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# IBM

## C1000-200

**ExamName: IBM MQ v9.4 Administrator - Professional**

**Exam Version: 6.0**

**Questions & Answers Sample PDF**

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### Question 1. (Single Select)

IBM MQ distinguishes between persistent and non-persistent messaging. In which scenario is non-persistent messaging considered appropriate, where performance outweighs durability guarantees?

- A: Legal contract records exchanged between multiple enterprises
- B: Airline booking transactions that must not be lost under any condition
- C: Live sports score updates streamed to thousands of subscribers
- D: Banking payment instructions where every transaction is critical

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

Non-persistent messages are suitable for use cases like live sports updates, where speed matters more than durability and losing some messages is acceptable.

### Question 2. (Single Select)

During system recovery after a sudden crash, IBM MQ must restore all persistent messages to their proper state. Which type of logging strategy is primarily responsible for guaranteeing that messages can be reconstructed accurately without data corruption?

- A: Periodic snapshot logging only at shutdown
- B: Asynchronous deletion of expired messages from storage
- C: In-memory caching with no disk operations
- D: Write-ahead recovery logging with sequential records

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

IBM MQ uses write-ahead recovery logging to record operations before execution, ensuring persistent messages can be restored reliably after system crashes.

### Question 3. (Single Select)

Which IBM MQ feature ensures that when messages are published on a topic, subscribers that were temporarily disconnected can still receive the messages after reconnecting, preventing information loss?

- A: Non-persistent topic broadcasting
- B: Durable subscriptions
- C: Asynchronous channel exits
- D: Queue sharing groups

**Answer: B**

#### **Explanation:**

Durable subscriptions retain published messages for disconnected subscribers, ensuring they receive messages after reconnecting, supporting reliability in pub/sub.

### Question 4. (Single Select)

During system design, administrators must decide between persistent and non-persistent messages. Which business scenario would most critically require persistent messaging instead of non-persistent to ensure no data loss?

- A: Real-time chat notifications where performance outweighs durability
- B: Periodic system heartbeats that are useful only in real-time
- C: Streaming live stock ticker updates where old values quickly lose relevance
- D: Financial transaction records that must survive crashes and be processed reliably

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

Persistent messaging is essential for scenarios like financial transactions, where messages must not be lost and must be delivered even after system restarts.

### Question 5. (Single Select)

IBM MQ provides several message delivery options. Which of the following correctly explains the difference between “synchronous” and “asynchronous” message delivery, and how an application might choose between them?

- A: Synchronous delivery writes the message to disk instantly, while asynchronous writes to memory; applications requiring low latency choose synchronous
- B: Synchronous delivery only applies to clustered queues, asynchronous only to point-to-point queues
- C: Synchronous uses client-side caching, asynchronous uses server-side buffering; applications that can tolerate duplication choose asynchronous
- D: Synchronous delivery waits for the message to be received by the consumer before returning, while asynchronous immediately returns to the sender; applications requiring strict acknowledgment choose synchronous

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

Synchronous delivery ensures that the sender waits for acknowledgment from the receiver or queue manager, guaranteeing delivery. Asynchronous delivery allows faster sending but may risk message loss if not properly configured.

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