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## Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is one feature that enables high availability for applications?

### Options:

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- A- An OpenShift etcd cluster keeps the cluster state available for all nodes
- B- OpenShift operators are a method of packaging, deploying, and managing an application
- C- OpenShift build configurations ensure application containers are restarted in scenarios such as loss of a node
- D- OpenShift HAProxy load balancers allow external access to applications

### Answer:

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C

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which Cloud Pak for Applications add-on enables an organization to manage and monetize digital assets in the scope of dynamic and decentralized cloud-native applications?

**Options:**

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- A- Blockchain Platform
- B- Financial Transaction Manager
- C- Dev Ops
- D- Bitcoin Toolkit

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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In OpenShift Pipelines, what is a task?

## Options:

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- A- A custom resource that defines one or more sequential steps
- B- A specific container run to perform an operation
- C- A step performed by an operator to set up a pipeline
- D- The resource created when a webhook is received

## Answer:

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A

## Explanation:

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<https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.5/pipelines/understanding-openshift-pipelines.html>

Tasks are the building blocks of a Pipeline and consist of sequentially executed Steps. Steps are a series of commands that achieve a specific goal, such as building an image.

Every Task runs as a Pod and each Step runs in its own container within the same Pod. Because Steps run within the same Pod, they have access to the same volumes for caching files, ConfigMaps, and Secrets.

A Task uses input parameters, such as a Git resource, and output parameters, such as an image in a registry, to interact with other Tasks. They are reusable and can be used in multiple Pipelines.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which OpenShift Container Platform resource can be used to distribute one pod per node?

**Options:**

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**A-** StatefulSets

**B-** ReplicaSets

**C-** Jobs

**D-** DaemonSets

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which reclaim policy of Persistent Volume allows manual reclaiming of resources?

**Options:**

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- A- Delete
- B- Retain
- C- Copy
- D- Recycle

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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[https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/3.6/architecture/additional\\_concepts/storage.html#:~:text=according%20to%20policy.-,Reclaiming,plug%2Dins%20that%20support%20it.](https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/3.6/architecture/additional_concepts/storage.html#:~:text=according%20to%20policy.-,Reclaiming,plug%2Dins%20that%20support%20it.)

Reclaiming

The reclaim policy of a PersistentVolume tells the cluster what to do with the volume after it is released. Volumes reclaim policy can either be Retain, Recycle, or Delete.

Retainreclaim policy allows manual reclamation of the resource for those volume plug-ins that support it.Deletereclaim policy deletes both thePersistentVolumeobject from OpenShift Container Platform and the associated storage asset in external infrastructure, such as AWS EBS, GCE PD, or Cinder volume.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is one potential anti-pattern for microservices?

### Options:

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- A- Dividing an application up into entities and aggregates, rather than keeping them together
- B- Refactoring an application slowly over time, rather than doing it all at once
- C- Relying on discovery mechanisms to deal with the transient nature of service instances
- D- Making too many microservices and making them too small

### Answer:

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A

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which statement is true about where the IBM Cloud Pak for Applications can be installed?

### Options:

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- A-** It can be installed only in a private cloud where Red Hat OpenShift is already installed.
- B-** It can be installed in any private, public, or hybrid cloud on top of an existing Kubernetes cluster
- C-** It can be installed on a single node cluster with ARM CPU
- D-** It can be installed everywhere, where the required Red Hat OpenShift version is supported, for example on AWS, Azure, or in private clouds

### Answer:

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D

## Question 8

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which statement describes WebSphere Application Server?

**Options:**

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- A-** WebSphere Application Server, with its family of message-oriented middleware products, offers production-ready, standards based web services architectures
- B-** WebSphere Application Server, with its family of message-oriented middleware products, allows independent and potentially non-concurrent applications on a distributed system to securely communicate with each other, using messages
- C-** WebSphere Application Server, with its traditional and Liberty runtimes, offers production-ready, standards-based Java EE compliant architectures
- D-** WebSphere Application Server, with its traditional and Liberty runtimes, offers production-ready, standards-based .NET compliant architectures

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 9

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A top level directory listing of an application stack contains the following:

README.md stack.yaml image (directory) templates (directory)

Within the image directory are the following:

config (directory) project (directory) Dockerfile-stack

Based on the scenario above, where should a Solution Architect look to understand which endpoints are being used for readiness and liveness by applications created by the stack?

**Options:**

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**A-** In the image/project directory

**B-** In the image/Dockerfile-stack file

**C-** In the stack.yaml file

**D-** In the config directory

**Answer:**

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B

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