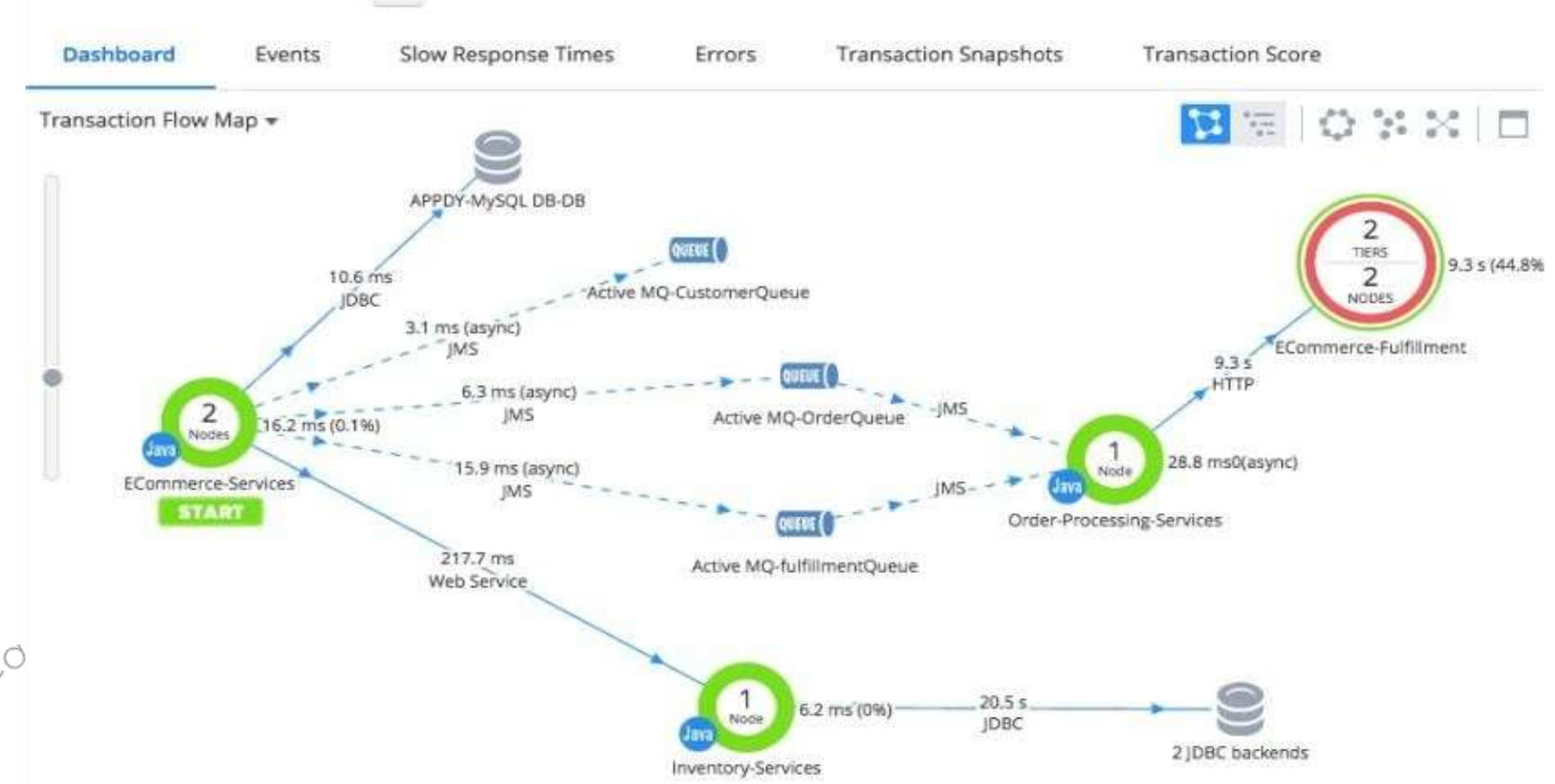
Introduction to AppDynamics Controller UI

AppDynamics Application Performance Management (APM)

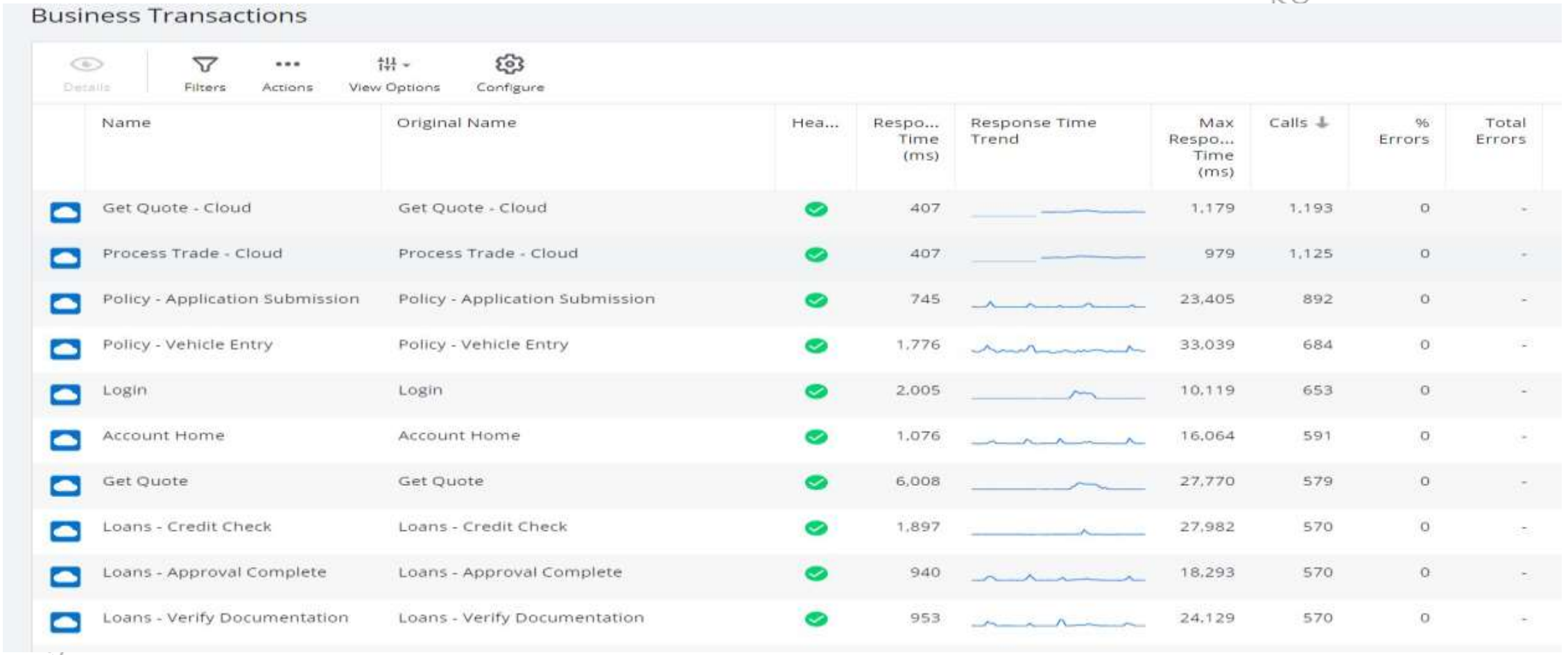
Flow Map

Flow Map is the visual representation of the different interactions within your application. It shows the dependency mappings of web service, message queues ,api,database etc.
A flow map graphically represents the tiers, nodes, and backend and the process flows between them.



Business Transactions

A business transaction is a collection of user request that accomplishes a particular logical request. e.g. login, add to cart, checkout etc. across a distributed application.



Business Transactions

Details | Filters | Actions | View Options | Configure

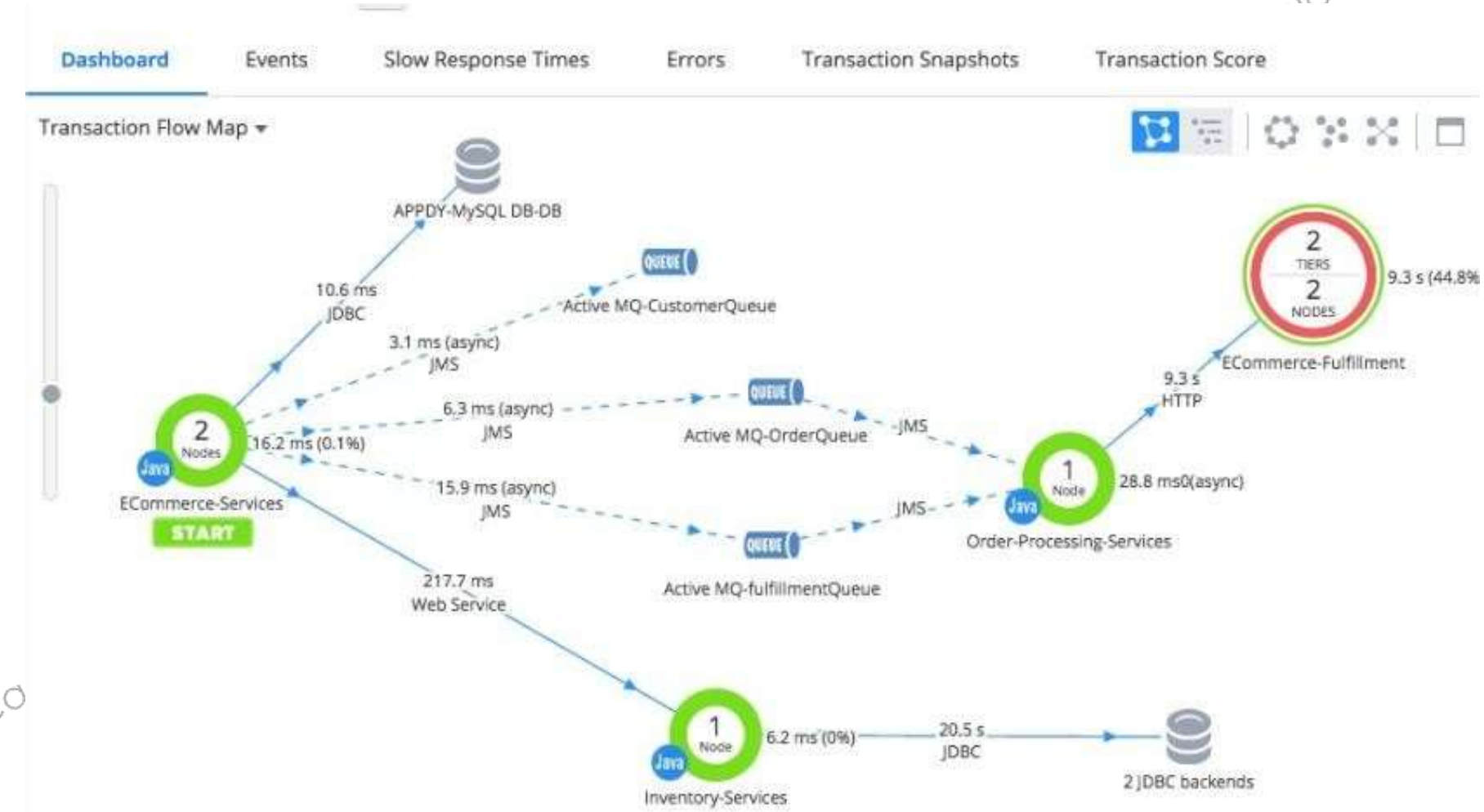
Name	Original Name	Hea...	Respo... Time (ms)	Response Time Trend	Max Respo... Time (ms)	Calls	% Errors	Total Errors
Get Quote - Cloud	Get Quote - Cloud		407		1,179	1,193	0	-
Process Trade - Cloud	Process Trade - Cloud		407		979	1,125	0	-
Policy - Application Submission	Policy - Application Submission		745		23,405	892	0	-
Policy - Vehicle Entry	Policy - Vehicle Entry		1,776		33,039	684	0	-
Login	Login		2,005		10,119	653	0	-
Account Home	Account Home		1,076		16,064	591	0	-
Get Quote	Get Quote		6,008		27,770	579	0	-
Loans - Credit Check	Loans - Credit Check		1,897		27,982	570	0	-
Loans - Approval Complete	Loans - Approval Complete		940		18,293	570	0	-
Loans - Verify Documentation	Loans - Verify Documentation		953		24,129	570	0	-

Tiers and Nodes

A **tier** represents a key service in an application environment,such as a website or processing application. A tier is composed of one or more nodes or backends. An "originating tier" is the tier that receives the first request of a business transaction. A "downstream tier" is a tier that is called from another tier."

A **node** is the basic unit of processing that AppDynamics monitors. An app agent or machine agent or both instrument a node. Nodes belong to tiers.

Tiers and Nodes



Transaction Snapshot

A transaction snapshot is a set of diagnostic data for a business transaction instance across all app servers through which the business transaction has passed, at a specific point in time.

Transaction snapshots help you troubleshoot the root causes of performance problems

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Call Graph

A Call graph in AppDynamics is a graphic illustration of all the methods invocation in a call stack that gives you information about the total execution time, the node name, the time stamp from the start of execution, and the unique identifier for the business transaction instance.

A call graph can be seen in a transaction snapshot of a particular business transaction.
A call graph also displays exit calls to remote web services or database and shows the methods that invokes the external call to

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Transaction Events

Events in AppDynamics list various problems that have occurred within the time frame of evaluation. These includes different health rule violations – ranging from infrastructure health, business transaction health, application code issues, server/Service restart etc.

Baseline

A baseline provides a known point of reference against which performance is measured.

Dynamic Baseline: This is based on observed performance over time.

Static Baseline : This is the baseline that you manually define

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