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## C1000-200 Valid Exam Camp Pdf, C1000-200 Dumps Guide

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## IBM MQ v9.4 Administrator - Professional Sample Questions (Q246-Q251):

### NEW QUESTION # 246

In IBM MQ, when performing distributed transactions that span multiple queues or even multiple resource managers, which feature guarantees that all operations either complete successfully together or none are applied, and how is this achieved technically?

- A. Queue clustering replicates messages to all nodes to maintain transactional integrity.
- B. Non-persistent messaging ensures faster delivery but does not guarantee atomicity.
- C. XA transactions (two-phase commit protocol) coordinate actions across multiple queues and resource managers to ensure all-or-nothing execution.
- D. Local transactions provide atomic operations but are limited to a single queue.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

XA transactions use a two-phase commit protocol to coordinate distributed operations, ensuring atomicity and consistency across multiple queues and resources.

### NEW QUESTION # 247

IBM MQ supports message authentication and encryption to secure communication channels. Which combination of settings provides end-to-end security by verifying the identity of connecting applications and protecting message contents during transit?

- A. Relying on network firewalls alone
- B. Setting messages as non-persistent to reduce interception risk
- C. Enabling SSL/TLS on channels and configuring CHLAUTH rules to allow only trusted clients or queue managers
- D. Using operating system user permissions for queues

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

SSL/TLS encrypts the messages during transit, and CHLAUTH rules enforce authentication of clients or queue managers, providing both confidentiality and integrity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 248

An international retail organization is experiencing challenges where thousands of orders are being placed per minute across multiple continents, and some messages are taking longer to reach their destination because they must cross different network boundaries. To guarantee that messages are not only delivered reliably but also in the exact sequence in which they were sent, which IBM MQ configuration should be implemented?

- A. Queue manager clustering with workload balancing
- B. Message sequencing with logical message groups
- C. Temporary dynamic queues for faster routing
- D. Dead-letter queue redirection with monitoring

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Message groups in IBM MQ preserve the sequence of related messages across distributed systems, ensuring strict ordering in high-volume environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 249

IBM MQ allows clients to connect to queue managers using server-connection channels. Which scenario accurately describes how client applications authenticate, establish secure communication, and interact with the queue manager over the network while maintaining message integrity?

- A. Clients only use VPN tunnels for security and do not require any MQ-level authentication.
- B. Clients must manually encrypt each message before sending; MQ channels do not provide any security.
- C. Clients authenticate using user credentials or SSL/TLS certificates, establish a secure channel to the queue manager, and perform message operations with integrity and optional encryption to prevent interception or tampering.
- D. Clients connect without any authentication, relying on network security alone, and all messages are unencrypted.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Server-connection channels allow clients to authenticate and connect securely to queue managers, supporting encryption and integrity checks to ensure safe communication and message protection.

#### NEW QUESTION # 250

In a healthcare system where electronic health records are exchanged through IBM MQ, administrators need to guarantee that if a queue reaches its maximum depth, new incoming messages are either handled gracefully or redirected, instead of being discarded silently. Which IBM MQ configuration parameter or mechanism addresses this requirement?

- A. Dead-letter queue only
- B. XA transaction rollback
- C. Queue depth threshold events with alerting
- D. Temporary queue allocation



