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Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer(CAPI)

Cisco 500-430

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

An application has a predictable increase in response time during an overnight batch window. The operations team wants a health rule that identifies response times that are abnormal for the time of day, without generating violations during the expected batch workload. Which health rule condition should be used?

A. A condition based on a static response-time threshold

B. A condition based on the response-time baseline

C. A policy condition that evaluates the response time

D. A diagnostic session condition that captures slow transactions

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A baseline-based health rule condition is the best choice because AppDynamics baselines represent the normal performance behavior of the monitored entity over time. The condition can evaluate the current response time against the applicable baseline rather than against one static threshold. This allows the health rule to recognize that a higher response time can be normal during the scheduled batch period while still detecting a significant deviation from the expected behavior for that period.

A static threshold would require the administrator to choose one value that applies equally to normal daytime traffic and the overnight batch workload. A policy determines the response after a violation occurs, but it does not define the performance condition that produces the violation. A diagnostic session can collect additional data after a violation, but it does not provide adaptive health-rule evaluation.

QUESTION NO: 2

What are three recommended steps to prepare a Linux environment for the installation of an AppDynamics Controller with a Large performance profile? (Choose three.)

A. Install libaio,

B. Install MySQL.

C. Verify the user account has root access,

D. Verify the open file descriptor limit.

E. Verify that Java is installed.

F. Verify the process limit.

ANSWER: A D F

Explanation:

Installing `libaio`, verifying the open file descriptor limit, and verifying the process limit are the recommended Linux-host preparation activities for an AppDynamics Controller using the Large performance profile. The Controller's embedded database and its supporting services use asynchronous I/O capabilities supplied by the `libaio` package, so the package must be present before installation. For a Controller expected to support a substantial monitored workload, the operating system must also permit the Controller service account to maintain many simultaneous file handles and create the required number of processes or threads. AppDynamics therefore directs administrators to check and, when necessary, increase the relevant user limits before starting the installation. These limits are commonly inspected with `ulimit -n` for open files and `ulimit -u` for user processes, then persistently configured through the Linux limits configuration applicable to the Controller account. Performing these checks in advance prevents installation or runtime failures caused by operating-system resource ceilings and ensures that the selected Large profile has the necessary host-level capacity. The Controller installer includes the components it needs, while the Linux preparation guidance specifically calls out the asynchronous-I/O

dependency and resource-limit verification. See the AppDynamics Prepare Linux for the Controller guidance and the Controller installation on Linux documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

What are two reasons that would require an administrator to install the Events Service cluster manually? (Choose two.)

A. Installation on SUSE Linux

B. Security concerns with passwordless SSH

C. Security requirements to install using a non-root user account

D. Installation on Windows

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Security concerns with passwordless SSH and security requirements to install using a non-root user account are the circumstances that can necessitate a manual Events Service cluster installation. Enterprise Console automation needs remote access to the target hosts so that it can distribute software and execute installation tasks. In environments where policy does not permit passwordless SSH, that automated remote-execution model cannot be used; a manual installation allows administrators to follow their organization's approved interactive-access and credential controls instead. Likewise, a deployment may be governed by least-privilege requirements that prohibit the automated installation workflow's expected root-level access. Manual installation provides the flexibility to perform the required host preparation, file ownership, permissions, and service configuration through an approved non-root administrative account, typically with tightly controlled privilege elevation where needed. These are operational-security constraints, rather than Events Service feature requirements, and they are specifically relevant when deciding whether Enterprise Console can perform the deployment automatically. Cisco AppDynamics documents the Events Service deployment workflows and their host prerequisites in the Events Service installation documentation; the broader deployment guidance is available in the Enterprise Console documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which URL retrieves all AppDynamics business transactions from an application using the AppDynamics Rest API?

A. http(s)://:/controller/rest/applications//allbts

B. http(s)://:/controller/rest/applications//business-transactions

C. http(s)://:/controller/applications//business-transactions

D. http(s)://:/controller/applications//allbis

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

`http(s)://<controller-host>:<port>/controller/rest/applications/<application_name>/business-transactions` is the REST resource used to retrieve the business transactions defined for a specified AppDynamics business application. The Controller host and port identify the target Controller, while the `/controller/rest` path selects the Controller REST API rather than a browser-oriented Controller UI route. Within that API hierarchy, `applications` identifies the application collection, `<application_name>` scopes the request to one named application, and `business-transactions` requests that application's business-transaction collection. A client calling this endpoint must authenticate with credentials or an API client that has permission to view the application; the response is returned in the requested supported representation, commonly XML or JSON depending on the request configuration. This collection endpoint is appropriate when an implementer needs to discover transaction names and properties before making more targeted monitoring, configuration, or analytics requests. AppDynamics documents business-transaction REST operations under its Business Transactions API

documentation: Business Transactions API. General Controller REST API conventions, including authentication and response handling, are described in the AppDynamics APIs documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

A custom business transaction naming rule intended for `/checkout` requests does not take effect. A broader custom rule for all HTTP requests is evaluated first and assigns every request a generic name. What should the administrator change?

A. Place the specific /checkout naming rule before the broader HTTP naming rule.

B. Increase the business transaction registration limit.

C. Change the health rule associated with the business transaction.

D. Restart the Controller after saving the naming rules.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The administrator should place the specific `/checkout` naming rule before the broader HTTP naming rule. AppDynamics evaluates business transaction detection and naming rules according to their configured order. When a broad rule matches first, the more specific rule is not reached for those requests.

Increasing the business transaction limit does not alter rule evaluation. Changing the health rule affects alerting rather than business transaction naming. Restarting the Controller is not required after changing business transaction detection rules.

QUESTION NO: 6

The application server was restarted after an upgrade. What are two valid ways to confirm that the upgraded Java Agent is running successfully? (Choose two.)

A. Verify that the application log contains a message indicating success.

B. Verify that the node within the Controller UI indicates the app agent is reporting.

C. Verify the Java Agent Version metric for that node in the Metric Browser.

D. Verify that the Java Agent log contains a message indicating the agent started successfully.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Verify that the node within the Controller UI indicates the app agent is reporting. A reporting node confirms that the Java Agent has initialized, connected to the Controller, and is actively sending its registration and monitoring data. The Controller is the authoritative operational view for agent connectivity, and node information exposes the agent associated with the application-server node. After an upgrade and restart, confirming that the node is reporting also verifies that the restarted JVM successfully loaded an agent capable of communicating with its configured Controller. AppDynamics documents node-level agent visibility and status in its application flow and tier/node views: AppDynamics Application Flow Map documentation.

Verify that the Java Agent log contains a message indicating the agent started successfully. The Java Agent writes startup and initialization events to its own logs, including confirmation that agent startup completed. This directly validates that the upgraded agent binaries were loaded into the JVM and completed their startup sequence after the application server restart. Reviewing the agent log is especially useful alongside Controller reporting because it provides local evidence from the instrumented runtime. AppDynamics describes the Java Agent log locations and the use of logs for installation and startup verification in its Java Agent installation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

A health rule correctly detects a sustained response-time violation. The operations team now requires an HTTP call to an incident-management system only when that violation occurs. Where should the HTTP request action be configured?

A. In a policy that is triggered by the health-rule violation

B. In the health rule that evaluates response time

C. In a custom dashboard for the business application

D. In a Diagnostic Data Collector for the transaction

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The HTTP request action should be configured in a **policy**. Health rules evaluate conditions and create violations. A policy defines which events, including a specific health-rule violation, trigger one or more actions. The policy can then invoke an HTTP request action to call the incident-management endpoint.

The health rule itself supplies the evaluation criteria but is not the action-orchestration object. A dashboard displays data and cannot invoke incident-management actions. A diagnostic data collector gathers snapshot details and is not an alerting integration mechanism.