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IBM C1000-130 certification exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of professionals who are involved in the administration of IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2. IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration certification exam is aimed at individuals who are interested in becoming certified administrators for IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2. C1000-130 Exam is designed to evaluate the candidate's ability to perform tasks such as managing IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2, configuring and deploying integration solutions, and troubleshooting and optimizing the platform.

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## New Release C1000-130 PDF Questions [2025] - IBM C1000-130 Exam Dumps

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IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration certification exam, also known as the C1000-130 exam, is designed to test your knowledge and skills in managing IBM Cloud Pak for Integration. C1000-130 exam is intended for IT professionals who are responsible for administering and managing integration solutions on the IBM Cloud Pak platform.

IBM C1000-130 certification exam is designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in administering IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2. C1000-130 Exam is meant for individuals who have experience with IBM Cloud Pak for Integration and possess the necessary skills to manage the platform. IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration certification exam is intended to validate the candidate's knowledge and skills in managing the IBM Cloud Pak for Integration platform and help them stand out in the job market.

## IBM Cloud Pak for Integration V2021.2 Administration Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

### NEW QUESTION # 72

What protocol is used for secure communications between the IBM Cloud Pak for Integration module and any other capability modules installed in the cluster using the Platform Navigator?

- A. SSH
- B. TLS
- **C. HTTP**
- D. SSL

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2, secure communication between the Platform Navigator and other capability modules (such as API Connect, MQ, App Connect, and Event Streams) is essential to maintain data integrity and confidentiality. The protocol used for secure communications between CP4I modules is Transport Layer Security (TLS).

Why TLS is Used for Secure Communications in CP4I?

Encryption: TLS encrypts data during transmission, preventing unauthorized access.

Authentication: TLS ensures that modules communicate securely by verifying identities using certificates.

Data Integrity: TLS protects data from tampering while in transit.

Industry Standard: TLS is the modern, secure successor to SSL and is widely adopted in enterprise security.

By default, CP4I services use TLS 1.2 or higher, ensuring strong encryption for inter-service communication within the OpenShift cluster.

Why Answer D (TLS) is Correct?

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration enforces TLS-based encryption for internal and external communications.

TLS provides a secure channel for communication between Platform Navigator and other CP4I components.

It is the recommended protocol over SSL due to security vulnerabilities in older SSL versions.

Explanation of Incorrect Answers:

A . SSL → Incorrect

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is an older protocol that has been deprecated due to security flaws.

CP4I uses TLS, which is the successor to SSL.

B . HTTP → Incorrect

HTTP is not secure for internal communication.

CP4I uses HTTPS (HTTP over TLS) for secure connections.

C . SSH → Incorrect

SSH (Secure Shell) is used for remote administration, not for service-to-service communication within CP4I.

CP4I services do not use SSH for inter-service communication.

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Security Guide

Transport Layer Security (TLS) in IBM Cloud Paks

IBM Platform Navigator Overview

TLS vs SSL Security Comparison

**NEW QUESTION # 73**

Which of the following would contain mqsc commands for queue definitions to be executed when new MQ containers are deployed?

- A. OperatorImage
- **B. ConfigMap**
- C. CCDTJSON
- D. MORRegistry

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2, when deploying IBM MQ containers in OpenShift, queue definitions and other MQSC (MQ Script Command) commands need to be provided to configure the MQ environment dynamically. This is typically done using a Kubernetes ConfigMap, which allows administrators to define and inject configuration files, including MQSC scripts, into the containerized MQ instance at runtime.

Why is ConfigMap the Correct Answer?

A ConfigMap in OpenShift or Kubernetes is used to store configuration data as key-value pairs or files.

For IBM MQ, a ConfigMap can include an MQSC script that contains queue definitions, channel settings, and other MQ configurations.

When a new MQ container is deployed, the ConfigMap is mounted into the container, and the MQSC commands are executed to

set up the queues.

Example Usage:

A sample ConfigMap containing MQSC commands for queue definitions may look like this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: my-mq-config
data:
  10-create-queues.mqsc: |
    DEFINE QLOCAL('MY.QUEUE') REPLACE
    DEFINE QLOCAL('ANOTHER.QUEUE') REPLACE
```

This ConfigMap can then be referenced in the MQ Queue Manager's deployment configuration to ensure that the queue definitions are automatically executed when the MQ container starts.

Analysis of Other Options:

A . MORRegistry - Incorrect

The MORRegistry is not a component used for queue definitions. Instead, it relates to Managed Objects in certain IBM middleware configurations.

B . CCDTJSON - Incorrect

CCDTJSON refers to Client Channel Definition Table (CCDT) in JSON format, which is used for defining MQ client connections rather than queue definitions.

C . OperatorImage - Incorrect

The OperatorImage contains the IBM MQ Operator, which manages the lifecycle of MQ instances in OpenShift, but it does not store queue definitions or execute MQSC commands.

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:

IBM Documentation: Configuring IBM MQ with ConfigMaps

IBM MQ Knowledge Center: Using MQSC commands in Kubernetes ConfigMaps

IBM Redbooks: IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Deployment Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 74

What automates permissions-based workload isolation in Foundational Services?

- A. The IAM operator.
- B. The Operand Deployment Lifecycle Manager.
- C. Node taints and pod tolerations.
- D. The NamespaceScope operator.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The NamespaceScope operator is responsible for managing and automating permissions-based workload isolation in IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) Foundational Services. It allows multiple namespaces to share common resources while maintaining controlled access, thereby enforcing isolation between workloads.

Key Functions of the NamespaceScope Operator:

Enables namespace scoping, which helps define which namespaces have access to shared services.

Restricts access to specific components within an environment based on namespace policies.

Automates workload isolation by enforcing access permissions across multiple namespaces.

Ensures compliance with IBM Cloud security standards by providing a structured approach to multi-tenant deployments.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Operand Deployment Lifecycle Manager: Manages lifecycle and deployment of operands in IBM Cloud Paks but does not specifically handle workload isolation.

C . Node taints and pod tolerations: These are Kubernetes-level mechanisms to control scheduling of pods on nodes but do not directly automate permissions-based workload isolation.

D . The IAM operator: Manages authentication and authorization but does not specifically focus on namespace-based workload isolation.

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:

IBM Documentation: NamespaceScope Operator

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Knowledge Center

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration v2021.2 Administration Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 75

OpenShift Pipelines can be used to automate the build of custom images in a CI/CD pipeline and they are based on Tekton. What type of component is used to create a Pipeline?

- A. TPipe
- B. Pipe
- C. TaskRun
- D. Task

### Answer: D

Explanation:

OpenShift Pipelines, which are based on Tekton, use various components to define and execute CI/CD workflows. The fundamental building block for creating a Pipeline in OpenShift Pipelines is a Task.

Key Tekton Components:

Task ( Correct Answer)

A Task is the basic unit of work in Tekton.

Each Task defines a set of steps (commands) that are executed in containers.

Multiple Tasks are combined into a Pipeline to form a CI/CD workflow.

Pipeline (uses multiple Tasks)

A Pipeline is a collection of Tasks that define the entire CI/CD workflow.

Each Task in the Pipeline runs in sequence or in parallel as specified.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect?

Option

Explanation:

Correct?

A . TaskRun

Incorrect - A TaskRun is an execution instance of a Task, but it does not define the Pipeline itself.

C . TPipe

Incorrect - No such Tekton component called TPipe exists.

D . Pipe

Incorrect - The correct term is Pipeline, not "Pipe". OpenShift Pipelines do not use this term.

Final answer:

B . Task

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) v2021.2 Administration Reference:

OpenShift Pipelines (Tekton) Documentation

Tekton Documentation - Understanding Tasks

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration - CI/CD with OpenShift Pipelines

## NEW QUESTION # 76

Which statement is true about the Confluent Platform capability for the IBM Cloud Pak for Integration?

- A. It provides an event-streaming platform to organize and manage data from many different sources with one reliable, high performance system
- B. It provides APIs to discover applications, platforms, and infrastructure in the environment.
- C. It provides a capability that allows user to store, manage, and retrieve integration assets in IBM Cloud Pak for Integration.
- D. It provides the ability to trace transactions through IBM Cloud Pak for Integration.

### Answer: A

Explanation:

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration (CP4I) includes Confluent Platform as a key capability to support event-driven architecture and real-time data streaming. The Confluent Platform is built on Apache Kafka, providing robust event-streaming capabilities that allow organizations to collect, process, store, and manage data from multiple sources in a highly scalable and reliable manner.

This capability is essential for real-time analytics, event-driven microservices, and data integration between various applications and services. With its high-performance messaging backbone, it ensures low-latency event processing while maintaining fault tolerance and durability.

### Explanation of Other Options:

A. It provides the ability to trace transactions through IBM Cloud Pak for Integration.

Incorrect. Transaction tracing and monitoring are primarily handled by IBM Cloud Pak for Integration's API Connect, App Connect, and Instana monitoring tools, rather than Confluent Platform itself.

B . It provides a capability that allows users to store, manage, and retrieve integration assets in IBM Cloud Pak for Integration. Incorrect. IBM Asset Repository and IBM API Connect are responsible for managing integration assets, not Confluent Platform.

C. It provides APIs to discover applications, platforms, and infrastructure in the environment.

Incorrect. This functionality is more aligned with IBM Instana, IBM Cloud Pak for Multicloud Management, or OpenShift Discovery APIs, rather than the event-streaming capabilities of Confluent Platform.

### Reference:

IBM Cloud Pak for Integration Documentation - Event Streams (Confluent Platform Integration) IBM Cloud Docs Confluent Platform Overview Confluent Documentation IBM Event Streams for IBM Cloud Pak for Integration IBM Event Streams

## NEW QUESTION # 77

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