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IBM C1000-189 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

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	• 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 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.

IBM Instana Observability v1.0.277 Administrator - Professional Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
What is mandatory to use Instana REST APIs?

- A. Python
- B. CURL
- C. Cookie
- D. Token

Answer: D

Explanation:
Access to Instana's REST API is secured using authorization tokens-an industry-standard best practice for API authentication and traceability. IBM documentation says: "A personal or team API token is required to authenticate REST API calls." Tokens serve as credentials embedded in HTTP headers on each request, providing both identity and access control for the API consumer. Tokens are mandatory; without a valid token, any API requests are denied with a 401 Unauthorized error, regardless of whether a tool (such as CURL) is used. Tokens can be scoped for individual users (personal tokens) or teams (team tokens), enabling granular tracking and revocation as part of enterprise security policies. API tokens are generated from the Instana UI under the profile or team section. Cookies and raw client libraries (e.g., Python) are not authentication methods for Instana APIs.

NEW QUESTION # 58
What is the purpose of the Infrastructure map?

- A. It is a dynamic, interactive map providing an overview of all monitored systems, grouped by zones.
- B. It shows a dynamic map of the relation between infrastructure nodes.
- C. It is a detailed static image of all hardware resources.
- D. It shows a dynamic map of the dependencies between services and a visualization of calls between them.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to IBM Instana Observability documentation, the Infrastructure map's primary goal is to present a real-time, interactive graphical overview of monitored hosts, nodes, VMs, and cloud instances, organized by zones or clusters. The verified statement is: "The Infrastructure map provides a dynamic, interactive view of all monitored systems-grouping resources by logical or physical zones and delivering actionable context for troubleshooting and planning." Users can zoom, filter, and select entities to drill into

system health and configuration, identify relationships, and pinpoint issues in geographic or topological layouts. Static images are not produced; instead, the map updates in real-time as agents detect new hosts, containers, or state changes, reflecting additions, removals, or migrations instantly. Option D describes the Service map, which visualizes application and service dependencies rather than the underlying infrastructure. Thus, C best matches the IBM documented description for Infrastructure map functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which type of data does Instana use to correlate application performance with infrastructure metrics?

- A. Host resources, host id, application resources, and application id
- B. Correlated logs, number of events, host type, and recent changes
- C. Requests, responses, errors, and latency
- D. Logs, traces, tags, and metrics

Answer: D

Explanation:
Instana's contextual correlation engine combines different data types to build a unified observability model. IBM documentation states: "To correlate application performance with infrastructure metrics, Instana relies on logs, traces, tags, and time series metrics." Traces map the end-to-end request journey, metrics provide numerical measures of both system and app health, tags label resources for logical grouping and discovery, and logs offer deep diagnostic information. By analyzing traces and metrics together, Instana surfaces where latency, errors or bottlenecks in the application link directly to resource consumption or system events captured at the infrastructure level. Tags facilitate mapping services to containers, VMs, or Kubernetes objects. Raw counts (B, C) and raw transactional data (D) are part of the analysis pipeline but do not provide the required level of linkage for successful application-to-infrastructure mapping - only the union of traces, metrics, tags, and logs achieves this dimensionality.

NEW QUESTION # 60
At which level can AWS agent polling intervals for CloudWatch API be configured?

- A. Region
- B. Service
- C. Resource group
- D. Account

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS monitoring through Instana involves integration with the CloudWatch API to retrieve platform and service metrics. The official IBM Instana Observability documentation affirms that polling intervals for CloudWatch can be set at the Region level. This means an administrator configures how frequently Instana's agent queries CloudWatch within each specified region independently. This level of granularity provides flexibility: for example, mission-critical regions may be monitored more frequently, while others are polled less often to reduce API costs or remain within AWS rate limits. The documentation specifies: "Instana Agents for AWS can be configured with a polling interval for CloudWatch that is set per Region to customize granularity and resource consumption." Polling cannot be set at the account, resource group, or individual service level in default configuration. Instana's region-based polling helps balance data accuracy and overhead, especially in global or multi-region deployments. If needed, changes are applied through YAML configuration or UI during AWS agent integration setup.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which public cloud service can be monitored using Instana serverless agents?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Azure Redis Cache
- C. AWS Kinesis
- D. AWS SQS

Answer: A

Explanation:
IBM Instana supports direct monitoring of AWS Lambda via serverless-specific agents that bridge trace, metric, and log data

between Lambda executions and the Instana backend. The documentation specifies: "Instana's serverless agents enable tracing and monitoring of AWS Lambda functions-including cold start events, performance, and error metrics-correlating invocation traces with upstream and downstream services." Lambda is the only public cloud-native serverless runtime natively and fully integrated with Instana's instrumentation and tracing. Azure Redis Cache, AWS Kinesis, and AWS SQS are data stores or message services, not supported for full serverless agent instrumentation (though they may be monitored via associated infrastructure and integration sensors). Instana's Lambda agent is deployed as a Lambda layer or sidecar, delivering first-class observability for serverless architectures.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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