



**Vendor:** Cisco

**Exam Code:** 500-430

**Exam Name:** Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer

**Version:** DEMO

### QUESTION 1

What are two valid reasons for using the REST API to retrieve health rule violations? (Choose two.)

- A. For updating an AppDynamics dashboard
- B. For determining which actions have been executed
- C. When searching for historical events
- D. For sending emails
- E. When pushing events to the Event Management System is NOT possible

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, the REST API for health rule violations allows you to retrieve information about the health rule violations that occurred in a specified time range for a given application. You can use the REST API for health rule violations for the following valid reasons:

For determining which actions have been executed (B): The REST API response includes the details of the actions that were triggered by the health rule violation, such as email, SMS, HTTP request, or custom action. You can use this information to verify if the actions were executed successfully, or to troubleshoot any issues with the action execution.

When searching for historical events (C): The REST API allows you to specify a custom time range for retrieving the health rule violations, such as BEFORE\_TIME, AFTER\_TIME, BETWEEN\_TIMES, or BEFORE\_NOW. You can use this feature to search for historical events that occurred in the past, or to analyze the trends and patterns of the health rule violations over time.

### QUESTION 2

Which AppDynamics Controller port(s) does the EUM Server require access to in a configuration where the EUM Server and Controller are on separate hosts (split-host configuration)?

- A. dedicated EUM HTTP(s) ports
- B. GlassFish administration port
- C. Controller database and HTTP(s) ports
- D. Controller primary HTTP(s) port

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In a split-host configuration, where the EUM Server and Controller are on separate hosts, the EUM Server requires access to the Controller primary HTTP(s) port. This is because the EUM Server needs to communicate with the Controller API server to send data and receive configuration information. The default primary HTTP port for the Controller is 8090 and the default primary HTTPS port is 8181. The dedicated EUM HTTP(s) ports are used by the EUM agents to send data to the EUM Server, not by the EUM Server to access the Controller. The GlassFish administration port is used to access the Controller Admin Console, not by the EUM Server. The Controller database port is used by the Controller to connect to the MySQL database, not by the EUM Server.

### QUESTION 3

Which two preparatory tasks are required prior to installing an AppDynamics Controller on Linux? (Choose two.)

- A. Install JRE.

- B. Ensure that MySQL port (3388) is opened.
- C. Install SSH.
- D. Install libaio.
- E. Verify that sufficient temporary (tmp) space is available (at least 1 GB).

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

Before installing an AppDynamics Controller on Linux, you need to perform some preparatory tasks to ensure the system meets the requirements and the installation runs smoothly. Two of these tasks are:

Install libaio on the host machine if it does not already have it installed. This library facilitates asynchronous I/O operations on the system, which are required by the Controller. You can use the package manager of your Linux distribution to install libaio, such as yum or apt-get. For example, on CentOS, you can run `yum install libaio`.

Verify that you have enough temporary (tmp) space available on the system, at least 1 GB. The Controller installation uses the tmp space to extract and install the software components. You can check the tmp space by running `df -h /tmp`. If the tmp space is insufficient, you can either free up some space by deleting unnecessary files, or specify a different temporary directory for the installation by passing the `-Djava.io.tmpdir` parameter to the installer. Other preparatory tasks include verifying the user account permissions, configuring the virus scanners, installing the netstat network utility, and setting the file descriptor limit.

**QUESTION 4**

The AppDynamics Controller is instrumented by an internal, out-of-the-box, AppDynamics Java agent. Which account and user name are used to connect to the Controller to view the information provided by the internal AppDynamics agent?

- A. The account is 'root' and the user is 'admin'.
- B. The account is 'customer!' and the user is 'root'.
- C. The account is 'system' and the user is 'root'.
- D. The account is 'internal' and the user is 'admin'.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The AppDynamics Controller is instrumented by an internal, out-of-the-box, AppDynamics Java agent that monitors the performance and health of the Controller itself. To access the information provided by the internal agent, you need to log in to the Controller UI with the following credentials:

Account = system

Username = root

Password = <root\_user\_password>

The system account is a special account that is used only for internal monitoring and troubleshooting purposes. It is not visible in the normal Controller UI and requires a special URL to access it. The root user is the default administrator user for the system account and has the same password as the admin user for the customer account.

**QUESTION 5**

What is the correct method to perform a NET Agent upgrade?

- A. Perform the agent upgrade on the application server host by running the MSI Installer Package.
- B. Perform the agent upgrade on a remote server host by using the AppDynamics Controller REST API.

- C. Perform the agent upgrade on the application server host by running the Agent Configuration Utility.
- D. Perform the agent upgrade via the AppDynamics Controller UI.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, the correct method to perform a NET Agent upgrade is to perform the agent upgrade on the application server host by running the MSI Installer Package. This method will install updated agent files and maintain legacy configurations. You do not need to uninstall the old agent first when you upgrade from the NET Agent >= 3.9, except for patch releases. You need to stop IIS, instrumented Windows services, and instrumented standalone applications before running the MSI Installer Package. You also need to launch an elevated command prompt with full administrator privileges and specify your account access key for single-tenant Controller accounts. After the installation, you need to restart Windows services and standalone applications.

**QUESTION 6**

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

- A. Memory Monitoring
- B. Error Detection
- C. SQL Bind Variables
- D. Monitoring Level
- E. Diagnostic Data Collectors
- F. Policies

**Answer: CE**

**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 keywords.

**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 keywords. 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.

**QUESTION 7**

What are three valid reasons to use the AppDynamics REST API to retrieve metrics? (Choose

three.)

- A. to archive 1-minute granularity data
- B. to create a custom report to be run monthly to show average node availability
- C. to calculate a new metric based on two existing metrics
- D. to evaluate health rules
- E. to retrieve health rule violations
- F. to create an alert using a baseline to send to an internal ticketing system

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

To archive 1-minute granularity data. The AppDynamics Controller stores metric data at different levels of granularity depending on the retention period. For example, it stores 1-minute granularity data for 8 days, 10-minute granularity data for 32 days, and 1-hour granularity data for 365 days. If you want to archive the 1-minute granularity data for longer than 8 days, you can use the API to retrieve and store the data in an external database or file system. To calculate a new metric based on two existing metrics. The AppDynamics Controller provides some built-in metrics such as average response time, calls per minute, errors per minute, etc. However, you may want to calculate a new metric that is not available in the Controller, such as the ratio of errors to calls, or the percentage of slow transactions. You can use the API to retrieve the values of the existing metrics and perform the calculation using your own logic or formula. To retrieve health rule violations. Health rules are the rules that define the performance and availability thresholds for your application components. When a health rule is violated, the AppDynamics Controller generates an event and optionally triggers a policy action. You can use the API to retrieve the list of health rule violations for a given application, time range, and severity level. This can help you monitor and troubleshoot the health of your application and take corrective actions if needed.

#### QUESTION 8

What are two recommendations for servers in an Events Service Cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Should be installed using the same user account,
- B. Should have eight or more CPU cores,
- C. Should be on the same local network,
- D. Should have identical hardware specifications.
- E. Should be running the same operating system version

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Should be on the same local network(C): This is a valid recommendation because the Events Service Cluster is based on Apache Cassandra, which is a distributed database that relies on network communication between the nodes. Having the servers on the same local network reduces the network latency and improves the performance and reliability of the cluster. The network bandwidth should be at least 1 Gbps, and the network firewall should allow the required ports for the Events Service Cluster.

Should have identical hardware specifications (D): This is a valid recommendation because the Events Service Cluster is horizontally scalable, which means that the nodes share the data storage and processing load equally. Having identical hardware specifications for the servers ensures that the cluster is balanced and efficient, and avoids performance bottlenecks or failures due to hardware differences. The hardware specifications should meet the minimum requirements for the Events Service Cluster, such as CPU cores, RAM, disk space, and disk type.

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