



IBM C1000-173 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two ways to customize Knowledge Accelerators to meet specific requirements?

Options:

- A- Change Knowledge Accelerator content inline.
- B- Create a separate project for any customized content.
- C- Use a GitHub Repo to manage any changes.
- D- Place Knowledge Accelerator content in a 'development' vocabulary separate from the main stream 'enterprise vocabulary'.
- E- Customize the content in a separate namespace.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Customization of Knowledge Accelerators in IBM Cloud Pak for Data is a structured process to preserve the integrity of base content while allowing for extension. The recommended approaches include:

Creating a separate project for customizations, so that changes are isolated and easily managed without affecting the source accelerator.

Using a 'development' vocabulary where custom terms and structures are created. This is separate from the 'enterprise vocabulary,' which contains the unmodified, original Knowledge Accelerator content.

Inline editing of the original content is discouraged. Use of GitHub or namespaces is not part of the official customization workflow.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which plug-in is used by the Cloud Pak for Data Audit Logging service to forward audit records to a SIEM system?

Options:

- A- OSS/J
- B- Logstash output
- C- Fluentd output
- D- Apache Kafka output

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Audit Logging service in IBM Cloud Pak for Data uses Fluentd as the core log forwarding mechanism. Fluentd output plug-ins are configured to route audit logs to external SIEM systems such as Splunk or QRadar. These plug-ins are versatile and support multiple formats and transport protocols. Other options listed--like Logstash, OSS/J, or Kafka---are not the designated default forwarding mechanisms used within the CP4D Audit Logging architecture.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When upgrading to Cloud Pak for Data v4.7, why must an export/import of governance data be performed?

Options:

- A- Containers are ephemeral and cannot persist the data.
- B- The underlying Db2 repository has been altered.
- C- Components of Information Server have been removed from the product.
- D- Catalog data must be relocated to persistent storage.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

During the upgrade to Cloud Pak for Data version 4.7, significant changes were made to the underlying metadata repository, which is powered by Db2. These changes affect how governance data is stored and accessed, and an export/import is necessary to ensure compatibility and data integrity. The export step extracts governance metadata using the supported utility, and after the upgrade, it is re-imported into the upgraded structure. This is not due to container ephemerality or storage changes, but because of schema and format changes in Db2.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two Cloud Pak for Data services implement data masking to support secure data sharing?

Options:

- A- Db2 Data Gate
- B- IBM Knowledge Catalog
- C- DataStage
- D- Data Privacy
- E- SPSS

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Data masking in IBM Cloud Pak for Data is primarily supported by IBM Knowledge Catalog and Data Privacy services. IBM Knowledge Catalog enforces masking through Data Protection Rules, which dynamically mask sensitive fields when data is accessed through virtualized connections. Data Privacy allows creating masking flows and rules that transform datasets while maintaining usability for analytics, ensuring sensitive data is hidden or obfuscated. DataStage and Db2 Data Gate are ETL and data replication tools, respectively, and SPSS is an analytics tool, none of which natively implement comprehensive masking as a core capability.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two features are valid only when deploying Cloud Pak for Data on-premises?

Options:

- A- The number of OpenShift nodes is configured by the administrator.
- B- Compute resources are automatically scaled.
- C- Services are automatically updated.
- D- Persistent storage is always used.
- E- Network security is managed by IBM.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

In on-premises deployments of IBM Cloud Pak for Data:

Administrators have full control over the number of OpenShift nodes, unlike cloud-managed environments where node scaling may be automatic or abstracted.

Persistent storage is always required and configured by the infrastructure team to meet service requirements and ensure data availability.

Auto-scaling of compute and automatic updates of services are not handled by IBM in on-prem setups.

Network security responsibilities also lie with the deploying organization, not IBM, in an on-premises model.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a benefit of utilizing the IBM Data Virtualization service?

Options:

- A- Data can be copied to the platform quickly and easily.
- B- Workloads can bypass data source security for faster execution.

- C- Discover and classify sensitive information.
- D- Access to many different data sources can be governed centrally.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

IBM Data Virtualization allows users to query and combine data from multiple disparate sources without physically moving it. One of its key benefits is that it enables central governance of access and policies across these data sources. Rather than duplicating data, the service provides virtualized views while maintaining source security and compliance. It does not bypass security (B), nor is its main goal to copy data (A). Discovering and classifying sensitive information (C) is primarily the function of IBM Knowledge Catalog.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two of the following can be used with Watson Pipelines?

Options:

- A- Postgres
- B- Notebooks
- C- PowerShell
- D- Bash scripts
- E- Db2 Big SQL

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Watson Pipelines in Cloud Pak for Data support orchestration of diverse workload types including notebooks (Python or similar interactive environments) and scripts such as Bash. These pipeline components allow integration of notebook cells or shell scripts as tasks. There is no built-in support for executing PowerShell tasks directly (unless wrapped in Bash-like containers), and Postgres is used as a data source---not a pipeline component type. While Db2

Big SQL can be invoked within a notebook or script, it is not itself a pipeline component. Therefore the supported types in pipelines are notebooks and Bash scripts.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which data processing engine is used for Data Privacy Masking flows?

Options:

- A- DataStage
- B- dbt
- C- Spark
- D- Presto

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Data Privacy Masking flows in IBM Cloud Pak for Data utilize Apache Spark as the underlying data processing engine. Spark enables large-scale, distributed data masking operations for structured data, supporting high-performance transformations and compliance with privacy regulations. While DataStage can perform similar operations, the default and recommended engine for Data Privacy flows in CP4D is Spark. dbt and Presto are not used for this masking functionality.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Watson Pipeline component puts a value in columns so it can be consumed by DataStage?

Options:

- A- Instantiate User Columns
- B- Prepare User Parameters
- C- Set User Variables
- D- Initialize User Values

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Watson Pipelines, the component that enables users to define and assign values that can be referenced later in the pipeline—including by downstream components like DataStage—is Set User Variables. This component allows the user to create name-value pairs and store them as environment variables, which are accessible to DataStage and other execution blocks. This ensures dynamic parameter passing and enhances pipeline reusability. The other options listed do not correspond to valid Watson Pipeline components as defined in the official Cloud Pak for Data 4.7 release.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Cloud Pak for Data service is used to cleanse and shape tabular data?

Options:

- A- Data Manager
- B- Watson Data
- C- Data Refinery
- D- Data Wrangler

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Data Refinery is the dedicated data preparation service in IBM Cloud Pak for Data. It enables

users to cleanse, shape, filter, and enrich tabular datasets through a graphical interface. Users can create data preparation flows that integrate seamlessly with Watson Studio and other services. Data Manager and Data Wrangler are not services available in CP4D, and Watson Data is not a recognized component. Data Refinery is the officially supported tool for this purpose.



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