

Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 500-420

Exam Name: Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance

Analyst

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

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

Answer: D Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 2

Which two views can a Controller-level custom dashboard provide? (Choose two.)

- A. Show a single view of only historical data.
- B. Aggregate and compare data from only a single application on the same Controller
- C. Aggregate and compare data from different applications on the same Controller
- D. A customized view of applications, servers, and database performance data

Answer: CD Explanation:

Controller-level custom dashboards in AppDynamics have the flexibility to provide views that aggregate and compare data from different applications on the same Controller, as well as offer a customized view of applications, servers, and database performance data. This capability enables a holistic view of the IT environment, facilitating cross-application insights and the ability to correlate performance across different layers of the technology stack. Such dashboards are invaluable for understanding overarching trends, pinpointing systemic issues, and driving informed decision- making across multiple applications and infrastructure components.

QUESTION 3

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

Answer: A Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 4

Which item supplements business transaction and transaction analytics data with application data?

- A. Demarcation collectors
- B. Netflow data
- C. Data collectors
- D. Endpoint sensors

Answer: C Explanation:

Data collectors in AppDynamics supplement business transaction and transaction analytics data with application data by capturing additional information during transaction execution. This can include method arguments, return values, and invocation context, which enriches the transaction data with more detailed application-level insights. This capability is crucial for in-depth performance analysis and troubleshooting, providing a more comprehensive view of application behavior.

QUESTION 5

What is the purpose of a transaction snapshot?

- A. To analyze issues with a specific business transaction
- B. To analyze issues only with a transaction flagged as stalled
- C. To analyze issues with a specific instances of a transaction
- D. To analyze issues only with a transaction flagged as slow

Answer: A Explanation:

A transaction snapshot in AppDynamics is a detailed report of a single execution of a business transaction. Its primary purpose is to analyze issues with a specific business transaction by providing a comprehensive view of the transaction's execution path, including timing, call graphs, and database queries. This allows performance analysts and developers to drill down into individual transactions to diagnose performance bottlenecks, errors, or anomalies.

QUESTION 6

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"

Answer: C Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 7

What are two differences between creating a Transaction Group using the 'Create Group' action and defining a Transaction Detection rule? (Choose two.)

- A. A Transaction Detection Rule changes the name of the incoming request and reduces the number of overall Business transactions.
- B. Create Transaction Group changes the name of the incoming request and reduces the number of overall Business transactions.
- C. A Transaction Group aggregates the data of multiple transactions.
- D. Transaction Groups create Transaction Detection Rules in a faster easier way.

Answer: CD Explanation:

Creating a Transaction Group using the 'Create Group' action in AppDynamics allows for the aggregation of data from multiple transactions under a single group, facilitating a consolidated view of similar transactions. This differs from defining a Transaction Detection Rule, which typically focuses on identifying and categorizing individual transactions based on specific criteria. Transaction Groups do not change the names of incoming requests nor reduce the number of overall business transactions; instead, they provide a method for organizing and analyzing related transactions collectively, offering a streamlined approach compared to individually configuring Transaction Detection Rules for each transaction.

QUESTION 8

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

Answer: D Explanation:

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.

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