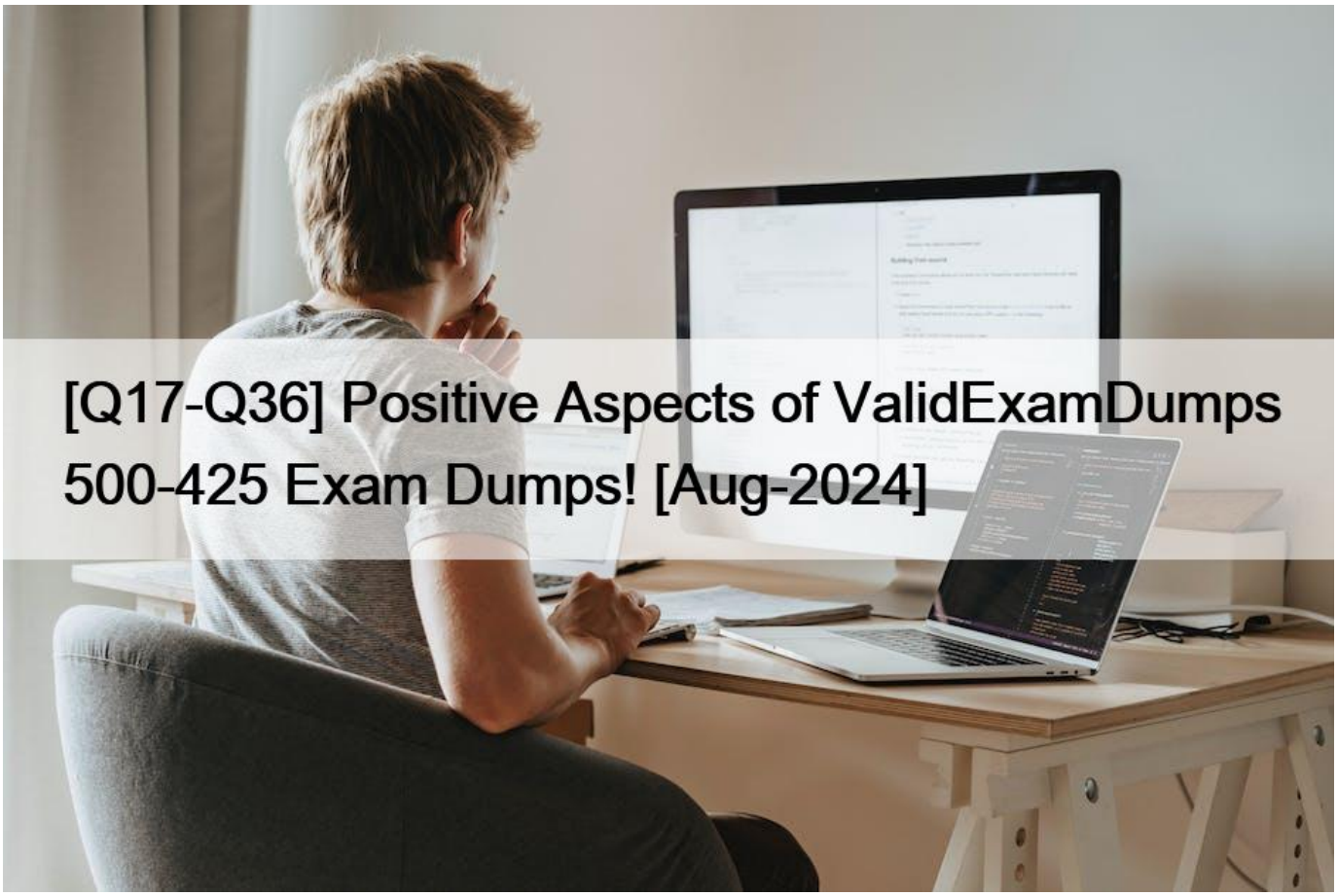
[Q17-Q36 Positive Aspects of ValidExamDumps 500-425 Exam Dumps! [Aug-2024



Positive Aspects of Valid Dumps 500-425 Exam Dumps! [Aug-2024]
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Cisco 500-425 exam covers a wide range of topics, including application deployment, configuration, and monitoring using the Cisco AppDynamics platform. 500-425 exam also tests candidates' abilities to troubleshoot application performance issues and identify areas for improvement. Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator certification is recognized globally and offers a competitive advantage to professionals looking to advance their careers in the IT industry.

Cisco 500-425 certification exam is a valuable certification for IT professionals who wish to demonstrate their proficiency in AppDynamics administration. Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator certification equips individuals with the skills and knowledge required to configure, manage, and deploy AppDynamics applications in a production environment. Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator certification offers numerous benefits, including enhanced career prospects, increased marketability, and expanded knowledge and skill set.

NEW QUESTION 17

After agents are installed, and application data is flowing through a Java application, a user sees that a remote database has not been discoveredin a known Business Transaction.To determine and configure the exit call to the database where would you go?
* Configuration > Java > Backend Detection > JDBC
* Databases > Configuration > Collectors
* Configuration > Instrumentation > Backend Detection > Java
* Database Calls > Options > Backend Detection > JDBC

Explanation

To determine and configure the exit call to the database, you need to go to Configuration > Instrumentation > Backend Detection > Java. An exit call is a call from an application component to an external service or system, such as a database, a web service, a message queue, or a cache. A backend is a logical representation of an external service or system that receives exit calls from an application component. AppDynamics automatically detects and identifies common types of backends, such as JDBC, HTTP, JMS, and so on.

According to the Exit Point Detection Rules – AppDynamics, the following steps are required to determine and configure the exit call to the database:

Go to Configuration > Instrumentation > Backend Detection > Java.

Select the application and the tier that contains the exit call to the database.

Click the Add button to create a new exit point detection rule.

Enter a name and description for the rule.

Select the type of exit call from the drop-down list, such as JDBC, HTTP, JMS, and so on.

Specify the class and method that make the exit call to the database.

Specify the match criteria for the exit call, such as the URL, the query, the host, the port, and so on.

Click Save.

Therefore, C (Configuration > Instrumentation > Backend Detection > Java) is the correct answer.

References:

Exit Point Detection Rules – AppDynamics

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator Certification

Backends – AppDynamics

NEW QUESTION 18

Which statement about assigning users to a group is true?
* When you assign a user to a group, they can only have the roles assigned to that group
* You can list all users in a group that are logged into AppDynamics.

* When the user logs in they can log in with the group credentials
* When you add a role to a group, every user in the group is assigned that role

Explanation

When you assign users to a group in AppDynamics, you can manage their permissions and access levels more easily. A group is a collection of users who share the same roles and privileges. A role is a set of permissions that define what actions a user can perform on the Controller UI or the Events Service.

According to the System Configuration Guide for Cisco Unified Communications Manager – User Management, the following statement is true about assigning users to a group:

When you add a role to a group, every user in the group is assigned that role: This means that the users in the group inherit the permissions of the role that you add to the group. For example, if you add the Administrator role to a group, then all the users in that group can perform administrative tasks on the Controller UI or the Events Service.

The other statements are false because:

When you assign a user to a group, they can only have the roles assigned to that group: This is not true because a user can belong to multiple groups and have multiple roles. For example, a user can be in both the Administrator and the Operator groups and have the permissions of both roles.

You can list all users in a group that are logged into AppDynamics: This is not true because there is no such feature in AppDynamics that allows you to see thelogin status of the users in a group. You can only see the list of users and groups in the User Management page of the Controller UI or the Events Service.

When the user logs in they can log in with the group credentials: This is not true because a user cannot log in with the group credentials. A user can only log in with their own username and password. The group credentials are not used for authentication, but for authorization.

Therefore, D (When you add a role to a group, every user in the group is assigned that role) is the correct answer. References:

System Configuration Guide for Cisco Unified Communications Manager – User Management Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator Certification User Management – AppDynamics

NEW QUESTION 19

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

* 7 days
* 14 days
* 21 days
* 1 month

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 systems1 References: 1: Events

NEW QUESTION 20

Your organization has defined a set of health rules that accurately represent the business functions of its applications. Which two ways should you help the organization see the current status of health rules and events of the business process? (Choose two.)
* Set up a policy to send an email or text when a health rule status changes.
* Create a report that runs every night and sends out the status.
* Leave the mam applications page open for all to see
* Create a dashboard with health and events widgets displayed.
Explanation

Health rules are the criteria that AppDynamics uses to evaluate the performance and availability of your applications and their components. Health rules can trigger alerts and actions when the conditions are violated or cleared. Events are the occurrences that AppDynamics records when something significant happens in your monitored environment, such as a health rule violation, a policy execution, a deployment, or a custom event.

According to the Health Rules – AppDynamics, the following two ways can help you see the current status of health rules and events of the business process:

Set up a policy to send an email or text when a health rule status changes: This way, you can get notified in real time when a health rule condition is met or cleared, and take appropriate actions to resolve or prevent issues. You can configure policies to send emails, texts, or other notifications to specific recipients or groups, and include relevant information such as the health rule name, the affected entity, the severity level, and the time range.

Create a dashboard with health and events widgets displayed: This way, you can visualize the health and performance of your applications and their components in a single view, and drill down to the details of each health rule or event. You can create custom dashboards with various widgets that show the health status, the event list, the event summary, the event correlation, and the event timeline of your applications and their components.

Therefore, A (Set up a policy to send an email or text when a health rule status changes) and D (Create a dashboard with health and events widgets displayed) are two ways that can help you see the current status of health rules and events of the business process.
References:

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator Certification

Health Rules – AppDynamics

[Policies and Actions – AppDynamics]

[Events – AppDynamics]

[Custom Dashboards – AppDynamics]

NEW QUESTION 21

While troubleshooting a performance issue on a Java application the engineer determines there is a possible memory leak in the JVM Using AppDynamics, how would the engineer determine rf there is a memory leak?
* Examine the values on the Server tab on one of the affected Nodes.
* Configure Object Instance Tracking on the Tier in question.
* Verify and adjust the Memory Monitoring configuration for the Tier in question
* Analyze the information on the Memory tab on one of the affected Nodes
Explanation

According to the Java Memory Leaks document1, one of the ways to detect and troubleshoot Java memory leaks is to use the Automatic Leak Detection feature on the Memory tab of the Node Dashboard. This feature captures and analyzes the collections that are actively used and growing in size over time, indicating a potential memory leak. You can also drill down into the leaking collections to see the content summary and the access traces that show the code path and the business transactions that access the collection. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Examining the values on the Server tab, configuring Object Instance Tracking, or verifying and adjusting the Memory Monitoring configuration may not directly reveal the source of the memory leak, but they may provide some useful information or metrics to support the diagnosis. References:

Java Memory Leaks

NEW QUESTION 22

Which three types of performance degradation analysis are used with Business Transaction metrics? (Choose three.)
* Correlation Analysis
* Remote Services Analysis
* Scalability Analysis
* JMX Analysis
* Compare Releases

Explanation

Business Transaction metrics are the key performance indicators that measure the health and performance of your applications. They include metrics such as average response time, calls per minute, errors per minute, and so on. You can use various types of performance degradation analysis to identify and troubleshoot the root causes of performance issues using Business Transaction metrics.

According to the Troubleshoot Business Transactions – AppDynamics, the following types of performance degradation analysis are used with Business Transaction metrics:

Correlation Analysis: This type of analysis helps you to find the correlation between different metrics and events that may affect the performance of your Business Transactions. For example, you can use the correlation analysis to see how the response time of a Business Transaction is related to the CPU utilization of a node, or how the error rate of a Business Transaction is related to the number of slow database calls.

Remote Services Analysis: This type of analysis helps you to understand how the performance of your Business Transactions is impacted by the calls to remote services, such as databases, web services, message queues, and so on. For example, you can use the remote services analysis to see the response time, call count, error count, and wait time of each remote service call, and drill down to the details of each call.

Compare Releases: This type of analysis helps you to compare the performance of your Business Transactions across different releases of your application. For example, you can use the compare releases analysis to see how the response time, error rate, and throughput of your Business Transactions have changed after a new deployment, and identify any performance regressions or improvements.

Therefore, A (Correlation Analysis), B (Remote Services Analysis), and E (Compare Releases) are three types of performance degradation analysis that are used with Business Transaction metrics. References:

Troubleshoot Business Transactions – AppDynamics

Business Transaction – AppDynamics

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NEW QUESTION 23

The customer has several Business Transactions which take significant time to execute.These transactions are continuously reported as being Slow or Stalled transactions An SLA has been established for these transactions How does the engineer set static thresholds for these Business Transactions?
* Set the default thresholds for Slow and Stalled transactions
* There is no way to adjust Slow Transaction thresholds on individual Business Transactions
* Select Individual Transaction Thresholds and set the thresholds for the long-running transactions.
* Adjust the Health Rules so these long-running transactions are not considered slow or stalled

Explanation

According to the Transaction Thresholds document1, you can set static thresholds for individual business transactions by selecting Individual Transaction Thresholds from the Business Transaction Configuration window. You can then specify the values for Slow, Very Slow, and Stall thresholds for each business transaction. This way, you can customize the thresholds according to the SLA and the expected performance of the long-running transactions. Setting the default thresholds or adjusting the health rules would affect all the business transactions, not just the long-running ones. Therefore, the correct answer is C. References:

Transaction Thresholds

NEW QUESTION 24

Where do you go to create a user in the web user interface?
* Settings > Administration
* Settings > AppDynamics Agents
* Settings > My AppDynamics Account
* Settings > Groups and Roles > Create User

Explanation

To create a user in the web user interface, you need to go to Settings > Groups and Roles > Create User. This option allows you to add a new user account and assign it to one or more groups. You can also specify the user’s name, email, password, and authentication method1 References: 1: Create Users

NEW QUESTION 25

Before creating a new database collector, which two actions are required? (Choose two.)
* Create a new DB Agent for each new database
* Verify the database connection details
* Create a database user and set user permissions
* Verify the Time Spent in Executions.
* Verify the collected metrics.

Explanation

Before creating a new database collector, you need to perform the following actions:

Verify the database connection details. You need to provide the host, port, database name, and credentials for the database that you want to monitor. You also need to select the database type and the collector type1 Create a database user and set user permissions. You need to create a database user with the minimum required permissions to access the database and run the queries that the

Database Agent needs. You can use the scripts provided by AppDynamics to create the user and grant the permissions2 References: 1: Add Database Collectors 2: Database Permissions

NEW QUESTION 26

If you clear the “Mark Business Transaction as error” checkbox under Configuration > Instrumentation > Error Detection, which two statements are true? (Choose two)
* The transaction is included in Response Time metrics.
* The transaction is added to error count metrics
* The transaction does not add to error count metrics.
* The transaction does not add to call count metrics.
Explanation

The Mark Business Transaction as Error checkbox under Configuration > Instrumentation > Error Detection allows you to control whether a business transaction is reported as an error or not. If you clear this checkbox, the business transaction will not be marked as an error and will not affect the error count metrics.

According to the Error Detection: Mark Business Transaction as Error – AppDynamics, the following statements are true when you clear this checkbox:

The transaction is included in Response Time metrics: This means that the transaction will still contribute to the response time metric, which measures the average time it takes for a request to be completed by AppDynamics. However, it will not affect other response time metrics, such as First Response Time or Average Time to First Byte.

The transaction is added to error count metrics: This means that the transaction will still count towards the error count metric, which measures the number of transactions that have failed due to errors.

However, it will not affect other error count metrics, such as Error Rate or Error Percentage.

Therefore, A (The transaction is included in Response Time metrics) and B (The transaction is added to error count metrics) are true.
References:

Error Detection: Mark Business Transaction as Error – AppDynamics

Business Transaction – AppDynamics

Error Detection – AppDynamics

NEW QUESTION 27

Which two options can be excluded using error configuration? (Choose two.)
* Database error return codes
* Uncaught exceptions
* JavaScript errors
* HTTP errors
Explanation

Error configuration is a feature in AppDynamics that allows you to exclude certain types of errors and exceptions from being reported on the dashboard. You can use error configuration to filter out noise and focus on the most relevant and actionable issues.

According to the Error Configuration – AppDynamics, the following types of errors and exceptions can be excluded using error configuration:

Database error return codes: These are codes that indicate a problem with the database server, such as

0x80004005 (access denied) or 0x8000005E (access violation). You can exclude these errors from being reported on the dashboard by adding them to the error configuration list.

JavaScript errors: These are errors that occur in the browser due to invalid or malformed JavaScript code, such as syntax errors or reference errors. You can exclude these errors from being reported on the dashboard by adding them to the error configuration list.

Therefore, A (Database error return codes) and C (JavaScript errors) are two options that can be excluded using error configuration.
References:

Error Configuration – AppDynamics

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Administrator Certification

[Create and Manage Error and Exception Configurations – AppDynamics]

NEW QUESTION 28

When creating a scheduled report which field needs to be changed so the desired information is available in the report?
* Recipients
* Report Title
* Report Type
* Schedule
Explanation

According to the Reports document1, the Report Type field determines what kind of information is captured in the report. There are different report types available, such as Application Health Report, Dashboard Report, Controller Audit Report, and so on. Each report type has different fields in the Report Data tab that can be customized. Therefore, to get the desired information in the report, you need to select the appropriate Report Type from the dropdown menu when creating a scheduled report. References:

Reports

NEW QUESTION 29

A customer complains that their dashboard is broken They tell you that every time they change the time range using the time picker, the data on several of their dashboard widgets do not change to match the new time range What is happening in this situation?
* the dashboard is too large and needs to be smaller
* the widgets are the wrong type for the dashboard
* the widgets are set to use their own time range
* the data in those widgets is old and needs to be updated
Explanation

According to the Time Range Comparisons document1, you can use the Compare Time Range feature in Dash Studio to compare two time periods on a widget. However, this feature also means that the widget may not use the global time range set for the entire dashboard by default. Instead, the widget may use its own time range (denoted as T1) and a second time range (denoted as T2) for comparison. Therefore, if the customer changes the time range using the time picker, the data on the widget may not change

accordingly, unless they also update the widget’s time range settings. Tofix this problem, the customer can either disable the Compare Time Range feature or adjust the widget’s time range to match the global time range. References:

Time Range Comparisons

NEW QUESTION 30

By default, which two Sensitive Data Filters substring does the Java Agent enable? (Choose two.)
* substring “ssn”
* substring “credit card”
* substring “key”
* substring “account”
* substring “password”

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 file1 References: 1: Filter Sensitive Data

NEW QUESTION 31

A new Java process instrumented with the AppDynamics agent started with no errors in the log file. There is verified network connectivity between the host running Java and the Controller on all ports and load applied to the process. However, the host does not appear in the Tiers and Nodes view, and there are no metrics in the Metric Browser. What else should you check?
* Settings > My Preferences, and Enable Debug Mode to see more detailed error messages
* Troubleshoot > Errors, and observe changes as you vary the time window
* Configuration > Development Level Monitoring, and enable Development Level Monitoring
* Settings > License, and audit the license count for that agent type

Explanation

One possible reason why the host does not appear in the Tiers and Nodes view and there are no metrics in the Metric Browser is that the license count for that agent type has been exceeded. You can check the license usage and availability by going to Settings > License in the Controller UI. If the license count is exceeded, you can either purchase more licenses or deactivate some agents to free up the license slots12 References: 1: License Rules and Restrictions 2: Manage Licenses

NEW QUESTION 32

What are three advantages of the custom dashboard feature? (Choose three.)
* It makes drill down across tiers seamless
* It turns data sharing on/off on the fly.
* It schedules dashboard as a report
* It finds the line of code having a performance issue
* It monitors metrics of interest.

NEW QUESTION 33

Which two conditions would be a reason to update an existing Data Collector? (Choose two.)

* The Business Transaction has been deprecated.
* A new class and method have been deployed to the application.
* A new HTTP parameter has been added to an existing Business Transaction
* A new method parameter has been added to an instrumented class

Explanation

According to the Data Collectors document1, a data collector is a configuration that captures application data from a method invocation or an HTTP request. A data collector is associated with a specific method signature or an HTTP parameter name. Therefore, if a new class and method have been deployed to the application, or a new method parameter has been added to an instrumented class, the existing data collector may not match the new code and may need to be updated. However, if the business transaction has been deprecated, or a new HTTP parameter has been added to an existing business transaction, the existing data collector may still work as expected, unless the data collector is specifically configured to filter by the business transaction name or the HTTP parameter value. References:

Data Collectors

NEW QUESTION 34

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?

* Create another dashboard and put them side by side.
* Create a report that shows the historical data they are looking for
* Include baseline data within widgets on the dashboard
* Open up the application and change the time range to show the time they want

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 behaviorof 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.

NEW QUESTION 35

You need to examine the Java App agent logs on a host, but you do not have login access to the relevant host.

How do you accomplish this via the Controller User Interface (Ul)?

* Controller Ul > Node Dashboard > Agents tab >App Server Agent tab > Agent Operations > Request Agent Logs
* Controller Ul > application > Transaction Snapshots > Periodic Collection, then wait for the log to download
* Controller Ul > Configuration > Instrumentation > Data Collectors > and then add a new collector for class *.*
* Controller Ul > application > Alert Respond > Create Action then issue an HTTP request to request agent logs

Explanation

To examine the Java App agent logs on a host without login access, you can use the Controller UI to request the agent logs. This feature allows you to download the agent logs from the Controller UI without having to access the host machine. You can specify the log level, the time range, and the file size limit for the logs12 References: 1: Request Agent Logs 2: Java Agent Logging

NEW QUESTION 36

Which role would you need to grant to an existing user for them to manage Controller security settings?
* Credentials Administrator
* Administrator
* Security Administrator
* Analytics Administrator
* Account Owner

Explanation

To manage Controller security settings, you would need to grant the Security Administrator role to an existing user. The Security Administrator role is a built-in role that allows the user to access and modify the security settings of the Controller, such as encryption, certificates, authentication, authorization, and audit1. The Security Administrator role also inherits the permissions of the Credentials Administrator role, which allows the user to manage the credentials for the Controller and the agents2. The other roles listed do not have the permission to manage Controller security settings. The Administrator role can perform most administrative tasks, but not security-related ones2. The Analytics Administrator role can manage the analytics platform and data, but not theController security3. The Account Owner role can manage the account settings and licenses, but not the Controller security4

https://docs.appdynamics.com/appd/21.x/21.1/en/application-monitoring/install-app-server-agents/agent-to-contr

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