

IBM Operational Decision Manager Standard V8.9.1 Application Development

IBM C1000-010

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

How many business rules are captured in the decision table below where the Customer Status and Purchase Amount are condition columns?

Customer Status	Purchase Amount		Discount
	MIN	MAX	
GOLD	0	100	10%
	100	1000	20%
	>1000		25%
SILVER	0	100	5%
	100	1000	10%
	>1000		20%
BRONZE	>100		5%
OTHERWISE	>1000		5%

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D 8

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

4 is correct. In an IBM Operational Decision Manager decision table, each populated rule row represents one business rule. The condition columns, Customer Status and Purchase Amount, define the criteria evaluated for that row, while the action/result portion of the row specifies the outcome to apply when those criteria are met. The displayed table contains four distinct populated rows of conditions and corresponding outcomes, so it captures four separate rules. This remains true even when a condition value is repeated across rows: each row is independently evaluated as a rule because it has its own complete combination of conditions and action values. Decision tables are used in ODM to present related rule logic in a compact tabular form, making the number of captured rules directly identifiable from the number of rule rows in the table. IBM describes decision tables as rule artifacts that organize condition and action logic into rows and columns; see the [IBM ODM V8.9.1 documentation](#) and the [IBM decision-table documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

An application developer has changed the Java XOM. The developer then tries to update the BOM but no differences appear.

What are two reasons this could happen? (Select two.)

- A. A member in the Java XOM was deleted.
- B. A member in the Java XOM was annotated as `@Deprecated`.
- C. Only the content of a method(s) in the Java XOM were changed.
- D. A `@NotBusiness` annotation was added to a member of the Java XOM.
- E. An additional optional parameter was added to a method(s) in the Java XOM.

ANSWER: B E**Explanation:**

Annotating a Java XOM member with `@Deprecated` does not, by itself, produce a BOM difference for the update process. The BOM update compares the business-facing model information that Rule Designer imports and maintains; Java deprecation metadata is not treated as a change requiring a corresponding BOM update. Therefore, applying `@Deprecated` can leave the update comparison with no displayed difference.

Likewise, adding an optional parameter to an existing Java XOM method does not necessarily create a separately updateable BOM difference. BOM update matching is based on the business representation of the member, and optional-parameter changes are not exposed as a distinct business-model change that the update mechanism can apply automatically. The existing BOM member can consequently remain unchanged even though the Java implementation has been extended.

This behavior reflects the separation between the Java execution object model and the business object model: the BOM is a business-oriented vocabulary, not a complete mirror of every Java-language annotation or method-signature variation. See the IBM ODM documentation at [IBM Operational Decision Manager 8.9.1 documentation](#) and its [Business object model documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

A Java XOM method is named `calculateRiskIndicator`. Rule authors must use the method in Business Action Language as “the risk indicator of the applicant.”

What BOM capability provides this business-readable expression?

- A. A verbalization
- B. A ruleset parameter
- C. A deployment descriptor
- D. A synchronization connection

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A verbalization is correct because it maps a business-readable expression to an underlying BOM member and, ultimately, to the XOM method or property that is executed. The Java method name can remain technical while the BOM exposes wording appropriate for business rule authoring.

Verbalizations are an important part of the Business Object Model because they allow rules to be written in business language without requiring rule authors to know implementation-level Java names. See the [IBM ODM Business Object Model documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which statement is true regarding the decision service rule project hierarchy?

- A. A standard rule project can be changed to a main rule project when it is reference by other rule projects.
- B. Changing a rule project to a main rule project can affect the deployment and synchronization of the project.
- C. Changing a main rule project to a standard rule project removes the main rule project references to other rule projects.
- D. Changing a rule project from a standard rule project to a main rule project always requires changes to the way rule projects are referenced.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Changing a rule project to a main rule project can affect the deployment and synchronization of the project. In Operational Decision Manager Rule Designer, a main rule project is the top-level project for a decision service and establishes the project hierarchy used to organize dependent rule projects. This status is significant because deployment is performed in the context of the decision service hierarchy: the main project and the rule projects it references are considered together when preparing and deploying the decision service. Synchronization with Decision Center is also affected because the main project defines the decision service structure and the related rule artifacts that are managed as part of that service. Therefore, changing a project's role to main is not merely a label change; it can alter how ODM identifies the deployable decision service and how its contents are synchronized and maintained. IBM's Rule Designer documentation describes main rule projects as the entry point for a decision service and explains their role in organizing referenced projects. See the [IBM Operational Decision Manager 8.9.1 documentation](#) and the IBM tutorial on [main rule projects and decision services](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

GoodCreditLoans is a financial company that wants to create an automated loan approval application. They currently have an application that uses hard-coded logic and manual checks to assess loan applications, generate payment reminders, send marketing emails to potential clients, and create monthly sales reports. The existing application uses these entities: MarketingContact, Equipment, Loan, Reminder, Applicant, SalesReport.

Here are some example rules harvested during rule discovery for the new automated loan approval application:

```
If the amount of the loan is less than $10,000,000.00 then the loan is rejected
If the amount of the loan is equal to or more than $10,000,000.00 and the applicant's monthly salary is
greater than $175,000.00 then the loan is accepted
```

What two entities are needed to write the loan approval business rules? (Choose two.)

- A. Loan
- B. Reminder
- C. Applicant
- D. SalesReport
- E. MarketingContact

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Loan and **Applicant** are the entities needed for loan-approval business rules. A loan-approval decision evaluates the application being requested, including facts such as the requested amount, term, purpose, collateral or equipment information, and the resulting repayment conditions. Those are characteristics of the loan context. The decision must also evaluate the person or organization requesting the loan, using applicant facts such as income, employment status, credit-related information, and existing financial commitments. The rule vocabulary therefore needs both the loan being assessed and its applicant so that rules can compare the applicant's ability and eligibility to repay against the attributes of the requested loan.

In ODM, business rules are authored against a business object model that exposes the application facts required by the decision. Rules can test, combine, and update those facts, while the decision service supplies the relevant objects at execution time. Modeling the core decision entities directly makes the loan-approval rules understandable to business users and keeps the rule project aligned with the operational loan-application data. IBM's ODM documentation describes how a business object model defines the vocabulary available to rules and how rule projects use that model: [Business object models in ODM](#) and [Business rule applications](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which IRL function needs to be manually migrated to ARL?

- A. reset ()

- B. `getCurrentTask()`
- C. `setMainTask(String)`
- D. `TaskInstance.getTask()`

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

`TaskInstance.getTask()` needs to be manually migrated when converting ILOG Rule Language (IRL) rules to Action Rule Language (ARL). This API is associated with task-instance handling in the IRL execution model and does not have a direct, automatic ARL conversion produced by the migration tooling. A developer must therefore review the use of the task object in the original rule and express the required task-related behavior with the appropriate ARL constructs and vocabulary available in the target rule project. Manual treatment is important because the intended behavior can depend on how the rule accesses task context and uses the returned task information; a mechanical syntax substitution would not reliably preserve that intent. IBM's ODM documentation describes the IRL-to-ARL migration process and identifies constructs that require developer intervention after migration. Consult the [IBM Operational Decision Manager 8.9.1 documentation](#) for the version-specific migration guidance, and the [IBM Operational Decision Manager product documentation resources](#) for the rule authoring and execution-model context.

QUESTION NO: 7

A developer creates a decision operation in Rule Designer for a loan eligibility decision service.

Which two items are selected or configured for the decision operation? (Select two.)

- A. The source rule project
- B. The rule engine type
- C. The target Rule Execution Server
- D. The Decision Center branch
- E. The Decision Warehouse database

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The source rule project is selected because it establishes the rule-project context from which the decision operation obtains eligible rules, variables, and dependent-project content. The source project is therefore fundamental to defining the executable content of the operation.

The rule engine type is also configured for a decision operation. This setting identifies the rule engine technology used to execute the operation when it is deployed. A target server and a Decision Center branch are deployment or lifecycle concerns, not decision-operation configuration choices.

IBM documents decision services and decision operations in the [IBM Operational Decision Manager 8.9.1 documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two elements are both mandatory in the ruleset path?

- A. Version
- B. Ruleset name
- C. Branch level

D. RuleApp name

E. Rule Project Name

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

In Operational Decision Manager, a ruleset path identifies the deployable decision service artifact that Rule Execution Server must locate and execute. The path is built around the owning RuleApp and the specific ruleset within that RuleApp. Therefore, **RuleApp name** is mandatory because it identifies the deployed application container, and **Ruleset name** is mandatory because it identifies the executable ruleset selected from that container. Together, these names provide the core identity used when addressing a ruleset for execution and management operations. ODM supports versioning and branch-related information for lifecycle management, governance, and selecting particular deployments, but the fundamental ruleset identity path requires the RuleApp name and the ruleset name. This relationship is also reflected throughout Rule Execution Server administration and deployment: RuleApps contain rulesets, and clients target a ruleset by specifying its RuleApp and ruleset identity. See the IBM ODM documentation landing page at [IBM Operational Decision Manager 8.9.1 documentation](#) and the Rule Execution Server documentation at [Rule Execution Server overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

When creating a new metric for simulation in Decision Center, which two types are valid? (Select two.)

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The two valid simulation metric types in Decision Center are:

Numeric

Boolean

A numeric metric records a numeric value for analysis in the simulation results. A Boolean metric evaluates a condition as `true` or `false`, allowing the simulation to report how often that condition is met.