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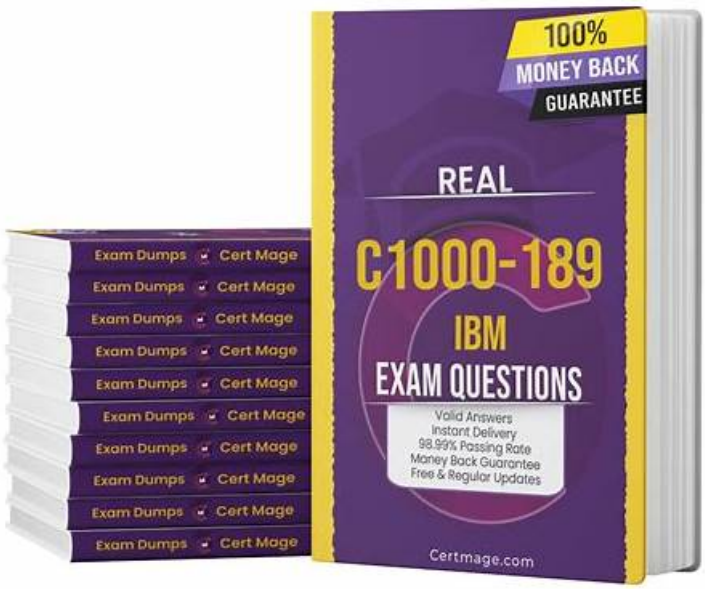

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ValidTorrent offers up to 1 year of free IBM Instana Observability v1.0.277 Administrator - Professional (C1000-189) exam questions updates. With our actual questions, you can prepare for the C1000-189 exam without missing out on any point you need to know. These exam questions provide you with all the necessary knowledge that you will need to clear the IBM Instana Observability v1.0.277 Administrator - Professional (C1000-189) exam with a high passing score.

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• Security and Compliance: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Security Analysts and focuses on the data protection and compliance aspects of Instana deployment. Candidates must describe and implement data retention policies, plan for regulatory compliance, secure APIs, manage user access, and interpret audit logs. The goal is to ensure secure system configurations that align with organizational and regulatory standards.

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IBM Instana Observability v1.0.277 Administrator - Professional Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
When installing the Instana host agent on Kubernetes, which option is valid?

- A. Operator
- B. Homebrew
- C. Binary
- D. RPM

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Instana Operator is the officially recommended and supported method for deploying the Instana host agent on Kubernetes clusters. The IBM Instana Observability documentation states, "The recommended method to install the Instana agent on Kubernetes clusters is via the Instana Operator, which uses Custom Resources to simplify lifecycle management." The Operator pattern in Kubernetes automates not just installation, but also upgrades, configuration, and management of agents across the entire cluster. This ensures security and reliability because the Operator reacts to cluster changes and can self-heal agent deployments. Other install options such as Homebrew, direct binary, or RPM are for traditional VM or bare-metal hosts-not for orchestrated container environments like Kubernetes. Only with the Operator does Instana support automated scaling, configuration through CRDs, and native Kubernetes best practices. Helm charts are also often involved in configuring the Operator, further streamlining agents' deployment in public, private, or hybrid cloud clusters.

NEW QUESTION # 30
How can the configuration parameters be changed when installing Synthetics via Helm?

- A. By modifying the default Helm chart directly

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

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 # 31
In context of Golden Signals in Instana monitoring, what is the true definition of latency?

- A. How many errors are there in one HTTP request
- B. How long does it take to open a webpage
- C. How long does it take to login to mobile application
- D. How long it takes to handle or service a particular request

Answer: D

Explanation:
Latency is one of the four principal Golden Signals monitored in Instana and critical for measuring system performance and user experience. According to IBM Instana Observability documentation: "Latency is the time it takes to handle or service a request, measured as the duration between request start and response end." This applies regardless of protocol (HTTP, RPC, messaging, etc.) and is used to evaluate whether services are fast or slow under real load. Instana automatically tracks latency for every transaction, as shown in traces and metrics: this enables teams to identify slow services, resource contention, and downstream delays. Golden Signals (latency, error rate, traffic, saturation) provide a universal framework recognized in both SRE and performance engineering disciplines. The actual duration a user spends logging in or opening a webpage may be an instance of latency, but Instana's definition is generalized to any service request (API, DB, etc.), not just interactive browser events. Error count is monitored separately (error signal).

NEW QUESTION # 32
What is the default folder used to install Instana agent in Linux?

- A. /etc/default/instana
- B. /opt/instana/agent/etc/
- C. /var/lib/instana
- D. /opt/instana/agent

Answer: D

Explanation:
IBM Instana installation and agent management documentation specifies: "By default, the Instana agent is installed to the /opt/instana/agent directory on Linux hosts." All primary binaries, configuration, and logs are contained within this root directory, though logs and runtime data are often symlinked or forwarded to standard system directories for rotation. Management scripts and configuration files reside inside this path as well-subdirectories like /etc/ and /data/ are located under /opt/instana/agent. This default directory ensures a consistent and predictable layout across distributions and matches enterprise Linux filesystem standards for third-party agents. Other directories listed (A, B, D) are for data or environment references but are not the root install directory.

NEW QUESTION # 33
After creating a custom dashboard in Instana, what are the default permissions for it?

- A. Only owner can see and edit it - can be shared to other users.
- B. All users can view and edit it.
- C. Only owner can see and edit it - cannot be shared to other users.
- D. All users can view it but only editors can modify it.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The dashboard permissions model in Instana ensures secure, user-specific management of visual analytics content. IBM confirms: "By default, dashboards created by a user are private and accessible only to their creator; they can be shared explicitly with other users or teams for viewing or editing." This model supports controlled collaboration while maintaining ownership accountability. The owner may later assign permissions within the UI, typically under the Dashboard Sharing and Permissions option, defining read or write privileges per user or group. Default private scoping avoids accidental data exposure yet allows managed distribution in team settings. Public dashboards may be intentionally created as shared artifacts, but sharing must always be a conscious user action. These principles align with enterprise-grade security requirements described in the Permissions section of the dashboards documentation and remain unchanged across Instana versions.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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