



500-420^{Q&As}

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance Analyst

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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



When looking at the Transaction Score for a specific transaction, how are errors in the transaction identified?

- A. Set the time range and drill down into the snapshots in the Error tab.
- B. Set the time range and examine the Slow Response Times tab.
- C. Set the time range and examine the dashboard for errors.
- D. Set the time range and drill down into the snapshots in the Events tab.

Correct Answer: A

Errors in a transaction are identified by examining the snapshots that capture the problematic transactions. By setting the appropriate time range, a Performance Analyst can drill down into the snapshots within the Error tab to identify and analyze errors. These snapshots provide detailed diagnostic information, such as stack traces, slow SQL queries, and error logs, which are vital for pinpointing the root cause of transaction errors.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Transaction Snapshots:

QUESTION 2

Which values can be used to identify a split exit point?

- A. Tetration application values
- B. dynamic application values



C. static application values

D. variable application values

Correct Answer: C

A split exit point in AppDynamics is identified using static application values. Static values provide a consistent and predictable way to categorize exit points, making it easier to aggregate and analyze similar types of interactions with external

services or components.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Exit Points: Provides insights into how exit points are defined and identified within AppDynamics, including the use of static values for split exit points.

QUESTION 3

Which permission allows snapshot archiving?

A. "Can view data from all applications"

B. "Configure Business Transactions"

C. "Agent Advanced Operation"

D. "Application level-Can create applications"

Correct Answer: C

The permission to enable snapshot archiving in AppDynamics typically falls under advanced operational capabilities, such as those categorized under "Agent Advanced Operation." This permission allows users to archive transaction

snapshots for long-term storage and analysis, which is essential for historical performance analysis and auditing purposes.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Role-Based Access Control: Explains the different permissions and roles within AppDynamics, including those related to advanced agent operations and snapshot archiving.

QUESTION 4

An E-commerce application is built using microservices architecture design with several components. In AppDynamics, how should the Transaction Detection rules be grouped logically?

A. Use Automatic Discovery

B. Use Scope

C. Use Transaction Group



D. Use Backend Detection

Correct Answer: C

For an e-commerce application built using a microservices architecture, logically grouping Transaction Detection rules can be effectively achieved through "Use Transaction Group." This approach allows for the organization of business

transactions into meaningful groups that reflect the application's structure and the interactions between its microservices. By grouping transactions, it becomes easier to monitor, analyze, and troubleshoot the application as a whole and its

individual components, enhancing the visibility and management of the application's performance.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Business Transactions: Provides insights on how to configure and manage business transactions, including grouping and monitoring strategies.

AppDynamics documentation on Microservices Monitoring: Offers guidance on best practices for monitoring applications designed with microservices architecture, including transaction grouping.

QUESTION 5

What are two examples of backend calls? (Choose two.)

- A. a request coming from a browser
- B. a tier-to-tier request
- C. an asynchronous request
- D. a remote services call

Correct Answer: BD

Backend calls in AppDynamics are the interactions that an application component has with external components or services. These can include calls to databases, remote service calls, and interactions between different tiers of an application.

A tier-to-tier request refers to any internal call that happens between different tiers (or nodes) within the same application. For example, a web tier calling an API service tier within the same application ecosystem. A remote services call is an

external call from an application to a service that resides outside of the application's environment, like a call to an external web service, REST API, or a third-party service provider.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Backend Detection:

<https://docs.appdynamics.com/21.6/en/application-monitoring/identify-backends>