

IBM

C1000-194

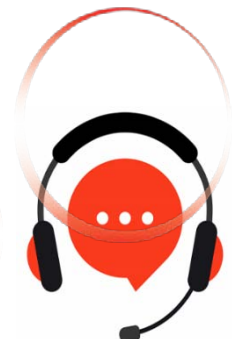
**IBM Certified Cloud Pak for Business Automation v24.0.0
Solution Architect - Professional**

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Question: 1

Business Automation Insights ingests fixed-format events as raw events and processes them into which two event types? (Choose two.)

- A. BPMN
- B. Time series
- C. Variable
- D. Static
- E. Summaries

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

Business Automation Insights processes fixed-format events by first accepting them as raw events and then transforming them into analytical event structures suitable for monitoring, visualization, and aggregation. The two correct processed forms are time series and summaries. Time series events are flattened, simplified versions of raw events, designed to make operational data easier to query, index, and visualize in analytics tooling. Summaries are higher-level aggregations derived from time series, representing current or final state information for process, activity, case, or related business entities. BPMN is not the processed output type; it is a source event domain or event family. Variable and Static are not BAI processed event types. BAI uses processing jobs to convert emitted operational events into consumable structures that support dashboards, KPI inspection, and operational analytics. Reference/topics: Business Automation Insights, Fixed-format event emission, Event formats, Event types, Flink jobs for event types.

Question: 2

To address latency and securely upload and share large files and datasets, which tool can be used with FileNet and Business Automation Navigator?

- A. FileCatalyst
- B. Signiant
- C. FTP/SFTP Accelerated Plugin
- D. Aspera

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct tool is Aspera. In IBM content-centric architectures, Aspera is used to optimize large-file movement where standard browser upload and download behavior can introduce latency, timeout exposure, and poor user experience. When integrated with FileNet P8 and Business Automation Navigator or IBM Content Navigator, Aspera supports efficient upload, download, and transfer of large documents. This is especially important for high-volume content workloads, media-heavy repositories, regulated document archives, and distributed users who need reliable transfer performance over WAN links. FileCatalyst and Signiant are also known file-transfer technologies, but they are not the IBM-documented integration path for FileNet and Navigator in this context. FTP/SFTP acceleration is too generic and does not represent the named IBM integration capability. Aspera is the IBM-aligned solution for high-speed, secure transfer of large content objects in repository-based workflows. Reference/topics: Business Automation Navigator, FileNet P8 content repositories, IBM Content Navigator components, Configuring Aspera for FileNet P8.

Question: 3

What are the four building blocks that make up the main task routes for Content Collector?

- A. Decision points and rules, Collector, Error, Task
- B. Task, Audit log, Error, Collector
- C. Collector, Task, Audit log, Decision points and rules
- D. Task, Audit log, Error, Decision points and rules

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is Task, Audit log, Error, and Decision points and rules. In IBM Content Collector, task routes define how collected content is processed, evaluated, logged, and handled when failures occur. A task performs a processing action, such as collecting, transforming, classifying, archiving, or otherwise acting on content. An audit log task records successful or unsuccessful execution details, supporting traceability and operational diagnostics. An error task route provides controlled handling for exceptions and failed processing paths. Decision points and rules introduce conditional routing so that documents can follow different processing paths based on metadata, document state, or defined conditions. Collector is not one of the four building blocks listed for main task routes in the answer set; it represents a functional role in ingestion, not the structural route element being tested. These elements define a governed, auditable processing path for content capture and disposition. Reference/topics: Content Collector, Task routes, Elements of a task route, Decision points and rules, Audit log task, Error task route.

Question: 4

Which statement describes the practice of Process Mining?

- A. Process mining is a type of business process management (BPM) software for modeling, implementing, and executing business processes.
- B. Process Mining uses AI and machine learning to discover business processes from unstructured data.
- C. Process Mining uses data mining algorithms to analyze event logs for building and managing an end-to-end process landscape.
- D. Process Mining uses data mining algorithms to analyze event logs, providing insights to optimize, monitor, and control processes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Process Mining is best described as the use of event-log analysis to discover how business processes actually execute, identify deviations from intended models, expose bottlenecks, and support continuous improvement. The correct answer is D because it captures the essential purpose: analyzing event logs to generate insights that help optimize, monitor, and control processes. Option A describes broader BPM execution software rather than process mining. Option B overstates the role of AI and incorrectly frames discovery as operating primarily on unstructured data; process mining depends mainly on structured event logs with case identifiers, activities, timestamps, and process attributes. Option C is close, but its emphasis on building and managing a process landscape is less precise than the operational improvement focus in D. In CP4BA solution architecture, Process Mining complements automation by revealing execution variants, rework, delays, and compliance gaps. Reference/topics: Process Mining introduction, Event logs, Process discovery, Monitoring, Optimization, Conformance and performance analysis.

Question: 5

Which configuration should be prioritized for a highly available Cloud Pak for Business Automation environment?

- A. Keep the hardware within the same availability zone for faster failover.
- B. Use IBM HTTP Server as the load balancer.
- C. Deploy control planes and worker nodes across multiple availability zones.
- D. Set up the node agent for health checks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For a highly available Cloud Pak for Business Automation deployment, the priority is to deploy control planes and worker nodes across multiple availability zones. This design reduces single-

zone failure risk and enables the OpenShift platform to reschedule workloads, maintain quorum, and recover services when infrastructure in one zone becomes unavailable. Keeping hardware in one availability zone improves locality but creates a fault-domain concentration risk, so option A is the opposite of the recommended HA posture. IBM HTTP Server is relevant to traditional WebSphere-based topologies, not the primary load-balancing mechanism for Cloud Pak container deployments. Node agents are also associated with traditional WebSphere Network Deployment rather than Kubernetes-native pod supervision. In containerized CP4BA, high availability is achieved through pod distribution, resilient storage, OpenShift scheduling, router/load-balancer behavior, replicas, and fault-domain separation. A correct architecture separates failure domains across control-plane and worker infrastructure. Reference/topics: High availability topology, Red Hat OpenShift fault domains, Storage HA, CP4BA HA versus traditional on-premises HA.

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