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Question 1

Which two statements are true when updating the Database Agent? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The Database Agent must be stopped and restarted during the upgrade.

B- If the agent is moved to a new location during the upgrade, the AppDynamics Controller must be reconfigured to reference the new location of the agent.

C- All data collectors created from the previous agent must be migrated to the new agent.

D- Controller-info.xml is the only file that needs to be migrated from the previous agent to the new agent.

E- After the Database Agent is upgraded, the AppDynamics Controller must be restarted.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Stop the agent as described for your specific installation in Start and Stop the Database Agent.

Make a copy of the existing agent directory, <db_agent_home>. Backing up allows you to revert to the previous agent installation if you need to. You can also copy over the controller-info.xml configuration file to the new installation to ensure the agent configuration is maintained.

Install the Database Agent as described for your specific installation in Administer the Database Agent.

Copy the <backup_db_agent_home>\conf\controller-info.xml file to the new installation directory, <db_agent_home>\conf. To ensure the agent configuration is maintained, copy the <backup_db_agent_home>\conf\controller-info.xml file to the new installation directory, <db_agent_home>\conf.

Start the new agent. See Start and Stop the Database Agent.

Verify the Database Agent Installation. See Verify the Database Agent Installation.

Therefore, the correct statements are:

The Database Agent must be stopped and restarted during the upgrade. (A)

Controller-info.xml is the only file that needs to be migrated from the previous agent to the new agent. (D)

The incorrect statements are:

If the agent is moved to a new location during the upgrade, the AppDynamics Controller must be reconfigured to reference the new location of the agent. (B) This is not true because the controller-info.xml file contains the information about the Controller host, port, account name, access key, and SSL settings. As long as this file is copied to the new agent location, the Controller does not need to be reconfigured.

All data collectors created from the previous agent must be migrated to the new agent. This is not true because the data collectors are configured on the Controller UI, not on the agent. The agent collects the metrics from the databases and sends them to the Controller. The data collectors do not need to be migrated to the new agent.

After the Database Agent is upgraded, the AppDynamics Controller must be restarted. (E) This is not true because the Controller does not depend on the agent version. The agent and the Controller are compatible as long as they meet the Agent and Controller Compatibility requirements.

1: Upgrade the Database Agent - AppDynamics

2: Release Upgrade Checklist for Database Agents - AppDynamics

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What are three requirements to set up AppDynamics Controllers as a high availability pair? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Passwordless SSH must be configured between the two Controller servers.

B- The Controller MySQL database must be installed on a shared location.

C- The replicate sh script can be run only once.

D- Both servers must have the Controller software installed prior to setting up high availability.

E- A unique high availability license file is required for each Controller server.

F- Both servers must have identical directory structures for the Controller installation.

Answer:

A, D, F

Explanation:

To set up AppDynamics Controllers as a high availability pair, you need to meet the following requirements1:

Passwordless SSH must be configured between the two Controller servers. This allows the Enterprise Console to automate the configuration and administration tasks associated with a highly available deployment on Linux systems.

Both servers must have the Controller software installed prior to setting up high availability. The Controllers in an HA pair must be equivalent versions, and be in the same data center.

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two choices are available when specifying an application in a URL string for the Health Rule REST API? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Application Alias

B- Application ID

C- Application GUID

D- Application Name

E- Application REGEX

Answer:

B, D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the most important factor in determining sizing for AppDynamics Controller?

Options:

A- Projected metric load per minute on the Controller

B- Number of administrators/end users logging on to the Controller to monitor application performance

C- Type of agents reporting to the Controller

D- Number of AppDynamics applications to be created on the Controller

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The most important factor in determining sizing for AppDynamics Controller is the projected metric load per minute on the Controller. This is because the metric load represents the actual workload on the Controller, which depends on the nature of the application, the AppDynamics configuration, and the usage patterns. The number of agents, the type of agents, the number of administrators/end users, and the number of AppDynamics applications are only rough estimates that can vary greatly depending on the specific scenario. Therefore, it is recommended to test the performance of the system in a staging environment and verify the Controller sizing using the metric upload rate before deploying to production.Reference:Controller System Requirements,Performance and Controller sizing guidelines,How to Run AppDynamics in Microsoft Azure,Platform Requirements

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two AppDynamics user permissions should an administrator configure in order to protect private data such as credit card numbers? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Memory Monitoring

B- Error Detection

C- SQL Bind Variables

D- Monitoring Level

E- Diagnostic Data Collectors

F- Policies

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

AppDynamics can collect sensitive data such as credit card numbers from various sources, such as SQL queries, error messages, HTTP headers, cookies, and so on. To protect this data from unauthorized access or exposure, an administrator should configure the user permissions for the following features:

SQL Bind Variables: This feature enables the agents to capture the values of the parameters that are passed to SQL queries. These values can contain sensitive data such as credit card numbers, passwords, or personal information. To prevent this data from being stored or displayed in the Controller UI, the administrator should disable the Capture SQL Bind Values permission for the users who do not need to see this data. Alternatively, the administrator can enable the Mask SQL Bind Values permission, which replaces the values with asterisks (*) in the UI.The administrator can also configure the agent properties to exclude or mask certain bind variables based on patterns or keywords1.

Diagnostic Data Collectors: This feature enables the agents to collect additional data from the application code, such as method arguments, return values, HTTP headers, cookies, and so on. These data can also contain sensitive information that should not be exposed to unauthorized users. To control the access to this data, the administrator should disable the View Diagnostic Data Collectors permission for the users who do not need to see this data.The administrator can also configure the agent properties to exclude or mask certain data collectors based on patterns or keywords2.

Other features that can collect sensitive data and require user permissions are Error Detection, Memory Monitoring, and Policies. However, these features are less likely to capture credit card numbers than SQL Bind Variables and Diagnostic Data Collectors. Therefore, the best answer is option C and E.Reference:Sensitive Data Collection and Security,SQL Bind Variables, andDiagnostic Data Collectorsin the AppDynamics documentation.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three AppDynamics Controller properties govern how long metric data is retained in the database? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- metrics.ten.min.retention.period

B- metrics.ten.sec.retention.period

C- metrics.retention.period

D- metrics.min.retention. period

E- metrics. day retention period

F- metrics week retention period

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

The AppDynamics Controller properties that govern how long metric data is retained in the database are1:

metrics.ten.min.retention.period: This property specifies the number of days to retain metric data at 10-minute granularity. The default value is 32 days.

metrics.retention.period: This property specifies the number of days to retain metric data at 1-hour granularity. The default value is 365 days.

metrics.min.retention.period: This property specifies the number of hours to retain metric data at 1-minute granularity. The default value is 4 hours.

The other options are incorrect because1:

metrics.ten.sec.retention.period: This property does not exist in the AppDynamics Controller. The finest granularity for metric data is 1 minute.

metrics.day.retention.period: This property does not exist in the AppDynamics Controller. The coarsest granularity for metric data is 1 hour.

metrics.week.retention.period: This property does not exist in the AppDynamics Controller. The metric data retention is based on days, not weeks.Reference:Database Size and Data Retention

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An administrator is asked to improve the capacity of an Events Service cluster. What is the recommended way to add capacity to the cluster?

Options:

A- Add a new Events Service cluster to share the load.

B- Add nodes running on machines with identical hardware matching the existing nodes.

C- Add more storage to the master nodes of the cluster.

D- Add more storage to as many of the existing nodes as possible.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, the recommended way to add capacity to the Events Service cluster is to add nodes running on machines with identical hardware matching the existing nodes12. This will increase the data storage, replication, and redundancy of the cluster, as well as the processing power for queries.The Events Service cluster is horizontally scalable, so nodes can be added as your data storage requirements grow32.The Events Service must run on dedicated machines with identical directory structures, user account profiles, and hardware profiles1.For heap space allocation, AppDynamics recommends allocating half of the available RAM to the Events Service process, with a minimum of 7 GB up to 31 GB1.Solid-state drives (SSD) can significantly outperform hard disk drives (HDD), and are therefore recommended for production deployments1.

The incorrect options are:

Add a new Events Service cluster to share the load. (A) This is not recommended because it will create additional complexity and overhead for managing multiple clusters and routing data and queries to the appropriate cluster. It will also require more license units to enable analytics on multiple clusters.

Add more storage to the master nodes of the cluster. This is not recommended because it will not increase the data replication and redundancy of the cluster, nor the processing power for queries. It will also create an imbalance in the cluster, as the master nodes will have more storage than the worker nodes, which may affect the performance and stability of the cluster.

Add more storage to as many of the existing nodes as possible. (D) This is not recommended because it will not increase the data replication and redundancy of the cluster, nor the processing power for queries. It will also create an imbalance in the cluster, as some nodes will have more storage than others, which may affect the performance and stability of the cluster.

1: Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (500-430)

2: Events Service Requirements - AppDynamics

3: Events Service Deployment - AppDynamics

4: Events Service Deployment - AppDynamics

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What becomes more important as an AppDynamics Controller grows beyond supporting 500 agents?

Options:

A- CPU utilization

B- RAM allocated to the Controller

C- Network throughput

D- Disk VO

E- Thread count on the GlassFish server

Answer:

C

Explanation:

As an AppDynamics Controller grows beyond supporting 500 agents, network throughput becomes more important. This is because the Controller needs to handle a large volume of data from the agents, as well as serve requests from the UI and API clients. Network throughput is the measure of how much data can be transferred over a network in a given time. A low network throughput can cause delays, errors, or timeouts in the communication between the Controller and the agents or clients.Therefore, it is recommended to monitor the network throughput of the Controller and ensure that it meets the minimum requirements for the expected load123.Reference:Controller System Requirements,Performance and Controller Sizing Guidelines,How to Run AppDynamics in

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true regarding the AppDynamics REST API for retrieving metrics? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Metrics can be retrieved for a fixed time range.

B- Median is one of the returned values,

C- End-time value must be provided if using the time-range-type of AFTER_TIME.

D- Minimum and maximum values are meaningful for all metric types.

E- Wildcards can be used in the REST API metric path.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

The AppDynamics REST API for retrieving metrics allows you to get values generated for metrics by specifying the path of the metric and the time frame for the data1.The following statements are true regarding this API12:

Metrics can be retrieved for a fixed time range. You can use the time-range-type parameter to specify a fixed time range such as BEFORE_NOW, AFTER_TIME, or BETWEEN_TIMES. You can also use the duration-in-mins parameter to specify the length of the time range in minutes.

Wildcards can be used in the REST API metric path. You can use the asterisk () character as a wildcard to match any metric name or part of a metric name. For example, you can use the metric path Business Transaction Performance|Business Transactions||*|Average Response Time (ms) to retrieve the average response time for all business transactions in all tiers.Reference:Retrieve Metric Data,Retrieve Metric Hierarchy