

DUMPS ARENA

IBM Business Automation Workflow V20.0.0.2 using Workflow Center Development

IBM C1000-116

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

Total Premium Questions: 84

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsarena.co>

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Business Automation Workflow Overview	27
Topic 2, Workflow Center	5
Topic 3, Process Application Development	19
Topic 4, Service Development	5
Topic 5, User Interface Development	10
Topic 6, Integration Development	7
Topic 7, Process Application Deployment	11
Total	84

QUESTION NO: 1

Which statement describes tracking groups?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. A grouping of locations (tracking points) where relevant data needs be collected.
- B. A grouping of variables that need be tracked together.
- C. A group of reports that is made available when associated with a business process.
- D. A group on LDAP that is specially created for persons who should access tracking data.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A grouping of locations (tracking points) where relevant data needs be collected is the correct description of a tracking group. In IBM Business Automation Workflow, tracking is configured to capture business-relevant information as a process instance progresses. A tracking group provides the organizational definition for this collection: it identifies the tracking points in the process at which data is gathered and associates the relevant tracking data with those points. Tracking points are process locations, such as activities or events, where the runtime can record values for later monitoring, reporting, and analysis. This design lets a developer define meaningful business milestones and consistently collect the data needed at each milestone without treating every process variable as a separate reporting construct. The tracking group is therefore centered on the points in the process where collection occurs, together with the data to collect at those points. IBM's Business Automation Workflow documentation describes the process-design and tracking capabilities in the Workflow Center development environment: [IBM Business Automation Workflow documentation](#). For product terminology and process-monitoring context, see the [IBM documentation on process tracking](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A process application depends on a toolkit snapshot that contains a shared customer-validation service. A newer toolkit snapshot is created with a required correction to that service.

What should the process application developer do to use the correction in a future process application snapshot?

- A. Upgrade the process application dependency to the newer toolkit snapshot.
- B. Modify the shared service directly in the older toolkit snapshot.
- C. Reinstall the existing process application snapshot without changing its dependency.
- D. Import the newer toolkit as a server configuration.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The developer must **upgrade the toolkit dependency to the newer toolkit snapshot**. A process application snapshot captures the specific versions of its dependent toolkits. Creating a newer toolkit snapshot does not automatically change the dependency used by an existing process application snapshot.

Modifying the older toolkit snapshot is not possible because snapshots are immutable. Reinstalling the existing process application snapshot or changing only a server configuration does not update the version of the shared service included through the toolkit dependency.

QUESTION NO: 3

A team is designing document metadata for a BPM document store. The metadata must support searching and routing, but the design must remain within database storage constraints.

Which two design practices are appropriate? (Choose two.)

- A. Define properties only for metadata required by the business use case.
- B. Consider the total row-size impact of property definitions and lengths.
- C. Store the complete document content in custom metadata properties.
- D. Use the file name instead of the document identifier to locate the document.
- E. Create a property for every field that might ever be needed.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Developers should define document properties only for metadata that is genuinely needed for business use, such as searching, classification, or routing. They should also consider the combined storage impact of the properties and their configured lengths because excessive metadata can exceed database table row-size limits.

Custom document properties should not be treated as unrestricted storage for large document content. Replacing the document identifier with a file name would also prevent reliable association with the managed document.

QUESTION NO: 4

How can a server that is already configured for use in other applications or toolkits be reused in a process application?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Clone the server configuration to the process application.
- B. Run the 3PMServerImportConfig command.
- C. Server configurations cannot be reused, they must be reconfigured for each process application or toolkit.
- D. Import the server configuration in the Servers' section of the Process App_ settings.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Import the server configuration in the Servers' section of the Process App_ settings is correct because server configurations are reusable assets in Workflow Center. A server configuration defines the connection details and related settings used by integration components, such as service endpoints, and it can be made available to another process application or toolkit without manually recreating those settings. In Process Designer, the process application settings include a Servers section where an existing server configuration can be imported. Importing establishes the process application's use of that previously defined configuration while retaining the convenience and consistency of a centrally reusable setup. This approach is especially useful when several applications need to connect to the same external system, because it reduces repeated configuration effort and helps keep endpoint settings aligned across applications. The imported configuration can then be selected by the relevant integration service or implementation within the process application. IBM's Business Automation Workflow documentation describes the development environment, including process application settings and reusable development artifacts, at [IBM Documentation for Business Automation Workflow](#). For product concepts and Workflow Center development resources, see [Business Automation Workflow overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three member types can be included in a User Management Service (UMS) team for Cloud Pak for Business Automation? (Choose three.)

- A. Users

- B. Groups
- C. Other teams
- D. Kubernetes pods
- E. Database tables

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

UMS teams can contain individual users, groups from the configured identity provider, and other teams. This enables administrators to create reusable global-team structures that represent business units, roles, and nested organizational relationships across supported Cloud Pak components.

A UMS team is not a container for Kubernetes pods or database tables. Those are infrastructure resources and are not identities that can participate in team membership.

QUESTION NO: 6

A developer is creating a reusable coach view for several process applications. The view must expose configurable behavior to each consuming coach and must run client-side logic when users interact with it.

Which two coach view capabilities support this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Define configuration options for the coach view.
- B. Implement event handlers for the coach view.
- C. Create a tracking group for the coach view.
- D. Import a server configuration into the coach view.
- E. Use Process Inspector to define the interaction logic.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Coach view **configuration options** allow a developer to expose properties that a consuming coach can set differently for each use of the view. Coach view **event handlers** provide lifecycle and interaction points where client-side behavior can be implemented.

Tracking groups collect process data for reporting and do not configure a coach view. Server configurations define external connectivity information, and Process Inspector is used to inspect running instances rather than author coach behavior.

QUESTION NO: 7

How can Business Automation Workflow container logs be enabled for troubleshooting?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

- A. Using the command `oc logs WORKFLOW_pod_name enable`
- B. In the custom resource configuration
- C. In the 100Custom.xmlfile

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

In the custom resource configuration is correct because a containerized Business Automation Workflow deployment is managed declaratively by its operator through the Business Automation Workflow custom resource. Logging-related deployment settings belong in that resource so that the operator can consistently apply them while creating or reconciling the Workflow Server pods. This is the supported approach for enabling the application's container-oriented logging behavior needed during troubleshooting, including making relevant runtime output available through the platform's standard pod-log facilities. It also has the operational advantage that the setting is preserved and reapplied when pods are restarted, replaced, scaled, or reconciled by the operator. Administrators should update the appropriate custom resource for the affected Business Automation Workflow deployment, allow reconciliation to complete, and then collect the resulting pod output with the normal OpenShift log tooling as required. IBM documents the configuration and administration model for containerized Business Automation Workflow in its [Business Automation Workflow documentation](#). For the platform-side process of viewing workload log output after logging is configured, see Red Hat's [OpenShift documentation for viewing logs](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

A process must evaluate which follow-up activities apply to an application. More than one follow-up can be required, and the process must wait only for the follow-up paths that were selected.

Which two statements describe the appropriate inclusive gateway behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. It can activate more than one outgoing path when multiple conditions are true.
- B. It waits at a matching join for the paths that were activated.
- C. It always selects exactly one outgoing path.
- D. It activates every outgoing path without evaluating conditions.
- E. It terminates all unselected branches of the process instance.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An inclusive gateway can activate **one or more outgoing paths** when the corresponding conditions evaluate to true. At the matching join, it waits for the paths that were actually activated, rather than requiring every possible outgoing path to complete.

An exclusive gateway selects only one path, while a parallel gateway activates all outgoing paths regardless of conditions. Therefore, those gateways do not meet the requirement that several, but not necessarily all, follow-up activities can occur.