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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS  
**DEMO VERSION**  
*(LIMITED CONTENT)*

# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which two steps are performed in preparation for migrating from a self-hosted single-node deployment to a multi-node deployment of Instana?

## Options:

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- A- Start the self-hosted Standard Edition on the current host.
- B- Delete the disks from old host and move them to new host.
- C- On the two new hosts, make sure to check the Kernel parameters.
- D- On all the three nodes, configure Docker.
- E- On all the three hosts, configure private IP addresses.

## Answer:

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C, E

## Explanation:

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IBM's migration process for Instana specifies steps requisite for a successful transition from single-node to multi-node deployment. The guide clarifies: 'Before migration, ensure kernel parameters meet recommended settings on each new node, and configure private IP addresses for all hosts to guarantee network stability and secure inter-node communication.' Kernel parameter adjustment (C) involves tuning system limits and TCP behavior for high-availability performance. Private IP configuration (E) ensures seamless internal messaging and artifact transfer between cluster nodes. Docker configuration is required on all nodes but is typically part of baseline system setup rather than specific migration prerequisites. Disk operations are not recommended because data volumes should be migrated via supported backup utilities, and starting Standard Edition is an operational step, not a preparation procedure. These two steps (C, E) appear as must-do checklist items in the IBM Instana cluster migration documentation.

# Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which logging framework is used by Instana agents?

### Options:

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- A- Serilog
- B- Log4j2
- C- JSNLog
- D- Loggly

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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IBM Instana Observability agents use Log4j2 as their primary logging framework for system activity, sensor status, and diagnostic output. The documentation confirms: 'The default logging framework for Instana agents is Apache Log4j2, providing structured log output, multi-level verbosity, and integration with most enterprise log aggregation environments.' Log4j2 is a standard for Java-based environments, supporting dynamic log rotation, filtering, and formatting. Instana agent log files follow Log4j2 conventions, enabling easy parsing by SIEM tools and adapters. Serilog (A) is a .NET framework, not used by Instana agents. JSNLog (C) is for JavaScript applications, while Loggly (D) is a SaaS log analytics platform. Log4j2's mature design lets administrators tune performance, verbosity, and log destinations in rich deployment scenarios, directly aligning with best practices in Instana's monitoring ecosystem. This was reconfirmed in agent reference guides and environment setup sections.

## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the purpose of creating a custom service rule in Instana?

### Options:

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- A- To set a global service name for all calls
- B- To map services using existing meta-information of the infrastructure component
- C- To create a manual service configuration
- D- To apply the service.name tag of the infrastructure component

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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IBM Instana Observability enables users to create custom service rules to precisely associate telemetry with logical services using meta-information already present in infrastructure components. The documentation specifies: 'Custom service rules enable mapping of discovered entities to meaningful service constructs, using labels, tags, or annotations present on infrastructure components.' This supports the grouping and visualization of traffic/metrics for actual business workflows rather than default technical boundaries. By analyzing meta-data, such as Kubernetes labels, docker tags, or VM metadata, Instana automatically maps relevant requests and traces to the defined service names, improving observability and simplifying troubleshooting. Global service naming (A) and manual configuration (C) do not leverage infrastructure metadata and are not scalable in dynamic environments. Option D relies only on a service.name tag, missing broader meta-information mapping capabilities. The verified documentation supports answer B as the sole comprehensive approach for dynamic service discovery within Instana.

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

### Options:

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

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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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.

## Question 5

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which configuration file contains Instana server connection details for the host agent?

### Options:

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- A- com.instana.agent.main.config.Agent.cfg
- B- com.instana.agent.main.sender.Backend.cfg
- C- com.instana.agent.main.sender.File.cfg
- D- com.instana.agent.main.sender.Server.cfg

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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The primary configuration file specifying Instana server connection parameters for the host agent is `com.instana.agent.main.sender.Server.cfg`. The IBM documentation affirms: 'The `Server.cfg` file inside the agent's configuration directory defines backend connection endpoints, ports, and security tokens to communicate with the Instana backend or cluster installation.' This file is referenced on agent startup and dictates host-server routing, clustering, authentication, and TLS endpoints. Other config files control agent properties or log shipping, not backend connectivity. Editing `Server.cfg` is the recommended method for specifying on-premises, private cloud, or SaaS endpoints for all monitored agents.

## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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For which event type does Instana create an alert because end users are impacted?

### Options:

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- A- Changes
- B- Incident
- C- Issues
- D- Monitoring issues

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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Based on IBM Instana documentation review, Incidents are the event type that triggers alerts when end users are impacted. The official IBM documentation states: 'An incident helps you to understand situations impacting your edge services and critical infrastructure... Incidents are created as soon as Instana detects either a key performance indication (KPI) is breached on an edge service, or a critical infrastructure issue.' However, the documentation also clarifies: 'An issue is an event that is triggered if something out of the ordinary happens... An issue by itself does not trigger an alert, Instana simply notes that it happened. Should the service to where this system is connected behave badly, this issue is part of the incident.' Critical issues can trigger alerts and may impact end users, but Incidents are specifically designed to represent situations where end-user-facing services (edge services) are impacted. The answer is B. Incident as the primary event type for end-user impact alerts.

## Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which tool does Instana use to provide geographical data by mapping user IP addresses?

### Options:

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- A- GeoLite2 database
- B- Universal Geo database
- C- Google Maps API
- D- Geo Application Service

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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IBM Instana leverages the open-source and widely recognized GeoLite2 database for mapping user IP addresses to their approximate physical locations in synthetic and real user monitoring scenarios. The documentation details: 'Instana provides geographical and location metadata based on the GeoLite2 database, which is regularly updated for improved accuracy and privacy compliance.' GeoLite2 is a MaxMind-developed database providing country, city, region, and sometimes ISP-level information from IP addresses. Using an on-premise and regularly-curated geo database ensures no end-user data is ever transmitted to external or third-party web mapping services (such as Google Maps), maintaining strong data privacy and compliance for enterprise customers. Other listed tools are not native to Instana's geo lookup implementation.

## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the purpose of the Infrastructure map?

### Options:

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

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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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.

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