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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the correct steps to install a .NET Agent patch?

Options:

A- Uninstall the existing .NET Agent
Install the patch
Restart the instrumented application(s)

B- Restart the machine
Install the patch over exiting .NET agent
Restart instrumented applications(s)

C- Install the .NET Agent patch
Restart the instrumented application(s)

D- Restart the instrumented application(s)
Apply the patch over existing NET agent

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To install a .NET Agent patch, which is a minor update to the existing .NET Agent version, you do not need to uninstall the old agent or restart the machine. You only need to follow these steps:

Download the .NET Agent patch from the AppDynamics Download Center.

Launch an elevated command prompt with full administrator privileges.

Execute the Installer.bat file from the patch archive. The batch file installs the patch and starts the AppDynamics Agent Coordinator service.

Restart the instrumented applications, such as IIS, Windows services, or standalone applications.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Database Agent collects hardware metrics from a Windows database server using_____ . (Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.)

Options:

A- Standalone Machine Agent

B- PowerShell

C- WHI

D- SSH

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Database Agent collects hardware metrics from a Windows database server usingPowerShell1.PowerShell is a scripting language and a command-line shell that allows the Database Agent to execute commands and access Windows Performance Counters on the target host12.The Database Agent uses PowerShell to collect metrics such as CPU, memory, disk, and network utilization from the Windows database server1.To enable hardware monitoring for a Windows database server, the Database Agent requires the following permissions1:

The user that runs the Database Agent must have permission to execute PowerShell scripts on the local machine.

The user that runs the Database Agent or the Collector Service user (if using Windows Authentication) must have permission to establish a WMI connection to the target host and collect Windows Performance Counters.Reference:Required Monitored Host Permissions,PowerShell Overview

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The application server was restarted after an upgrade. What are two valid ways to confirm that the upgraded Java Agent is running successfully? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Verify that the application log contains a message indicating success.

B- Verify that the node within the Controller Ul indicates the app agent is reporting.

C- Verify the Java Agent Version metric for that node in the Metric Browser.

D- Verify that the Java Agent log contains a message indicating the agent started successfully.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, the two valid ways to confirm that the upgraded Java Agent is running successfully are:

Verify that the node within the Controller UI indicates the app agent is reporting. (B) This is a valid way because the Controller UI is a web-based application that allows users to monitor and manage the performance of the applications, tiers, nodes, and other entities that are instrumented by the AppDynamics agents. The Controller UI displays the status of the nodes within each tier, and indicates whether the app agent is reporting or not. If the app agent is reporting, the node icon is green and shows the agent version. If the app agent is not reporting, the node icon is gray and shows the last time the agent reported. The user can also hover over the node icon to see more details, such as the agent type, the agent version, the agent runtime directory, and the agent properties file.The user can verify that the upgraded Java Agent is running successfully by checking that the node icon is green and shows the latest agent version12.

Verify the Java Agent Version metric for that node in the Metric Browser. This is a valid way because the Metric Browser is a feature of the Controller UI that allows users to view and analyze the metrics collected by the AppDynamics agents. The Metric Browser displays the metrics in a hierarchical tree structure, where each node represents a metric category, a metric name, or a metric value. The user can expand or collapse the nodes, and select or deselect the metrics to view them in a chart. The user can also apply filters, time ranges, baselines, and other options to customize the chart. The user can verify that the upgraded Java Agent is running successfully by navigating to the Java Agent Version metric for that node in the Metric Browser. The Java Agent Version metric shows the version number of the Java Agent that is running on the node.The user can compare the metric value with the expected agent version, and check that the metric is updated after the upgrade34.

The incorrect options are:

Verify that the application log contains a message indicating success. (A) This is not a valid way because the application log does not contain any message indicating the success of the Java Agent upgrade. The application log is a file that records the events and messages that occur in the application server, such as the startup, shutdown, errors, warnings, and debug information. The application log does not record the events and messages that occur in the Java Agent, such as the installation, upgrade, configuration, or reporting.

The Java Agent has its own log file, which is located in the /logs directory, and which contains the messages indicating the success or failure of the Java Agent upgrade .

Verify that the Java Agent log contains a message indicating the agent started successfully. (D) This is not a valid way because the Java Agent log does not contain any message indicating the agent started successfully after the upgrade. The Java Agent log is a file that records the events and messages that occur in the Java Agent, such as the installation, upgrade, configuration, or reporting. The Java Agent log contains a message indicating the agent started successfully when the application server is started, not when the Java Agent is upgraded. The Java Agent log does not contain any message indicating the success or failure of the Java Agent upgrade. The Java Agent log is located in the /logs directory, and the message indicating the agent started successfully is "Agent Startup Complete" .

1: Tiers and Nodes - AppDynamics

2: Tier Dashboard - AppDynamics

3: Metric Browser - AppDynamics

4: Java Agent Metrics - AppDynamics

[5]: Java Agent Logs - AppDynamics

[6]: Troubleshoot the Java Agent - AppDynamics

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What are three reasons you would create custom events using the Machine Agent REST API? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- to create an event to track application deployment

B- to create an event to be displayed in a Controller Audit report

C- to create an alert that is to be triggered when a custom event is created

D- to create an event to be displayed along with Time Series data in a custom dashboard

E- to create an event to be used to trigger a health rule violation

F- to create a new metric

Answer:

A, D, E

Explanation:

The Machine Agent REST API allows you to create custom events that can be used for various purposes in AppDynamics.Some of the reasons you would create custom events using this API are12:

To create an event to track application deployment. You can use the API to send a custom event that marks the start and end of an application deployment process. This can help you monitor the impact of the deployment on the application performance and availability, as well as correlate any issues or anomalies with the deployment event.

To create an event to be displayed along with Time Series data in a custom dashboard. You can use the API to send a custom event that contains any relevant information or context that you want to display in a custom dashboard. For example, you can send a custom event that contains the details of a configuration change, a maintenance window, a business transaction, or a user action. You can then use the custom dashboard to visualize the custom event data along with the Time Series data for the metrics you are interested in.

To create an event to be used to trigger a health rule violation. You can use the API to send a custom event that contains a metric value that you want to use as a condition for a health rule. For example, you can send a custom event that contains the CPU utilization of a machine, and then create a health rule that evaluates the CPU utilization metric and triggers a violation if it exceeds a certain threshold. You can then use the health rule violation to generate alerts, notifications, or remediation actions.Reference:Machine Agent HTTP Listener,Create Custom Events

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why would a load balancer be deployed in production for a single-node events cluster?

Options:

A- to use the embedded Events Service along with the single-node cluster

B- to hide the events server's real name

C- to allow for deployment growth in the events cluster

D- to provide redundancy for the single-node

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A load balancer is a network device that distributes incoming traffic among a group of servers or nodes. A load balancer can improve the performance, availability, and scalability of a service by balancing the load and providing failover mechanisms. In the context of AppDynamics, a load balancer can be used to route the traffic from the Controller and other Events Service clients to the Events Service nodes. The Events Service is the on-premises data storage facility for unstructured data generated by Application Analytics, Database Visibility, and End User Monitoring deployments.

One of the reasons why a load balancer would be deployed in production for a single-node Events Service cluster is to allow for deployment growth in the future. A single-node Events Service cluster is suitable for test environments or small-scale deployments, but it does not offer data replication or scalability. If the data volume or availability requirements increase, the Events Service cluster needs to be expanded to a multi-node cluster, which consists of three or more nodes. Deploying a load balancer in front of a single-node Events Service cluster makes it easier to add more nodes later, without having to modify the configuration of the Controller and other Events

Service clients.The load balancer can also provide a single endpoint for the clients and enable load balancing and failover among the nodes1.

The other options are not valid reasons for deploying a load balancer for a single-node Events Service cluster. Option A is incorrect, because the embedded Events Service is not meant to be used along with the single-node cluster, as it runs on the same machine as the Controller and does not offer data replication or scalability.The embedded Events Service is only used by the Database Visibility product by default, and it is not recommended for production Application Analytics or EUM installations1. Option B is incorrect, because hiding the Events Service server's real name is not a security or performance benefit, and it can be achieved by other means, such as DNS or firewall rules. Option D is incorrect, because a load balancer cannot provide redundancy for a single-node, as there is no other node to fail over to in case of a node failure.A load balancer can only provide redundancy for a multi-node cluster, which has data replication and fault tolerance1.Reference:Events Service Deploymentin the AppDynamics documentation.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two ways in which large and extra large performance profiles differ from other profile types? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- They must be installed on a bare metal server.

B- They must be run with the High Availability Toolkit.

C- They are not supported on Windows.

D- They require an enterprise-grade database.

E- An alert is generated when disk space falls below 2 GB.

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

AppDynamics performance profiles are predefined sets of system requirements and configuration settings that are designed to support different levels of load and scalability for the AppDynamics platform. The performance profiles range from small to extra large, depending on the number of agents, metrics, and events that the platform needs to handle. The large and extra large performance profiles differ from other profile types in the following ways:

They require an enterprise-grade database: The large and extra large performance profiles require an external MySQL database that is enterprise-grade, meaning that it has high availability, scalability, performance, and security features. The database should also have enough disk space, memory, and CPU resources to handle the expected load and growth.The AppDynamics platform uses the database to store configuration data, metric data, event data, and analytics data12.

An alert is generated when disk space falls below 2 GB: The large and extra large performance profiles have a built-in alert mechanism that notifies the administrator when the disk space on the Controller host falls below 2 GB. This is because the Controller needs enough

disk space to store temporary files, logs, backups, and snapshots. If the disk space is insufficient, the Controller may experience performance degradation, data loss, or corruption.The administrator should monitor the disk space usage and free up space or add more disk capacity as needed34.

The other statements are false because:

A) They do not need to be installed on a bare metal server. The large and extra large performance profiles can be installed on any supported operating system, such as Linux or Windows, and on any supported platform, such as physical, virtual, or cloud.However, the host machine should have enough CPU, memory, and network resources to meet the performance profile requirements12.

B) They do not need to be run with the High Availability Toolkit. The High Availability Toolkit is an optional tool that can be used to configure and manage a high availability deployment of the AppDynamics platform, where multiple Controllers are clustered together to provide redundancy and failover. The High Availability Toolkit can be used with any performance profile, not just the large and extra large ones. However, the High Availability Toolkit requires a license and additional hardware and software resources .

C) They are supported on Windows. The large and extra large performance profiles can be installed on Windows Server 2012, 2012 R2, 2016, or 2019, as long as the host machine meets the performance profile requirements.However, some features or configurations may not be available or supported on Windows, such as the High Availability Toolkit, the Enterprise Console, or the Events Service12.

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