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Shared by Goodwin on 18-12-2023

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Unless archived, what is the default length of time events can be viewed with full detail before being purged?

Options:

A- 7 days

B- 14 days

C- 21 days

D- 1 month

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The default length of time events can be viewed with full detail before being purged is 7 days, unless archived. Events are records of significant occurrences in the monitored environment, such as errors, exceptions, policy violations, health rule violations, and more. You can view the events in the Controller UI under Events > All Events.You can also archive the events to retain them for longer periods or

export them to external systems1Reference:1:Events

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer wants a dashboard that will show them the number of current database connections on their application in a Timeseries graph, and compare it to past averages for the same time What option would solve this the fastest for the customer?

Options:

A- Create another dashboard and put them side by side.

B- Create a report that shows the historical data they are looking for

C- Include baseline data within widgets on the dashboard

D- Open up the application and change the time range to show the time they want

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The option that would solve this the fastest for the customer is to include baseline data within widgets on the dashboard. Baseline data is the data that represents the normal or expected behavior of a metric, based on the historical data collected by the AppDynamics Cognition Engine. By including baseline data within widgets on the dashboard, the customer can easily compare the current value of the metric with the past average value for the same time. For example, if the customer wants to see the number of current database connections on their application in a Timeseries graph, and compare it to the past averages for the same time, they can create a Timeseries graph widget that shows the metric "Database Connections" and enable the option "Show Baseline Data" in the widget settings.This will display the current and the baseline values of the metric in the same graph, and allow the customer to see the trends and deviations over time1.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two would be marked as an exception in AppDynamics? (Choose two)

Options:

A- HTTP errors that do not occur in the context of a Business Transaction

B- a custom-configured error method and error message

C- any message that is logged with a severity of Error or Fatal

D- a handled exception after the business transaction terminates

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

An exception in AppDynamics is a code-level event that indicates a problem or abnormality in the execution of a business transaction. AppDynamics captures and presents information on exceptions in the monitored environment, and allows you to configure the rules and criteria for detecting and reporting exceptions.

According to theErrors and Exceptions - AppDynamics, the following two types of events would be marked as an exception in AppDynamics:

A custom-configured error method and error message: This is a type of event that you can define as an exception based on a specific method and message that indicate an error condition in your application code. You can configure the error detection rules to mark a business transaction as an error and capture the exception information when such a method and message are encountered. For example, you can configure a rule to mark a business transaction as an error and capture the exception when the methodcom.example.MyClass.myMethodreturns the messageInvalid input.

Any message that is logged with a severity of Error or Fatal: This is a type of event that AppDynamics automatically detects as an exception based on the log messages that are generated by your application code. AppDynamics scans the log messages for the

keywordsErrororFatal, and marks the business transaction as an error and captures the exception information when such a message is found. For example, AppDynamics will mark a business transaction as an error and capture the exception when the log message containsError: Null pointer exception.

Therefore,B(a custom-configured error method and error message) andC(any message that is logged with a severity of Error or Fatal) are two types of events that would be marked as an exception in AppDynamics.Reference:

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator Certification

Errors and Exceptions - AppDynamics

Error Detection - AppDynamics

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

After installing the standalone machine agent, how do you enable the agent to start collecting metrics?

Options:

A- The machine agent requires an app agent to collect metrics

B- The machine agent runs with the monitored application

C- The machine agent starts collecting metrics as soon as it is installed

D- The machine agent must be started and running

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Install the Standalone Machine Agent document1, the machine agent is a standalone Java program that collects performance statistics about your environment. It can be deployed on any machine that hosts application servers, database servers, messaging servers, Web servers, etc. However, the machine agent does not start collecting metrics as soon as it is installed. You need to start the machine agent manually or configure it to run as a service or a daemon. Therefore, the correct answer is D. The machine agent does not require an app agent to collect metrics, nor does it run with the monitored application. These are false statements.Reference:

Install the Standalone Machine Agent

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

By default, which two Sensitive Data Filters substring does the Java Agent enable? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- substring 'ssn'

B- substring 'credit card'

C- substring 'key'

D- substring 'account'

E- substring 'password'

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

By default, the Java Agent enables two Sensitive Data Filters substring: substring "key" and substring "password". These filters prevent the agent from capturing and sending any data that contains these substrings to the Controller, such as query parameters, HTTP headers, cookies, environment variables, or system properties. This helps to protect sensitive information from being exposed in the Controller UI or reports.You can also add more filters or modify the existing ones by editing the agent configuration

file1Reference:1:Filter Sensitive Data

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Java APM agents used in a production environment are consistently found to be disabled while no development environments exhibit this behavior Given that agents in both environments use the default configuration, what solution should be implemented to resolve this issue?

Options:

A- Enable agent auto-restart in the controller Ul.

B- Increase heap space for agent

C- Decrease worker thread count

D- Enable heap-storage-monitor-enabled setting on agent.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

One possible reason why Java APM agents used in a production environment are consistently found to be disabled while no development environments exhibit this behavior is that the production agents are running out of heap memory and crashing. This can happen if the production agents are monitoring a high volume of business transactions, metrics, or snapshots, and the default heap size is not sufficient to handle the load. To resolve this issue, you can enable the heap-storage-monitor-enabled setting on the agent, which allows the agent to monitor its own heap usage and automatically reduce the amount of data it collects when the heap usage reaches a certain threshold. This can help to prevent the agent from running out of memory and crashing.You can also adjust the heap-storage-monitor-threshold setting to specify the percentage of heap usage that triggers the data reduction1.Alternatively, you can also increase the heap space for the agent by using the -Xmx option in the agent startup script, but this may require more resources from the host machine2.

The other options are not valid solutions to resolve this issue. Enabling agent auto-restart in the controller UI will not prevent the agent from crashing due to heap exhaustion, but only restart the agent after it crashes.This may cause data loss and performance degradation3. Decreasing the worker thread count will not affect the heap usage of the agent, but only limit the number of concurrent tasks that the agent can execute. This may reduce the agent throughput and responsiveness.

https://docs.appdynamics.com/display/PRMY22/Java+Agent

https://docs.appdynamics.com/appd/23.x/latest/en/application-security-monitoring/cisco-secure-application-requirements

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When troubleshooting an application using AppDynamics. which order would help narrow down a code problem with a specific business transaction

the fastest?

Options:

A- Review Application Dashboard > Check transaction scorecard > Check Transactions snapshots for problems

B- Review Exceptions > Look at Errors > Use Compare Releases

C- Review Application Dashboard > Look at Events > Check Service Endpoints

D- Review tier and node metrics > Check Database Calls and metrics > Review Application Dashboard

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When troubleshooting an application using AppDynamics, the fastest way to narrow down a code problem with a specific business transaction is to follow this order:

Review Application Dashboard: This is the first step to get an overview of the health and performance of your application and its components. You can see the key metrics, such as response time, throughput, error rate, and load, for each tier, node, and business transaction. You can also see the health rule violations, events, and alerts that indicate any issues or anomalies in your application.

Check transaction scorecard: This is the second step to drill down to the details of a specific business transaction that you want to troubleshoot. You can see the transaction scorecard by clicking on the business transaction name on the application dashboard. The transaction scorecard shows the metrics, such as average response time, calls per minute, errors per minute, and slow calls, for the selected business transaction. You can also see the breakdown of the response time by tier, node, and remote service, and the distribution of the response time by percentile.

Check transaction snapshots for problems: This is the third step to identify the root cause of the code problem for the selected business transaction. You can see the transaction snapshots by clicking on the View Snapshots button on the transaction scorecard. Transaction snapshots are the detailed records of the execution of a business transaction, including the call graph, the exit calls, the errors, the exceptions, the logs, the HTTP parameters, the cookies, the session attributes, and the custom data. You can use the transaction snapshots to analyze the code execution, the database queries, the web service calls, the message queues, the errors, and the exceptions that affect the performance of the business transaction.

Therefore,A(Review Application Dashboard > Check transaction scorecard > Check Transactions snapshots for problems) is the correct answer.Reference:

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator Certification

Troubleshoot Business Transactions - AppDynamics

Business Transaction - AppDynamics

Transaction Snapshots - AppDynamics

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Default Flow map shows a tier with a full or partial red circle, which indicates one or more nodes have reported Health Rule violations. Which procedure should the engineer take?

Options:

A- Use the metric browser to identify the Health Rule being violated, then notify the application owners of the issue

B- This is a recurring issue: do nothing as the Health Rule violation will clear without intervention

C- Disable the Health Rule to prevent further reporting of the issue, then notify the data center team to reboot the server

D- Click on the Events tab for the application on the Default Row Map then analyze the health rule(s) being violated.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the Troubleshoot Health Rule Violations document1, one of the ways to troubleshoot health rule violations is to click on the Events tab for the application on the Default Flow Map and then analyze the health rule(s) being violated. This will show you the details of the health rule violation events, such as the affected entity, the severity, the duration, the evaluation time, and the triggered actions. You can also drill down into the health rule violation details to see the health rule configuration, the metric values, and the snapshots. This will help you identify the root cause of the issue and take appropriate remediation actions. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Using the metric browser, disabling the health rule, or rebooting the server may not be the best or the most efficient ways to troubleshoot health rule violations, as they may not reveal the source of the problem, may affect other entities, or may not resolve the issue permanently.Reference:

Troubleshoot Health Rule Violations

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What two types of information can be shared without an AppDynamics login? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Flow Map

B- Scheduled Reports

C- Database Queries

D- Transaction Snapshots

E- Custom Dashboards

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

Two types of information that can be shared without an AppDynamics login are Flow Map and Custom Dashboards. Flow Map is a graphical representation of the application topology, showing the interactions between the tiers, nodes, backends, and remote services. Custom Dashboards are user-defined views of the application performance data, metrics, and events.You can share these types of information by generating a shareable link from the Controller UI, which can be accessed by anyone who has the link, without requiring a login12Reference:1:Share a Flow Map2:Share a Custom Dashboard

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