

## Question: 1

Which Cloud Pak for Applications add-on works with IBM Mobile Foundation to enable developers to rapidly build and deploy the next generation of applications, extending to mobile, wearables, conversation, or web front ends?

- A. Bitcoin Platform
- B. DevOps add-on
- C. Blockchain Platform
- D. Hyperledger Fabric

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

User-centric front ends. Blockchain Platform works with IBM Mobile Foundation within IBM Cloud Pak for Applications to enable developers to rapidly build and deploy the next generation of blockchain applications, extending to mobile, wearables, conversation, or web front ends. With Mobile Foundation, developers get containerized mobile back-end services that cover robust security features, application lifecycle management, push notifications, feature toggle, offline sync, and backend integration.

<https://www-01.ibm.com/common/ssi/cgibin/>

[ssialias?infotype=an&subtype=ca&appname=gplateam&supplier=897&letternum=ENUS220-074](https://www-01.ibm.com/common/ssi/cgibin/ssialias?infotype=an&subtype=ca&appname=gplateam&supplier=897&letternum=ENUS220-074)

## Question: 2

Which statement describes a benefit of containers?

- A. Containers define a small, fast and portable software unit and provide isolation
- B. Containers assigns a slice of the underlying computing power, memory, and storage to each pod under its control
- C. Containers help release software on demand by implementing continuous delivery
- D. Containers provide load balancing, auto-scaling, and zero downtime deployments

**Answer: B**

## Question: 3

What are two of the components of IBM Mobile Foundation?

- A. Container Image Registry
- B. Message Hub
- C. Server

- D. CLI
- E. MQ

**Answer: CD**

Explanation:

[https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSHS8R\\_8.0.0/com.ibm.worklight.getstart.doc/start/c\\_wl\\_overview.html](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSHS8R_8.0.0/com.ibm.worklight.getstart.doc/start/c_wl_overview.html)

## Question: 4

For large and dense clusters, what can cause etcd to have poor performance?

- A. The keyspace grows excessively large and exceeds the space quota allocated for the etcd database
- B. The maxPod per node value is not set during installation
- C. The master node is resized in a running OpenShift cluster
- D. The pool of IP addresses is exhausted

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

[https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.3/scalability\\_and\\_performance/recommendedhost-practices.html](https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.3/scalability_and_performance/recommendedhost-practices.html)

## Question: 5

DRAG DROP

What is the correct sequence of steps to process deploying an OpenShift serverless application?

**Unordered Options**

- Knative creates a new immutable revision for this version of the application.
- Connect Knative Services to Kubernetes deployments
- Deploy a serverless application so that a YAML file must be applied.
- Develop a YAML file to create a serverless application, which allows the image to be specified for that application.

**Ordered Options**



**Answer:**

### Unordered Options

Knative creates a new immutable revision for this version of the application.

Connect Knative Services to Kubernetes deployments

Deploy a serverless application so that a YAML file must be applied.

Develop a YAML file to create a serverless application, which allows the image to be specified for that application.

### Ordered Options

Deploy a serverless application so that a YAML file must be applied.

Connect Knative Services to Kubernetes deployments

Knative creates a new immutable revision for this version of the application.

Develop a YAML file to create a serverless application, which allows the image to be specified for that application.