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One of the best things about our SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain (C-IBP-2502) prep material is the convenience it offers. The SAP C-IBP-2502 study material is available in three formats: web-based SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain (C-IBP-2502) practice exam, desktop practice test software, and Prepare for your SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain (C-IBP-2502) PDF. We also understand that every student is unique and learns differently, so our product is designed in three formats to adapt to their individual needs.

SAP C-IBP-2502 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 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.

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SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
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 a helper key figure
- B. Disaggregation according to user-defined expression
- C. Proportional disaggregation by using KF2 in the expression
- D. Disaggregation in batch triggered by an application job
- E. Disaggregation according to an equal split

Answer: A,B,C

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 # 20
What is an example of a commonly used time-independent key figure?

- A. A special key figure marked as an aggregate key figure (aggregate constraint)
- B. Any attribute as a key figure

- C. A currency conversion key figure, such as Exchange Rate
- D. A unit of measure key figure, such as UoM Conversion Factor

Answer: B

Explanation:
In SAP IBP, key figures can be time-dependent (e.g., forecast quantities over weeks) or time-independent (static values not tied to time periods). Time-independent key figures are often used for constants or attributes in planning calculations.
* Option A: A special key figure marked as an aggregate key figure (aggregate constraint)This is incorrect. Aggregate key figures (e.g., summing demand across products) are typically time-dependent, as they reflect data over a planning horizon, not static values.
* Option B: A unit of measure key figure, such as UoM Conversion FactorThis is incorrect in this context. While UoM Conversion Factor is time-independent (e.g., 1 kg = 1000 g), it's technically a master data attribute, not a key figure in SAP IBP's standard terminology. Key figures are editable or calculated, whereas UoM factors are static settings.
* Option C: Any attribute as a key figureThis is correct. In SAP IBP, attributes (e.g., Product Category, Customer Priority) can be configured as time-independent key figures via the "Attribute as Key Figure" feature. For example, a Product's "Safety Stock Target" could be a static key figure used across all periods, a common practice in supply planning, as per SAP IBP's configuration options.
* Option D: A currency conversion key figure, such as Exchange RateThis is incorrect. Exchange rates can vary over time (e.g., monthly rates), making them time-dependent in most cases. Even if static, they're typically master data or external inputs, not a "commonly used" key figure example in SAP IBP.
Thus, C is the best example of a commonly used time-independent key figure, aligning with SAP IBP's flexibility to model attributes as static key figures.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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 an external master data type
- B. Created as type INTEGER and assigned to a compound master data type
- C. Created as type DECIMAL and assigned to a compound master data type
- D. Created as type INTEGER and assigned to a simple master data type

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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. Violation of minimum aggregated inventory values
- B. Not fully satisfied demands
- C. Violation of minimum resource utilization
- D. Not respecting production capacity

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
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 utilizationThis 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 capacityThis 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 demandsThis 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 valuesThis 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.

NEW QUESTION # 23
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 test planning areas in the production system to support cutover needs
- B. Create additional planning areas in the test system to support training needs
- C. Set up a three-tier landscape using transport, starting from the development system to test and production
- D. Set up a two-tier landscape and have the configuration for the development system regularly updated from the production system

Answer: B,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 # 24
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