

IBM Cloud Pak for Business Automation v21.0.3 Solution Architect

IBM C1000-148

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 12

Total Premium Questions: 121

Buy Premium PDF

<https://passqueen.com>

support@passqueen.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Architecture	56
Topic 2, Installation	8
Topic 3, Administration	18
Topic 4, Security	10
Topic 5, Use Cases	29
Total	121

QUESTION NO: 1

Which two OpenShift resources are appropriate for externalizing application configuration from a container image?

- A. ConfigMap
- B. Secret
- C. ReplicaSet
- D. Route
- E. Namespace

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **ConfigMap** is used to provide non-sensitive configuration data, such as application settings, endpoint names, or feature flags. It can be consumed by a pod as environment variables, command arguments, or mounted files.

A **Secret** is intended for sensitive data such as passwords, tokens, and certificates. Storing this information outside the image helps keep configuration separate from application code and supports different values across environments. See the [Kubernetes ConfigMap documentation](#) and the [Kubernetes Secret documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two Cloud Pak for Business Automation capabilities can emit operational events for analysis by Business Automation Insights?

- A. Business Automation Workflow
- B. Operational Decision Manager
- C. Datacap Studio
- D. Business Automation Navigator
- E. User Management Service

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Business Automation Workflow can emit events about process and task execution for analysis in Business Automation Insights. These events support operational monitoring of process activity, durations, task status, and business performance.

Operational Decision Manager can also emit decision events, enabling organizations to analyze decision executions and decision-service activity. Business Automation Insights collects and processes these events to support dashboards and operational analytics across the automation solution.

See the [IBM Business Automation Insights documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the primary purpose of a toolkit in Business Automation Workflow?

- A. To provide reusable artifacts to process applications
- B. To store completed task summaries

- C. To configure OpenShift routes
- D. To create FileNet object stores

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A **toolkit** is a reusable library of Business Automation Workflow artifacts. It can contain items such as services, business objects, variables, coach views, and client-side human services that are shared by multiple process applications. Process applications declare dependencies on toolkits so that common assets can be maintained and versioned independently.

Using toolkits reduces duplication and promotes consistent implementation of common integrations, user interface components, and business logic. See the [IBM Business Automation Workflow documentation on toolkits](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which component is mandatory for Cloud Pak for Automation installation if single sign-on needs to be enabled?

- A. OAuth 2.0 Service
- B. User Management Service
- C. Registry Service
- D. Navigator Service

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

User Management Service is the mandatory component when single sign-on is required in IBM Cloud Pak for Business Automation. User Management Service provides the common identity and access-management capabilities used by Cloud Pak for Business Automation, including authentication, user and group handling, and single sign-on integration. It acts as the central service through which supported business-automation capabilities can establish a consistent authenticated user session instead of requiring each capability to manage an independent sign-on experience.

During planning and installation, the need for single sign-on therefore directly determines that User Management Service must be included and configured. Its identity-provider integration supports the federated authentication model needed to connect the platform to an enterprise identity source and deliver the shared sign-on experience. IBM's Cloud Pak for Business Automation documentation identifies User Management Service as the service for user management and single sign-on, while the installation guidance describes selecting and configuring the required capabilities for the intended deployment. See the [IBM documentation for User Management Service](#) and the [IBM installation planning documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

What is the mechanism that Business Automation Workflow uses to integrate with a Digital Worker? O A. Embedded JavaScript API for Digital Worker

- B. Apache Kafka or IBM MQ
- C. Template and DW Toolkit
- D. Digital Worker REST API

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct answer: C. Template and DW Toolkit

Business Automation Workflow integrates with a Digital Worker by using the provided **Digital Worker template** and **Digital Worker Toolkit**. These assets provide the integration pattern and services needed for a BAW process to invoke and work with Digital Worker/RPA tasks.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which capability provides business users with a no-code tool to configure team task orchestration solutions?

- A. Workflow Process Service
- B. Business Automation Workflow
- C. Workflow Orchestrate
- D. Workstream Services

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Workstream Services is the Cloud Pak for Business Automation capability designed for business-led, team-oriented task orchestration. It provides a no-code experience in which business users can configure and manage workstreams without needing to build a traditional application or write implementation code. A workstream organizes the work that a team must perform, including assigning tasks, tracking their progress, coordinating handoffs, and presenting the work in a business-friendly interface. This makes it appropriate where teams need to rapidly define repeatable operational work and adapt task flows as business needs change. In the wider IBM automation portfolio, Workstream Services complements more comprehensive workflow and process automation capabilities by focusing specifically on collaborative case-like work, team tasks, and lightweight orchestration that can be configured directly by business users. IBM describes Cloud Pak for Business Automation as a modular platform that includes capabilities for workflow automation and business-user productivity; Workstream Services addresses the no-code team-task scenario in the question. See IBM's [Cloud Pak for Business Automation product information](#) and the [IBM Cloud Pak for Business Automation 21.0.3 documentation](#) for product and capability documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which event should be used in a Business Automation Workflow process when processing must wait until a specified date or duration has elapsed?

- A. Timer event
- B. Message event
- C. Signal event
- D. Error event

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A **timer event** is used when a process must wait for a defined duration, deadline, or calendar date. The event controls the timing of the process flow and can be used for delays, reminders, escalations, and service-level timing requirements.

For example, a timer can cause a process to continue after a waiting period or trigger an alternative path when a human task is not completed by its deadline.

See the [IBM Business Automation Workflow documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Consider a scenario that starts with a case A that instantiates a Business Automation Workflow B which, in its turn, invokes an Operational Decision Manager (ODM) rule C.

When looking at the Business Automation Insights events emitted for this sequencing, which two statements are true?

- A. In the events of the case A, the trace-id element is set to null.
- B. The parent-trace-id of the workflow B is set to the trace-id of caseA
- C. In the events of the case A, the parent-span-id element is set to null.
- D. The trace-id elements of all events in the sequence have the same value.
- E. The parent-span-id element of both the workflow B and the ODM rule C have the value of thespan-idelement of case A

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

In this sequence, case A is the originator of the distributed business transaction. Its emitted events therefore represent the root of the trace. A root span has no calling span within that trace, so its `parent-span-id` is null. This enables Business Automation Insights to identify the point at which the end-to-end business activity began.

The workflow started by the case and the ODM rule invocation are downstream operations in that same end-to-end activity. Trace context is propagated as the processing moves from the case into Business Automation Workflow and then into Operational Decision Manager. Consequently, the `trace-id` is retained across events emitted throughout the sequence. A common trace identifier is what permits Business Automation Insights to correlate the case, workflow, and decision activity into one navigable execution path, while the individual span and parent-span identifiers describe the nesting and calling relationships inside that path.

This behavior follows the distributed-tracing model used for correlating related operations: a trace is an end-to-end operation composed of spans, and the root span has no parent. See the [IBM Cloud Pak for Business Automation 21.0.3 documentation](#) and the [OpenTelemetry traces documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

A customer is upgrading their Cloud Pak for Automation environment from version 19.0.3 to version 20.0.1 and they have Operational Decision Manager, Business Automation Insights, Business Automation Studio, and UMS installed.

What is the minimum custom resource YAML files that need to be updated to perform the upgrade?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 1

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

2 is correct. For this upgrade path, the minimum is two custom-resource YAML files: the Cloud Pak for Business Automation deployment custom resource, which contains the configuration for shared services and the installed Cloud Pak capabilities, and the Operational Decision Manager custom resource. Business Automation Insights, Business Automation Studio, and User Management Service are configured through the Cloud Pak for Business Automation deployment configuration and do not each require a separate custom-resource YAML update. Operational Decision Manager has its own custom-resource configuration, so it must also be updated to use the target release's supported settings and image versions. Updating both resources ensures that the operator reconciles the platform-wide services and ODM components consistently after the operators and prerequisite services are upgraded. IBM's upgrade guidance emphasizes using the target-version custom-resource definitions and preserving the relevant existing configuration while applying the required version-specific changes.

QUESTION NO: 10

Consider a scenario that starts with a case A that instantiates a Business Automation Workflow B which, in its turn, invokes an Operational Decision Manager (ODM) rule C.

When looking at the Business Automation Insights events emitted for this sequencing, which two statements are true?

- A. In the events of the case A, the trace-id element is set to null.
- B. The parent-trace-id of the workflow B is set to the trace-id of caseA
- C. In the events of the case A, the parent-span-id element is set to null.
- D. The trace-id elements of all events in the sequence have the same value.
- E. element of case A

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

In this end-to-end execution, Case A is the originating operation for the correlated business transaction. Its emitted events therefore represent the root span of the trace. A root span has no calling span within that trace, so the `parent-span-id` in Case A events is null. This is the normal parent/child tracing model: a parent span identifier is populated only when an operation was initiated by another span.

The execution context is propagated from Case A to the Business Automation Workflow invocation and then to the ODM rule invocation. Consequently, the events generated throughout this chained processing retain one common `trace-id`. That shared identifier is what enables Business Automation Insights to correlate events from the case, workflow, and decision service into a single end-to-end execution path, while individual spans can still identify the particular operations performed at each stage.

This behavior follows the distributed-tracing principles used for trace context propagation, where one trace identifier groups related spans and root spans do not have a parent span. See the [W3C Trace Context specification](#) and IBM's [Cloud Pak for Business Automation documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

Which Datacap capability is used to improve the quality of scanned document images before recognition and extraction?

- A. Image enhancement
- B. Case stage management
- C. Decision service deployment
- D. Process instance migration

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Image enhancement is used to improve scanned images before downstream recognition and extraction. Typical operations can include deskewing, despeckling, rotating, and improving contrast. These operations help produce more reliable OCR and document-recognition results when source images contain scanning artifacts or poor image quality.

Datacap combines image processing, classification, recognition, extraction, and validation in configurable document-capture applications. See the [IBM Datacap documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 12

Which two of the following does FileNet Content Manager support for defining an object store?

- A. HDFS
- B. Elasticsearch
- C. Storage device that supports the S3 API
- D. Key-value store
- E. Database

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

FileNet Content Manager object stores are defined with a supported relational database, which holds the object store's metadata, security information, indexes, and other Content Platform Engine data. During object-store creation, an administrator selects and configures the database connection and creates the required database structures. Therefore, a database is a fundamental supported component for defining an object store.

FileNet Content Manager also supports storage devices that implement the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) API for content storage. This enables document content to be stored in S3-compatible object storage while Content Platform Engine continues to manage the content metadata and lifecycle in the object store database. This capability supports cloud-oriented and scalable content-storage architectures without changing the core object-store model.

IBM's Content Platform Engine documentation describes the database requirements and object-store configuration process, while its storage documentation covers S3-compatible storage support. See the [IBM documentation on creating an object store](#) and the [IBM documentation on configuring S3 storage](#).