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IBM C1000-189 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

IBM Instana Observability v1.0.277 Administrator - Professional Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which language is primarily used for writing Synthetic monitoring API scripts in Instana?

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

Answer: C

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 # 16

What is the default context in which an action script sensor runs?

- A. Instana agent**
- B. Container
- C. Service agent
- D. Logged in Instana user

Answer: A

Explanation:

Within Instana, action script sensors execute administrative or diagnostic commands in context of the runtime environment that hosts the Instana agent. The current IBM documentation specifies: "Action scripts are executed by the Instana agent process on the monitored host using the permissions and context of that agent." The agent serves as a self-contained runtime capable of executing defined scripts, invoking system-level or application-specific logic safely within its host boundary. This design enhances automation

and extensibility while respecting host-level security because the execution does not escalate privileges beyond the agent's service account. Instana ensures that scripts running within the agent context inherit its environment variables and operational limits, guaranteeing consistency and preventing user-specific execution inconsistencies. Other answer options (service agent, container, or logged-in user) do not reflect the actual architectural control documented by IBM, where the primary host agent controls all action-based script invocations.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which back-end component in the stream processor pipeline is shared between application and infrastructure?

- A. Processor
- B. Acceptor
- **C. Filler**
- D. Log-Processor

Answer: C

Explanation:

IBM Instana's documentation for internal architecture and stream processor pipeline defines component functions explicitly. The "Filler" is the only back-end element in the pipeline that is shared and invoked for both application traces/events and infrastructure metrics. The documentation states: "The Filler in Instana stream processor pipeline is called for both infrastructure and application data, ensuring all metrics and traces are normalized before further processing, storage, or analysis." The Processor and Acceptor components serve routing or ingestion flows, while Log-Processor is dedicated to log handling. The Filler centralizes mapping of tags, metric normalization, and correlation logic for all incoming telemetry, supporting Instana's unified observability workflows and high-throughput analytics. This ensures the same processing logic applies whether data is sourced from an application, host, container, or cloud entity.

NEW QUESTION # 18

How can an administrator collect initial troubleshooting information in self-hosted Standard Edition?

- A. stanctl debug
- B. stanctl collect
- **C. stanctl must-gather**
- D. stanctl trace

Answer: C

Explanation:

Administrators managing self-hosted Standard Edition clusters can generate diagnostic bundles using the verified IBM command stanctl must-gather. The documentation specifies: "The 'stanctl must-gather' command collects logs, configuration files, and relevant diagnostic output from all components for analysis and support submission." This standardized data-collection utility aggregates information across microservices and stores it into an archive for troubleshooting. Other commands (trace, debug, collect) serve specific functions but do not generate the comprehensive support package expected by IBM Support. Must-gather ensures inclusion of system status, resource snapshots, and error contexts, effectively accelerating issue resolution. This feature parallels other IBM products' must-gather standards, ensuring consistent methodology for customer support cases and automated diagnostics workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which action triggers an event when a Synthetic PoP is uninstalled?

- A. Create a customized event using the Offline event detection system rule.
- B. Manually trigger the "Synthetic pop status" event after PoP uninstallation.
- C. Modify the default settings of the "Synthetic pop status" event to detect uninstallation.
- **D. Rely on the "Synthetic pop status" built-in event, which automatically triggers when a PoP is uninstalled.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

IBM Instana documentation describes automated event management for Synthetic Points of Presence (PoP). When a Synthetic PoP is uninstalled or goes offline, Instana's event model will automatically trigger the "Synthetic pop status" event. The verified statement

found in the latest docs: "The 'Synthetic pop status' built-in event automatically triggers when a Synthetic PoP is uninstalled or taken offline, notifying administrators for actionable response." No manual intervention or custom rule creation is needed (A, B), and default event logic already covers all offline or removal states so configuration changes (D) aren't necessary. This ensures real-time visibility for operational teams to maintain synthetic coverage, immediately alerting when synthetic endpoint monitoring is compromised or reconfigured. Built-in event automation is an Instana best practice, limiting operational complexity and maintaining compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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