500-420^{Q&As}

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance Analyst

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QUESTION 1

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 2

Which two match conditions can be added when you configure an Information Point? (Choose two.)

A. Match based on a regex applied to the method

B. Match based on the invoked object

C. Match based on the Business Transaction

D. Match based on the return value

Correct Answer: AB

When configuring an Information Point in AppDynamics, you can add match conditions to refine what gets measured. Match conditions based on a regex applied to the method allow you to specify which methods to include based on a regular

expression pattern. Matching based on the invoked object allows you to specify which objects\\' methods are included, filtering the data according to the object type or instance. These conditions help in pinpointing specific methods or objects

for which you want to collect runtime information.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Information Points and Match Conditions.

QUESTION 3

How does a Performance Analyst identify if automatic remediation has been taken for a health rule violation?

A. Expand on the "Description" field to display "Actions Executed".

B. Review the "Application Dashboard" and review "Actions Executed"

C. Right-click on "view details" and click on the "Actions Executed" button.

D. Click on the link inside the Health Rule field and look for the "Affects" tab to display the Executed Actions.

Correct Answer: A

To identify if automatic remediation actions have been taken for a health rule violation in AppDynamics, a Performance Analyst should expand the "Description" field of the health rule violation event. This section will provide details on the actions executed as part of the automatic remediation process. These details help analysts understand the steps taken by the system to mitigate the issue without manual intervention.References:AppDynamics documentation on Health Rule Violations and Automated Actions.

QUESTION 4

Which statement is correct regarding controller-level and tier/node-level dashboards?

A. The Performance Analyst can associate a controller-level dashboard with a tier or node through the My Dashboards tab

B. From the controller-level dashboards list the Performance Analyst can access any tier/node-level dashboards outside the application in which they were created.

C. Controller-level and tier/node-level dashboards are two separate sets. The Performance Analyst cannot cross-reference between these dashboards.

D. Controller-level and tier/node-level dashboards are not scoped to be separate entities.

Correct Answer: C

Controller-level and tier/node-level dashboards in AppDynamics are treated as separate entities. They are scoped differently, with controller-level dashboards providing a global view across the entire AppDynamics domain, and tier/node-level

dashboards being specific to particular tiers or nodes within an application. Performance Analysts do not have the ability to cross-reference directly between these two sets of dashboards within the AppDynamics UI.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Dashboards:

https://docs.appdynamics.com/latest/en/application-monitoring/custom-dashboards

QUESTION 5

Which statement about Service End Points and Business Transactions is true?

A. Service End Points and Business Transactions can both be renamed by right clicking and selecting \\'rename\\'.

B. Service End Points and Business Transactions can both configure data collectors.

C. Service End Points and Business Transactions can both be split.

D. Service End Points and Business Transactions both provide percentile metrics.

Correct Answer: B

Both Service Endpoints and Business Transactions in AppDynamics have the capability to configure data collectors. Data collectors are used to gather detailed information about transactions or endpoints, such as method parameters, return values, and SQL statements. References: AppDynamics documentation on Data Collectors https://docs.appdynamics.com/latest/en/application-monitoring/configure-data-collection

QUESTION 6

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 7

Refer to the exhibit.

Using this heap utilization graph, which method is used to confirm if a memory leak is occurring during a certain time frame?

A. In metric browser go through Application Infrastructure > Hardware Resources and select Memory Total (MB) and Used (MB)

B. Refer to the Tiers and Nodes section and into the Memory tab and visualize Heap Utilization (%) and Heap Current Usage (MB) Vs Max (MB)

C. Refer to the Tiers and Nodes section and into the JMX tab and select JVM > Memory > Heap > Max Available (MB) and Current usage (MB)

D. In metric browser go through Application Infrastructure > Hardware Resources > Memory Total (MB) and Swap Used (MB)

Correct Answer: B

To confirm if a memory leak is occurring, one should refer to the Tiers and Nodes section of the AppDynamics Controller UI, navigate to the Memory tab, and observe the Heap Utilization over time in relation to the Heap\\'s Current Usage (MB) versus the Maximum (MB) allocated. Consistent growth in heap utilization or an upward trend that does not decrement even after garbage collection indicates a potential memory leak.

References:AppDynamics documentation on Memory Leak Detection and Heap Analysis.

QUESTION 8

A Performance Analyst is reviewing Business Transactions with an Application team. The Application team would like to increase the Application Business Transaction limit because they need to have visibility into all the different transactions. What should the Performance Analyst do?

A. Do nothing since the limit is not important during configuration

B. Increase the limit to the requested value

C. Increase the limit half way between the current level and the requested value

D. Focus on the Business Transactions exceeding the limit and why

Correct Answer: D

When an application team requests an increase in the Application Business Transaction limit for visibility purposes, it\\'s crucial for the Performance Analyst to focus on the transactions that are currently exceeding the limit and understand why.

This approach helps in identifying whether the limit is being reached due to genuinely essential transactions or if there are redundant, irrelevant, or improperly defined transactions contributing to the limit breach. By analyzing and rationalizing

the transactions, the analyst can ensure that only valuable transactions are monitored, optimizing resource usage and maintaining effective observability without necessarily increasing the limit.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Business Transaction Limits: Discusses the implications of business transaction limits and strategies for managing and optimizing these limits within AppDynamics.

AppDynamics Best Practices Guide: Offers recommendations for configuring and managing business transactions, including handling limits and ensuring meaningful transaction monitoring.

QUESTION 9

Which two methods are used to plot Host CPU and GC Time Spent in a single view? (Choose two.)

A. Server tab under "Tiers and Nodes"

B. JMX tab under "Tiers and Nodes"

C. Memory tab under Tier and Nodes"

D. Metrics Browser

Correct Answer: BD

To plot Host CPU and GC (Garbage Collection) Time Spent in a single view, the "JMX tab under \\'Tiers and Nodes\\'" and the "Metrics Browser" are the appropriate methods. TheJMX tab provides access to Java Management Extensions (JMX)

metrics, including those related to GC time. The Metrics Browser allows for the customization and aggregation of various metrics, including Host CPU usage and GC metrics, enabling a combined view of these critical performance indicators.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Monitoring Tiers and Nodes: Discusses the JMX metrics available for Java applications, including garbage collection details. AppDynamics documentation on the Metrics Browser: Describes how to use the

Metrics Browser to view and analyze a wide range of performance metrics.

QUESTION 10

Which three data points can be located by drilling down into a JDBC exit call for an Oracle backend? (Choose three.)

A. Query type

B. Statement type

C. Query Id

D. Weight %

E. Originating node

F. %Time

Correct Answer: ABE

When drilling down into a JDBC exit call for an Oracle backend, AppDynamics provides detailed information about the call. The data points include:

Query type, which can indicate whether it\\'s a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement.

Statement type, which describes the nature of the SQL statement being executed. Originating node, which identifies the node from which the JDBC call originated. These data points help in understanding the nature and source of database

operations, which can be critical for performance analysis and troubleshooting.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Database Monitoring:

QUESTION 11

Which two things should a Performance Analyst check if an agent has failed to register with the Controller after several minutes? (Choose two.)

A. total free RAM

B. network/firewall rules

C. current CPU load average

D. free license count

Correct Answer: BD

If an agent fails to register with the Controller, a Performance Analyst should check the network/firewall rules to ensure that the agent can communicate with the Controller over the network. Additionally, it is crucial to verify the free license

count to confirm thatthere are available licenses for the agent to register. Insufficient licenses or network communication barriers can prevent successful agent registration.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Agent Registration: Describes the prerequisites and troubleshooting steps for agent registration with the Controller. AppDynamics documentation on Licensing: Provides details on how the licensing model

works, including how to check for available licenses.

QUESTION 12

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 13

A Performance Analyst is experiencing difficulty with the transaction response time on a node. The Performance Analyst attempts to create a health rule monitoring the business transactions\\' performance on that node. Which set of data should the Performance Analyst select when creating the health rule?

A. Node health

B. Service endpoints

C. Error Rates

D. Transaction performance

Correct Answer: D

When a Performance Analyst is faced with issues related to transaction response times on a specific node, focusing on the "Transaction performance" data is most relevant. This is because transaction performance metrics provide direct

insights into the business transactions\\' speed, response times, and execution times, which are critical for identifying and troubleshooting performance issues. By selecting "Transaction performance" when creating a health rule, the analyst

can monitor specific metrics such as average response time, slow transaction count, and very slow transaction count, which are directly related to the performance of business transactions on the node in question.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Health Rules: This section explains how to create and configure health rules to monitor application performance metrics, including transaction performance.

AppDynamics documentation on Business Transactions: Provides details on how AppDynamics identifies and monitors

business transactions, which are key to understanding application performance.

QUESTION 14

Which three reports can be scheduled for periodic generation and delivery to email recipients? (Choose three.)

A. Ad Hoc Data

B. Application Health

C. Error Trends

D. Custom Dashboard

E. Controller Audit

F. Tier List

Correct Answer: BCD

AppDynamics allows for several reports to be scheduled for periodic generation and sent to email recipients. Among these, Application Health, Error Trends, and CustomDashboards are types of reports that can be automatically generated

and delivered, providing regular insights into the application\\'s performance and issues.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Reports:

https://docs.appdynamics.com/latest/en/application-monitoring/reporting

QUESTION 15

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.

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