QUESTION 1
An HTTP Data Collector can capture which three kinds of data? (Choose three.)

A. Parameter Values
B. Headers
C. Cookies
D. Method Invocation
E. Variables

Answer: ABC
Explanation:
An HTTP Data Collector is a type of data collector that captures data from HTTP requests and responses. It can capture three kinds of data: parameter values, headers, and cookies. Parameter values are the values of the query string or form parameters in the HTTP request. Headers are the key-value pairs that are sent or received as part of the HTTP request or response. Cookies are the small pieces of data that are stored by the browser and sent to the server with each request. An HTTP Data Collector can be configured to capture any of these data types by specifying the name of the parameter, header, or cookie in the data collector settings. The captured data can be used for various purposes, such as adding context to business transactions, creating custom metrics, or triggering health rules.

QUESTION 2
Which three Operating Systems can be enabled in the Database Collector's Hardware Monitoring configuration? (Choose three.)

A. OSX
B. Linux
C. Windows
D. Solaris
E. HPUX

Answer: BCD
Explanation:
The Database Collector's Hardware Monitoring configuration allows you to enable the Database Agent to monitor the server hardware in addition to the database. You can choose from the following operating systems: Linux, Windows, and Solaris. You need to provide the credentials and the connection details for the server that hosts the database.

QUESTION 3
When creating a scheduled report which field needs to be changed so the desired information is available in the report?

A. Recipients
B. Report Title

C. Report Type
D. Schedule

Answer: C
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 4
Which two options can be excluded using error configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Database error return codes
B. Uncaught exceptions
C. JavaScript errors
D. HTTP errors

Answer: AC
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.
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.

QUESTION 5
Which two locations does an AppDynamics administrator use to view Remote Services metrics? (Choose two.)

A. Tier Dashboard
B. Business Transaction Dashboard
C. Exit Point Metrics
D. Tiers and Nodes Dashboard

Answer: AC
Explanation:
Remote Services metrics are the metrics that show the performance and behavior of the external systems that an application interacts with, such as web services, databases, message queues, etc. An AppDynamics administrator can use two locations to view Remote Services metrics: the Tier Dashboard and the Exit Point Metrics. The Tier Dashboard shows the flow map of a tier and its downstream dependencies, including the remote services that the tier calls. The administrator can click on any remote service node on the flow map to see the metrics such as average response time, calls per minute, errors per minute, etc. The Exit Point Metrics show the metrics for all the exit points (remote service calls) of an application, grouped by type, such as HTTP, JDBC, JMS, etc. The administrator can drill down to see the metrics for each exit point, such as the backend name, the tier name, the business transaction name, etc.

QUESTION 6
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 (UI)?

A. Controller UI > Node Dashboard > Agents tab >App Server Agent tab > Agent Operations > Request Agent Logs
B. Controller UI > application > Transaction Snapshots > Periodic Collection, then wait for the log to download
C. Controller UI > Configuration > Instrumentation > Data Collectors > and then add a new collector

for class *.*

D. Controller UI > application > Alert Respond > Create Action then issue an HTTP request to request agent logs

Answer: A
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 logs.

QUESTION 7
What is the result of starting a Diagnostic Session?

A. A single snapshot is captured for the next Business Transaction that occurs.
B. Snapshots are captured at an accelerated rate for the Business Transaction specified
C. A snapshot is captured for every transaction flowing through the application until the Diagnostic Session is ended
D. Snapshots are captured at an accelerated rate for all Business Transactions configured

Answer: B
Explanation:
A diagnostic session is a timed session in which AppDynamics captures transaction snapshots for a business transaction at a more frequent interval that you set. In the session, AppDynamics captures full call graphs for the transactions. A diagnostic session can be triggered manually or automatically based on a health rule violation or a threshold of slow or error transactions. A diagnostic session is always associated with a specific business transaction, not all business transactions configured.

QUESTION 8
Which two conditions would be a reason to update an existing Data Collector? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 9
Which three types of performance degradation analysis are used with Business Transaction metrics? (Choose three.)

A. Correlation Analysis
B. Remote Services Analysis
C. Scalability Analysis
D. JMX Analysis
E. Compare Releases

Answer: ABE
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.
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.

QUESTION 10
Which two statements about Health Rules are true? (Choose two.)

A. It sends an email
B. It remediates a problem
C. It changes the status of a KPI
D. Status changes are represented as an event

Answer: CD
Explanation:
Health Rules are the rules that define the normal or expected behavior of your application, such as the response time, error rate, or CPU utilization of a business transaction, tier, node, or backend. You can create health rules to monitor the performance and availability of your application and its components. When a health rule is violated, it changes the status of the corresponding key performance indicator (KPI) from normal to warning or critical, depending on the severity of the violation. The status change is also represented as an event in the AppDynamics Controller UI, which can trigger alerts, policies, and actions. You can view the health rule events in the Events tab of the application dashboard, or in the Health tab of the entity dashboard.

QUESTION 11
What is the main benefit of defining Database Collectors?

A. You can see which applications are calling a database
B. You can view the calls per minute from each instrumented application
C. You can view session data.
D. You can clean up stale database connections

Answer: A
Explanation:
The main benefit of defining Database Collectors is that you can see which applications are calling a database and how they impact the database performance. Database Collectors enable the Database Agent to collect data from your database instances and database servers, such as metrics, queries, sessions, wait states, and more. You can also link a database on the application flow maps to a database instance monitored by Database Visibility, which allows you to see the correlation between the application and the database.

QUESTION 12
Which two reasons would cause an organization to upgrade AppDynamics agents? (Choose two.)

A. agent issues
B. database issues
C. application upgrade
D. new features

Answer: AD

Explanation:
One of the reasons to upgrade AppDynamics agents is to resolve agent issues, such as bugs, performance problems, or compatibility issues with the Controller or the monitored application. Another reason to upgrade AppDynamics agents is to take advantage of new features, such as enhanced metrics, dashboards, alerts, or integrations, that are introduced in newer agent versions.

QUESTION 13
Which statement about assigning users to a group is true?

A. When you assign a user to a group, they can only have the roles assigned to that group
B. You can list all users in a group that are logged into AppDynamics.
C. When the user logs in they can log in with the group credentials
D. When you add a role to a group, every user in the group is assigned that role

Answer: D
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.
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.

QUESTION 14
When creating a Health Rule condition, which two metrics could baselines be used instead of defining a specific threshold? (Choose two.)

A. overall average response time
B. Business Transaction errors per minute
C. a metric with an average baseline of zero
D. an expression containing multiple metrics
E. calls per millisecond

Answer: AD
Explanation:
When creating a Health Rule condition, you can use baselines instead of defining a specific threshold for some metrics. Baselines are the dynamic values that represent the normal or expected behavior of a metric, based on the historical data collected by the AppDynamics Cognition Engine. Using baselines can help you account for the variations and seasonality of your application performance, and avoid false positives or negatives. You can use baselines for metrics that have a non-zero average value and a meaningful deviation, such as the overall average response time of a business transaction or an expression containing multiple metrics. You cannot use baselines for metrics that have a zero average value or a negligible deviation, such as the Business Transaction errors per minute or the calls per millisecond.

QUESTION 15
Where do you go to create a user group?

A. Settings > AppDynamics Groups > Config Management
B. Settings > My AppDynamics Account > Groups
C. Settings > My Preferences > Groups
D. Settings > Administration > Groups

Answer: D
Explanation:
To create a user group in AppDynamics, you need to go to Settings > Administration > Groups. A user group is a collection of users who share the same roles and privileges. You can use user groups to manage user access and permissions more easily. You can add, edit, delete, or duplicate user groups from the Groups tab on the Administration page.

QUESTION 16
To alert the operations team that a cloud-based application has provisioned a new instance of a JVM, which standard action should an administrator take?

A. Create a Policy trigger for Server Restart > New Node Discovered.
B. Set up a simple extension that checks the number of nodes in a Tier and insert an event
C. Create a Policy trigger for Application Change > New Tier
D. Create a Policy trigger for Discovery > New Node Discovered

Answer: D
Explanation:
To alert the operations team that a cloud-based application has provisioned a new instance of a JVM, an administrator should create a policy trigger for Discovery > New Node Discovered. This policy trigger will fire an event when a new node is discovered by the AppDynamics Controller, either by auto-discovery or manual registration. The event will contain information such as the node name, tier name, application name, and agent type. The administrator can then configure an action to send an email, SMS, or custom notification to the operations team with the event details. Alternatively, the administrator can also use the built-in alerting feature of the cloud provider to notify the operations team of the new instance creation.

QUESTION 17
Before creating a new database collector, which two actions are required? (Choose two.)

A. Create a new DB Agent for each new database
B. Verify the database connection details
C. Create a database user and set user permissions
D. Verify the Time Spent in Executions.
E. Verify the collected metrics.

Answer: BC
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 type.
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 permissions.

QUESTION 18
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?

A. Set the default thresholds for Slow and Stalled transactions
B. There is no way to adjust Slow Transaction thresholds on individual Business Transactions
C. Select Individual Transaction Thresholds and set the thresholds for the long-running transactions.
D. Adjust the Health Rules so these long-running transactions are not considered slow or stalled

Answer: C
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 19
Which statement about assigning roles to a group is true?

A. A role must be assigned to at least one group
B. All users in a group have the same roles.
C. A role can only be assigned to one group
D. A group can contain multiple roles

Answer: D
Explanation:
A group can contain multiple roles, which means that the users in the group inherit the permissions of all the roles assigned to the group. For example, you can create a group that has both the Administrator and the Analytics Administrator roles, and the users in that group can perform both the administration and the analytics tasks.

QUESTION 20
What kind of problems are detected with Infrastructure monitoring? (Choose One)

A. slow method calls
B. thread pool problems
C. garbage collection problems
D. blocked threads
E. process level problems

Answer: E
Explanation:
Infrastructure monitoring is the feature in AppDynamics that allows you to monitor and troubleshoot the health and availability of the servers that host your applications and their components. Infrastructure monitoring includes metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, disk I/O, network traffic, and so on. You can use infrastructure monitoring to detect and resolve the problems that affect the performance and reliability of your servers and applications.
Process level problems: These are the problems that occur at the process level of the server, such as high CPU consumption, memory leaks, excessive disk I/O, or network congestion. You can use infrastructure monitoring to identify the processes that are consuming the most resources, and drill down to the details of each process, such as the command line, the environment variables, the open files, the threads, and the sockets. You can also use infrastructure monitoring to correlate the process level problems with the application performance problems, such as slow response time, high error rate, or low throughput.

QUESTION 21
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.)

A. Set up a policy to send an email or text when a health rule status changes.
B. Create a report that runs every night and sends out the status.
C. Leave the mam applications page open for all to see
D. Create a dashboard with health and events widgets displayed.

Answer: AD
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.
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.

QUESTION 22
Which two actions would trigger a health rule violation canceled warning event or a health rule violation canceled critical event? (Choose two.)

A. Mark the health rule as canceled
B. Add a new condition to the health rule.
C. Disable the health rule
D. Remove the health rule from a policy

Answer: BC
Explanation:
A health rule violation canceled warning event or a health rule violation canceled critical event is generated when the health rule processor can no longer accurately assert that the health rule violation continues to violate or that it has ended. This can happen when the health rule is edited or disabled, among other reasons. Adding a new condition to the health rule or disabling the health rule are two actions that would trigger a health rule violation canceled event, as they would change the evaluation criteria or stop the evaluation altogether. Marking the health rule as canceled or removing the health rule from a policy are not valid actions, as they do not affect the health rule configuration or status.

QUESTION 23
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?

A. Settings > My Preferences, and Enable Debug Mode to see more detailed error messages
B. Troubleshoot > Errors, and observe changes as you vary the time window
C. Configuration > Development Level Monitoring, and enable Development Level Monitoring
D. Settings > License, and audit the license count for that agent type

Answer: D
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 slots.

QUESTION 24
Which two types of standard controller Actions are available to be created? (Choose two.)

A. Resolve
B. Close Incident
C. Undeploy
D. Email
E. Thread Dump

Answer: DE
Explanation:
There are four types of standard controller actions that are available to be created: Notification, Diagnostic, Remediation, and JIRA. Each type of action has different subtypes that perform specific tasks. For example, the Notification type includes Email, SMS, and HTTP Request subtypes, while the Diagnostic type includes Thread Dump, Heap Dump, and Diagnostic Session subtypes. Therefore, the correct answer is D and E, as Email and Thread Dump are subtypes of standard controller actions. Resolve, Close Incident, and Undeploy are not standard controller actions, but they may be custom actions that are created by the user or the administrator.

QUESTION 25
In AppDynamics. what are two places you would find metrics to be added to a custom dashboard? (Choose two.)

A. the Health Rules configuration
B. the Node list
C. the JMX tab on the Node
D. the Metric Browser

Answer: CD
Explanation:
Metrics are the numerical values that AppDynamics collects and reports to measure the performance and availability of your applications and their components. You can use metrics to create custom dashboards that display the data that is relevant to your needs and interests.
The JMX tab on the Node: This tab shows the Java Management Extensions (JMX) metrics that are exposed by the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) or the application server. JMX metrics provide information about the JVM memory, threads, garbage collection, and other aspects of the Java environment. You can add JMX metrics to a custom dashboard by selecting them from the metric browser tree and dragging them to the dashboard canvas.
The Metric Browser: This is a tool that allows you to browse, search, and view all the metrics that are available in AppDynamics. The metric browser shows the metrics in a hierarchical tree structure that reflects the logical organization of your applications and their components. You can add metrics to a custom dashboard by selecting them from the metric browser tree and dragging them to the dashboard canvas.

QUESTION 26
What is used to capture application data in a single Business Transaction?

A. Data Collector
B. Windows Performance Counters
C. Information Point
D. MX Rules

Answer: A
Explanation:
A data collector is used to capture application data in a single business transaction. A data collector is a configuration that specifies what data to capture from a business transaction and how to store it in the AppDynamics Controller or the analytics platform. You can capture data from HTTP requests, method invocations, custom fields, or information points. You can also apply filters and transformations to the captured data. The captured data can be used for various purposes, such as adding context to business transactions, creating custom metrics, triggering health rules, enriching transaction analytics, or creating business journeys.

QUESTION 27
You have validated that the agent is able to register and communicate with the controller successfully by reviewing the agent and controller logs. However in the controller Ul, you do not see the agent report under Tiers and Nodes where it was expected. Where in the controller Ul would you find this information that shows the current Application. Tier, and Node the agent currently reports to?

A. under View my settings, AppDynamics Agents section
B. under View my settings, License section
C. under View my settings, Administration section
D. under Application. Troubleshoot section

Answer: A
Explanation:
To find the information that shows the current application, tier, and node that the agent currently reports to, you can go to View my settings > AppDynamics Agents section in the Controller UI. This section shows you the list of agents that are connected to the Controller, along with their status, version, application, tier, and node names. You can also filter the list by agent type, status, or application.

QUESTION 28
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?

A. Examine the values on the Server tab on one of the affected Nodes.
B. Configure Object Instance Tracking on the Tier in question.
C. Verify and adjust the Memory Monitoring configuration for the Tier in question
D. Analyze the information on the Memory tab on one of the affected Nodes

Answer: D
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 29
After agents are installed, and application data is flowing through a Java application, a user sees that a remote database has not been discovered in a known Business Transaction. To determine and configure the exit call to the database where would you go?

A. Configuration > Java > Backend Detection > JDBC
B. Databases > Configuration > Collectors
C. Configuration > Instrumentation > Backend Detection > Java
D. Database Calls > Options > Backend Detection > JDBC

Answer: C
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.

QUESTION 30
On a custom dashboard, which three types of information does a non-administrator user view? (Choose three.)

A. the current weather in Seattle
B. the number of AppDynamics licenses consumed
C. the company logo
D. the version of the AppDynamics Controller
E. a Timeseries graph

Answer: CDE
Explanation:
On a custom dashboard, a non-administrator user can view the following types of information:
The company logo: A custom dashboard can display the company logo in the upper left corner of the dashboard. This can help to brand the dashboard and make it more recognizable for the intended audience. The logo can be configured by the dashboard owner or administrator from the dashboard settings.
The version of the AppDynamics Controller: A custom dashboard can display the version of the AppDynamics Controller in the upper right corner of the dashboard. This can help to identify the Controller that is hosting the dashboard and the features that are available. The version can be configured by the dashboard owner or administrator from the dashboard settings.
A Timeseries graph: A custom dashboard can display a Timeseries graph widget that shows the trend of a metric over time. This can help to visualize the performance and behavior of the application, server, or database that is being monitored. A Timeseries graph can be configured by the dashboard owner or administrator from the widget settings.
A non-administrator user cannot view the following types of information on a custom dashboard:
The current weather in Seattle: A custom dashboard cannot display the current weather in Seattle or any other location, as this is not a metric or data point that is reported by AppDynamics agents or the analytics platform. A custom dashboard can only display the data that is collected and stored by AppDynamics.
The number of AppDynamics licenses consumed: A custom dashboard cannot display the number of AppDynamics

licenses consumed, as this is a Controller-level information that is only accessible by the Controller administrator. A custom dashboard can only display the data that is scoped by the dashboard owner's permissions.

QUESTION 31
What minimum details are required to properly configure a database agent from a zip file?

A. Controller Host Database Agent Name. Account Access Key. Account Name
B. Database Host Database Port Login Credentials
C. Controller Host Controller Port, Account Access Key. Account Name
D. Database Host Login Credentials

Answer: C
Explanation:
To properly configure a database agent from a zip file, you need to provide the following minimum details:
Controller Host: This is the hostname or IP address of the machine where the Controller is installed. You need to specify this so that the Database Agent can communicate with the Controller and send the collected data.
Controller Port: This is the port number that the Controller listens on for incoming connections. You need to specify this so that the Database Agent can connect to the Controller using the correct protocol. The default ports are 8090 for HTTP and 8181 for HTTPS for on-premise Controllers, and 80 for HTTP and 443 for HTTPS for SaaS Controllers.
Account Access Key: This is the key that authenticates the Database Agent with the Controller. You need to specify this so that the Database Agent can register itself with the Controller and access the license. You can find the account access key in the Controller UI under Settings > License > Account.
Account Name: This is the name of the account that the Database Agent belongs to. You need to specify this so that the Database Agent can associate itself with the correct application and user permissions. You can find the account name in the Controller UI under Settings > License > Account.

QUESTION 32
Which three widgets can be on a Custom Dashboard? (Choose three.)

A. Flow Map
B. iFrame
C. Health List
D. Snapshot
E. Funnel Analysts

Answer: ABC
Explanation:
There are various types of widgets that can be used to create visual representations of data in custom dashboards and war rooms. Some of the widget types are:
Flow Map: A flow map widget displays the flow of traffic between different entities, such as applications, tiers, nodes, backends, and so on. You can customize the flow map to show different metrics, filters, and drill-down options.
iFrame: An iFrame widget allows you to embed an external web page or another dashboard within a custom dashboard. You can specify the URL, height, and width of the iFrame widget.
Health List: A health list widget displays the health status of different entities, such as applications, tiers, nodes, business transactions, and so on. You can customize the health list to show different metrics, filters, and drill-down options.

QUESTION 33
Capacity planning for a regionally partitioned application requires that the administrator monitors the number of users and orgs mapped to a database. How does the administrator meet this requirement?

A. Schedule an analytics query to check and report on the result periodically
B. Write code in a custom action that alerts when a region has reached capacity
C. Use a custom metric for databases and alert when it approaches a specific level
D. Watch the size of the database and alert when it grows too much

Answer: A
Explanation:

Capacity planning is the process of estimating and allocating the resources needed to meet the current and future demands of an application. For a regionally partitioned application, where different users and organizations are assigned to different databases based on their location, capacity planning requires that the administrator monitors the number of users and orgs mapped to each database and ensures that they do not exceed the available resources.

QUESTION 34
Which role would you need to grant to an existing user for them to manage Controller security settings?

A. Credentials Administrator
B. Administrator
C. Security Administrator
D. Analytics Administrator
E. Account Owner

Answer: C
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 audit. 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 agents. 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 ones. The Analytics Administrator role can manage the analytics platform and data, but not the Controller security. The Account Owner role can manage the account settings and licenses, but not the Controller security.

QUESTION 35
Where do you go to create a user in the web user interface?

A. Settings > Administration
B. Settings > AppDynamics Agents
C. Settings > My AppDynamics Account
D. Settings > Groups and Roles > Create User

Answer: D
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 method.

QUESTION 36
A customer needs to understand how establishing standards for naming Applications. Tiers, and Nodes can help them determine the root of a problem when users are working with AppDynamics or receive an alert Which three statements about establishing naming conventions are true? (Choose three.)

A. Application Tier and Node values can be configured in the application agent startup script
B. Node names must be unique across the entire business application
C. Nodes that reside on different Tiers and different machines (hosts) can have duplicate Node names.
D. Nodes that reside on the same Tier but on different machines (hosts) can have duplicate Node names.
E. Application Tier and Node values can be configured in the controller-info.xml file

Answer: ABE
Explanation:
Establishing standards for naming applications, tiers, and nodes can help you identify and organize the components of your monitored environment, as well as troubleshoot performance issues and health rule violations. Some of the statements about establishing naming conventions are true:
Application Tier and Node values can be configured in the application agent startup script: This is true for Java agents,

as you can pass values to the agent that will be used as the application, tier, and node name for the system. For example, you can use the -Dappdynamics.agent.applicationName, - Dappdynamics.agent.tierName, and -Dappdynamics.agent.nodeName properties to specify the names in the JVM startup script.
Node names must be unique across the entire business application: This is true, as node names are used to identify the individual instances of the application components that are monitored by AppDynamics. Having duplicate node names can cause confusion and errors in the data collection and reporting. Therefore, you should use a naming convention that ensures uniqueness and clarity for each node.
Application Tier and Node values can be configured in the controller-info.xml file: This is true for Java agents, as you can also configure the names in the controller-info.xml file, which is located in the <agent_home>/conf directory. The controller-info.xml file contains the properties that define the agent identity and connection to the Controller. You can use the <application-name>, <tier-name>, and <node-name> elements to specify the names in the file.