
* Option B: Modified codeThis is correct. "Modified code" (likely intended as "modification code" or user ID) tracks who made the change, a standard field in SAP IBP's change log.
* Option C: AttributesThis is correct. Changed attribute values (e.g., Product ID, Location ID) tied to the key figure's planning level are tracked, per SAP IBP's documentation.
* Option D: Key figure typeThis is incorrect. Key figure type (e.g., stored, calculated) is a configuration setting, not a dynamic value tracked in change history.
* Option E: Reason codeThis is correct. Reason codes (e.g., manual adjustment justification) can be logged with changes, a feature in SAP IBP's Excel UI and change history, per official guides.
Thus, B, C, and E are tracked data elements, per SAP IBP's change history capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 74
What are some of the prerequisites for configuring a planning area that results in a successful consistency check? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Assign the compound master data type and its component master data types
- B. Specify a planning horizon in the planning area for each level of the assigned time profile
- C. Configure at most two input key figures on the same planning level in a key figure calculation
- D. Configure at least one calculated key figure for the planning area

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
A successful consistency check in SAP IBP ensures the planning area's configuration is valid, per SAP IBP's documentation.
* Option A: Configure at least one calculated key figure for the planning areaThis is incorrect.
Calculated key figures are optional; a planning area can function with only stored key figures.
* Option B: Specify a planning horizon in the planning area for each level of the assigned time profileThis is correct. The planning horizon (e.g., past/future periods) must align with the time profile levels (e.g., week, month) for data consistency, a prerequisite, per SAP IBP's setup.
* Option C: Configure at most two input key figures on the same planning level in a key figure calculationThis is incorrect. There's no such limit; calculations can use multiple inputs, depending on complexity.
* Option D: Assign the compound master data type and its component master data typesThis is correct. Compound types (e.g., SOURCECUSTOMER) and their components (e.g., Customer, Location) must be assigned for network consistency, per SAP IBP's documentation.
Thus, B and D are prerequisites, per SAP IBP's official consistency check requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 75
You need to make manual adjustments to your S&OP plan. Which are possible ways of making these changes? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Using Driver-Based Planning
- B. Using Microsoft Excel planning views
- C. Leveraging the web-based planning capability
- D. Leveraging the functionality of SAP Work Zone

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Manual adjustments to an S&OP plan in SAP IBP involve editing key figures, supported by specific UIs, per SAP IBP's S&OP documentation.
* Option A: Leveraging the web-based planning capabilityThis is correct. The Planner Workspaces app (web-based) allows manual adjustments to key figures (e.g., demand plans), a standard feature, per SAP IBP's UI capabilities.
* Option B: Leveraging the functionality of SAP Work ZoneThis is incorrect. SAP Work Zone is a collaboration platform, not a planning tool for S&OP adjustments in IBP.
* Option C: Using Microsoft Excel planning viewsThis is correct. The Excel add-in's planning views are the primary interface for

manual S&OP adjustments (e.g., editing Consensus Demand), per SAP IBP's documentation.
* Option D: Using Driver-Based PlanningThis is incorrect. Driver-Based Planning is a methodology (e.g., linking demand to drivers), not a direct manual adjustment method.
Thus, A and C are valid ways, per SAP IBP's official planning interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 76
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