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NEW QUESTION: 1
What is the smallest aggregation time for recent metrics?
A. 10 seconds
B. 30 seconds
C. 1 minute
D. 5 minutes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Dynatrace aggregates recent metrics at a minimum granularity of 1 minute .
This ensures:
* Efficient storage
* Consistent visualization
Smaller intervals like 10 or 30 seconds are not standard aggregation intervals.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on metrics.

NEW QUESTION: 2
I want to import metrics on a platform that is not supported by the OneAgent, what options do I have? (Select all that apply)
A. OpenTelemetry
B. Install the Dynatrace ActiveGate
C. Use a Dynatrace Extension
D. Create a Dynatrace App
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
When a platform is not supported by OneAgent, Dynatrace provides alternative methods to ingest metrics:
* OpenTelemetry allows ingestion of metrics using open standards, enabling integration with unsupported platforms by exporting telemetry data into Dynatrace

* Dynatrace Extensions (especially Extensions v2) allow users to collect custom metrics from technologies that are not natively supported Installing ActiveGate alone does not enable metric ingestion unless it is used in combination with extensions or APIs. Creating a Dynatrace App is unrelated to metric ingestion and is instead used for building custom UI or workflows within the platform.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on metric ingestion and extensions.

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which view provides detailed W3C timings of pages and resources?
A. Dynatrace Extensions v2
B. Session Replay
C. Waterfall analysis
D. Distributed Traces
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Waterfall analysis view provides detailed W3C timing breakdowns for web pages and resources. It visualizes how each resource loads, including DNS lookup, connection time, SSL negotiation, request
/response time, and rendering.
This allows users to:
* Identify slow-loading resources
* Analyze frontend performance issues
* Understand page load behavior in detail
Session Replay focuses on visual playback of user sessions.
Distributed Traces focus on backend request flows.
Extensions v2 are unrelated to frontend timing analysis.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering Real User Monitoring and waterfall analysis.

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which of these data sources can I utilize when a Kubernetes cluster is being monitored?
A. Prometheus metrics
B. Code level insights
C. Infrastructure level metrics
D. Kubernetes specific events and metrics
E. OpenKit monitoring data
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When monitoring Kubernetes, Dynatrace provides multiple relevant data sources:
* Prometheus metrics - ingested and analyzed alongside other metrics
* Infrastructure-level metrics - CPU, memory, disk usage from nodes

* Kubernetes-specific events and metrics - pods, deployments, namespaces, cluster events Other options:
* Code-level insights relate to application tracing, not Kubernetes data sources directly
* OpenKit is used for custom user session tracking, not Kubernetes monitoring Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Kubernetes monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which Dynatrace capability can be used to query ingested log data?
A. JavaScript
B. SQL
C. USQL
D. DQL
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6
How can Business Event data be ingested into Dynatrace?
A. Dynatrace OneAgent
B. Dynatrace API
C. Logs
D. OpenTelemetry
E. Web and mobile RUM
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Business Event data can be ingested into Dynatrace using:
* Dynatrace API - allows sending structured business events directly into the platform
* OpenTelemetry - supports ingestion of custom event data through open standards Other options are incorrect:
* OneAgent focuses on observability data, not business events
* Logs are separate data types, not primary business event ingestion
* RUM captures user interactions, not structured business events
These ingestion methods enable flexible integration of business data into Dynatrace for analysis. Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Business Events and Grail ingestion.

NEW QUESTION: 7
I need to take my live environment offline while I perform an upgrade. However, the upgrade will overlap with scheduled Synthetic tests. What can I configure in Dynatrace to avoid false alerting?
A. Maintenance Window
B. Credential vault
C. Synthetic On-demand execution
D. Delete the Synthetic monitors
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Maintenance Window in Dynatrace allows you to suppress monitoring alerts during planned downtime or maintenance activities. When configured, it prevents problem detection and alerting for the specified entities and timeframe.
This ensures that:
* Scheduled Synthetic failures during maintenance are not treated as real incidents
* Alert noise is reduced
* Teams can perform upgrades without triggering unnecessary alerts
Other options are not suitable:
* Credential vault manages secrets
* Synthetic on-demand execution manually triggers tests
* Deleting monitors is not a practical or recommended solution
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on maintenance windows and alert suppression.

NEW QUESTION: 8
What Dynatrace tool is utilized to initially perform Application Security monitoring?
A. ActiveGate
B. AppSec Apps
C. OneAgent
D. OpenTelemetry
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
OneAgent is the primary component used to initially enable Application Security (AppSec) monitoring in Dynatrace.
It automatically:
Instruments application code
Detects vulnerabilities at runtime
Captures security-related data such as code-level weaknesses and attack vectors This built-in capability allows Dynatrace to provide continuous application security without requiring additional manual instrumentation.
AppSec Apps are used to analyze and visualize detected vulnerabilities but rely on data collected by OneAgent.
ActiveGate handles communication and routing.
OpenTelemetry is used for telemetry ingestion, not native AppSec monitoring.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering Application Security and OneAgent capabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 9
Select the log ingestion options available. (Select all that apply)
A. Dynatrace Extensions
B. Dynatrace Operator
C. Dynatrace Hub

D. Dynatrace API
E. Dynatrace OneAgent
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Dynatrace supports multiple methods for log ingestion :
* OneAgent automatically collects logs from monitored hosts and containers
* Dynatrace API allows pushing logs directly into the platform
* Dynatrace Extensions can be used to ingest logs from specific technologies Dynatrace Operator is used for Kubernetes deployment, not direct log ingestion.
Dynatrace Hub is a repository for extensions, not an ingestion mechanism itself.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on log monitoring and ingestion methods.

NEW QUESTION: 10
Which of the following best describes the functionality of the Security Investigator app?
A. Checks for secure passwords in the credential vault
B. Investigate user sessions for instances of malicious actors and different cyber-attack vectors
C. Run multiple DQL queries to connect multiple types of data for the primary purpose of investigating security issues
D. Conduct memory profiling tests to investigate the integrity of short-term data in the case of an attack
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Security Investigator app in Dynatrace is designed for advanced security analysis and threat investigation using Dynatrace Query Language (DQL).
It enables users to:
Run and chain multiple queries across logs, metrics, traces, and events Correlate different data types stored in Grail Perform deep investigations into potential security incidents This query-driven approach allows analysts to explore data relationships and uncover threats efficiently.
Other options describe capabilities not related to this app:
Credential vault checks are unrelated
Session investigation is part of RUM and Session Replay
Memory profiling is not a feature of Security Investigator
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Security Investigator and Grail.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which options does Dynatrace support for Tracing? (Select all that apply)
A. OpenTracing
B. OpenTelemetry
C. Dynatrace RUM
D. Dynatrace OneAgent SDK
E. Dynatrace Operator

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Dynatrace supports multiple approaches for distributed tracing:
* OpenTracing is supported as an open standard for instrumenting applications and sending trace data
* OpenTelemetry is the modern, preferred open standard for collecting and exporting traces, metrics, and logs into Dynatrace
* Dynatrace OneAgent SDK enables custom instrumentation for tracing in cases where automatic instrumentation is not sufficient Dynatrace RUM focuses on capturing real user interactions and frontend performance, not distributed tracing.
Dynatrace Operator is used for deploying OneAgent in Kubernetes environments and does not provide tracing capabilities itself.
These supported tracing methods allow Dynatrace to capture end-to-end distributed traces across modern, cloud-native, and custom environments.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering distributed tracing and instrumentation.

NEW QUESTION: 12
What will Dynatrace show when it detects a vulnerable component is publicly accessible?
A. Dynatrace cannot show this information
B. The process will be tagged to indicate that the process is vulnerable from a public vulnerability
C. The risk assessment will show the message "public internet exposure"
D. Dynatrace will send an email to the emergency contacts that there's an entity that's exploitable
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When Dynatrace detects that a vulnerable component is exposed to the internet, it highlights this in the risk assessment by marking it with "public internet exposure." This indicates:
* The vulnerability is not just present
* But also externally accessible , increasing its severity and exploitability This context is critical in prioritizing security issues, as publicly exposed vulnerabilities pose a significantly higher risk.
Other options are incorrect:
* Dynatrace does show this information
* Tagging alone is not the primary method of indicating exposure
* Email alerts are configurable but not the defining behavior
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering Application Security and risk assessment.
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NEW QUESTION: 13
I want to use Dynatrace's global network of Synthetic Monitoring locations to monitor my application, which capability provides this?
A. Private Synthetics
B. Public Synthetics

C. Dynatrace Apps
D. Synthetic On-demand execution
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which of the following Synthetics simulate a user loading a single webpage?
A. Browser clickpaths
B. HTTP monitor
C. Single-URL browser monitors
D. Ping test
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Single-URL browser monitors simulate a real user loading a single webpage using a full browser engine.
They execute JavaScript, render the page, and capture detailed performance metrics, closely mimicking actual user behavior.
* Browser clickpaths simulate multi-step user journeys, not a single page load
* HTTP monitors simulate backend HTTP requests without rendering the page
* Ping tests only check network availability using ICMP
Therefore, Single-URL browser monitors are the correct option for simulating a single webpage load.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Synthetic Monitoring types.

NEW QUESTION: 15
What kind of problems can appear in Dynatrace? (Select all that apply)
A. Critical
B. Resource
C. Slowdown
D. Errors
E. Availability
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Dynatrace categorizes problems based on the type of issue detected:
* Availability - when a service or application becomes unavailable
* Errors - when there is an increase in failure rate
* Slowdown - when response times degrade
* Resource - when infrastructure resources (CPU, memory, disk) are saturated Critical is not a problem type; it is a severity level used to indicate importance, not classification.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering problem detection categories.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which Synthetic capability will allow my organization to monitor its internal-only websites?
A. Private Synthetics
B. Synthetic On-demand execution
C. Public Synthetics
D. Dynatrace Synthetic Recorder extension
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Private Synthetics are used to monitor internal applications that are not publicly accessible.
They run from:
* Private locations within your network
* Behind firewalls
This allows monitoring of internal-only systems securely.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Synthetic Monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 17
What can conversion goals be based on? (Select all that apply)
A. Specific User Action
B. Number of Errors on Session end
C. Destination URL
D. Number of Actions per Session
E. Session Duration
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Dynatrace Digital Experience Monitoring, conversion goals are used to measure key user behaviors and business outcomes. These goals can be defined based on several criteria related to user sessions and actions.
Supported bases for conversion goals include:
* Specific User Action , such as clicking a button or completing a defined interaction
* Destination URL , where reaching a specific page indicates a successful conversion
* Number of Actions per Session , which reflects engagement level
* Session Duration , indicating how long users interact with the application The Number of Errors on Session end is not used as a basis for defining conversion goals. Instead, it is used more for session quality analysis rather than measuring successful conversions.

Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering Real User Monitoring and conversion goals.

NEW QUESTION: 18
In Distributed Traces, how is the trace-id propagated in an environment?
A. XML payload
B. TLS handshake
C. HTTP header
D. JSON payload
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In distributed tracing, Dynatrace follows standard tracing protocols (such as W3C Trace Context), where the trace ID is propagated via HTTP headers between services.
This enables:
* End-to-end trace continuity across services
* Correlation of requests across distributed systems
* Seamless tracking through microservices architectures
The trace context is typically included in headers like traceparent, ensuring each downstream service continues the same trace.
Other options are incorrect because:
* XML and JSON payloads are not used for trace propagation
* TLS handshake is unrelated to trace context propagation
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering distributed tracing and W3C trace context.

NEW QUESTION: 19
I want to use Dynatrace's global network of Synthetic Monitoring locations to monitor my application, which capability provides this?
A. Dynatrace Apps
B. Public Synthetics
C. Private Synthetics
D. Synthetic On-demand execution
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Public Synthetics use Dynatrace's global network of locations to test applications from various geographic regions.
* Ideal for global availability testing
* No infrastructure setup required
Private Synthetics are for internal environments.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Synthetic Monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Select the Dynatrace capability that provides a visualization of all the topological dependencies in my infrastructure, processes and services.

A. Technologies and Processes classic
B. Services classic
C. Smartscape
D. Dynatrace Extension
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Smartscape is the Dynatrace capability that provides a real-time visualization of the entire environment, including all topological dependencies across infrastructure, processes, services, and applications.
It automatically maps and displays relationships between:
* Hosts and infrastructure components
* Processes running on those hosts
* Services and how they communicate with each other
This dynamic topology view allows users to quickly understand dependencies, identify bottlenecks, and analyze the impact of issues across the full stack.
Other options such as "Technologies and Processes classic" and "Services classic" provide filtered or specific views but do not deliver the complete, unified topology visualization.
"Dynatrace Extension" is used to extend monitoring capabilities and does not provide topology visualization.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials describing Smartscape and topology visualization.

NEW QUESTION: 21
Which Dynatrace components are required for full VMware vSphere monitoring? (Select all that apply)
A. Dynatrace OneAgent
B. Dynatrace OneAgent SDK
C. Dynatrace Operator
D. Synthetic Monitor
E. Dynatrace ActiveGate
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For full VMware vSphere monitoring , Dynatrace requires:
* OneAgent to monitor hosts and workloads running within the virtual machines
* ActiveGate to connect to the vSphere API and collect metrics from the vCenter server
ActiveGate enables integration with vSphere and retrieves infrastructure-level data such as clusters, hosts, and virtual machines.
Other options are not required:
* OneAgent SDK is for custom instrumentation
* Dynatrace Operator is for Kubernetes environments
* Synthetic Monitor is unrelated to infrastructure monitoring

This combination ensures full visibility across both infrastructure and application layers in VMware environments.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering VMware monitoring and ActiveGate integrations.

NEW QUESTION: 22
I need to perform data transformation on logs during the ingestion phase, which capability provides this functionality?
A. Anomaly Detection rules
B. Log Processing rules
C. Log Events
D. Custom process monitoring rules
E. Service detection rules
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Log Processing rules in Dynatrace allow transformation of log data during the ingestion phase. They enable:
* Parsing and structuring log data
* Masking sensitive information
* Enriching logs with additional attributes
* Filtering and modifying log content before storage
Other options are unrelated:
* Anomaly detection rules are for alerting
* Log events are outputs, not transformation tools
* Custom process monitoring rules and service detection rules are unrelated to logs Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on log monitoring and processing.

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which steps outline the Business Event Dataflow? (Select all that apply)
A. Analyze
B. Capture
C. Export
D. Process
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Business Event Dataflow in Dynatrace follows a structured pipeline that focuses on collecting, handling, and analyzing business events:
* Capture - Business events are ingested into Dynatrace from various sources such as applications, APIs, or external systems
* Process - The captured data is processed, enriched, and stored within the Dynatrace platform (Grail)

* Analyze - Users query and analyze the processed data using tools like dashboards and DQL Export is not considered a core step in the business event dataflow. While exporting data is possible, it is not part of the primary ingestion-to-analysis pipeline defined in Dynatrace.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering Business Analytics and Grail data flow.

NEW QUESTION: 24
Name the benefits of employing distributed tracing?
A. Session replay
B. Faster time to market
C. Improved internal collaboration
D. Improved compliance with SLAs
E. Reduced mean time to detect (MTTD) and mean time to repair (MTTR)
F. Protected bottom-line growth
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Distributed tracing provides deep visibility into application behavior, which leads to multiple business and operational benefits:
* Faster time to market through quicker issue resolution
* Improved internal collaboration by providing shared visibility across teams
* Improved SLA compliance through better monitoring and reliability
* Reduced MTTD and MTTR by enabling faster detection and troubleshooting
* Protected business outcomes by minimizing downtime and performance issues Session replay is a Digital Experience feature and not a direct benefit of distributed tracing.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on distributed tracing benefits.

NEW QUESTION: 25
A team approaches you about fetching code-level information in Dynatrace about an AWS Lambda/Azure function. Assuming it is instrumented with OneAgent, what's the best place to go to get information about the function?
A. Hosts page
B. Services page
C. Logs page
D. AWS/Azure page
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Dynatrace, serverless functions (AWS Lambda / Azure Functions) are represented as services when instrumented.
The Services page provides:
* Code-level insights
* Distributed traces
* Performance metrics

* Failure analysis
Other options:
* Hosts page is not applicable to serverless
* Logs page shows logs only
* Cloud provider pages show infrastructure-level data, not deep code insights Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on serverless monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 26
I have different segments of Business Event data, each with their own data retention policy; how can I best configure this in Dynatrace?
A. Custom buckets
B. Account Management policies
C. Dynatrace Support Ticket
D. Log and Events viewer
E. Business events configuration
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Dynatrace allows configuring different data retention policies for Business Events by using custom buckets within Grail.
Custom buckets enable:
* Separation of data into logical segments
* Assignment of different retention periods per dataset
* Better control over storage and compliance requirements
Other options do not provide this capability:
* Account Management policies do not control Grail data retention
* Support tickets are not a configuration mechanism
* Log and Events viewer is for analysis, not configuration
* Business events configuration alone does not define retention segmentation Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering Grail and data retention management.

NEW QUESTION: 27
I need to restrict access of certain log files to specific Dynatrace users, which Dynatrace capability provides this?
A. Log Processing rules
B. SAML Configuration
C. Log Security Context
D. OAuth token
E. Log Viewer
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Log Security Context in Dynatrace allows restricting access to specific logs based on user roles and permissions.
It enables:

* Fine-grained access control over log data
* Segmentation of logs based on teams or responsibilities
* Secure handling of sensitive log information
Other options do not provide this capability:
* Log Processing rules transform logs, not control access
* SAML configuration handles authentication
* OAuth tokens manage API access
* Log Viewer is only for viewing logs
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering log management and access control.

NEW QUESTION: 28
I want to view versioning metadata of the components I monitor in Dynatrace. Which options do I have for configuring this data? (Select all that apply)
A. Events ingestion
B. Smartscape
C. Kubernetes labels
D. Environment variables
E. Security vulnerability
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Dynatrace allows adding versioning and metadata to monitored entities through multiple configurable inputs:
Events ingestion can be used to push deployment and version information into Dynatrace, which is then associated with entities Kubernetes labels allow attaching version metadata (such as app version or build number) to workloads and pods Environment variables can be used to define version information that OneAgent automatically captures and associates with services or processes Smartscape is a visualization tool and does not configure metadata.
Security vulnerability relates to application security findings, not version metadata configuration.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on metadata, tagging, and deployment tracking.

NEW QUESTION: 29
How can Dynatrace RUM be added for a website when you cannot install the OneAgent to the server?
A. Dynatrace Operator
B. Dynatrace ActiveGate
C. Agentless RUM
D. Dynatrace OneAgent in Discovery mode
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Agentless RUM enables Real User Monitoring without requiring OneAgent installation on the server. It works by injecting a JavaScript snippet into the web application, which captures user interactions and performance data directly from the browser.
This approach is useful when:
* You do not have access to the server
* Installing OneAgent is not possible
* You still need frontend visibility
Other options do not apply:
* Dynatrace Operator is for Kubernetes deployments
* ActiveGate is used for routing and extending connectivity
* Discovery mode still requires OneAgent installation
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Real User Monitoring deployment methods.

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which of the cloud providers does Dynatrace natively support without extensions?
A. Amazon Web Services (AWS)
B. Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
C. DigitalOcean
D. Microsoft Azure
E. IBM Cloud
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Dynatrace provides native integration (without requiring extensions) for the major hyperscalers:
* Amazon Web Services (AWS)
* Microsoft Azure
* Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
These integrations provide deep visibility into cloud services, APIs, and metrics.
Other providers:
* DigitalOcean and IBM Cloud are not natively supported at the same level and typically require extensions or custom integration.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on cloud platform monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 31
Given a scenario where you have a service with a problem of a high failure rate, which service page should be the first one to check?
A. Comparisons
B. Failure Analysis
C. Response Time Hotspots
D. Distributed Traces
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Failure Analysis page is the primary view for investigating high failure rates.

It provides:
* Breakdown of errors
* Failure patterns
* Root cause indicators
This makes it the first place to investigate when failures increase.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on service analysis.

NEW QUESTION: 32
At which environment levels can log ingestion rules be configured?
A. ActiveGate
B. Host
C. Environment
D. Process Group
E. Host Group
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Log ingestion rules in Dynatrace are configured at the environment level .
This ensures:
* Centralized control of log ingestion
* Consistent processing and filtering across all monitored entities
* Unified configuration for all logs entering the platform
Other options are not valid configuration levels:
* ActiveGate handles routing, not rule configuration
* Host, Process Group, and Host Group are entity levels, not ingestion rule scopes Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on log monitoring and ingestion configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 33
What are the different User Types? (Select all that apply)
A. Robots
B. Real
C. Synthetic
D. Human

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Dynatrace categorizes user types primarily into Real Users and Synthetic Users .
* Real Users represent actual human users interacting with applications. Their behavior is captured through Real User Monitoring (RUM), which tracks real-time user interactions, performance, and experience.
* Synthetic Users are simulated users generated by Synthetic Monitoring. These are automated scripts that mimic user behavior to test availability and performance proactively.
The terms "Robots" and "Human" are not official Dynatrace user type classifications in the platform.
Dynatrace specifically uses the standardized categories of Real and Synthetic users for monitoring and analysis.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering Real User Monitoring and Synthetic Monitoring concepts.

NEW QUESTION: 34
How best is the "Visually complete" metric defined?
A. When all of the elements visible to the user on a webpage are 100% loaded and rendered
B. When the largest element of the page is reported as rendered by the browser
C. The amount of time the first CSS element takes to load
D. A simulated test that's run on the user's browser to evaluate how fast the browser can render an image
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Visually Complete measures the time when all visible elements on a page are fully rendered.
It reflects:
* What the user actually sees
* Completion of visual loading
Option B refers to Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) , not Visually Complete.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on RUM metrics.

NEW QUESTION: 35
Where can I find the latest news on Dynatrace releases, blogs and innovation?
A. wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynatrace
B. dynatrace.com/news/engineering
C. github.com/Dynatrace
D. dynatrace.com/news/blog
E. youtube.com/hashtag/dynatrace
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The official and reliable sources for Dynatrace news, releases, and innovation updates are:
* Engineering news section , which shares technical updates, innovations, and product developments

* Dynatrace blog , which provides insights into new features, use cases, and platform updates
While GitHub contains code repositories and tools, it is not considered an official source for release news and innovation updates. Other options like Wikipedia and YouTube are not official or authoritative sources for up-to-date product information.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials regarding learning resources and official information channels.

NEW QUESTION: 36
For supported technologies, do Kubernetes workloads and pods get monitored differently than traditionally monitored OneAgent processes?
A. Yes, workloads and pods will not have any service data when monitored with Dynatrace
B. No, workloads and pods show the exact same metrics as a process
C. Yes, workloads and pods must be instrumented with OpenTelemetry to gain deep monitoring insights
D. No, workloads and pods show different metrics than a process, but give you the same general information
E. Yes, if OneAgent is installed with the Dynatrace Operator, a container will be shown in Dynatrace INSTEAD of a process
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Yes, Kubernetes workloads and pods are monitored differently compared to traditional OneAgent-monitored processes. When Dynatrace is deployed into Kubernetes using the Dynatrace Operator, the OneAgent automatically injects itself into each pod at runtime. This means each container is monitored independently and is shown in Dynatrace as a container entity , not as a traditional process.
This container-based visibility is designed to suit the dynamic and short-lived nature of Kubernetes environments. Traditional OneAgent monitoring associates metrics and topology with processes and hosts, but in Kubernetes, the emphasis shifts toward containers, pods, and workloads. This shift allows Dynatrace to provide accurate and timely data on what's really happening inside containerized apps, aligned with Kubernetes-native objects and metrics.
Other answer options either misstate the behavior (e.g., no service data or requiring OpenTelemetry) or oversimplify the relationship between traditional and Kubernetes monitoring (e.g., "same general information"), making Option E the only correct and fully accurate one.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training content and architecture documentation.

NEW QUESTION: 37
What features should be used to get FULL visibility into a database's performance, including code-level analysis, and metric data? (Select all that apply)
A. OneAgent on the database host in Full-Stack mode
B. Real user monitoring on the application that makes database calls
C. OneAgent on application servers making calls to the database

D. OneAgent on the database host in Infrastructure only mode
E. Extensions for the specific database technology being monitored
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
To achieve full visibility into database performance , Dynatrace requires a combination of deep monitoring, code-level tracing, and database-specific metrics:
* OneAgent in Full-Stack mode on the database host enables deep process-level monitoring and visibility into database internals where supported
* OneAgent on application servers provides code-level tracing , capturing database calls within distributed traces and linking them to application performance
* Database Extensions provide detailed technology-specific metrics , such as query performance, buffer usage, and connections Real User Monitoring focuses on end-user experience and does not directly provide database-level visibility.
Infrastructure-only mode limits visibility to host-level metrics and does not provide deep code-level or database insights.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials covering database monitoring and OneAgent deployment strategies.

NEW QUESTION: 38
What type of User Actions exists?
A. Load Actions
B. XHR Actions
C. Custom Actions
D. Click Actions
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Dynatrace defines three main types of user actions:
* Load Actions - full page loads
* XHR Actions - background requests (AJAX/fetch)
* Custom Actions - user-defined actions
Click Actions are not a separate action type; clicks are typically captured within other action types such as load or custom actions.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Real User Monitoring.

NEW QUESTION: 39
Which capability allows me to integrate Synthetic monitors into my CI/CD pipeline to automate the execution?
A. HTTP monitor
B. Private Synthetic location
C. On-demand execution
D. Credential vault
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

On-demand execution allows Synthetic monitors to be triggered programmatically, making it ideal for integration into CI/CD pipelines .
This enables:
* Automated execution of Synthetic tests during deployments
* Validation of application availability and performance
* Integration with DevOps workflows
Other options:
* HTTP monitor is a test type
* Private locations define execution location
* Credential vault stores secrets
Only On-demand execution supports automation in CI/CD pipelines.
Reference: Based on official Dynatrace University training materials on Synthetic Monitoring automation.