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Exam : **500-420**

Title : Cisco AppDynamics
Associate Performance
Analyst(CAAPA)

Version : DEMO

1. Which two methods are used to plot Host CPU and GC Time Spent in a single view? (Choose two.)

- A. Server tab under "Tiers and Nodes"
- B. JMX tab under "Tiers and Nodes"
- C. Memory tab under Tier and Nodes"
- D. Metrics Browser

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

To plot Host CPU and GC (Garbage Collection) Time Spent in a single view, the "JMX tab under 'Tiers and Nodes'" and the "Metrics Browser" are the appropriate methods. The JMX tab provides access to Java Management Extensions (JMX) metrics, including those related to GC time. The Metrics Browser allows for the customization and aggregation of various metrics, including Host CPU usage and GC metrics, enabling a combined view of these critical performance indicators.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Monitoring Tiers and Nodes: Discusses the JMX metrics available for Java applications, including garbage collection details.

AppDynamics documentation on the Metrics Browser: Describes how to use the Metrics Browser to view and analyze a wide range of performance metrics.

2. How can a Business Transaction be permanently deleted?

- A. Use Business Transaction Automatic Cleanup
- B. Modify the detection rule and delete the Business Transaction
- C. Exclude the transaction from the Business Transaction list and delete the Business Transaction
- D. Delete the transaction from the Business Transaction list

Answer: C

Explanation:

To permanently remove a Business Transaction, the analyst must first exclude it from transaction detection and then delete it from the Business Transaction list. Deleting the transaction alone removes its current registration and associated visibility from the Controller, but the Application Agent can rediscover and register it again when matching traffic is observed.

An exclusion rule prevents future requests matching the specified entry point or transaction criteria from being detected as that Business Transaction. After the exclusion is configured and applied, the existing Business Transaction can be deleted safely without being recreated by automatic discovery.

Business Transaction Automatic Cleanup removes stale or inactive transactions according to retention and cleanup criteria; it does not prevent an active transaction from being rediscovered. Merely deleting the transaction from the list is therefore temporary when matching requests continue. Modifying a detection rule may alter transaction classification, but the explicit and reliable method for permanent removal is to exclude the transaction before deleting its existing registration.

Relevant CAAPA Study Guide topics include Business Transaction Detection, Exclude Rules, Automatic Discovery, Business Transaction Registration, Transaction Cleanup, and Business Transaction Management.

3. Which health rule violation event will be triggered when a Performance Analyst modifies an existing health rule that is already in critical violation?

- A. Health Rule Violation Continues – Critical

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- B. Health Rule Violation Started – Critical
 - C. Health Rule Violation Canceled – Critical
 - D. Health Rule Violation Ended – Critical

Answer: C

Explanation:

When an existing health rule is modified while it has an active critical violation, AppDynamics generates a Health Rule Violation Canceled – Critical event. Editing the health rule changes the definition under which the current violation was originally evaluated. The Controller therefore cancels the active violation rather than continuing to evaluate it against a configuration that no longer matches its originating criteria. A Continues – Critical event is generated when the same active violation remains in the critical state during subsequent evaluation and update intervals without a configuration change. A Started – Critical event indicates that a new critical violation has opened. An Ended – Critical event occurs when the monitored condition returns to an acceptable state according to the unchanged health-rule criteria. After the rule is modified, AppDynamics evaluates the revised conditions as a new monitoring definition. If those revised criteria are subsequently breached, a new violation-start event can be generated. Relevant CAAPA Study Guide topics include Health Rule Violation Lifecycle, Critical and Warning Events, Rule Modification Behavior, Violation Cancellation, Evaluation Criteria, and Policy Event Triggers.

4. With what frequency are widgets updated during a war room scenario?

- A. Near real-time
- B. Every 5 minutes
- C. Every 10 minutes
- D. Every 60 minutes

Answer: A

Explanation:

During a war room scenario, which is a real-time troubleshooting session, widgets in AppDynamics dashboards update in near real-time. This allows teams to observe the immediate impact of changes and identify issues as they occur.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on War Rooms:

5. Which format is used to archive dashboard metadata?

- A. Dashboard metadata can be archived as a PDF.
- B. Dashboard metadata can be archived as a CSV.
- C. Dashboard metadata can be archived as an XLSX.
- D. Dashboard metadata can be archived as JSON.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AppDynamics dashboard metadata is archived in JSON format. JSON preserves the dashboard's structural and configuration information, including widget definitions, layout, metric references, display settings, data sources, labels, and other properties required to reconstruct the dashboard.

This format is appropriate because dashboard metadata is hierarchical configuration data rather than a flat report. A JSON archive can retain nested relationships among dashboard objects and can be

exported, stored in source control, transferred between compatible Controller environments, or used as part of backup and migration procedures.

PDF is intended for rendering a visual report and does not preserve editable dashboard configuration.

CSV and XLSX are tabular formats suitable for exporting metric or report data, but they cannot accurately represent the complete object structure and layout of a custom dashboard.

Therefore, when the objective is to archive the dashboard definition itself rather than merely capture its displayed output, JSON is the correct format.

Relevant CAAPA Study Guide topics include Custom Dashboards, Dashboard Import and Export, Metadata Archiving, JSON Configuration, Controller Migration, and Dashboard Backup Procedures.