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IBM Cloud Advocate v2

IBM C1000-142

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following are the support plan of IBM Cloud®? (Select Three)

A. Basic

B. Advanced

C. Premium

D. Pay-As-You-Go

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

IBM Cloud® offer three support plan - Basic, Advanced, Premium. [Exam Tips] : Usually students get confused between account types and support plan...Please remember both. IBM Cloud® has three main types of accounts : Lite Account, Pay-as-You-Go: and Subscription accounts

QUESTION NO: 2

Under IAM which two roles can be assigned to a user in IBM Cloud for specific resource or resource group?

A. Viewer

B. Developer

C. Root

D. Operator

E. Administrator

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 3

IBM Cloud offers IBM Cloud® Pak's for which of the following? (Select Three)

A. Security

B. Applications

C. Containerization

D. Automation

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

IBM Cloud® Pak's are AI-powered software. Using IBM Cloud® Pak's customers are automating, predicting and optimizing business processes and modernizing business models at a faster pace without compromising capabilities, security and resiliency.

IBM Cloud offers IBM Cloud® Pak's for following:

IBM Cloud Pak® for Network Automation: Automate networks to deliver zero-touch operations.

IBM Cloud Pak® for Security: Generate deeper insights into threats and orchestrate actions for scalability and automated responses.

IBM Cloud Pak® for Business Automation: Automate business operations to achieve better performance.

IBM Cloud Pak® for Data: Unify cloud storage and simplify the collection, organization and analysis of data.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following are benefits of serverless computing? (Select Three)

A. Integrated event sources

B. Pay for execution only

C. Automatic tooling

D. API Management

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Serverless computing is a cloud computing execution model that provisions computing resources on demand and offloads all responsibility for common infrastructure management tasks. They are auto scalable so it can handle extremely active traffic periods.

Serverless computing does-not means there are no physical servers utilized, of course there are servers, but we don't have to manage them, in background cloud provider manage (provisioning, scheduling, scaling, patching and more) for us, this gives developers more time to develop and optimize their front-end application code and business logic. And with serverless, customers never pay for idle capacity. They pay only for the resources required to run their applications, and only when those applications are running.

Serverless is a polyglot environment, enabling developers to code in any language or framework - Java, Python, node.js - with which they're comfortable. Because serverless scales up and down on demand in response to workload, it offers significant cost savings for spiky workloads. But it does not offer the same savings for workloads characterized by predictable, steady or long-running processes; in these cases, a traditional server environment might be simpler and more cost-effective.

Serverless Implementations differ across service providers, and capabilities vary, including supported runtimes, authentication, scaling and monitoring.

Serverless architectures are well-suited for event-driven, IOT and stream-processing workloads most notably open-source Apache Kafka event streaming platform.

Benefits:

- Pay only for the time for our code will run.

- Developer don't have to take care of servers or infrastructure, it maintains by cloud provider, so

they can focus more on development and business logic.

- API Management & Integrated event sources.

- Serverless scales up and down on demand in response to workload

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following are the characteristics of Block Storage?(Select Three)

A. Block storage is suitable for applications where disk speed is important

B. Block Storage normally mounted onto only one compute node at a time

C. Highly available and resilient and will often include data encryption at rest and in transit

D. Block storage is suitable for workloads where there needs to be some level of disk sharing between compute nodes Block storage is economical than the other types of storage

ANSWER: A B C

QUESTION NO: 6

What are the three Transformational Paths for application modernization?

A. Informational

B. Infrastructure

C. Architectural

D. Delivery

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Three transformational paths for application modernization are infrastructure, architectural and delivery.

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the defination of Cloud Computing?

A. Compacted deployment of an application solution used for computing and managing applications
Managed deployment where access is handled remotely

B. Managed environment where access is handled remotely

C. On-demand access, via the internet, to computing resources, applications, physical servers, virtual servers and is managed by a Cloud Service Provider

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 8

What is a key enabling technology of cloud native applications?

A. A large scalable relational database

B. A container technology such as Kubernetes

C. A VMWare cluster

D. An Autoscaling enabled virtual server group.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Key Enabling Technologies and Tools for a Cloud Native Solution:

Containers, Container orchestration systems (like Kubernetes), Serverless technologies (IBM Cloud Functions and IBM Code Engine), REST APIs, Messaging and event streaming.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which statement is true about the Block Storage?

A. Block Storage stores data in variable sized blocks

B. Block Storage can be attached to compute instance

C. Block Storage is only supported for Linux instances

D. Block Storage is not durable

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Block storage is used to store data files on Storage Area Networks (SANs) or cloud-based storage environments. It can be attached to compute instance. Block Storage normally mounted onto only one compute node at a time. With block storage, you specify the size of the storage and pay a fee based on the size you provisioned.

When data is moved to block storage, the underlying SAN technology breaks the data into separate, uniform-sized pieces, or blocks. Each block will be given a unique identifier. The SAN will then place those blocks onto the physical storage, distributing them across several disks, often making multiple copies.

When a user or application requests data from a block storage system, the underlying SAN technology reassembles the data blocks and presents the data to the user or application.

Block storage decouples data from user environments. It allows data to be spread and duplicated across multiple storage devices, enabling faster retrieval and higher resilience to disk failures.

Benefits:

Provides the lowest latency: Block storage provides the lowest latency for network-based storage versus local disk drives in the server, Provide IOPS up to 48,000 IOPS.

High performing: Block storage is highly available and independent of the clients that access it. It remains available and durable regardless of client outages.

High redundancy: Network-based block storage is considered to have a higher level of redundancy compared to local disk storage.

Endurance and Performance tiers: Block storage has two tiers from which to choose. Volumes can be created from 20 GB to 12 TB in size.

Eight authorized hosts: Block storage allows eight authorized hosts (can request up to 64) to connect via the multipath IO (MPIO) iSCSI connection.

Snapshots: Block storage allows point-in-time non-disruptive “snapshots,” which can be replicated to a cross-regional data center as a duplicate volume.

Custom costs: Block storage allows monthly and hourly billing cycles.

Data-at-rest encryption: Block storage offers provider-managed encryption-at-rest. Note: Customer-managed encryption is not supported by IBM Classic Storage; however, customer-managed encryption keys can be stored

Use Cases:

◎ As you have learned, block storage has a high performance and is easily updatable. Therefore, many organizations use it for transactional databases.

◎ Because of its high performance and reliability, block storage is a common solution for storing emails.

◎ Block storage suitable for low latency workloads where consistently high speeds required.

QUESTION NO: 10

In Identity and Access Management, which component control how users and groups in the account are given permission to access and take actions on account resources?

A. IBMid

B. Active Directory Forest

C. Access groups

D. Access policies

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 11

What are characteristics of Container-based applications?(Select Two)

A. Container-based applications are faster to load and start

B. Container-based applications can limit agility during the development cycle

C. Container-based applications can easily create purpose-built microservices

D. Container-based applications depends on VM guest images

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Containers are packages of your software that include everything that it needs to run, including code, dependencies, libraries, binaries, and more. - Container-based applications are faster to load and start. - Container-based applications can easily create purpose-built microservices.

QUESTION NO: 12

IBM Cloud provides layered security controls across network and infrastructure using which practice?

A. Secure engineering

B. Operational insites

C. Data governance

D. Incident Management

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 13

What do Direct Link offerings provide?

A. External and internal resources

B. Unlimited private connections

C. Resource management

D. Connectivity from external sources into a private cloud network

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Direct link offerings provide connectivity from external sources into a private cloud network. IBM Direct Link is a solution that provides a way to create direct, private connections between on-premises network environments and cloud resources without using the public internet. They are most commonly used to support private, hybrid, and cross provider workloads with large and frequent data transfers.

QUESTION NO: 14

What is an advantage an enterprise would realize from using VPC?

A. IBM manages virtual machine operating systems in VPC

B. Logical isolation from other public cloud tenants, creating a private, secure place on the public cloud

C. VPC's automatically connect with VPC's hosted by other cloud providers

D. No egress charges for data leaving IBM Cloud VPC

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 15

What are the three resiliency levels of IBM Cloud Object sotrage?

A. Cross continent, regional, and single data center

B. Cross region, regional, and single data center

C. Regional, dual-region, and single data center

D. One zone, two zone and three zone

ANSWER: B