Dynatrace-Associate Mock Exam

Shared by Silva on 17-06-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which options does Dynatrace support for Tracing? (Choose all that apply)

Options:

A- OpenTracing
B- OpenTelemetry
C- Dynatrace RUM
D- Dynatrace OneAgent SDK
E- Dynatrace Operator

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

Dynatrace supports multiple approaches for distributed tracing:

OpenTracing is supported as an open standard for instrumenting applications and sending trace data

OpenTelemetry is the modern, preferred open standard for collecting and exporting traces, metrics, and logs into Dynatrace

Dynatrace OneAgent SDK enables custom instrumentation for tracing in cases where automatic instrumentation is not sufficient

Dynatrace RUM focuses on capturing real user interactions and frontend performance, not distributed tracing.

Dynatrace Operator is used for deploying OneAgent in Kubernetes environments and does not provide tracing capabilities itself.

These supported tracing methods allow Dynatrace to capture end-to-end distributed traces across modern, cloud-native, and custom environments.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In Distributed Traces, how is the trace-id propagated in an environment?

Options:

A- XML payload
B- TLS handshake
C- HTTP header
D- JSON payload

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In distributed tracing, Dynatrace follows standard tracing protocols (such as W3C Trace Context), where the trace ID is propagated via HTTP headers between services.

This enables:

End-to-end trace continuity across services

Correlation of requests across distributed systems

Seamless tracking through microservices architectures

The trace context is typically included in headers like traceparent, ensuring each downstream service continues the same trace.

Other options are incorrect because:

XML and JSON payloads are not used for trace propagation

TLS handshake is unrelated to trace context propagation

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can I automatically update the RUM JavaScript when manually inserting into my application at build time?

Options:

A- Dynatrace ActiveGate
B- Dynatrace OpenKit
C- Dynatrace API
D- Dynatrace OneAgent

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Dynatrace API can be used to dynamically retrieve the latest version of the RUM JavaScript snippet during build time. This ensures that the most up-to-date script is always injected into the application without manual updates.

Other options:

ActiveGate is for communication and routing

OpenKit is for custom apps

OneAgent is not used in agentless/manual injection

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which steps would I need to perform to automatically detect anomalies, such as cluster CPU-request saturation events on a node, in my Kubernetes environment?

Options:

A- Enable Dynatrace RUM
B- In Dynatrace enable Kubernetes anomaly detection
C- Connect Dynatrace to the Kubernetes cluster API
D- Deploy OneAgent as a Docker container

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

To enable automatic anomaly detection in Kubernetes:

Connect Dynatrace to the Kubernetes API to gather cluster data

Deploy OneAgent (via container/Docker/Operator) to monitor nodes and workloads

Enable Kubernetes anomaly detection settings in Dynatrace

This allows Dynatrace to automatically detect issues like CPU saturation.

RUM is unrelated to infrastructure anomaly detection.

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the different User Types? (Choose all that apply)

Options:

A- Robots
B- Real
C- Synthetic
D- Human

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Dynatrace categorizes user types primarily into Real Users and Synthetic Users.

Real Users represent actual human users interacting with applications. Their behavior is captured through Real User Monitoring (RUM), which tracks real-time user interactions, performance, and

experience.

Synthetic Users are simulated users generated by Synthetic Monitoring. These are automated scripts that mimic user behavior to test availability and performance proactively.

The terms ''Robots'' and ''Human'' are not official Dynatrace user type classifications in the platform. Dynatrace specifically uses the standardized categories of Real and Synthetic users for monitoring and analysis.

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Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Dynatrace components are required for full VMware vSphere monitoring? (Choose all that apply)

Options:

A- Dynatrace OneAgent
B- Dynatrace OneAgent SDK
C- Dynatrace Operator
D- Synthetic Monitor
E- Dynatrace ActiveGate

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

For full VMware vSphere monitoring, Dynatrace requires:

OneAgent to monitor hosts and workloads running within the virtual machines

ActiveGate to connect to the vSphere API and collect metrics from the vCenter server

ActiveGate enables integration with vSphere and retrieves infrastructure-level data such as clusters, hosts, and virtual machines.

Other options are not required:

OneAgent SDK is for custom instrumentation

Dynatrace Operator is for Kubernetes environments

Synthetic Monitor is unrelated to infrastructure monitoring

This combination ensures full visibility across both infrastructure and application layers in VMware environments.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How often are Classic Dashboard reports sent out? (Select all that apply)

Options:

A- Monthly
B- Daily
C- Bi-weekly
D- Weekly

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Classic dashboard reports can be scheduled:

Weekly

Monthly

Daily and bi-weekly options are not supported in classic reporting.

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Choose the log ingestion options available. (Choose all that apply)

Options:

A- Dynatrace Extensions
B- Dynatrace Operator
C- Dynatrace Hub
D- Dynatrace API
E- Dynatrace OneAgent

Answer:

A, D, E

Explanation:

Dynatrace supports multiple methods for log ingestion:

OneAgent automatically collects logs from monitored hosts and containers

Dynatrace API allows pushing logs directly into the platform

Dynatrace Extensions can be used to ingest logs from specific technologies

Dynatrace Operator is used for Kubernetes deployment, not direct log ingestion.

Dynatrace Hub is a repository for extensions, not an ingestion mechanism itself.

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