

SAP C-IBP-2502 Unterlage - C-IBP-2502 Vorbereitung



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SAP C-IBP-2502 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	Analytics and Reporting: This 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.
Thema 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.

Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• Solution Architecture & Data Integration: This 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.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• Planning Operators & Application: Jobs This 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.

>> SAP C-IBP-2502 Unterlage <<

C-IBP-2502 Musterprüfungsfragen - C-IBP-2502Zertifizierung & C-IBP-2502Testfragen

Wir ITZert bieten alle mögliche Vorbereitungsunterlagen von SAP C-IBP-2502 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Sie können die SAP C-IBP-2502 Prüfungsunterlagen in verschiedenen Webseiten und Büchern finden. Aber unsere Prüfungsfragen und Testantworten sind die besten und die umfassendsten. Unsere SAP C-IBP-2502 Prüfungsfragen und-antworten können Ihnen helfen, nur einmal diese Prüfung zu bestehen. Und Sie können weniger Zeit verwenden.

SAP Certified Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain C-IBP-2502 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q12-Q17):

12. Frage

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

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

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 area This 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 profile This 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 calculation This 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 types This 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.

13. Frage

How do you achieve rolling aggregation with SAP IBP?

- A. Using an attribute as a key figure
- B. Using a local member
- C. Using an appropriate period weight factor
- **D. Using a key figure calculation**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Rolling aggregation in SAP IBP refers to calculating a cumulative or moving total across a time horizon (e.g., year-to-date sales). This is a common requirement in planning and reporting, achieved through specific configuration methods.

* Option A: Using an attribute as a key figure This is incorrect. Attributes as key figures provide static values (e.g., Product Category), not dynamic time-based aggregations like rolling totals.

* Option B: Using an appropriate period weight factor This is incorrect. Period weight factors adjust proportional disaggregation (e.g., splitting monthly data to weeks), not rolling aggregation across periods.

* Option C: Using a key figure calculation This is correct. Rolling aggregation is achieved in SAP IBP via key figure calculations, such as the CUMULATE function (e.g., $KF2 = CUMULATE(KF1)$), which sums values from the start of the horizon to the current period. This is configured in the Planning Areas app and is a standard method for time-series calculations, per SAP IBP's official documentation on key figure calculations.

* Option D: Using a local member This is incorrect. Local members in the Excel add-in allow ad-hoc calculations within a planning view, but they are user-specific and not a system-configured method for rolling aggregation across the planning area.

Thus, C is the correct method for achieving rolling aggregation, aligning with SAP IBP's calculation capabilities.

14. Frage

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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.

15. Frage

You are invited to review a problem with a customer's SAP IBP Excel template performance. What areas with the biggest potential performance impact would you focus on? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Number of local members and complexity of calculation
- B. Number of analytics charts displaying key figures' values
- C. Excessive SAP IBP formatting in the Microsoft Excel UI
- D. Complex calculation graphs for key figures

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:

SAP IBP Excel template performance depends on data volume, calculations, and UI rendering. Key areas impact runtime significantly, as per SAP's performance best practices.

* Option A: Excessive SAP IBP formatting in the Microsoft Excel UI This is correct. Overuse of formatting (e.g., conditional formatting, custom styles) in the Excel add-in increases rendering time, especially with large datasets, a known performance bottleneck per SAP IBP's Excel guidelines.

* Option B: Number of local members and complexity of calculation This is incorrect in this context.

Local members (ad-hoc Excel calculations) can slow individual views, but they're user-specific and not a primary template design factor compared to system-level issues.

* Option C: Complex calculation graphs for key figures This is correct. Complex calculation graphs (e.g., nested dependencies across key figures) increase processing time during refresh or planning runs, a major performance driver, per SAP IBP's calculation engine documentation.

* Option D: Number of analytics charts displaying key figures' values This is incorrect. Charts in Excel are minimal and don't significantly impact template performance compared to formatting or calculations. Chart-heavy analysis is more relevant to Analytics apps.

Thus, A and C are the biggest performance impact areas, per SAP IBP's Excel optimization advice.

16. Frage

Which processes are running in sample planning areas SAP6 and SAP3?(Choose three)

- A. Sales and Operations Planning
- B. Demand Sensing
- C. Supply and Allocation Planning
- D. Inventory Optimization

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

SAP IBP provides sample planning areas (e.g., SAPIBP1, SAP3, SAP6) with preconfigured processes to demonstrate functionality. The question seems incomplete ("running in sampl to this question"), but based on standard SAP naming and context, it likely asks about processes in SAP6 and SAP3.

* SAP6: Focused on Demand Planning and Sensing.

* SAP3: Focused on Inventory Optimization.

* Both may overlap with broader S&OP processes.

* Option A: Supply and Allocation Planning This is incorrect. Supply and Allocation Planning is typically in SAPIBP1 or SAP4 (response-focused), not SAP6 (demand-centric) or SAP3 (inventory-centric).

* Option B: Inventory Optimization This is correct. SAP3 is the sample planning area for Inventory Optimization, supporting multi-stage inventory planning with key figures like Target Inventory and Safety Stock, as per SAP's official sample content.

* Option C: Demand Sensing This is correct. SAP6 includes Demand Sensing, enhancing short-term forecasts using pattern recognition and real-time data (e.g., sales orders), a key feature of SAP IBP's demand module.

* Option D: Sales and Operations Planning This is correct. Both SAP6 and SAP3 support elements of S&OP. SAP6 covers demand planning (an S&OP component), while SAP3's inventory planning integrates with S&OP's supply-demand balancing, as seen in SAPIBP1's broader S&OP scope.

Thus, B, C, and D match the processes in SAP6 (Demand Sensing, S&OP) and SAP3 (Inventory Optimization, S&OP), per SAP's sample planning area documentation. (Note: The original answer B, D, E seems to misinterpret E as present; corrected to B, C, D based on SAP6/SAP3 focus.)

17. Frage

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