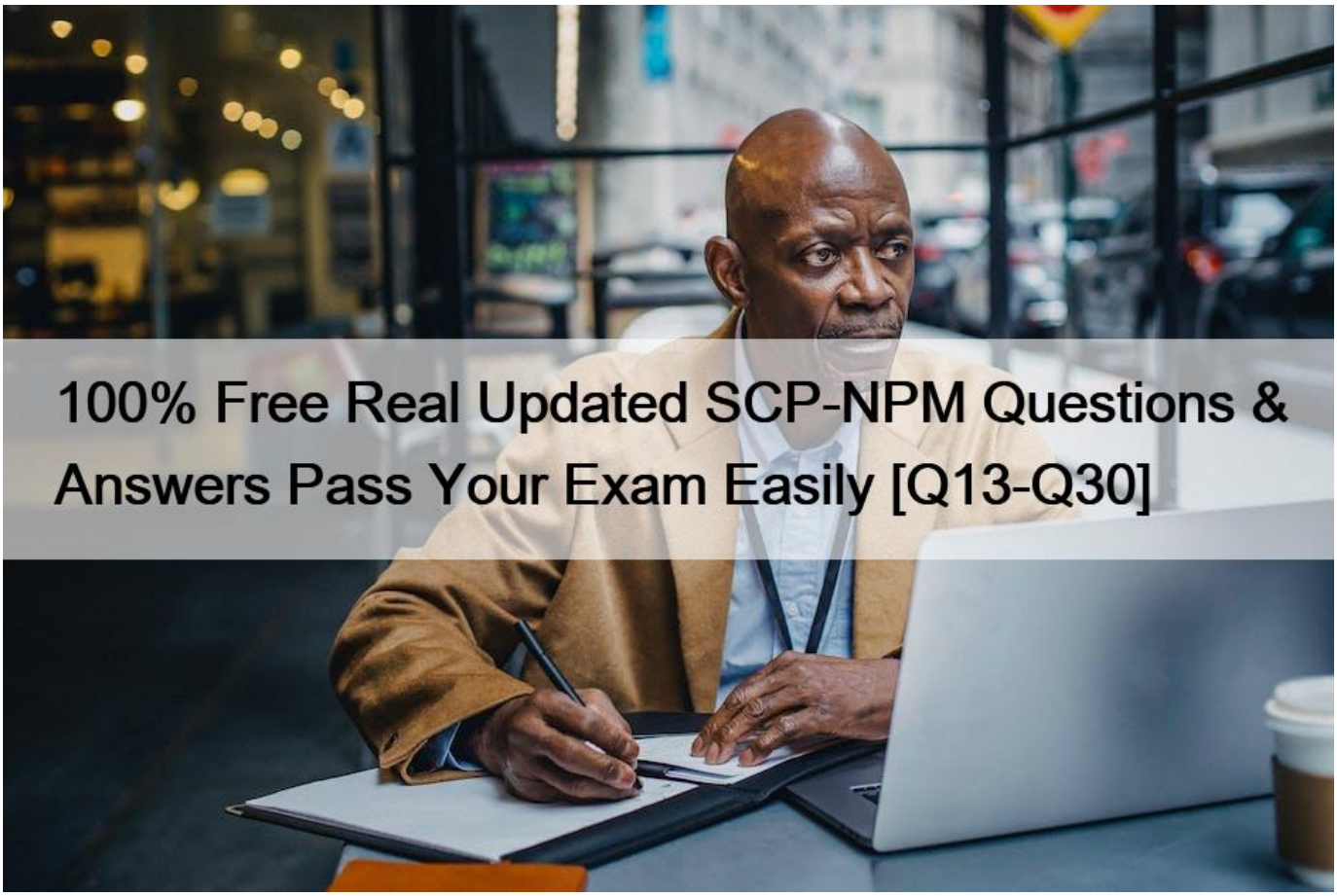
# 100% Free Real Updated SCP-NPM Questions & Answers Pass Your Exam Easily [Q13-Q30




**100% Free Real Updated SCP-NPM Questions & Answers Pass Your Exam Easily Easily To Pass New SCP-NPM Verified & Correct Answers NEW QUESTION 13**

You add several nodes for monitoring and can see detailed information on those nodes in the Orion Web Console. However, when you look at the nodes in Orion Maps, the connections between the nodes are not showing. What is a likely reason?
* A firewall is blocking polling between the nodes and the Orion server
* You did not enable Layer 2 and Layer 3 topology polling on those nodes
* You did not add the node topology OIDs to the MIB database
* You did not enable SNMP polling

**NEW QUESTION 14**

What is the most time-efficient way to create a report in NPM that shows the top 50 interfaces by percent utilization?
* Create an interface report and use a filter to restrict to the top 50
* Edit the default top 25 interfaces by percent utilization report and update to the top 50
* Run the default top 25 interfaces by percent utilization report for different timeframes
* Create a new advanced SQL query report

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Which metrics can NPM monitor on an Ethernet switch? (Choose all that apply.)
* Configuration changes
* Buffer misses
* Duplex mismatches
* CPU utilization

**NEW QUESTION 16**

You created a Universal Device Poller (UnDP) but cannot find an OID in the MIB tree. How do you resolve this issue?
* Restart the Universal Device Poller
* Update the MIB database
* Rediscover the node via Network Sonar Discovery
* Add the node to NPM for monitoring

**NEW QUESTION 17**

How does NPM calculate capacity usage trends?
* Volume capacity
* Average calculation
* Capacity forecasting widget
* Historical data

Capacity usage trends are calculated based on historical data. By default, the longest time period taken into account for calculating the capacity forecast is 180 days. The more historical data up to 180 days are available, the more precise is the calculated forecast. Forecast calculation methods include peak calculation and average calculation, which can be set globally or customized for individual objects. Capacity forecasting is available for nodes, interfaces, and volumes that meet certain requirements, such as being managed in NPM and having enough historical data in the database. References: Monitor capacity usage trends on the network and forecast capacity issues in NPM, Forecast capacity for nodes, interfaces, or volumes in NPM, Real-Time Network Monitoring Tool

**NEW QUESTION 18**

How does NPM calculate capacity usage trends?
* Volume capacity
* Average calculation
* Capacity forecasting widget
* Historical data

**NEW QUESTION 19**

You need to add a new subnet of 500 devices for monitoring. What is the first step to incorporate these devices into NPM?
* Collect NetFlow from a core router
* Perform a Network Discovery
* Measure network-wide bandwidth consumption
* Add the nodes using the Add Node feature in Manage Nodes

To add a new subnet of 500 devices for monitoring, the first step is to perform a network discovery using the Network Sonar Wizard in NPM. This wizard allows you to scan your network by IP address range, subnet, or seed device and automatically discover and add nodes and interfaces to NPM for monitoring. You can also specify credentials, polling settings, and custom properties for the discovered devices. Performing a network discovery can help you quickly and efficiently incorporate new devices into NPM without

manually adding them one by one. References: Discover your network devices, Specify subnets, Discover devices by subnets

**NEW QUESTION 20**

You monitor three Cisco routers with NPM. NPM reports utilization statistics for two of the routers. NPM only shows Availability and Response Time statuses for the third router. Why do you not see utilization statistics on the third router?
* SNMP is not configured correctly on the third node
* The third node is monitored with WMI instead of SNMP
* The third node is monitored with the NPM agent
* The third node is monitored with SNMP instead of ICMP

**NEW QUESTION 21**

You want to limit a user to only monitor Windows servers and not be able to view other devices that NPM monitors. How can you do this?
* Account limitations
* View permissions
* Account views
* Alert limitations

Account limitations are a way of restricting the access of Orion user accounts to specific network objects, such as nodes, interfaces, groups, maps, or alerts. You can use account limitations to limit a user to only monitor Windows servers and not be able to view other devices that NPM monitors. For example, you can create a custom limitation based on the node property Operating System, and select only Windows as the value. Then, you can apply this limitation to the user account or user group that you want to restrict. The other options are not effective ways of limiting user access to specific devices, as they either affect the visibility of the entire view (view permissions), the layout of the view (account views), or the scope of the alerts (alert limitations).

References:

Limit user access to network areas with account limitations

Create custom account limitations

**NEW QUESTION 22**

How can you add entities from NPM to monitor for all registered devices in your company domain?
* Select to query Domain Controllers in a Network Discovery and then select the Organizational Units (OUs) with the registered devices you want to scan
* Add each registered device individually, and then select the entities you want to monitor
* Add each of your Domain Controllers as nodes to NPM and scan Active Directory Organization Units (OUs) for the registered devices
* Use the NPM Active Directory Discovery tool to find all registered devices on the domain

Network Discovery is a feature of SolarWinds NPM that allows you to automatically discover and add network devices to the Orion Platform for monitoring. You can use Network Discovery to query Domain Controllers in your company domain and then select the Organizational Units (OUs) with the registered devices you want to scan. This way, you can add entities from NPM to monitor for all registered devices in your company domain in a single discovery. The other options are not as efficient or accurate as Network Discovery, as they either require manual addition of each device, or rely on the Domain Controllers to provide the list of registered devices, which may not be up-to-date or complete. References:

Discover your network devices and add them to the Orion Platform

Discover devices on your network using Active Directory

**NEW QUESTION 23**

Users report that email is slow. The Exchange team reports that everything is normal on the mail servers. What NPM statistic can you look at to find what might be causing the issue?
* Network bandwidth utilization
* Mail queue length on the Exchange server
* Server component monitor status
* SMTP service on the Exchange server
NPM can monitor the network bandwidth utilization of your devices, interfaces, and applications using SNMP and NetFlow protocols. Network bandwidth utilization is the amount of data transmitted or received over a network link in a given time period. High network bandwidth utilization can indicate network congestion, packet loss, latency, or other performance issues that can affect the email delivery speed. By looking at the network bandwidth utilization of the devices and interfaces involved in the email communication, you can identify the possible bottlenecks or sources of network problems that might be causing the email slowness. References: Monitor network bandwidth utilization in NPM, Network Bandwidth Analyzer Pack, How to Monitor Network Bandwidth Using the Command Line.

**NEW QUESTION 24**

You want to create a custom poller for a device. When you select the OID you get an “OID not supported” error. What does this mean?
* The SNMP string that you used is incorrect
* The SNMP agent on the device does not report on this OID
* This OID requires the read/write community string
* Your firewall is blocking SNMP requests
An OID (Object Identifier) is a unique identifier for a specific variable in a MIB (Management Information Base) that can be polled or monitored by SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol). However, not all OIDs are supported by all devices or SNMP agents, which are software components that collect and report the MIB data. If you select an OID that is not supported by the device or the SNMP agent, you will get an “OID not supported” error when you try to create a custom poller for that device in NPM (Network Performance Monitor). This means that the device or the SNMP agent does not have the information for that OID or does not respond to the SNMP request for that OID12.

To resolve this issue, you can try the following steps34:

Verify that the device supports the OID that you want to monitor. You can use the MIB Browser or the MIB Walk tool to browse the MIB tree of the device and find the OID. You can also check the device vendor’s documentation or website for the supported OIDs and MIBs.

Verify that the SNMP agent on the device is configured properly and has the latest version. You may need to update the SNMP agent or enable some features or extensions to support the OID. You can also check the SNMP agent’s logs or status for any errors or warnings.

Verify that the SNMP credentials and settings are correct and match the device’s configuration. You may need to use a different SNMP version, community string, port, or timeout value to communicate with the device. You can also test the SNMP connectivityusing the SNMP Test tool or the Test button in the UnDP (Universal Device Poller) application.

Verify that there are no network issues or firewalls that are blocking the SNMP traffic between the NPM server and the device. You may need to allow the SNMP protocol and port on the firewall or router, or use a different network path or interface to reach the device. You can also use the Ping or Traceroute tools to check the network connectivity and latency.

References: 1: What is an OID?5, 2: The OID is not supported, 3: Troubleshoot Unknown Nodes, 4:

Troubleshoot SNMP issues

**NEW QUESTION 25**

When a router monitored by NPM reboots, the interface indexes statuses change to unknown in NPM. What do you do after you remove the unknown interfaces?
* Update the NPM internal ID numbers
* Manually update the interface indexes
* Rum a list of resources on that node and add the interfaces with the updated index IDs
* Run the Configuration Wizard to update the interface indexes
When a router monitored by NPM reboots, the interface indexes may change, causing the interface statuses to become unknown in NPM. This is because NPM uses the interface indexes to identify and poll the interfaces.

To resolve this issue, you need to remove the unknown interfaces from NPM and then run a list of resources on that node to discover the interfaces with the new index IDs. You can then add the interfaces back to NPM and resume monitoring them. References:

Allow Change the Interface Index – Forum – Network Performance Monitor (NPM) – THWACK Products Edit interface properties in NPM – SolarWinds SCP Study Aid – SolarWinds (page 6)

**NEW QUESTION 26**

Which metrics can NPM monitor on an Ethernet switch? (Choose all that apply.)
* Configuration changes
* Buffer misses
* Duplex mismatches
* CPU utilization
SolarWinds NPM can monitor various metrics on an Ethernet switch, including configuration changes, duplex mismatches, and CPU utilization. Configuration changes are tracked by the Network Configuration Manager (NCM) integration, which allows you to view, compare, and restore configuration files, as well as receive alerts on configuration changes1. Duplex mismatches are detected by the topology polling feature, which collects and displays the duplex mode of the connected devices and interfaces, and alerts you when there is a mismatch2. CPU utilization is monitored by the SNMP polling feature, which collects and displays the CPU load of the switch, as well as other performance metrics such as memory utilization, interface statistics, and more3. Buffer misses are not monitored by NPM, as they are not part of the standard SNMP MIBs that NPM supports. References: Monitor configuration changes on network devices with NPM; Detect and predict duplex mismatches in NPM; Monitor CPU load, memory utilization, and buffer usage on switches and routers;

[Buffer Misses – Forum].

SolarWinds Network Performance Monitor (NPM) is a comprehensive monitoring solution designed to provide a wide range of metrics for network devices. For an Ethernet switch, NPM can monitor configuration changes, buffer misses, duplex mismatches, and CPU utilization1

**NEW QUESTION 27**

How can you extend NPM’s monitoring to non-standard devices?
* Using OIDs organized in MIBs
* Combining licenses from different products

* Deploying Orion agents
* Polling with non-standard protocols

NPM can monitor a wide range of network devices and infrastructure, including routers, switches, firewalls, servers, and virtual machines. However, some devices may not support standard protocols such as SNMP or WMI, or may have specific metrics that are not monitored out-of-the box by NPM. In such cases, you can extend NPM’s monitoring to non-standard devices by using object identifiers (OIDs) organized in management information bases (MIBs). OIDs are numeric strings that uniquely identify a variable in a MIB.

MIBs are hierarchical databases that define the properties and values of the variables that can be monitored on a device. By importing device-specific MIBs into the SolarWinds MIB Database, and creating custom pollers based on OIDs from the MIBs, you can monitor any metric that is available on the device. You can also display the polled data in the web console using dedicated or existing resources12. References:

Create custom monitors in NPM – SolarWinds

SCP Study Aid – SolarWinds (page 10)

**NEW QUESTION 28**

You added a device for NPM to monitor. You can see CPU and memory statistics, but want to see a statistic that NPM does not support out of the box. Which features can you use to collect the statistics you want from the device? (Choose all that apply.)

* Manage Pollers in Device Studio
* Device templates
* Universal Device Pollers (UnDP)
* Application monitor templates

If you want to see a statistic that NPM does not support out of the box, you can use the Manage Pollers feature in Device Studio or the Universal Device Pollers (UnDP) feature to collect the statistics you want from the device. Both features allow you to create custom monitors for almost any statistic provided by SNMP based on its Management Information Base (MIB) and object identifier (OID). You can also assign the custom pollers to specific devices, view the polled data in the Orion Web Console, and use the data in alerts and reports. The difference between the two features is that Manage Pollers is a web-based interface that simplifies the creation and management of custom pollers, while UnDP is a standalone application that offers more advanced options and flexibility. Device templates and application monitor templates are not features that can be used to collect custom statistics from devices, as they are predefined sets of monitors for specific device types or applications that NPM supports out of the box. References:

Define a custom statistic to monitor in the NPM

Manage pollers using Device Studio

[Monitor custom statistics based on OIDs with Universal Device Pollers]

**NEW QUESTION 29**

NPM polls static properties, and calculates bandwidth consumption based on the total amount of _____ coming through the firewall.

* Bytes
* Kilobytes
* Megabytes
* Nibbles

**NEW QUESTION 30**

You can import device-specific MIBs into the SolarWinds MIB Database, but you cannot import UnDP pollers based on OIDs from device-specific MIBs.

* True
* False

You can import device-specific MIBs into the SolarWinds MIB Database, and you can also import UnDP pollers based on OIDs from device-specific MIBs. UnDP stands for Universal Device Poller, which is a tool that allows you to monitor custom statistics based on OIDs with NPM. You can create UnDP pollers by selecting OIDs from the MIB Browser, or by importing them from a file that contains OIDs and poller names.

You can then assign UnDP pollers to devices monitored by NPM and view the results on the web console.

References:

Monitor custom statistics based on OIDs with Universal Device Pollers in NPM – SolarWinds Import Universal Device Pollers – SolarWinds SCP Study Aid – SolarWinds (page 7)