500-420 Q&As

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance Analyst

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QUESTION 1

What AppDynamics Alert Action does a Performance Analyst need to select to post an AppDynamics event to a third-party collaboration tool?

A. Make an HTTP Request

B. Take a thread dump

C. Create or Update a JIRA Ticket

D. Run a script or executable on problematic nodes

Correct Answer: A

To post an AppDynamics event to a third-party collaboration tool, the Performance Analyst needs to select the "Make an HTTP Request" alert action. This action allows AppDynamics to send an HTTP request to a specified URL, which can be

the endpoint provided by the third-party tool\\'s API. This integration capability enables the automatic posting of events, alerts, and notifications from AppDynamics to collaboration tools, enhancing communication and response times to

performance issues.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Alert and Respond: Details the various alert actions available within AppDynamics, including the ability to make HTTP requests to integrate with external systems.

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which type of Data Collector will capture code data such as method arguments, variables, and return values?

A. Method Invocation Data Collector

B. Servlet Container Collector

C. Transaction Data Collector

D. URI Data Collector

Correct Answer: A

The "Method Invocation Data Collector" is specifically designed to capture code-level data such as method arguments, variables, and return values. This type of data collector enables deep visibility into the execution of methods within

transactions, providing valuable insights into the application\\'s behavior and performance. This detailed level of monitoring is essential for diagnosing complex issues and understanding the inner workings of business transactions.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Data Collectors: Details the types of data collectors available, including Method Invocation Data Collectors, and how they can be used to capture detailed code-level data.

QUESTION 4

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

QUESTION 5

Within the configuration setting for Slow Transactions, under the "Configure Diagnostic Session Duration and Collection Rate" option, what is the default value pair for the setting "Collect up to ____snapshots per minute for _____ minutes"?

A. 2,2

B. 5,5

C. 10, 10

D. 4,4

Correct Answer: C

The default value pair for the setting "Collect up to ____ snapshots per minute for _____ minutes" in the configuration for Slow Transactions is 10, 10. This means that by default, the system is set to collect up to 10 snapshots per minute for a

duration of 10 minutes during a diagnostic session.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Transaction Snapshots: Outlines the default settings for diagnostic session duration and collection rates, including the collection of snapshots.

QUESTION 6

Which two types of data are collected by Information Points? (Choose two.)

A. Troubleshooting Metric Data

B. Business Metric Data

C. Code Metric Data

D. Analytics Metric Data

Correct Answer: BC

Information Points in AppDynamics are designed to collect custom metrics that are specific to the business or code aspects of an application. They can capture Business Metric Data, which pertains to the performance metrics that directly

impact business processes, and Code Metric Data, which relates to the performance of specific methods or segments of

code within the application. This allows for targeted monitoring and analysis of areas significant to the business\\'s

objectives and technical performance.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Information Points: Provides details on how to set up Information Points to collect custom business and code metrics for in-depth performance analysis.

QUESTION 7

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

QUESTION 8

Which tab within the Application Dashboard displays performance trends for each of Snapshots, Average Response Time, and Events within one central view?

A. Application Flow Map

B. Dashboard

C. Events

D. Transaction Score

E. Network Dashboard

Correct Answer: D

The Transaction Score tab within the Application Dashboard is designed to display performance trends across various metrics including Snapshots, Average Response Time, and Events. It gives a comprehensive view of the transaction

performance, providing a score that reflects the health and reliability of transactions over time.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Application Dashboard:

QUESTION 9

A Business Transaction was registered and displayed on the Business Transaction Dashboard. It has continuous load on it. After an hour the Business Transaction stopped being displayed in the Business Transaction Dashboard. Which action stopped the display of the Business Transaction?

A. The Business Transaction Lock Down was enabled an hour ago.

B. The Business Transaction had been deleted an hour ago from the Business Transaction Dashboard.

C. The Business Transaction Custom Match Rule was deleted an hour ago.

D. The Business Transaction had been excluded an hour ago from the Business Transaction Dashboard.

Correct Answer: C

If a Business Transaction stops being displayed on the Business Transaction Dashboard after continuous load, it could be due to the deletion of the Business Transaction Custom Match Rule. Custom Match Rules in AppDynamics are used to

define custom business transactions based on specific criteria. If such a rule is deleted, transactions that were previously identified and displayed based on that rule may no longer be recognized as distinct business transactions, leading to

their disappearance from the dashboard.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Business Transactions: Provides insights on configuring and managing business transactions, including the use of custom match rules.

QUESTION 10

Which two Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) accurately provide insight into server level resource consumption? (Choose two.)

A. Calls per Minute

B. Availability

C. Average Response Time

D. Application Restarts

E. CPU %Busy

F. Memory Used%

Correct Answer: EF

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as "CPU %Busy" and "Memory Used%" are critical for providing insights into

server-level resource consumption. "CPU %Busy" indicates the percentage of time the CPU is actively working on

processes, reflecting the server\\'s processing workload. "Memory Used%" shows the proportion of memory utilized, indicating how much of the server\\'s RAM is being consumed by applications and processes. These KPIs are essential for

understanding and managing server performance and resource allocation.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Server Monitoring: Includes information on monitoring server-level metrics, including CPU and memory utilization, to assess resource consumption.

QUESTION 11

Which feature can be used to determine if a given Java class is visible in AppDynamics?

A. Tools in Business Transaction Discovery Session

B. Preview Business transactions in Business Transaction Discovery Session

C. Use the thread dump feature on the node agent

D. Use the object instance tracking feature in memory

Correct Answer: B

To determine if a given Java class is visible in AppDynamics, the "Preview Business transactions" feature in a Business Transaction Discovery Session can be used. This feature allows users to validate and preview the detection of business

transactions, which includes ensuring that specific Java classes and methods are being correctly identified and monitored by AppDynamics.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Business Transaction Detection: Explains how to conduct a Business Transaction Discovery Session and use the preview feature to validate the visibility and detection of business transactions, including specific Java classes.

QUESTION 12

What are two types of Data CollectorsinAppDynamics APM? (Choose two.)

A. SQL data collectors

B. HTTP data collectors

C. Remote Service invocation data collectors

D. Method invocation data collectors

Correct Answer: AD

In AppDynamics Application Performance Management (APM), two types of Data Collectors are SQL data collectors and Method invocation data collectors. SQL data collectors capture and record detailed information about SQL queries

executed by the application, helping identify slow or inefficient database operations. Method invocation data collectors capture information about specific method calls within the application code, including execution times and parameters,

providing deep insights into code-level performance.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Data Collectors: Provides detailed information on configuring SQL and Method invocation data collectors for in-depth application monitoring.

QUESTION 13

Which three Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are automatically collected when you create an Information Point without adding custom data? (Choose three.)

A. Maximum Response Time

B. CPU Time

C. Minimum Response Time

D. Response Time

E. Errors per Minute

F. Calls per Minute

Correct Answer: DEF

When an Information Point is created in AppDynamics without adding custom data, it automatically collects three key performance indicators (KPIs): Response Time, Errors per Minute, and Calls per Minute. Response Time measures the

time taken to complete a transaction or operation, providing insights into application performance. Errors per Minute tracks the number of errors occurring within the scope of the Information Point, helping identify problematic areas. Calls per

Minute counts the number of times the specified operation or transaction is invoked, indicating its usage frequency and potential impact on application performance.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Information Points: Discusses the creation and configuration of Information Points, including the default metrics collected.

QUESTION 14

Which health rule violation event will be triggered when a Performance Analyst modifies the existing health rule that is already in critical violation?

A. Health Rule Violation Ended-Critical

B. Health Rule Violation Started-Critical

C. Health Rule Violation Canceled-Critical

D. Health Rule Violation Continues-Critical

Correct Answer: D

When a Performance Analyst modifies an existing health rule that is already in a state of critical violation, the event that is typically triggered is "Health Rule Violation Continues-Critical." This event indicates that, despite the modification, the

health rule is still being violated at a critical level. The system recognizes that the conditions for the health rule violation are still being met and continues to alert accordingly.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Health Rules and Events: Explains the different types of health rule events and the conditions under which they are triggered.

QUESTION 15

With what frequency are widgets updated during a war room scenario?

A. Near real-time

B. Every 5 minutes

C. Every 10 minutes

D. Every 60 minutes

Correct Answer: A

During a war room scenario, which is a real-time troubleshooting session, widgets in AppDynamics dashboards update in near real-time. This allows teams to observe the immediate impact of changes and identify issues as they occur.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on War Rooms: