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IBM C1000-130 certification exam is designed for professionals who want to validate their expertise in IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration. C1000-130 Exam is intended for those who are responsible for managing, configuring, and administering the IBM Cloud Pak for Integration platform.

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C1000-130 Questions, Test C1000-130 Question

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IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration exam contains 64 questions and has a time limit of 90 minutes. C1000-130 exam is available in English and Japanese languages and can be taken online or at a testing center. C1000-130 Exam Questions are designed to test the candidate's knowledge and practical experience in managing and administering IBM Cloud Pak for Integration solutions.

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration Sample Questions (Q89-Q94):

NEW QUESTION # 89
Which capability describes and catalogs the APIs of Kafka event sources and socializes those APIs with application developers?

- A. Event Endpoint Management
- B. Gateway Endpoint Management
- C. REST Endpoint Management
- D. API Endpoint Management

Answer: A

Explanation:
In IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2, Event Endpoint Management (EEM) is the capability that describes, catalogs, and socializes APIs for Kafka event sources with application developers.
Why "Event Endpoint Management" is the Correct Answer?
Event Endpoint Management (EEM) allows developers to discover and consume Kafka event sources in a structured way, similar to how REST APIs are managed in an API Gateway.
It provides a developer portal where event-driven APIs can be exposed, documented, and consumed by applications.
It helps organizations share event-driven APIs with internal teams or external consumers, enabling seamless event-driven integrations.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect?
Option
Explanation:
Correct?
A . Gateway Endpoint Management
☐ Incorrect - Gateway endpoint management refers to managing API Gateway endpoints for routing and securing APIs, but it does not focus on event-driven APIs like Kafka.
☐
B . REST Endpoint Management
☐ Incorrect - REST Endpoint Management deals with traditional RESTful APIs, not event-driven APIs for Kafka.
☐
D . API Endpoint Management
☐ Incorrect - API Endpoint Management is a generic term for managing APIs but does not specifically focus on event-driven APIs for Kafka.
☐
Final answer:
☐ C. Event Endpoint Management
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration - Event Endpoint Management
IBM Event Endpoint Management Documentation
Kafka API Discovery & Management in IBM CP4I

NEW QUESTION # 90
Which statement is true about the removal of individual subsystems of API Connect on OpenShift or Cloud Pak for Integration?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 91

An administrator has configured OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) log forwarding to external third-party systems. What is expected behavior when the external logging aggregator becomes unavailable and the collected logs buffer size has been completely filled?

- A. OCP rotates the logs and deletes them.
- B. The Fluentd daemon is forced to stop.
- C. OCP extends the buffer size and resumes logs collection.
- D. OCP store the logs in a temporary PVC.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2, which runs on OpenShift Container Platform (OCP), administrators can configure log forwarding to an external log aggregator (e.g., Elasticsearch, Splunk, or Loki).
OCP uses Fluentd as the log collector, and when log forwarding fails due to the external logging aggregator becoming unavailable, the following happens:
Fluentd buffers the logs in memory (up to a defined limit).
If the buffer reaches its maximum size, OCP follows its default log management policy:
Older logs are rotated and deleted to make space for new logs.
This prevents excessive storage consumption on the OpenShift cluster.
This behavior ensures that the logging system does not stop functioning but rather manages storage efficiently by deleting older logs once the buffer is full.
Why Answer A is Correct?
Log rotation is a default behavior in OCP when storage limits are reached.
If logs cannot be forwarded and the buffer is full, OCP deletes old logs to continue operations.
This is a standard logging mechanism to prevent resource exhaustion.
Explanation of Incorrect Answers:
B . OCP stores the logs in a temporary PVC. → Incorrect
OCP does not automatically store logs in a Persistent Volume Claim (PVC).
Logs are buffered in memory and not redirected to PVC storage unless explicitly configured.
C . OCP extends the buffer size and resumes log collection. → Incorrect The buffer size is fixed and does not dynamically expand.
Instead of increasing the buffer, older logs are rotated out when the limit is reached.
D . The Fluentd daemon is forced to stop. → Incorrect
Fluentd does not stop when the external log aggregator is down.
It continues collecting logs, buffering them until the limit is reached, and then follows log rotation policies.
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:
IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Logging and Monitoring
OpenShift Logging Overview
Fluentd Log Forwarding in OpenShift
OpenShift Log Rotation and Retention Policy

NEW QUESTION # 92

Which statement is true for BAR files storage?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/app-connect/containers_cd?topic=resources-dashboard-reference

NEW QUESTION # 93

What role is required to install OpenShift GitOps?

- A. operator
- B. admin
- C. cluster-admin
- D. cluster-operator

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 94

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