Number: 500-430
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120
File Version: 4.0

# Exam Code: 500-430

# Exam Name: Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer

**Exam A**

**QUESTION 1**
What are two settings that an administrator can configure from the AppDynamics Controller Admin Console? (Choose two.)

A. Metrics baseline calculation
B. Controller log file rotation
C. Controller heap size
D. License allocation
E. Retention periods

**Correct Answer: D, E**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
The AppDynamics Controller Admin Console lets you configure certain global settings for the Controller, such as metric retention periods, UI notification triggers, tenancy mode, and accounts in multi-tenancy mode1. Two of the settings that an administrator can configure from the AppDynamics Controller Admin Console are:
License allocation: This setting allows you to view and manage the license usage and availability for your Controller. You can see the total number of licenses, the number of licenses in use, the number of licenses available, and the license expiration date for each agent type.You can also allocate licenses to specific applications or accounts, and set license limits and alerts2.
Retention periods: This setting allows you to specify how long the Controller retains the metric data and the event data for your monitored applications. You can configure the retention periods for different types of data, such as minute-level metrics, hour-level metrics, day-level metrics, transaction snapshots, and events.You can also configure the data purge schedule and the data backup schedule3.



**QUESTION 2**
If using SSL for agent communication with an AppDynamics Controller, it is recommended that agent SSL traffic

A. is encrypted with a 64-bit encryption key
B. is decrypted and then encrypted again at the firewall
C. terminates at a reverse proxy or a load balancer in front of the Controller
D. terminates at the Controller

**Correct Answer: C**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
AppDynamics recommends that you terminate SSL connections from agents at a reverse proxy or a load balancer in front of the Controller, rather than at the Controller itself. This improves the performance and scalability of the Controller by offloading the SSL processing to the proxy or load balancer. It also simplifies the configuration and management of SSL certificates and truststores. To enable this option, you need to configure the proxy or load balancer to accept SSL connections from agents and forward them to the Controller using HTTP. You also need to configure the agents to use SSL and point to the proxy or load balancer host and port. SeeEnable SSL for the Java Agentfor an example.Reference:Agent-to-Controller ConnectionsandEnable SSL and SSH for Database Agent Communicationsin the AppDynamics documentation.

**QUESTION 3**
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

**Correct Answer: B, C**
**Section:**
**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 application1. 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 action1. 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 : 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_NOW1. 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.
The incorrect options are:
For updating an AppDynamics dashboard (A): This is not a valid reason for using the REST API for health rule violations, because the AppDynamics dashboards already display the health rule violations that occurred in the selected time frame, along with the severity, status, affected entities, and actions2. You do not need to use the REST API to update the dashboard, as the dashboard is automatically refreshed with the latest data from the Controller.
For sending emails (D): This is not a valid reason for using the REST API for health rule violations, because the REST API does not send emails directly. The REST API only returns the information about the health rule violations, and the actions that were triggered by them.If you want to send emails based on the health rule violations, you need to configure an email action in the health rule configuration, or use a custom action that invokes an external email service3.
When pushing events to the Event Management System is NOT possible (E): This is not a valid reason for using the REST API for health rule violations, because the REST API does not push events to the Event Management System. The REST API only returns the information about the health rule violations, and the actions that were triggered by them.If you want to push events to the Event Management System, you need to configure an HTTP request action in the health rule configuration, or use a custom action that invokes an external API3.
1: Health Rule Violations API - AppDynamics
2: Health Rule Violations - AppDynamics
3: Actions - AppDynamics

**QUESTION 4**
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

**Correct Answer: D**
**Section:**
**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 81811.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 Controller2.The GlassFish administration port is used to access the Controller Admin Console, not by the EUM Server3.The Controller database port is used by the Controller to connect to the MySQL database, not by the EUM Server4.Reference:Controller Port Settings,Configure the Port for the EUM Agent,Access the Administration Console,Controller System Requirements

**QUESTION 5**
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).

**Correct Answer: D, E**
**Section:**
**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 runyum install libaio1.
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 runningdf -h /tmp2.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.tmpdirparameter to the installer3.
Other preparatory tasks include verifying the user account permissions, configuring the virus scanners, installing the netstat network utility, and setting the file descriptor limit2.Reference:Prepare Linux for the Controller,Install the Controller on Linux, and [Controller System Requirements] in the AppDynamics documentation.

**QUESTION 6**
Which three AppDynamics Controller properties govern how long metric data is retained in the database? (Choose three.)

A. metrics.ten.min.retention.period
B. metrics.ten.sec.retention.period
C. metrics.retention.period
D. metrics.min.retention. period
E. metrics. day retention period
F. metrics week retention period

**Correct Answer: A, C, D**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
The AppDynamics Controller properties that govern how long metric data is retained in the database are1:
metrics.ten.min.retention.period: This property specifies the number of days to retain metric data at 10-minute granularity. The default value is 32 days.
metrics.retention.period: This property specifies the number of days to retain metric data at 1-hour granularity. The default value is 365 days.
metrics.min.retention.period: This property specifies the number of hours to retain metric data at 1-minute granularity. The default value is 4 hours.
The other options are incorrect because1:
metrics.ten.sec.retention.period: This property does not exist in the AppDynamics Controller. The finest granularity for metric data is 1 minute.
metrics.day.retention.period: This property does not exist in the AppDynamics Controller. The coarsest granularity for metric data is 1 hour.
metrics.week.retention.period: This property does not exist in the AppDynamics Controller. The metric data retention is based on days, not weeks.Reference:Database Size and Data Retention

**QUESTION 7**
Instead of using the Enterprise Console Ul, how can an administrator import an existing keypair to manage the Controller SSL certificate?

A. Add the keypair to the keystore.jks using a third-party tool.
B. Re-run the Controller installer and specify the new keypair.
C. Upload a new keystore.jks file through the Controller Ul.
D. Upload the keypair from within the Controller UL.

**Correct Answer: A**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**

According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, the method to import an existing keypair to manage the Controller SSL certificate without using the Enterprise Console UI is to add the keypair to the keystore.jks using a third-party tool (A). The keystore.jks file is the default keystore for the Controller that contains the private keys and certificates for the secure communication on port 8181. If the administrator already has a custom keypair that is signed by a third-party Certificate Authority (CA) or an internal CA, they can use a third-party tool, such as KeyStore Explorer or OpenSSL, to import the keypair into the keystore.jks file. The administrator should also import the root or intermediate certificates of the CA into the cacerts.jks file, which is the default truststore for the Controller. The administrator should use the keytool utility, which is bundled with the Controller installation, to import the certificates into the cacerts.jks file.The administrator should also update the password for the keystore.jks and cacerts.jks files, and restart the Controller to apply the changes12.
The incorrect options are:
Re-run the Controller installer and specify the new keypair. (B) This is not a valid method because the Controller installer does not allow the administrator to specify a custom keypair for the Controller SSL certificate. The Controller installer only allows the administrator to specify the Controller host name, port, account name, access key, and database settings.The Controller installer does not modify the keystore.jks or cacerts.jks files, and does not import any custom keypair or certificate into the Controller keystore or truststore3.
Upload a new keystore.jks file through the Controller UI. This is not a valid method because the Controller UI does not provide any feature to upload a new keystore.jks file for the Controller SSL certificate. The Controller UI only allows the administrator to view and edit the Controller settings, such as the license, the security, the email, the analytics, and the EUM.The Controller UI does not access or modify the keystore.jks or cacerts.jks files, and does not import any custom keypair or certificate into the Controller keystore or truststore4.
Upload the keypair from within the Controller UI. (D) This is not a valid method because the Controller UI does not provide any feature to upload a custom keypair for the Controller SSL certificate. The Controller UI only allows the administrator to view and edit the Controller settings, such as the license, the security, the email, the analytics, and the EUM.The Controller UI does not access or modify the keystore.jks or cacerts.jks files, and does not import any custom keypair or certificate into the Controller keystore or truststore4.
1: Controller SSL and Certificates - AppDynamics
2: How do I resolve SSL certificate validation errors in the .NET Agent? - AppDynamics
3: Install the Controller - AppDynamics
4: Controller Settings - AppDynamics

**QUESTION 8**
What is the most important factor in determining sizing for AppDynamics Controller?

A. Projected metric load per minute on the Controller
B. Number of administrators/end users logging on to the Controller to monitor application performance
C. Type of agents reporting to the Controller
D. Number of AppDynamics applications to be created on the Controller

**Correct Answer: A**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
The most important factor in determining sizing for AppDynamics Controller is the projected metric load per minute on the Controller. This is because the metric load represents the actual workload on the Controller, which depends on the nature of the application, the AppDynamics configuration, and the usage patterns. The number of agents, the type of agents, the number of administrators/end users, and the number of AppDynamics applications are only rough estimates that can vary greatly depending on the specific scenario. Therefore, it is recommended to test the performance of the system in a staging environment and verify the Controller sizing using the metric upload rate before deploying to production.Reference:Controller System Requirements,Performance and Controller sizing guidelines,How to Run AppDynamics in Microsoft Azure,Platform Requirements

**QUESTION 9**
Which two choices are available when specifying an application in a URL string for the Health Rule REST API? (Choose two.)

A. Application Alias
B. Application ID
C. Application GUID
D. Application Name
E. Application REGEX

**Correct Answer: B, D**
**Section:**

**Explanation:**
The Health Rule REST API allows you to create, configure, update, and delete health rules for multiple applications simultaneously. To use this API, you need to specify the application in the URL string. You can use either the application ID or the application name for this purpose. The application ID is a unique numeric identifier for each application in the Controller. The application name is the display name of the application in the AppDynamics UI. You cannot use the application alias, GUID, or REGEX for the Health Rule REST API.Reference:Health Rule APIandRetrieve All Business Applicationsin the AppDynamics documentation.

**QUESTION 10**
What are three requirements to set up AppDynamics Controllers as a high availability pair? (Choose three.)

A. Passwordless SSH must be configured between the two Controller servers.
B. The Controller MySQL database must be installed on a shared location.
C. The replicate sh script can be run only once.
D. Both servers must have the Controller software installed prior to setting up high availability.
E. A unique high availability license file is required for each Controller server.
F. Both servers must have identical directory structures for the Controller installation.

**Correct Answer: A, D, F**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
To set up AppDynamics Controllers as a high availability pair, you need to meet the following requirements1:
Passwordless SSH must be configured between the two Controller servers. This allows the Enterprise Console to automate the configuration and administration tasks associated with a highly available deployment on Linux systems.
Both servers must have the Controller software installed prior to setting up high availability. The Controllers in an HA pair must be equivalent versions, and be in the same data center.
Both servers must have identical directory structures for the Controller installation. The individual machines in the Controller HA pair need to have an equivalent amount of disk space.Reference:Prerequisites for High Availability



**QUESTION 11**
Which two statements are true when updating the Database Agent? (Choose two.)

A. The Database Agent must be stopped and restarted during the upgrade.
B. If the agent is moved to a new location during the upgrade, the AppDynamics Controller must be reconfigured to reference the new location of the agent.
C. All data collectors created from the previous agent must be migrated to the new agent.
D. Controller-info.xml is the only file that needs to be migrated from the previous agent to the new agent.
E. After the Database Agent is upgraded, the AppDynamics Controller must be restarted.

**Correct Answer: A, D**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, when updating the Database Agent, you need to follow these steps12:
Stop the agent as described for your specific installation in Start and Stop the Database Agent.
Make a copy of the existing agent directory, <db_agent_home>. Backing up allows you to revert to the previous agent installation if you need to. You can also copy over the controller-info.xml configuration file to the new installation to ensure the agent configuration is maintained.
Install the Database Agent as described for your specific installation in Administer the Database Agent.
Copy the <backup_db_agent_home>\conf\controller-info.xml file to the new installation directory, <db_agent_home>\conf. To ensure the agent configuration is maintained, copy the <backup_db_agent_home>\conf\controller-info.xml file to the new installation directory, <db_agent_home>\conf.
Start the new agent. See Start and Stop the Database Agent.
Verify the Database Agent Installation. See Verify the Database Agent Installation.
Therefore, the correct statements are:
The Database Agent must be stopped and restarted during the upgrade. (A)

Controller-info.xml is the only file that needs to be migrated from the previous agent to the new agent. (D)
The incorrect statements are:
If the agent is moved to a new location during the upgrade, the AppDynamics Controller must be reconfigured to reference the new location of the agent. (B) This is not true because the controller-info.xml file contains the information about the Controller host, port, account name, access key, and SSL settings. As long as this file is copied to the new agent location, the Controller does not need to be reconfigured.
All data collectors created from the previous agent must be migrated to the new agent. This is not true because the data collectors are configured on the Controller UI, not on the agent. The agent collects the metrics from the databases and sends them to the Controller. The data collectors do not need to be migrated to the new agent.
After the Database Agent is upgraded, the AppDynamics Controller must be restarted. (E) This is not true because the Controller does not depend on the agent version. The agent and the Controller are compatible as long as they meet the Agent and Controller Compatibility requirements.
1: Upgrade the Database Agent - AppDynamics
2: Release Upgrade Checklist for Database Agents - AppDynamics

**QUESTION 12**
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'.

**Correct Answer: C**
**Section:**
**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 itself1.To access the information provided by the internal agent, you need to log in to the Controller UI with the following credentials2:
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 it2.The root user is the default administrator user for the system account and has the same password as the admin user for the customer1 account3.Reference:Controller Self-Monitoring,Monitoring a Controller Using the Internal Monitoring Agent,Controller Accounts

**QUESTION 13**
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.

**Correct Answer: A**
**Section:**
**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 Package12. 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.
The incorrect options are:
Perform the agent upgrade on a remote server host by using the AppDynamics Controller REST API. (B) This is not a valid method for upgrading the NET Agent, because the AppDynamics Controller REST API does not provide

any endpoint for agent installation or upgrade.The REST API is mainly used for retrieving or updating configuration data, metrics, events, snapshots, and other information from the Controller3.
Perform the agent upgrade on the application server host by running the Agent Configuration Utility. This is not a valid method for upgrading the NET Agent, because the Agent Configuration Utility is a tool for modifying the agent configuration after installation, not for installing or upgrading the agent.The Agent Configuration Utility allows you to change the Controller connection settings, the agent logging level, the proxy settings, and other advanced options4.
Perform the agent upgrade via the AppDynamics Controller UI. (D) This is not a valid method for upgrading the NET Agent, because the AppDynamics Controller UI does not provide any feature for agent installation or upgrade.The Controller UI is mainly used for monitoring, analyzing, and troubleshooting the performance of the applications, business transactions, tiers, nodes, and other entities that are instrumented by the agents5.
1: Upgrade the .NET Agent for Windows - AppDynamics
2: Release Upgrade Checklist for .NET Agents - AppDynamics
3: REST API - AppDynamics
4: Configure the .NET Agent - AppDynamics
5: AppDynamics Application Performance Monitoring Platform - AppDynamics

**QUESTION 14**
Which directory should an administrator back up if the goal is to back up the EUM Server?

A. <eum_server_home= directory
B. <controller_home=/bin directory
C. <controller_home>
D. <controller_home>/bin/eum_server directory

**Correct Answer: A**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
The <eum_server_home> directory contains the EUM Server installation files, configuration files, and data files. It is recommended to back up this directory as a precaution before upgrading or migrating the EUM Server. The default location of this directory is <installDir>/AppDynamics/EUM, where <installDir> is the directory where you installed the Controller.You can also use the backup-eum.sh script to back up the EUM Server data12.Reference:Upgrade the Production EUM Server,Configure the EUM Server

**QUESTION 15**
Which framework would require the implementation of custom correlation?

A. Custom TCP concurrent server
B. Customer proprietary SOAP application
C. Vendor-supplied enterprise application that uses JMS
D. Pre-packaged WCF application

**Correct Answer: A**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
Custom correlation is needed when the default detection mechanisms of AppDynamics are not capable of auto-correlating transactions across tiers or across parent-child threads in complex multithreaded applications. Custom correlation enables the user to configure AppDynamics to propagate a unique correlation key by using the extension points of the distributed protocol or by decorating the payload. Among the four options, a custom TCP concurrent server is the most likely to require the implementation of custom correlation, as it is an unsupported framework and protocol that may not have easily-defined method calls or payload objects to configure as exit points or entry points. The other options, such as SOAP, JMS, and WCF, are supported by AppDynamics and can be automatically correlated by the agents without the need for custom configuration.Reference:Custom Correlation for Java ApplicationsandConfigure Custom Correlation for .NET Applicationsin the AppDynamics community.

**QUESTION 16**
Which two statements are true regarding the AppDynamics REST API for retrieving metrics? (Choose two.)

A. Metrics can be retrieved for a fixed time range.

B. Median is one of the returned values,
C. End-time value must be provided if using the time-range-type of AFTER_TIME.
D. Minimum and maximum values are meaningful for all metric types.
E. Wildcards can be used in the REST API metric path.

**Correct Answer: A, E**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
The AppDynamics REST API for retrieving metrics allows you to get values generated for metrics by specifying the path of the metric and the time frame for the data1.The following statements are true regarding this API12:
Metrics can be retrieved for a fixed time range. You can use the time-range-type parameter to specify a fixed time range such as BEFORE_NOW, AFTER_TIME, or BETWEEN_TIMES. You can also use the duration-in-mins parameter to specify the length of the time range in minutes.
Wildcards can be used in the REST API metric path. You can use the asterisk () character as a wildcard to match any metric name or part of a metric name. For example, you can use the metric path Business Transaction Performance|Business Transactions|*|Average Response Time (ms) to retrieve the average response time for all business transactions in all tiers.Reference:Retrieve Metric Data,Retrieve Metric Hierarchy

**QUESTION 17**
Which two methods are available to define JVM options for an AppDynamics Controller so that the JWM options are retained across upgrades of the Controller? (Choose two.)

A. Use the modifyJvmOptions utility provided by AppDynamics.
B. Define JVM options on the Controller Settings page of the Enterprise Console.
C. Pass JVM options to the Controller via java -javaagent:''options jar''.
D. Use the controller.sh script provided by AppDynamics.
E. Define JVM options manually in the domain. xmi file.

**Correct Answer: A, B**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, the two methods that are available to define JVM options for an AppDynamics Controller so that the JVM options are retained across upgrades of the Controller are:
Use the modifyJvmOptions utility provided by AppDynamics. (A) This is a valid method because the modifyJvmOptions utility is a script that allows you to add, remove, or list the JVM options for the Controller without manually editing any files. The utility also validates the syntax and format of the JVM options and creates a backup of the original configuration. The utility is located in the <controller_home>/bin directory and can be run on Linux or Windows platforms.The utility updates the <controller_home>/appserver/glassfish/domains/domain1/config/domain.xml file with the specified JVM options, which are preserved during the Controller upgrade12.
Define JVM options on the Controller Settings page of the Enterprise Console. (B) This is a valid method because the Controller Settings page of the Enterprise Console is a graphical user interface that allows you to configure various settings for the Controller, including the JVM options. The Enterprise Console is a web-based application that provides a centralized way to manage the AppDynamics platform components, such as the Controller, the Events Service, and the EUM Server.The Enterprise Console also handles the Controller upgrade process and preserves the JVM options that are defined on the Controller Settings page34.
The incorrect options are:
Pass JVM options to the Controller via java -javaagent:''options jar''. This is not a valid method because the java -javaagent option is used to specify the path to the AppDynamics agent jar file, not the JVM options for the Controller. The agent jar file is used to instrument the Java applications that are monitored by the AppDynamics platform, not the Controller itself. The agent jar file also contains the agent configuration properties, such as the Controller host, port, account name, access key, and application name.Passing JVM options to the Controller via this option will not have any effect on the Controller performance or behavior5.
Use the controller.sh script provided by AppDynamics. (D) This is not a valid method because the controller.sh script is used to start, stop, or restart the Controller, not to define the JVM options for the Controller. The controller.sh script is located in the <controller_home>/bin directory and can be run on Linux platforms. The controller.sh script does not accept any arguments or parameters for the JVM options, and does not update any configuration files with the JVM options.Using this script to define the JVM options for the Controller will not have any effect on the Controller performance or behavior6.
Define JVM options manually in the domain. xmi file. (E) This is not a valid method because the domain. xmi file is not a configuration file for the JVM options for the Controller, but a configuration file for the WebSphere Application Server. The WebSphere Application Server is a Java EE application server that can be used to host the Java applications that are monitored by the AppDynamics platform, not the Controller itself. The domain. xmi file contains the settings for the WebSphere Application Server, such as the server name, port, security, data sources, and class loaders.Defining JVM options manually in this file will not have any effect on the Controller performance or behavior, and may cause errors or conflicts with the WebSphere Application Server configuration7.
1: Modify JVM Options for the Controller - AppDynamics
2: Release Upgrade Checklist for Controllers - AppDynamics
3: Configure the Controller Using the Enterprise Console - AppDynamics

4: Upgrade the Controller Using the Enterprise Console - AppDynamics
5: Install the Java Agent - AppDynamics
6: Start and Stop the Controller - AppDynamics
7: Configuring the WebSphere Application Server - IBM

**QUESTION 18**
What becomes more important as an AppDynamics Controller grows beyond supporting 500 agents?

A. CPU utilization
B. RAM allocated to the Controller
C. Network throughput
D. Disk VO
E. Thread count on the GlassFish server

**Correct Answer: C**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
As an AppDynamics Controller grows beyond supporting 500 agents, network throughput becomes more important. This is because the Controller needs to handle a large volume of data from the agents, as well as serve requests from the UI and API clients. Network throughput is the measure of how much data can be transferred over a network in a given time. A low network throughput can cause delays, errors, or timeouts in the communication between the Controller and the agents or clients.Therefore, it is recommended to monitor the network throughput of the Controller and ensure that it meets the minimum requirements for the expected load123.Reference:Controller System Requirements,Performance and Controller Sizing Guidelines,How to Run AppDynamics in Microsoft Azure

**QUESTION 19**
Which two user accounts are created by the AppDynamies Controller during installation? (Choose two.)

A. Elastic search root user
B. GlassFish asadmin user
C. Customer-specified Controller administrator account
D. OS user that will run the controller
E. REST API user
F. MySQL appd admin user

**Correct Answer: B, C**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
The AppDynamics Controller is a Java web application that runs on a GlassFish application server and uses a MySQL database. During the installation of the Controller, two user accounts are created by default:
The GlassFish asadmin user is the administrative user for the GlassFish server. This user has the authority to start, stop, and configure the GlassFish server and its domains. The default username for this user isadminand the default password isappdynamics.You can change the password for this user after the installation by using theasadmincommand-line tool1.
The customer-specified Controller administrator account is the user account that you provide during the installation wizard. This is the account that you use to access the AppDynamics User Interface (UI) for the first time and perform various tasks such as creating applications, configuring agents, managing users and groups, and so on. You can choose any username and password for this account, but AppDynamics recommends using only ASCII characters.You can also create additional user accounts in the Controller UI after the installation2.
The other options are not user accounts that are created by the Controller installation. The Elastic search root user, the REST API user, and the MySQL appd admin user are user accounts that are used internally by the Controller components and are not exposed to the end user.The OS user that will run the controller is a user account that you need to create on the host machine before the installation, and it is not created by the Controller installation3.Reference:Controller Installation,Manage Users and Groups, andUpdate the Root User and Glassfish Admin Passwordsin the AppDynamics documentation.

**QUESTION 20**
What are two advantages of using an Events Service cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Clusters allow data replication across multiple nodes.
B. Clusters are easier to maintain than single-node instances.
C. Clusters are horizontally scalable by adding nodes.
D. Clusters reduce the load on the AppDynamics Controller.
E. Clusters expose multiple channels for simultaneous queries.

**Correct Answer: A, C**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
An Events Service cluster is a group of two or more Events Service nodes that work together to store and process unstructured data generated by AppDynamics components such as Application Analytics, Database Visibility, and End User Monitoring1.Using an Events Service cluster has two main advantages over a single-node instance12:
Clusters allow data replication across multiple nodes. This means that the data is duplicated and distributed among the nodes in the cluster, providing data redundancy and protection against data loss in case of a node failure. Data replication also improves data availability and query performance, as the cluster can handle concurrent requests from multiple clients.
Clusters are horizontally scalable by adding nodes. This means that the cluster can grow in size and capacity by adding more nodes to the cluster, without affecting the existing nodes or data. Horizontal scaling allows the cluster to handle increasing data volumes and performance demands, as well as balance the workload among the nodes.Reference:Events Service Deployment,What are the Benefits of Server Clustering?

**QUESTION 21**
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

**Correct Answer: B, C**
**Section:**
**Explanation:**
According to the Cisco AppDynamics Professional Implementer (CAPI) documents, the two reasons that would require an administrator to install the Events Service cluster manually are:
Security concerns with passwordless SSH (B): This is a valid reason because the automated installation of the Events Service cluster requires passwordless SSH access to the target hosts. Passwordless SSH allows the Enterprise Console to execute commands on the remote hosts without prompting for a password. However, some organizations may have security policies that prohibit passwordless SSH access, as it may pose a risk of unauthorized access or malicious attacks.In such cases, the administrator can install the Events Service cluster manually, by following the steps described in the Manual Installation of the Events Service Cluster document1.
Security requirements to install using a non-root user account : This is a valid reason because the automated installation of the Events Service cluster requires root privileges on the target hosts. Root privileges allow the Enterprise Console to create directories, change permissions, and install packages on the remote hosts. However, some organizations may have security policies that restrict root access, as it may pose a risk of accidental or intentional damage to the system.In such cases, the administrator can install the Events Service cluster manually, by following the steps described in the Manual Installation of the Events Service Cluster document1. The administrator can use a non-root user account that has sudo privileges to perform the manual installation.
The incorrect options are:
Installation on SUSE Linux (A): This is not a valid reason for manual installation, because the automated installation of the Events Service cluster supports SUSE Linux as one of the compatible operating systems.The Enterprise Console can install the Events Service cluster on SUSE Linux hosts using the automated installation process, as long as the hosts meet the prerequisites described in the Events Service Requirements document2.
Installation on Windows (D): This is not a valid reason for manual installation, because the Events Service cluster does not support Windows as an operating system. The Events Service cluster can only run on Linux hosts, as it is based on Apache Cassandra, which is a Linux-based distributed database.The Events Service cluster cannot be installed on Windows hosts, either manually or automatically2.
1: Manual Installation of the Events Service Cluster - AppDynamics
2: Events Service Requirements - AppDynamics