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Foundations of IBM Cloud V2

IBM C1000-083

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

What are two practices for the IBM Garage Method for Cloud? (Choose two.)

A. Discover

B. Think

C. Advise

D. Innovate

E. Manage

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

The IBM Garage Method for Cloud includes **Advise** and **Manage** as core practices that help organizations adopt cloud in a structured, value-focused way. Advise establishes the strategic and architectural direction for a cloud journey. This includes assessing the current environment, identifying workloads and business priorities, creating an actionable roadmap, and applying IBM Cloud expertise to make informed technology and operating-model decisions. It ensures that cloud adoption aligns with intended business outcomes from the outset.

Manage focuses on the ongoing operational discipline required after cloud capabilities are in use. It addresses governance, security, compliance, financial management, reliability, monitoring, and continuous operational improvement. This practice helps teams operate cloud resources consistently while maintaining control and supporting scalable delivery. Together, these practices cover both the up-front guidance needed to plan cloud adoption and the lifecycle management needed to sustain it in production. IBM describes the Garage approach as a collaborative way to accelerate innovation and delivery, supported by practices that span strategy, implementation, and operations. See the IBM Garage Method for Cloud field guide and the IBM Garage Method overview.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements are true about IBM Cloud VPN for VPC? (Choose two.)

A. It encrypts traffic between a VPC and a remote network

B. It uses a VPN gateway in the VPC

C. It provides a dedicated physical network connection

D. It replaces security groups for virtual server instances

E. It stores backups in an Object Storage bucket

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

VPN for VPC provides secure, encrypted connectivity between an IBM Cloud VPC and a remote network. A VPN gateway is deployed in the VPC and establishes IPsec tunnels to a customer-managed VPN gateway or compatible remote gateway. This allows workloads in the VPC to communicate privately with resources in an on-premises environment or another network.

VPN for VPC does not provide a dedicated physical connection and does not replace VPC security groups. A dedicated private connection can be provided through IBM Cloud Direct Link, while security groups control permitted traffic to and from VPC resources. See the IBM Cloud VPN for VPC documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

In IBM Cloud what can be used to create a multi-cloud connectivity in a single environment?

A. Cloud Internet Service

B. Cloud Pak for Interconnect Service

C. Direct Link Exchange on Classic

D. Express Route Interconnect

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Direct Link Exchange on Classic is correct because IBM Cloud Direct Link Exchange provides private, dedicated connectivity through an exchange provider. It enables an organization to establish a connection between its network and IBM Cloud while using the exchange provider's fabric to access other connected cloud services and networks. This makes it well suited to a multicloud architecture: traffic can use private connectivity rather than traversing the public internet, and cloud environments can be interconnected through a common exchange point.

Direct Link Exchange is part of the IBM Cloud Direct Link portfolio and is designed for situations in which a customer needs flexible connectivity at a supported exchange location. The service supports connections to IBM Cloud resources and can be integrated into broader hybrid and multicloud network designs, allowing workloads, data, and services in multiple cloud environments to communicate in a controlled network environment. IBM documents the Direct Link service models and their connectivity role in its IBM Cloud Direct Link overview. Further service and configuration information is available in the IBM Cloud Direct Link documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

In an Infrastructure as a Service environment, which two responsibilities are typically retained by the cloud consumer? (Choose two.)

A. Operating system management

B. Application management

C. Physical server maintenance

D. Data center facility security

E. Hypervisor maintenance

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

In an Infrastructure as a Service model, the cloud provider manages the underlying physical infrastructure, including facilities, hardware, storage, networking, and virtualization. The cloud consumer retains responsibility for the software deployed on the infrastructure. This includes managing the operating system and managing the applications that run on the virtual servers.

The customer also commonly manages workload configuration, data, identities, and access controls. The exact responsibility boundary can vary by service, but operating-system and application administration are core customer responsibilities in IaaS. See IBM: What is IaaS?.

QUESTION NO: 5

What open-source system monitoring and alerting toolkit can be used in IBM Cloud Foundry Enterprise Environment?

A. Kubernetes

B. Sysdig

C. Prometheus

D. Nagios

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Prometheus is correct because it is an open-source monitoring and alerting toolkit designed to collect, store, query, and alert on time-series metrics. In an IBM Cloud Foundry Enterprise Environment, Prometheus can be used to monitor platform and application health by scraping exposed metrics endpoints and retaining those measurements in its time-series database. Its query language, PromQL, supports operational analysis of metric data, while alerting rules can generate alerts when defined conditions are met. Prometheus is commonly paired with Alertmanager to group, route, and manage notifications generated by those alerts. This model makes it suitable for observing resource utilization, application availability, response behavior, and other operational signals in a Cloud Foundry deployment. IBM's Cloud Foundry monitoring documentation identifies Prometheus as a supported monitoring approach for Cloud Foundry Enterprise Environment. The Prometheus project itself describes Prometheus as an open-source systems monitoring and alerting toolkit, confirming that it precisely matches the capability requested. See the IBM Cloud documentation at Monitoring Cloud Foundry Enterprise Environment and the official Prometheus overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which IBM Cloud offering helps organizations create, secure, manage, and socialize APIs throughout their lifecycle?

A. IBM API Connect

B. IBM Event Streams

C. IBM Cloud Databases for PostgreSQL

D. IBM Cloud Object Storage

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

IBM API Connect is correct because it is an API management platform that supports the full API lifecycle. It enables organizations to create and publish APIs, apply security policies, manage access, control traffic, analyze API usage, and provide developers with a portal for discovering and consuming APIs.

API Connect is appropriate when an organization needs to expose application or data capabilities as governed APIs for internal developers, business partners, or external consumers. It is not a message broker or a database service. See the IBM API Connect product page.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements are true about security groups in IBM Cloud VPC? (Choose two.)

A. They are stateful virtual firewalls.

B. They can control traffic to and from virtual server network interfaces.

C. They are applied only at the IBM Cloud account level.

D. They replace IAM policies for service access.

E. They provide stateless filtering for an entire subnet.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Security groups in IBM Cloud VPC are stateful virtual firewalls that control inbound and outbound traffic for associated resources. Because they are stateful, return traffic for an allowed connection is automatically permitted.

Security groups are associated with virtual server instances or their network interfaces and use rules to allow traffic based on protocols, ports, and source or destination addresses. They do not provide subnet-level stateless filtering; that function is performed by network access control lists. See the IBM Cloud VPC security documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which IBM Cloud service can be used to automate the provisioning of IBM Cloud resources by using Terraform?

A. IBM Cloud Schematics

B. IBM Cloud Continuous Delivery

C. IBM Cloud Monitoring

D. IBM Cloud Logs

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

IBM Cloud Schematics is correct because it provides a managed Terraform service for defining, provisioning, and managing IBM Cloud infrastructure. A team can store infrastructure definitions as code and use workspaces to apply Terraform plans consistently across environments.

Schematics helps reduce manual configuration differences by enabling repeatable deployments of resources such as VPCs, virtual server instances, clusters, and supporting services. It also supports collaboration and controlled execution of infrastructure changes. See the IBM Cloud Schematics documentation.