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IBM C1000-189 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of System Support Engineers and focuses on resolving technical and operational issues in Instana. It includes configuring log levels, collecting logs for debugging, and identifying connectivity issues between agents and the backend. Candidates will troubleshoot installation failures, diagnose communication problems, and apply corrective measures to ensure consistent Instana performance and stability across environments.

Topic 2	• Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Monitoring Engineers and covers the foundational planning tasks required for successful Instana deployment. Candidates must understand the installation prerequisites, the architectural design of Instana for on-premises environments, and the platform core capabilities and use cases. It also assesses knowledge of different agent modes, supported sensors and tracers, and the distinctions between cloud service agents and serverless agents essential for scalable implementation.
Topic 3	• Integration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Engineers and assesses their proficiency in connecting Instana with external monitoring and automation tools. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge of integrating agent-based systems such as Omegamon, ITM, and ITCAM, as well as external platforms like Prometheus and Grafana. The section also includes configuring alert channels, automation actions, and utilizing the Instana REST API to support customized workflows and data visibility.
Topic 4	• Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps Administrators and evaluates their ability to configure and optimize Instana operational settings. It involves setting up business process monitoring, configuring both cloud and serverless agents, and defining agent proxy parameters. Candidates will learn to implement various technologies and sensors, manage OpenTelemetry integrations, set up smart alerts, create service naming rules, and define custom SLIs and payloads for alert channels. Managing licenses and ensuring proper configuration of alerts and notifications are also key components of this domain.
Topic 5	• Installation: This section of the exam measures the skills of System Implementation Specialists and focuses on installing and deploying Instana across different environments. It includes installing the Instana backend, deploying and configuring agents, and migrating existing Instana setups. Candidates will also demonstrate their ability to implement Synthetic Monitoring and manage Points of Presence (PoPs) effectively for end-to-end performance validation.

IBM Instana Observability v1.0.277 Administrator - Professional Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
For Instana Standard Edition, in which file should the salesKey be updated?

- A. download.pl
- B. config.yaml
- C. Gui.api
- D. license.json

Answer: D

Explanation:
Licensing in Instana is controlled by a key called "salesKey," which must be placed in the license.json file for Standard Edition. Per IBM Instana Observability documentation, "The salesKey is part of the license.json file, which must be updated to activate the Instana Standard Edition license." This file is checked at startup and authorizes agent/server deployment, binding entitlement and features to the account. Instana's licensing model relies on proper key management within license.json for compliance and support tracking. The config.yaml file manages agent technical configuration, not licensing. Download.pl and gui.api files are not associated with salesKey or licensing. Any update to the license must be done within license.json and validated by Instana's backend for activation completeness-this procedure is outlined step-by-step in the installation and onboarding guides.

NEW QUESTION # 17
What are the two SLI types Instana supports while configuring the service level objectives?

- A. Alerts based
- B. Traces based
- C. Time based
- D. Error logs based

- E. Event count based

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
IBM Instana's Service Level Indicator (SLI) configuration capabilities emphasize trace-based and event count-based SLIs. The verified guide details: "Instana supports SLI definitions based on distributed trace data and event counts, such as request rate, error rate, or latency." Trace-based SLIs allow direct measurement of real user or synthetic transactions for detailed performance objectives (e.g., 99th percentile response time). Event count-based SLIs track operational markers such as number of errors, alerts, or specific incidents-essential for regulatory uptime or compliance audits. Error logs, time-based or alert-based SLIs can be visualized but are not supported as direct SLI definitions by Instana, according to verified IBM configuration steps. The combination of traces and event counts provides the flexibility to set quality objectives, measure reliability, and drive alerting in line with SRE principles.

NEW QUESTION # 18
What is required for automatic backend correlation to work given that the EUM agent has been properly set up?

- A. Valid HTTPS connection
- B. The Instana SDK
- C. Exposure of the backend trace id
- D. Matching application perspective

Answer: C

Explanation:
To successfully achieve automatic correlation between frontend and backend traces, Instana requires backend services to expose a trace identity. The IBM Instana EUM and tracing correlation section confirms: "Automatic backend correlation requires exposure and propagation of the backend trace ID to connect user interaction traces with backend processing traces." When the EUM agent operates in browsers or mobile interfaces, it injects headers containing Trace and Span IDs into subsequent backend HTTP requests. Backend instrumentation must read and propagate these identifiers through service calls so Instana can unify them into a single end-to-end transaction trace. Proper correlation connects a user's session-to-service journey across web, application, and infrastructure layers, a fundamental aspect of Instana's distributed tracing model. Lacking backend trace ID propagation causes separated traces that cannot be linked, even if HTTPS, SDK, or application perspectives are configured correctly. This mechanism remains fully verified in the IBM Instana Observability Tracing Integration Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which two methods can Instana administrators use to create an API token?

- A. Team API token
- B. Sensor-specific API token
- C. JSON Web tokens
- D. Personal API tokens
- E. Unit-specific API tokens

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
IBM Instana supports two primary methods for creating API tokens necessary for secure automation and integration: Team API tokens and Personal API tokens. The official documentation states: "API tokens for REST API access can be generated either on a per-user (personal) basis, or at the team level for shared automation use." Personal tokens are created from the user profile menu and scoped to an individual's permissions, supporting traceability and revocation. Team tokens are created under team or group settings and represent organizational integrations or CI/CD pipeline automation. JSON Web Tokens (A) are an industry token standard but not a creation flow in Instana. Unit- or Sensor-specific tokens are not supported (C, D); all automation integrations must use Personal or Team tokens, which are easily managed and rotated via the web UI for improved security hygiene.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which language is primarily used for writing Synthetic monitoring API scripts in Instana?

- A. Go
- B. Python
- C. Java
- D. JavaScript

Answer: D

Explanation:
Instana's Synthetic Monitoring module allows administrators to script user journeys and API checks to validate service performance and uptime. According to official IBM documentation, "Synthetic monitoring API scripts use JavaScript as the scripting language for configuring user flows and custom API tests." Instana has designed its synthetic user interface to interpret JavaScript natively which provides powerful, flexible constructs for simulating user interactions, custom API payloads, test logic, and error handling. This ensures broad compatibility with real browser environments and highly customizable synthetic scenarios. Java, Python, and Go are not supported for browser-based or synthetic API scripting in Instana's synthetic monitors. JavaScript is chosen for its ubiquity and ease of integration with DOM-like and API interaction patterns, supporting the most common web-based automation needs as described in the documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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