



IBM

C2030-136

*Foundations of IBM Big Data & Analytics Architecture
V1*

- A. Dynamic In-Memory processing, Parallel Vector processing, and Data Tiering
- B. Actionable Compression. Asynchronous Data Processing, Data Tiering, and Data Skipping
- C. Dynamic In-Memory processing, Actionable Compression, and Asynchronous Data Processing
- D. Dynamic In-Memory processing, Actionable Compression, Parallel Vector processing, and Data Skipping

Answer: D

QUESTION: 52

A client wants to determine if Social Media Sentiment information is coming from known customers and can be related to a known transaction. Which solution should be considered for identifying the customer who posted the comment?

- A. IBM Big Match
- B. IBM InfoSphere Streams
- C. IBM InfoSphere BigInsights
- D. IBM InfoSphere Information Server

Answer: C

QUESTION: 53

Which two statements are true when considering a solution for real-time data processing?

- A. Real-time prediction and scoring can be performed by using the combination of IBM InfoSphere Streams and SPSS products within the IBM Big Data & Analytics platform.
- B. Real-time data can be processed by IBM InfoSphere Streams and then optionally stored within IBM InfoSphere BigInsights as part of the IBM Big Data & Analytics platform.
- C. Real-time analytics can be performed within IBM InfoSphere BigInsights by using the in- memoryquery engine in IBM BigInsights after data has first flowed through IBM InfoSphere Streams to capture data into memory.
- D. Real-time data processing within IBM InfoSphere BigInsights can be performed with sub-second response times using Apache Hadoop Streaming, and IBM InfoSphere Streams is included for processing sensor-generated data.
- E. Real-time analytics provided by IBM InfoSphere Streams can be used for fraud detection, health monitoring, or machine data processing, whereas other products in IBM's Big Data & Analytics platform are provided for sensor data and other real-time

scenarios.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION: 54

What is required of an integration tool to make it effective in a Big Data & Analytics environment?

- A. Data transformations are performed in a specialized tool and dedicated environment.
- B. Data transformations are performed in the source system to free the target system for analytics.
- C. Data transformations are performed in parallel with the ability to push processing to the storage engines.
- D. Data transformations are performed in the target system to free the source system for transactional processing.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 55

What is a use case example for the Transform Financial Processes business imperative?

- A. Portfolio optimization in the banking industry.
- B. Customer data monetization in the media and entertainment industry
- C. Distribution load forecasting and scheduling in the energy and utility industry
- D. Utilizing telematics to price risk and monitor exposure in the insurance industry.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 56

Which statement is true when dealing with traditional and non-traditional data sources?

- A. Real time analytics is necessary to effectively leverage these data sources
- B. Traditional data sources are not included in the big data scope because it would require duplicate copies of the same data
- C. Big data tools and methodologies increase the scope, level of detail, or a time period of data that can be effectively analyzed.

D. Traditional data sources are included in the big data scope only if they are correlated with new types of data collected from outside the enterprise

Answer: C

Reference:

<http://www.infosys.com/cloud/resource-center/Documents/big-data-spectrum.pdf>

QUESTION: 57

What is the primary benefit of an in-database analytics solution?

- A. Preparing data for analysis
- B. Loading data into the analytic environment
- C. Reducing the elapsed time between query and result
- D. Moving data from the analytic engine to the reporting engine

Answer: A

QUESTION: 58

Using Brewer's CAP theorem as a guide for choosing between alternative data storage technologies, which two distributed system properties does Apache HBase (part of Hadoop) guarantee?

- A. Consistency - all nodes see the same data at the same time.
- B. Concurrency control - correct results for concurrent operations.
- C. Atomicity - if one part of a transaction fails, the entire transaction fails.
- D. Partition tolerance - the system continues to operate despite arbitrary message loss.
- E. Availability - every request receives a response about whether it was successful or failed

Answer: A, C

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