IBM
C1000-130
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration

Product Version

Latest Version: 7.1

Question: 1

Which option should an administrator choose if they need to run Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) on AWS but do not want to have to manage the OpenShift layer themselves?

A. Deploy CP4I onto AWS ROSA.
B. Use Inslaller-provisioned-lnfrastructure to deploy OCP and CP4I onto EC2.
C. Use the "CP4I Quick Start on AWS" to deploy.
D. Using the Terraform scripts for provisioning CP4I and OpenShift which are available on IBM's Github.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When deploying IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 on AWS, an administrator has multiple options for managing the OpenShift layer. However, if the goal is to avoid managing OpenShift manually, the best approach is to deploy CP4I onto AWS ROSA (Red Hat OpenShift Service on AWS).
Why is AWS ROSA the Best Choice?
Managed OpenShift: ROSA is a fully managed OpenShift service, meaning AWS and Red Hat handle the deployment, updates, patching, and infrastructure maintenance of OpenShift.
Simplified Deployment: Administrators can directly deploy CP4I on ROSA without worrying about installing and maintaining OpenShift on AWS manually.
IBM Support: IBM Cloud Pak solutions, including CP4I, are certified to run on ROSA, ensuring compatibility and optimized performance.
Integration with AWS Services: ROSA allows seamless integration with AWS-native services like S3, RDS, and IAM for authentication and storage.
Why Not the Other Options?
B . Installer-provisioned Infrastructure on EC2 – This requires manual setup of OpenShift on AWS EC2 instances, increasing operational overhead.
C . CP4I Quick Start on AWS – IBM provides a Quick Start guide for deploying CP4I, but it assumes you are managing OpenShift yourself. This does not eliminate OpenShift management.
D . Terraform scripts from IBM's GitHub – These scripts help automate provisioning but still require the administrator to manage OpenShift themselves.
Thus, for a fully managed OpenShift solution on AWS, AWS ROSA is the best option.
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Documentation
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration on AWS ROSA
Deploying Cloud Pak for Integration on AWS
Red Hat OpenShift Service on AWS (ROSA) Overview

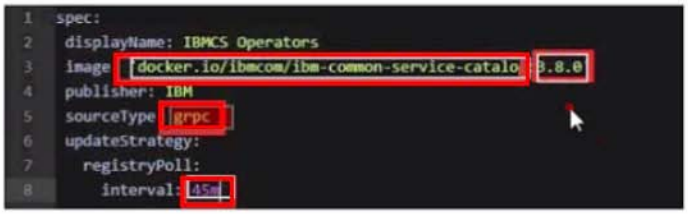
Question: 2

HOTSPOT
Before upgrading the Foundational Services installer version, the installer catalog source image must have the correct tag. To always use the latest catalog click on where the text 'latest' should be inserted into the image below?

Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Upgrading from version 3.4.x and 3.5.x to version 3.6.x
Before you upgrade the foundational services installer version, make sure that the installer catalog source image has the correct tag.
If, during installation, you had set the catalog source image tag as latest, you do not need to manually change the tag.
If, during installation, you had set the catalog source image tag to a specific version, you must update the tag with the version that you want to upgrade to. Or, you can change the tag to latest to automatically complete future upgrades to the most current version.
To update the tag, complete the following actions.
To update the catalog source image tag, run the following command.
oc edit catalogsource opencloud-operators -n openshift-marketplace
Update the image tag.
Change image tag to the specific version of 3.6.x. The 3.6.3 tag is used as an example here:
spec:
displayName: IBMCS Operators
image: 'docker.io/ibmcom/ibm-common-service-catalog:3.6.3'
publisher: IBM
sourceType: grpc
updateStrategy:
registryPoll:
interval: 45m
Change the image tag to latest to automatically upgrade to the most current version.
spec:

displayName: IBMCS Operators
image: 'icr.io/cpopen/ibm-common-service-catalog:latest'
publisher: IBM
sourceType: grpc
updateStrategy:
registryPoll:
interval: 45m
To check whether the image tag is successfully updated, run the following command:
oc get catalogsource opencloud-operators -n openshift-marketplace -o jsonpath='{.spec.image}{"\n"}{.status.connectionState.lastObservedState}'
The following sample output has the image tag and its status:
icr.io/cpopen/ibm-common-service-catalog:latest
READY%
https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/cpfs?topic=online-upgrading-foundational-services-from-operatorrelease

Question: 3

Which statement is true for BAR files storage?

A. Persistent-claim storage is required.
B. The storage type can be changed after the Dashboard is created.
C. The BAR files must be stored in a volume in the container's file system.
D. The storage type cannot be changed after Dashboard is created.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2, BAR (Broker Archive) files are used to package message flows, message models, and other resources for IBM App Connect Enterprise (ACE) deployments. These BAR files must be stored in a persistent storage volume to ensure they remain available across pod restarts and upgrades.
When setting up the ACE Dashboard, the storage type must be defined during the initial configuration. Once the Dashboard is created, the selected storage type cannot be changed without recreating the Dashboard. This is because the storage configuration is tied to the deployment and affects how BAR files are managed and accessed.
Option A (Persistent-claim storage is required): Incorrect, because while persistent storage is commonly used, the requirement depends on the deployment configuration. ACE supports ephemeral storage as well.
Option B (The storage type can be changed after the Dashboard is created): Incorrect, as the storage type is fixed after creation.
Option C (The BAR files must be stored in a volume in the container's file system): Incorrect, as ACE supports different storage options, including persistent volumes.
Option D (The storage type cannot be changed after Dashboard is created): Correct, because the storage configuration is immutable after creation.
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:

IBM Documentation: Managing BAR files in App Connect Enterprise
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Knowledge Center: ACE Dashboard Storage Configuration
IBM Redbooks: IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Deployment Guide

Question: 4

Which OpenShift component is responsible for checking the OpenShift Update Service for valid updates?

A. Cluster Update Operator
B. Cluster Update Manager
C. Cluster Version Updater
D. Cluster Version Operator

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Cluster Version Operator (CVO) is responsible for checking the OpenShift Update Service (OSUS) for valid updates in an OpenShift cluster. It continuously monitors for available updates and ensures that the cluster components are updated according to the specified update policy.
Key Functions of the Cluster Version Operator (CVO):
Periodically checks the OpenShift Update Service (OSUS) for available updates.
Manages the ClusterVersion resource, which defines the current version and available updates.
Ensures that cluster operators are applied in the correct order.
Handles update rollouts and recovery in case of failures.
Why Not the Other Options?
A . Cluster Update Operator – No such component exists in OpenShift.
B . Cluster Update Manager – This is not an OpenShift component. The update process is managed by CVO.
C . Cluster Version Updater – Incorrect term; the correct term is Cluster Version Operator (CVO).
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference
IBM Documentation – OpenShift Cluster Version Operator
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Knowledge Center
Red Hat OpenShift Documentation on Cluster Updates.

Question: 5

Which statement is true about the removal of individual subsystems of API Connect on OpenShift or Cloud Pak for Integration?

A. They can be deleted regardless of the deployment methods.
B. They can be deleted if API Connect was deployed using a single top level CR.
C. They cannot be deleted if API Connect was deployed using a single top level CR.
D. They cannot be deleted if API Connect was deployed using a single top level CRM.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2, when deploying API Connect on OpenShift or within the Cloud Pak for Integration framework, there are different deployment methods:
Single Top-Level Custom Resource (CR) – This method deploys all API Connect subsystems as a single unit, meaning they are managed together. Removing individual subsystems is not supported when using this deployment method. If you need to remove a subsystem, you must delete the entire API Connect instance.
Multiple Independent Custom Resources (CRs) – This method allows more granular control, enabling the deletion of individual subsystems without affecting the entire deployment.
Since the question specifically asks about API Connect deployed using a single top-level CR, it is not possible to delete individual subsystems. The entire deployment must be deleted and reconfigured if changes are required.
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:
IBM API Connect v10 Documentation: IBM Docs - API Connect on OpenShift
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Knowledge Center: IBM CP4I Documentation
API Connect Deployment Guide: Managing API Connect Subsystems

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