



500-420^{Q&As}

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance Analyst

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**QUESTION 1**

A Performance Analyst has an urgent need to gather more data for an ongoing issue. What should the Performance Analyst do?

- A. Enable Development Level Monitoring
- B. Browse the Metric Browser for errors
- C. Review the various transaction snapshots to identify anomalies
- D. Carefully monitor the snapshots for errors

Correct Answer: A

If a Performance Analyst has an urgent need to gather more data for an ongoing issue, they should enable Development Level Monitoring. This monitoring level increases the amount of detailed diagnostic data collected by the agent, such as

snapshots and transaction traces, which can provide deeper insights into the issue at hand.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Monitoring Levels: Describes the different levels of monitoring available, including Development Level Monitoring and the types of data each level collects.

QUESTION 2

In which two features of AppDynamics can Information Points metric data be used? (Choose two.)

- A. Alerting
- B. Analytics
- C. Flow Maps
- D. Custom Dashboards

Correct Answer: AD

Information Points in AppDynamics are custom metrics that track specific data within your applications, such as method invocations or the value of method arguments. These metrics can be utilized in various features of AppDynamics, most

notably in "Alerting" and "Custom Dashboards." Alerting allows you to set up notifications based on the thresholds set for Information Points, ensuring that teams are promptly informed about significant changes or anomalies. Custom

Dashboards enable the visualization of Information Points metrics alongside other key performance indicators, providing a comprehensive view of application health and performance tailored to specific needs.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Information Points: Explains how to create and use Information Points to monitor specific business-relevant metrics. AppDynamics documentation on Alerting: Details the process of setting up health



rules and

alerts based on various metrics, including those from Information Points. AppDynamics documentation on Custom Dashboards: Guides on how to create dashboards that incorporate a wide range of metrics, including Information Points, for

customized monitoring.

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which three pieces of information are required when creating a new database collector? (Choose three.)

- A. Primary table name
- B. Database hostname/IP address
- C. System table name
- D. Database Type
- E. Port number



Correct Answer: BD

When creating a new database collector in AppDynamics, the essential pieces of information required include the "Database hostname/IP address," "Database Type," and "Port number." These details are crucial for establishing a connection

to the database and ensuring accurate monitoring. The hostname/IP address identifies the server where the database is hosted, the Database Type specifies the database management system (e.g., MySQL, Oracle), and the Port number is necessary for network communication with the database server.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Database Visibility: This section explains how to set up database collectors, including the required information for successful configuration.

QUESTION 5

What is the Node limit of the maximum Service Endpoints per node?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 250
- D. 1000

Correct Answer: B

AppDynamics imposes a limit on the number of Service Endpoints that can be registered per node to ensure manageable performance and overhead. The limit per node is set to 100 Service Endpoints, which is a balance between providing detailed monitoring and maintaining application performance.

References: AppDynamics documentation on Service Endpoints <https://docs.appdynamics.com/latest/en/application-monitoring/monitor-service-endpoints>

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