SolarWinds SCP Network Performance Monitor (NPM) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit:
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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Your weekly scheduled discoveries consistently detect 5 Windows 10 workstations. What can you do to remove those devices from being discovered in the future?

   A. Add to Ignore List

   B. Delete from Inventory

   C. Disable Discovery for the Entire Network

   D. Move to a Separate Network

2. When creating an alert for a Universal Device Poller (UnDP), which trigger condition helps you target the custom poller you want?

   A. A trigger condition where the custom poller Unique Name is equal to the name of your UnDP

   B. A trigger condition based on the poller's ID

   C. A trigger condition based on the poller's type

   D. A trigger condition based on the poller's description

3. What capability is enabled by selecting Enable Nested Maps on the site details map?

   A. It allows maps to contain other maps as layers

   B. It makes maps read-only

   C. It prevents map panning

   D. It deletes nested maps automatically

4. To restrict Windows device visibility to Windows devices, which two steps are required? Choose the correct combined option.

   A. Create an Account Limitation and Select Limitation Type: Hardware Manufacturers

   B. Add an external website to the Menu bar and Create a DirectLink account

   C. Use Web Console settings to upload your company logo and License Details

   D. License Details and Account Limitations

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5. What is the default retention period for Syslog Messages before deletion?

A. 7 Days

B. 7 Weeks

C. 30 Days

D. 60 Days

6. Which PerfStack statistics help you correlate traffic volume with how close an interface is to saturation?

A. Transmit Percent Utilization and Average Transmit BPS

B. Receive Percent Utilization and Peak Receive BPS

C. Error Rate and Dropped Packets

D. Latency and Jitter

7. Which statement accurately describes NetFlow data collection in NetFlow Traffic Analyzer?

A. It collects NetFlow and sFlow data from devices

B. It collects only SNMP data

C. It collects only ICMP data

D. It collects NetFlow but not sFlow

8. From which device should you start PerfStack analysis when a hub site is experiencing slow performance?

A. From the affected hub site's edge router

B. From the hub site's core switch

C. From the remote office router

D. From the data center firewall

9. To ensure that an NPM user is only able to see Windows devices in any and all views, what steps will allow you to do this? Choose two.

A. Create an Account Limitation and Select Limitation Type: Hardware Manufacturers

B. Create an Account Limitation and Select Limitation Type: Vendor Specific

C. Select Limitation Type: Operating System and Vendor

D. Use Custom Property Editor to filter views

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10. You can only monitor Virtual Network Gateways with NPM

A. True

B. False

C. Only VPN Concentrators

D. Only VPN Routers

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Your weekly scheduled discoveries consistently detect 5 Windows 10 workstations. What can you do to remove those devices from being discovered in the future?

   A. Add to Ignore List

   B. Delete from Inventory

   C. Disable Discovery for the Entire Network

   D. Move to a Separate Network

The situation tests how to stop specific devices from being picked up during automatic network discovery. The right approach is to add those Windows 10 workstations to an Ignore List. By placing them on the ignore list, the discovery process will skip them in future scans, so they won't reappear in automatic discoveries while the rest of your network continues to be discovered as usual. This is precise, non-destructive, and preserves your existing inventory and monitoring setup for the other devices. Deleting from inventory removes them from the current record, but they would be rediscovered the next time discovery runs, so it doesn't prevent future detections. Disabling discovery for the entire network stops all discovery, which is too broad and would impact every device. Moving devices to a separate network might isolate them, but it doesn't guarantee they're excluded from discovery unless the discovery scope is tightly redefined, and it adds management overhead.

2. When creating an alert for a Universal Device Poller (UnDP), which trigger condition helps you target the custom poller you want?

   A. A trigger condition where the custom poller Unique Name is equal to the name of your UnDP

   B. A trigger condition based on the poller's ID

   C. A trigger condition based on the poller's type

   D. A trigger condition based on the poller's description

Targeting the exact UnDP in an alert is accomplished by matching the trigger to the poller's Unique Name. The Unique Name serves as the stable, user-facing identifier that uniquely distinguishes one custom poller from another, so configuring the alert to require that the Unique Name equals the name of your UnDP ensures the alert fires only for that specific poller's data. Other fields like poller ID, type, or description are less reliable for pinpointing a single poller. The ID is an internal numeric value that isn't as portable or easy to reference in alert logic; the type groups pollers by category rather than by individual poller; and the description is free text and can be duplicated or changed, which could lead to incorrect matches.

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3. What capability is enabled by selecting Enable Nested Maps on the site details map?

A. It allows maps to contain other maps as layers

B. It makes maps read-only

C. It prevents map panning

D. It deletes nested maps automatically

Enabling nested maps allows a map to contain other maps as layers, enabling a hierarchical, drill-down visualization. When you turn this on for the site details map, you can add other maps as layers within that map, so a single view can show detailed maps (for example, room or device layouts) layered on top of the site overview. This creates richer, multi-map presentations without changing basic map behavior. The setting isn't about making maps read-only, preventing panning, or deleting maps; it's specifically about embedding additional maps inside the main map as layers.

4. To restrict Windows device visibility to Windows devices, which two steps are required? Choose the correct combined option.

A. Create an Account Limitation and Select Limitation Type: Hardware Manufacturers

B. Add an external website to the Menu bar and Create a DirectLink account

C. Use Web Console settings to upload your company logo and License Details

D. License Details and Account Limitations

The key idea is controlling who can see which devices by tying visibility to an account-level restriction and then specifying what that restriction targets. To limit what a Windows device can see, you need to define an account limitation (establishing the boundary for that user or role) and then choose the type of restriction. Selecting the limitation type as Hardware Manufacturers filters the device list by the device's manufacturer, so only devices from the chosen manufacturer (in this case, Windows) will be visible to that account. When both steps are applied, the account's view is restricted to Windows devices. The other options don't affect device visibility: they involve branding, external links, or licensing details, none of which restrict which devices an account can see.

5. What is the default retention period for Syslog Messages before deletion?

A. 7 Days

B. 7 Weeks

C. 30 Days

D. 60 Days

Syslog message retention is governed by a built-in data retention policy. By default, the system keeps syslog entries for seven days and then deletes older records. This balance allows investigation of recent issues while preventing unbounded growth in storage. Administrators can adjust this retention period in the system's configuration if longer or shorter retention is needed, but the standard default is seven days. The longer spans listed in the options would be custom configurations rather than the default.

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6. Which PerfStack statistics help you correlate traffic volume with how close an interface is to saturation?

A. Transmit Percent Utilization and Average Transmit BPS

B. Receive Percent Utilization and Peak Receive BPS

C. Error Rate and Dropped Packets

D. Latency and Jitter

The key idea is to correlate how much traffic is being carried with how much of the interface's capacity is actually in use. In PerfStack, pairing Transmit Percent Utilization with Average Transmit BPS lets you see, on average, how close outbound traffic is to the interface's limit: the utilization shows what fraction of capacity is used, while the average bits-per-second shows the volume being carried. When both are high, you're near saturation because the interface is handling a large traffic load close to its maximum capacity. Using inbound metrics or peaks doesn't map as reliably to steady capacity use, and focusing on errors, drops, latency, or jitter describes quality issues rather than the direct relationship between traffic volume and saturation. So the combination of transmit utilization and average transmit BPS provides the clearest link between traffic volume and how close the interface is to saturation.

7. Which statement accurately describes NetFlow data collection in NetFlow Traffic Analyzer?

A. It collects NetFlow and sFlow data from devices

B. It collects only SNMP data

C. It collects only ICMP data

D. It collects NetFlow but not sFlow

NetFlow Traffic Analyzer ingests flow-based telemetry to reveal how traffic moves across the network. It collects NetFlow data from routers and switches to show who is talking to whom, which applications are using bandwidth, and where traffic peaks occur. Many devices also support sFlow, and NetFlow Analyzer can ingest those samples as well, enabling visibility for devices that export sFlow instead of NetFlow. This combination—NetFlow data plus sFlow data from capable devices—best describes its data collection capability. SNMP provides device health and interface counters rather than detailed traffic flows, ICMP is just a basic reachability protocol, and limiting to NetFlow alone would miss environments where devices export only sFlow.

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8. From which device should you start PerfStack analysis when a hub site is experiencing slow performance?

A. From the affected hub site's edge router

B. From the hub site's core switch

C. From the remote office router

D. From the data center firewall

Starting PerfStack at the hub site's edge router puts you at the first point where traffic from the WAN enters the hub. If the hub is slow, the bottleneck is most often at this border—high WAN latency, interface queueing, dropped packets, or CPU issues on the device that handles all incoming and outgoing traffic. By beginning with the edge router, you quickly see whether the problem originates at the border or if border performance is healthy and the issue lies deeper inside the hub. Once you confirm the edge router's status, you can add the hub's core switch, the remote office router, and the data center firewall to the same PerfStack view to correlate metrics over the same time window and trace where delays accumulate. Starting at downstream devices like the core switch or firewall can miss border symptoms, and starting at remote sites can mislead you about where traffic is actually stalling.

9. To ensure that an NPM user is only able to see Windows devices in any and all views, what steps will allow you to do this? Choose two.

A. Create an Account Limitation and Select Limitation Type: Hardware Manufacturers

B. Create an Account Limitation and Select Limitation Type: Vendor Specific

C. Select Limitation Type: Operating System and Vendor

D. Use Custom Property Editor to filter views

In NPM, you control what a user can see by using an Account Limitation, which filters nodes shown in all views. To make a user only see Windows devices everywhere, the most direct approach is to restrict by the operating system property. Set the limitation to Operating System and select Windows so only Windows-based nodes are accessible in every view. To ensure this restriction is consistently applied across all views, you can also use a Custom Property Editor to filter views to the same Windows subset. The hardware manufacturer limitation won't reliably target Windows devices, since Windows machines can come from many hardware makers. A limitation by vendor alone doesn't guarantee Windows, and combining OS with vendor can be overly restrictive or problematic if vendor data varies.

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10. You can only monitor Virtual Network Gateways with NPM

A. True

B. False

C. Only VPN Concentrators

D. Only VPN Routers

The key idea is that SolarWinds NPM includes built-in support for monitoring Virtual Network Gateways, which are the VPN gateways used in cloud environments and complex network edge configurations. NPM can collect and display vital VPN gateway metrics such as tunnel state, uptime, throughput, latency, and packet loss, giving you visibility into the health of your VPN connections and the performance of the gateway itself. That's why this option is the best choice: Virtual Network Gateways are a recognized monitorable device type within NPM, and the platform is designed to track their VPN-specific metrics alongside other network devices. The alternatives imply restricting monitoring to only certain VPN device categories (like concentrators or routers), which does not align with NPM's broader capability to monitor a variety of VPN gateway implementations.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://solarwindsscpnpm.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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