



IBM C1000-112

IBM Quantum Developer Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

C1000-112

[IBM Certified Associate Developer - Quantum Computation using Qiskit v0.2X](#)

60 Questions Exam - 73% Cut Score - Duration of 90 minutes

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Know Your C1000-112 Certification Well:

The C1000-112 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the IBM Associate Developer. Before you start your C1000-112 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Quantum Developer materials like C1000-112 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the C1000-112 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the C1000-112 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the C1000-112 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the C1000-112 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the C1000-112 exam makes you IBM Certified Associate Developer - Quantum Computation using Qiskit v0.2X. Having the Quantum Developer certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

IBM C1000-112 Quantum Developer Certification

Details:

Exam Name	IBM Certified Associate Developer - Quantum Computation using Qiskit v0.2X
Exam Code	C1000-112
Exam Price	\$200 (USD)
Duration	90 mins
Number of Questions	60
Passing Score	73%
Books / Training	Qiskit Developer Certification Syllabus , Study Guide
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	IBM Quantum Developer Sample Questions
Practice Exam	IBM C1000-112 Certification Practice Exam

C1000-112 Syllabus:

Topic	Details	Weights
Perform Operations on Quantum Circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct multi-qubit quantum registers - Measure quantum circuits in classical registers - Use single-qubit gates - Use multi-qubit gates - Use barrier operations - Return the circuit depth - Extend quantum circuits - Return the OpenQASM string for a circuit 	47%
Executing Experiments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Execute a quantum circuit 	3%
Implement BasicAer: Python-based Simulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the available simulators 	3%
Implement Qasm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read a QASM file and string 	1%
Compare and Contrast Quantum Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use classical and quantum registers - Use operators - Measure fidelity 	10%
Return the Experiment Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return and understand the histogram data of an experiment - Return and understand the statevector of an experiment - Return and understand the unitary of an experiment 	7%
Use Qiskit Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor the status of a job instance 	1%
Display and Use System Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perform operations around the Qiskit version - Use information gained from %qiskit_backend_overview 	3%
Construct Visualizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draw a circuit - Plot a histogram of data - Plot a Bloch multivector - Plot a Bloch vector - Plot a QSphere - Plot a density matrix - Plot a gate map with error rates 	19%
Access Aer Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access a statevector_simulator backend - Access a qasm_simulator backend - Access a unitary_simulator backend 	6%

IBM C1000-112 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which two options would place a barrier across all qubits to the QuantumCircuit below?

```
qc = QuantumCircuit(3,3)
```

- a) `qc.barrier(qc)`
- b) `qc.barrier([0,1,2])`
- c) `qc.barrier()`
- d) `qc.barrier(3)`
- e) `qc.barrier_all()`

Answer: b, c

Question: 2

What would be the fidelity result(s) for these two operators, which differ only by global phase?

```
op_a = Operator(XGate())
```

```
op_b = numpy.exp(1j * 0.5) * Operator(XGate())
```

- a) `state_fidelity()` of 1.0
- b) `state_fidelity()` and `average_gate_fidelity()` of 1.0
- c) `average_gate_fidelity()` and `process_fidelity()` of 1.0
- d) `state_fidelity()`, `average_gate_fidelity()` and `process_fidelity()` of 1.0

Answer: c

Question: 3

Given this code fragment, what is the probability that a measurement would result in $|0\rangle$?

```
qc = QuantumCircuit(1)
```

```
qc.ry(3 * math.pi/4, 0)
```

- a) 0.8536
- b) 0.5
- c) 0.1464
- d) 1.0

Answer: c

Question: 4

Which code fragment will produce a maximally entangled, or Bell, state?

- a) `bell = QuantumCircuit(2)`
`bell.h(0)`
`bell.x(1)`
`bell.cx(0, 1)`
- b) `bell = QuantumCircuit(2)`
`bell.cx(0, 1)`
`bell.h(0)`
`bell.x(1)`
- c) `bell = QuantumCircuit(2)`
`bell.h(0)`
`bell.x(1)`
`bell.cz(0, 1)`
- d) `bell = QuantumCircuit(2)`
`bell.h(0)`
`bell.h(0)`

Answer: a

Question: 5

Which code fragment would yield an operator that represents a single-qubit X gate?

- a) `op = Operator.Xop(0)`
- b) `qc = QuantumCircuit(1)`
- e) `qc.x(0)`
- f) `op = Operator(qc)`
- c) `op = Operator([[0, 1]])`
- d) `op = Operator([[1, 0, 0, 1]])`

Answer: b

Question: 6

Which line of code would assign a statevector simulator object to the variable `backend`?

- a) `backend = BasicAer.StatevectorSimulatorPy()`
- b) `backend = BasicAer.get_backend('statevector_simulator')`
- c) `backend = BasicAer.StatevectorSimulatorPy().name()`
- d) `backend = BasicAer.get_back('statevector_simulator')`

Answer: b

Question: 7

Which statement will create a quantum circuit with four quantum bits and four classical bits?

- a) `QuantumCircuit(4, 4)`
- b) `QuantumCircuit(4)`
- c) `QuantumCircuit(QuantumRegister(4, 'qr0'), QuantumRegister(4, 'cr1'))`
- d) `QuantumCircuit([4, 4])`

Answer: a

Question: 8

Which three simulators are available in BasicAer?

- a) `qasm_simulator`
- b) `basic_qasm_simulator`
- c) `statevector_simulator`
- d) `unitary_simulator`
- e) `quantum_simulator`
- f) `quantum_circuit_simulator`

Answer: a, c, d

Question: 9

Which code fragment will produce a multi-qubit gate other than a CNOT?

- a) `qc.cx(0,1)`
- b) `qc.cnot(0,1)`
- c) `qc.mct([0],1)`
- d) `qc.cz(0,1)`

Answer: d

Question: 10

S-gate is a Qiskit phase gate with what value of the phase parameter?

- a) $\pi/8$
- b) $\pi/4$
- c) π
- d) $\pi/2$

Answer: d

Study Guide to Crack IBM Quantum Developer C1000-112 Exam:

- Getting details of the C1000-112 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the C1000-112 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the IBM provided training for C1000-112 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the C1000-112 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on C1000-112 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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