500-420 Q&As

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance Analyst

Pass Cisco 500-420 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.leads4pass.com/500-420.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

What are two types of Data CollectorsinAppDynamics APM? (Choose two.)

A. SQL data collectors

B. HTTP data collectors

C. Remote Service invocation data collectors

D. Method invocation data collectors

Correct Answer: AD

In AppDynamics Application Performance Management (APM), two types of Data Collectors are SQL data collectors and Method invocation data collectors. SQL data collectors capture and record detailed information about SQL queries

executed by the application, helping identify slow or inefficient database operations. Method invocation data collectors capture information about specific method calls within the application code, including execution times and parameters,

providing deep insights into code-level performance.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Data Collectors: Provides detailed information on configuring SQL and Method invocation data collectors for in-depth application monitoring.

QUESTION 2

What are two options tor sharing snapshot details from the snapshot window? (Choose two.)

A. Custom Report

B. Custom Dashboard

C. Download PDF

D. Copy to Clipboard

E. Export

Correct Answer: CE

To share snapshot details from the snapshot window in AppDynamics, the options to "Download PDF" and "Export" are typically used. "Download PDF" allows users to generate a PDF report of the snapshot details, providing a convenient

and portable format for sharing and review. The "Export" option enables the extraction of snapshot data in various formats (e.g., CSV, XML), facilitating further analysis or sharing with other tools and stakeholders.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Snapshots: This section covers how snapshots capture detailed performance data for transactions, including how to share and export this information for collaborative analysis.

QUESTION 3

Which AppDynamics option will allow a Performance Analyst to compare and filter related servers using custom metadata within your environment?

A. Server Tagging

B. Server Visibility

C. Standalone Machine Agent

D. Dynamic Monitoring Mode

Correct Answer: A

Server Tagging in AppDynamics allows a Performance Analyst to compare and filter related servers by using custom metadata. This feature enables users to group and organize their servers based on criteria that make sense for their environment, such as role, location, environment type, or any other custom metadata.

References: AppDynamics documentation on Server Tagging https://docs.appdynamics.com/latest/en/infrastructure-visibility/infrastructure-visibility-settings/server-tags

QUESTION 4

Which two Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) accurately provide insight into server level resource consumption? (Choose two.)

A. Calls per Minute

B. Availability

C. Average Response Time

D. Application Restarts

E. CPU %Busy

F. Memory Used%

Correct Answer: EF

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as "CPU %Busy" and "Memory Used%" are critical for providing insights into server-level resource consumption. "CPU %Busy" indicates the percentage of time the CPU is actively working on

processes, reflecting the server\\'s processing workload. "Memory Used%" shows the proportion of memory utilized, indicating how much of the server\\'s RAM is being consumed by applications and processes. These KPIs are essential for

understanding and managing server performance and resource allocation.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Server Monitoring: Includes information on monitoring server-level metrics, including

CPU and memory utilization, to assess resource consumption.

QUESTION 5

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.