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## IBM C1000-189 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 2 | • Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Application Monitoring Specialists and covers daily operational tasks for managing Instana environments. It includes configuring website and application monitoring, handling synthetic monitoring, and creating incidents, issues, and alerts. Candidates will analyze infrastructure performance, set maintenance windows, and design custom dashboards. They are also expected to interpret golden signals, evaluate alerts, use analytics, and perform backup or restore operations to maintain optimal system performance. |

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| Topic 3 | • 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 4 | • 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. |



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## IBM Instana Observability v1.0.277 Administrator - Professional Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

**NEW QUESTION # 36**
Which items are examples of event types that can be used when creating a new alert in Instana?

- A. Timer, Counter, Level
- B. Incidents, Offline, Changes
- C. Logs, Resources, Tracing
- D. Request, Response, Interruption

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
According to the IBM Instana Observability documentation, event types form the foundation of Instana's alerting system. When configuring new alerts, users can select event categories such as Incidents, Offline, or Changes. The documentation specifies: "Instana alerts are triggered by event conditions derived from incidents (performance degradations), offline detections (component unavailability), and changes (deployment or configuration actions)." Incidents indicate performance or reliability degradation impacting users, Offline events represent disconnected sensors or hosts, while Changes capture deployments or configuration modifications influencing performance. Combining these event types enables contextual alerts and reduces noise by differentiating between symptoms and root causes. Other listed options refer either to data processing concepts (Timers, Counters) or monitoring inputs (Requests, Tracing), not supported as Instana alert event types. These verified categories are consistent across versions 1.0.277 through 1.0.307.

**NEW QUESTION # 37**
How can the configuration parameters be changed when installing Synthetics via Helm?

- A. By modifying the default Helm chart directly
- B. By using the --config flag to specify a configuration file
- C. By specifying values with the --set flag or providing a YAML file with the -f flag
- D. By passing values through environment variables only

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
IBM Instana Observability supports deploying and managing components like Synthetic PoPs and monitoring collectors through Helm charts in Kubernetes environments. The official documentation explicitly states: "To customize the configuration of Instana Synthetics deployments using Helm, specify values either directly with the --set flag or via a configuration file passed with the -f flag during the Helm install or upgrade command." This approach aligns with Kubernetes best practices by maintaining immutable packaged charts while permitting flexible, environment-specific configurations through overrides. The --set parameter allows single-line value changes from the command line (for example, setting API keys or namespace values), whereas using a YAML file provides structure for multi-parameter updates and offers version control capability. IBM warns against manual edits in default Helm charts or direct environment-based configurations as these can be overwritten during automation or chart upgrades. Following Helm's configuration model ensures predictable, replicable deployments consistent with declarative infrastructure management-an integral philosophy behind the Instana operator ecosystem. The combination of -f and --set enables a scalable and consistent way to customize Synthetics installation across clusters.

**NEW QUESTION # 38**
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. Unit-specific API tokens
- E. Personal API tokens

**Answer: A,E**

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 # 39**
What is required for automatic backend correlation to work given that the EUM agent has been properly set up?

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 40**

Which action is required to enable features in the Instana Self-Hosted Custom Edition?

- A. Add feature flags in the configuration file for the core.
- B. Modify the deployment settings.
- C. Restart the backend.
- D. Add feature flags in the configuration file for the units.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Enabling advanced features in Instana Self-Hosted Custom Edition requires administrators to add or adjust feature flags in the core configuration file, as per IBM's setup documentation. Specifically: "Feature enablement in Instana Self-Hosted Custom Edition is controlled via feature flags set in the core configuration file, allowing platform-wide updates at startup." Modifying deployment settings may affect resources or endpoints but does not toggle internal features. Unit-level configuration affects only specific microservices, not centralized capabilities. Restarting the backend is necessary after changing configuration but is not itself a feature-enabling action. The central core configuration file, located under the main configuration directory, contains comprehensive toggles for features spanning UI, backend, and data processing pipelines. Only changes made here and saved with appropriate syntax will activate platform features on next start or reload.

**NEW QUESTION # 41**
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