



# 500-420<sup>Q&As</sup>

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance Analyst

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### QUESTION 1

Which three Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are automatically collected when you create an Information Point without adding custom data? (Choose three.)

- A. Maximum Response Time
- B. CPU Time
- C. Minimum Response Time
- D. Response Time
- E. Errors per Minute
- F. Calls per Minute

Correct Answer: DEF

When an Information Point is created in AppDynamics without adding custom data, it automatically collects three key performance indicators (KPIs): Response Time, Errors per Minute, and Calls per Minute. Response Time measures the time taken to complete a transaction or operation, providing insights into application performance. Errors per Minute tracks the number of errors occurring within the scope of the Information Point, helping identify problematic areas. Calls per

Minute counts the number of times the specified operation or transaction is invoked, indicating its usage frequency and potential impact on application performance.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Information Points: Discusses the creation and configuration of Information Points, including the default metrics collected.

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### QUESTION 2

A development team responsible for the front-end shopping application has asked to receive an email every time the Java container thread count exceeds 25. Which alert and response capabilities settings will provide the email?

- A. Node Health-JMX Thread Pools (> Specific Value) + Notification Action (Send an Email)
- B. Node Health-Thread Pools (> Specific Value) + Notification Action (Send an Email)
- C. Node Health-Thread Pools (> Specific Value) + Notification Action (Custom Action)
- D. Node Health-JMX Thread Pools (> Baseline) + Notification Action (Send an Email)

Correct Answer: B

In AppDynamics, you can create health rules to monitor various metrics and set up actions based on the thresholds defined for these metrics. For monitoring Java container thread counts, you can set a health rule based on Node Health-specifically on thread pools-to trigger when the thread count exceeds a specific value. The Notification Action can then



be configured to send an email to the development team whenever this threshold is breached.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Health Rules:

<https://docs.appdynamics.com/21.6/en/infrastructure-visibility/health-rules>

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### QUESTION 3

Which feature can be used to determine if a given Java class is visible in AppDynamics?

- A. Tools in Business Transaction Discovery Session
- B. Preview Business transactions in Business Transaction Discovery Session
- C. Use the thread dump feature on the node agent
- D. Use the object instance tracking feature in memory

Correct Answer: B

To determine if a given Java class is visible in AppDynamics, the "Preview Business transactions" feature in a Business Transaction Discovery Session can be used. This feature allows users to validate and preview the detection of business

transactions, which includes ensuring that specific Java classes and methods are being correctly identified and monitored by AppDynamics.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Business Transaction Detection: Explains how to conduct a Business Transaction Discovery Session and use the preview feature to validate the visibility and detection of business transactions, including specific Java classes.

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### QUESTION 4

What is the purpose of a transaction snapshot?

- A. To analyze issues with a specific business transaction
- B. To analyze issues only with a transaction flagged as stalled
- C. To analyze issues with a specific instances of a transaction
- D. To analyze issues only with a transaction flagged as slow

Correct Answer: A

A transaction snapshot in AppDynamics is a detailed report of a single execution of a business transaction. Its primary purpose is to analyze issues with a specific business transaction by providing a comprehensive view of the transaction's



execution path, including timing, call graphs, and database queries. This allows performance analysts and developers to drill down into individual transactions to diagnose performance bottlenecks, errors, or anomalies.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Transaction Snapshots: Offers detailed guidance on how to capture and analyze transaction snapshots to troubleshoot and optimize application performance.

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## QUESTION 5

Which two statements are correct about creating Information Points? (Choose two.)

- A. A wildcard can be used to select multiple methods for an Information Point.
- B. A wildcard can be used to select multiple classes for an Information Point.
- C. An Information Point can be created on the same class and method as a Custom Exit Point.
- D. An Information Point can be created on a class and method that is executed before the Business Transaction entry point.

Correct Answer: AB

When creating Information Points in AppDynamics, wildcards can be utilized to select multiple methods or classes, thereby broadening the scope of data collection. This feature is particularly useful for monitoring similar operations across

different components of an application, enabling a more efficient and scalable approach to gathering custom metrics.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Information Points: Elaborates on the process of setting up Information Points, including the use of wildcards to capture metrics from multiple methods or classes.

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