DUMPSARENA

SAP Certified Application AssociateSAP IBP for Supply Chain (2302)

SAP C_IBP_2302

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Analytics charts are created by the user in the Advanced Analytics application.What can the user do in the Advanced Analytics app?Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Group data.

B. Open graphics in Excel.

C. Apply filters on your data.

D. Merge charts together.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Group data. and **Apply filters on your data.** are supported capabilities of the SAP Integrated Business Planning Advanced Analytics app. The app is designed for interactive visual analysis of planning data, allowing a user to configure charts around selected key figures and planning dimensions. Grouping lets the user aggregate or organize displayed values by relevant attributes, such as product, location, customer, or time-related characteristics. This provides a summarized view that makes patterns and comparisons in large planning data sets easier to interpret.

Filtering is equally central to chart analysis. Users can restrict the displayed data to the specific members, periods, key figures, or planning scope that they need to investigate. Applied filters allow a chart to focus on a business-relevant subset of the overall plan, for example a selected product family or location group, without changing the underlying planning data. Together, grouping and filtering enable users to create focused, meaningful visualizations for analysis within the Advanced Analytics app. SAP describes Advanced Analytics as an application for analyzing IBP planning data through interactive charts and analytical views; see the SAP Integrated Business Planning documentation and the SAP Learning Journey for Integrated Business Planning.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following checks for master data and key figures does the Check Mode algorithm trigger?Note: There are 3 correct answers to this question.

A. It checks whether the location products specified in the master data are connected by customer sourcing rules within the supply chain network.

B. It checks whether the location resource specified in the master data forms a cycle in the supply chain network.

C. It checks whether the sourcing in the Production Source Item Master Data type exists.

D. It checks whether the heuristic detects cycles formed by nodes (such as location products) in the supply chain network.

E. It checks whether the required planning level master data exists for a subset of input key figures.

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

Check Mode is used to validate whether the supply-planning model has the structural master-data relationships and key-figure data needed for a planning run. It checks whether the location products specified in the master data are connected by customer sourcing rules within the supply chain network. This confirms that demand and supply can be represented through the relevant customer-sourcing relationships rather than leaving disconnected location-product nodes in the modeled network.

It also checks whether the heuristic detects cycles formed by nodes (such as location products) in the supply chain network. Identifying cycles is essential because circular supply relationships can prevent a valid sequential supply-propagation logic. In addition, Check Mode verifies whether the required planning level master data exists for a subset of input key figures. Input key figures must have data available at planning levels supported by the relevant master-data combinations, so this validation helps identify missing or inconsistent planning-level records before an operational planning execution.

SAP documents supply-planning master data, sourcing, and algorithms in the SAP Integrated Business Planning documentation. See also the SAP Learning Journey for SAP IBP for supply-planning concepts and network modeling context.

QUESTION NO: 3

You are setting up planing with lot sizes.What are some of the properties of lot sizes that you need to be aware of?Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Lot sizes are applicable for production and handling quantities.

B. Periodic lot size setting overrides the minimum lot size.

C. Lot sizes are time-independent master data settings.

D. Lot sizes are applicable for production and transportation quantities.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Lot sizing in SAP Integrated Business Planning is relevant wherever the planning run creates or rounds supply quantities into executable-sized proposals. Therefore, **Lot sizes are applicable for production and handling quantities.** Production lot sizes allow supply planning to respect operational constraints such as a fixed batch, minimum run, or rounding quantity at a production source. Handling lot sizes similarly represent the practical quantity in which a product can be processed or handled at a location.

Lot sizes are applicable for production and transportation quantities. Transportation proposals often must follow shipment or packaging constraints, such as pallet, truck, container, or other shipment-unit quantities. Applying lot sizes to transportation ensures that planned replenishment quantities are rounded and consolidated in a way that can be executed operationally. Together, these settings enable the planning engine to produce feasible supply proposals across production, handling, and transport activities rather than merely matching demand with unrestricted quantities. SAP documents lot-sizing as part of supply-planning master data and planning configuration; see the SAP IBP Help Portal and SAP's SAP Learning content for Integrated Business Planning.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is a required input for generating a statistical forecast in SAP IBP for Demand?

A. Historical sales data

B. Supply optimizer profile

C. Production source master data

D. Target inventory key figure

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Historical sales data is a required input for a statistical forecast because the forecasting algorithm analyzes past demand behavior to identify level, trend, seasonality, and other relevant patterns. The historical sales key figure provides the time-series observations from which the forecast model creates a projected demand signal. Supply planning settings, production sources, and inventory targets can be used in other planning processes, but they do not replace historical demand as the core input to statistical forecasting. See the SAP Integrated Business Planning documentation for demand planning and forecasting information.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which pre-processing steps can be used to cleanse historical sales data before generating a statistical forecast in SAP IBP?Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Substitute Missing with Mean or Median in Sales History

B. Intermittency Detection and Correction in Sales History

C. Promotion Sales Lift Elimination

D. Bias Detection and Correction in Sales History

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

SAP IBP Demand supports preprocessing historical sales data so that statistical forecasting is based on a more representative demand signal. **Substitute Missing with Mean or Median in Sales History** is a supported missing-data treatment: where historical observations are unavailable, an appropriate replacement value can be used to avoid gaps that would otherwise impair the time-series input to a forecasting algorithm. Mean or median substitution is particularly useful when the missing observations should be treated as absent measurements rather than as true zero demand.

Promotion Sales Lift Elimination is also an applicable preprocessing activity. Promotional periods can create temporary uplift that does not represent baseline demand. Removing the promotion-driven lift from the sales history produces a cleansed baseline series, allowing the statistical forecast to model regular demand behavior rather than repeatedly interpreting exceptional promotional volume as normal demand. The resulting baseline forecast can then be used with promotional planning processes where applicable. SAP IBP documentation describes demand planning capabilities, including statistical forecasting and management of historical-demand inputs, in the SAP Integrated Business Planning Help Portal. Additional SAP learning material on demand planning and forecasting is available through SAP Learning: Integrated Business Planning.

QUESTION NO: 6

What does ABC/XYZ segmentation allow you to do?Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

A. Substitute missing values in case of sporadic demands.

B. Use forecasting algorithms that are specific to seasonal demands of SKUs in the segment "B".

C. Identify inventory items that require closer attention.

D. Choose time-independent key figures as segmentation measures.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

ABC/XYZ segmentation supports differentiated planning and inventory-management decisions by grouping products according to their relative business importance and the predictability of their demand. The ABC classification typically distinguishes items by value, volume, or another importance-related measure, while the XYZ classification considers demand variability. Combining these classifications helps planners identify inventory items that require closer attention, such as high-impact or highly variable-demand products, so that service, replenishment, and review effort can be focused where it has the greatest business effect.

In SAP Integrated Business Planning, segmentation measures are evaluated at the planning level and are intended to represent stable characteristics used for assigning planning objects to segments. Therefore, it is appropriate to choose time-independent key figures as segmentation measures. Such measures provide a consistent basis for the segmentation result instead of changing with every individual time period. The resulting segments can then be used to tailor planning processes, policies, and analysis to groups with similar importance and demand behavior. See the SAP IBP documentation portal at SAP Help Portal: SAP Integrated Business Planning and the related learning journey at SAP Learning: Discovering SAP IBP for Supply Chain.

QUESTION NO: 7

You set up time-series integration using Cloud Integration for Data Services. During the integration process of master data, an error occurred. In the Data Integration app the job failed with status "Fatal Error". How can you find more details about the error?

A. Navigate to the Master Data Workbook in Excel and open the Log.

B. Download the Rejection Report in the Data Integration app.

C. Navigate to the Manage Master Data app and open the Log.

D. Download the Initial Problem Report in the Data Integration app.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Download the Initial Problem Report in the Data Integration app. A *Fatal Error* indicates that the integration run encountered a critical technical or initialization-level issue that prevented the process from completing normally. The Initial Problem Report is the diagnostic artifact intended for this situation. It provides the relevant error details captured at the point at which the integration failed, enabling the planner or administrator to identify the failing step and investigate the underlying source, connection, mapping, or processing issue.

In the Data Integration app, open the failed job and use the available report download action to obtain the Initial Problem Report. Reviewing that report is the appropriate first step because it contains the technical context needed to troubleshoot a fatal job failure and, if necessary, provide actionable information to the integration administrator or SAP support. SAP Integrated Business Planning documentation describes data integration monitoring and error analysis within the Data Integration app; see the SAP IBP Help Portal and SAP's Cloud Integration for Data Services support information.

QUESTION NO: 8

You scheduled a planning operator as an application job.Where can you monitor the status and execution log of the job?

A. Application Jobs

B. Manage Master Data

C. Planning Areas

D. Transport Management

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The **Application Jobs** app is used to monitor scheduled and completed jobs. It provides the processing status, start and end information, job parameters, and available logs or output details. This enables planners and administrators to verify whether a planning operator ran successfully and to investigate failures or warnings. For further information, see the SAP Integrated Business Planning documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

You want to retain key figure values from a completed planning cycle and compare them with values from a subsequent cycle.What object can be used for this purpose?

A. Snapshot

B. Segmentation Profile

C. Planning Filter

D. Disaggregation Expression

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A **snapshot** is used to preserve key figure values at a defined point in time for later comparison. Snapshots enable planners to compare, for example, an earlier consensus demand plan with the current plan and identify changes in quantity, value, or timing. The snapshot stores a historical copy of the selected key figure data without changing the active planning data. SAP IBP supports snapshots for monitoring plan evolution and supporting planning-cycle reviews. For more information, see the SAP Integrated Business Planning documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

A time profile is defined with these levels: day, technical week, week, month, quarter, and year. What condition in configuration will allow you to have a different value in the current week, versus all other time buckets?

A. IF("PERIODID4" ="$$PERIODID4CU$$...)

B. IF("PERIODID2" ="$$PERIODID2CU$$...)

C. IF("PERIODID3" ="$$PERIODID3CU$$...)

D. IF("PERIODID5" ="$$PERIODID5CU$$...)

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The condition `IF("PERIODID2" = "$$PERIODID2CU$$" ...)` is the appropriate way to identify the current calendar-week bucket in this time profile. SAP IBP assigns period IDs according to the sequence of time levels: day is represented by `PERIODID0`, technical week by `PERIODID1`, and week by `PERIODID2`. The corresponding `CU` variable supplies the period ID for the current bucket at that same level. Therefore, comparing `PERIODID2` with `$$PERIODID2CU$$` evaluates as true only for the current week. An IF expression can then return the special value for that bucket and a different value for every other week. This pattern is useful in calculated key figures when a rule must distinguish the present weekly period dynamically, without hard-coding a specific date or week number. SAP IBP time-profile configuration defines the available planning time levels and their period identifiers, while formula expressions can use current-period variables to make calculations responsive to the current planning date. See SAP's SAP Integrated Business Planning documentation and the SAP IBP learning resources for time-profile and key-figure calculation concepts.