

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Kill your exam at first Attempt



IBM

C5050-284

Foundations of IBM Cloud Computing Architecture V4

Answer: B

Reference:

<https://developer.ibm.com/apimanagement/docs/api-101/api-economy/>

QUESTION: 105

Which statement describes an elastically scalable design?

- A. The application runtime keeps the load constantly under a certain threshold despite the number of requests received.
- B. The system topology of the deployment includes a load balancer which spreads the requests across the server instances that host the application.
- C. The application maintains historical load traces which are reviewed every week to modify the number of server instances that will be deployed for the application for the coming week.
- D. Infrastructure level monitoring detects that server utilization for a given application is beyond a certain threshold, provisions additional server instances to host the application, and balances the load.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 106

What does the customer pay for in a subscription-based pricing model?

- A. The usage which is correlated back to cloud consumers.
- B. The amount of services actually used such as service functions.
- C. They pay the same amount regardless of the resources they used.
- D. The market price for the service which varies over time based on supply and demand.

Answer: C

Explanation:

2.10.1. Subscription-based pricing: In this model customer pay to have access to the product/service for a period of time – typically on a monthly basis. The model was pioneered by magazines and newspapers, but is now used by many businesses and Websites. Rather than selling products individually, a subscription sells periodic (monthly or yearly or seasonal) use or access to a product or service. The model typically allows for unlimited usage during the subscription period. So that the customer pays the same amount regardless of the amount of resources they used.

QUESTION: 107

What are two solutions of IBM's service orchestration portfolio?

- A. IBM PureFlex
- B. IBM Cloud Manager
- C. IBM UrbanCode Deploy
- D. IBM PureApplications on SoftLayer
- E. IBM Tivoli System Automation for Multiplatforms

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

http://public.dhe.ibm.com/partnerworld/pub/certify/study_guide_c2030_284.pdf

Page 53 / 544.6.4. Demonstrate understanding of IBM's service orchestration solutions:4.6.4.1. IBM SmartCloud Orchestrator: A unified cloud management platform which fully automates the deployment and lifecycle management of cloud services across compute, network and storage resources. Includes pattern deployment engine as well as a flexible data center orchestration tool.

4.6.4.2. IBM UrbanCode Deploy: IBM UrbanCode Deploy orchestrates and automates the deployment of applications, middleware configurations and database changes into development, test and production environments. This software enables your team to deploy as often as needed – on demand or on a schedule, and with self-service. UrbanCode Deploy can help your team to accelerate their time to market, drive down costs and reduce risk. 4.6.4.3. IBM PureApplication Services on SoftLayer: IBM SmartCloud Application Services runs on, and automatically deploys virtual resources on SoftLayer (IaaS). SmartCloud Application Services leverages IBM's pattern deployment engine

QUESTION: 108

What is a typical business driver that would lead a client to choose a Software as a Service-based solution?

- A. They need to support a massively scalable, resource intensive analytics application.
- B. They need to implement a more competitive business and licensing model for applications.
- C. They need to provide a multi-tenant environment for their existing virtualization at a lower cost.
- D. They need to adopt a DevOps model for their in-house development to improve speed to market.

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://public.dhe.ibm.com/partnerworld/pub/certify/study_guide_c2030_284.pdf

pag 32 Client requirements for building SaaS solutions.

3.4.3.1. Business drivers – defines the typical business drivers that drive our clients to build SaaS solutions; same samples are:

3.4.3.1.1. Implement a more competitive and business and licensing model.

QUESTION: 109

The integration process in the IBM Cloud Computing Reference Architecture relies heavily on which option?

- A. CloudStack
- B. Virtualization
- C. Cloud Foundry
- D. silos of computing

Answer: B

Reference:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM_cloud_computing

QUESTION: 110

A cloud architect must consider resiliency options when migrating enterprise workloads to cloud. What are some of the backup and recovery options that a cloud infrastructure provider should consider as part of their offering?

- A. Backup and recovery for missing data in the database.
- B. Backup and recovery for Error 404, Application file not found.
- C. Backup and recovery for the customer's application password.
- D. Backup and recovery of snapshots for database and application.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 111

What is the service management discipline directly related to provisioning in the cloud?

- A. Service Delivery
- B. Service Availability
- C. Change Management

D. Storage Management

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://www-03.ibm.com/software/products/en/category/it-service-management>

IBM IT service management solutions help IT operations teams to effectively manage increasingly complex, hybrid environments and accelerate cloud services delivery. These solutions deliver advanced automation, performance management and orchestration capabilities.

QUESTION: 112

The term Recovery Point Objective refers to which statement?

- A. The point in time to which data must be recovered after a disaster.
- B. The objective of business continuity to restore critical operations after a disaster
- C. The duration of time within which a business process must be restored after a disaster.
- D. It describes the applications and locations for which data has to be restored after a disaster

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://public.dhe.ibm.com/partnerworld/pub/certify/study_guide_c2030_284.pdf

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3.8.4. Define RTO and RPO:

3.8.4.1. Recovery Time Objective (RTO) specifies the duration of time within which a business process must be restored after a disaster.

3.8.4.2. Recovery Point Objective (RPO) specifies the point in time to which data must be recovered, measured backwards from the time of occurrence of the disaster.

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