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CA Application Performance Management Administrator Exam

CA Technologies CAT-120

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, CA APM Architecture and Functionality	38
Topic 2, CA APM Configuration	16
Topic 3, CA APM Administration	8
Total	62

QUESTION NO: 1

Which functions are performed by a Collector Enterprise Manager in a MOM deployment? (Choose two)

A. Accepting Agent connections

B. Forwarding collected metric information to the MOM

C. Rendering dashboard content in a browser

D. Instrumenting application classes

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Accepting Agent connections and **forwarding collected metric information to the MOM** are functions of a Collector Enterprise Manager. Collectors provide the distributed connection tier for Agents and help scale an APM deployment by handling Agent communication and metric processing before data is coordinated by the MOM.

The MOM is responsible for providing a consolidated enterprise view, while the Workstation is a client interface used to analyze APM data. See the Broadcom CA Application Performance Management documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which Introscope Agent profile property specifies the port that the Agent uses to connect to an Enterprise Manager?

A. introscope.agent.enterprisemanager.port

B. introscope.agent.metricFrequencyInSeconds

C. introscope.autoprobe.directivesFile

D. introscope.agent.urlgroup.keys

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

introscope.agent.enterprisemanager.port is correct. This property in the `IntroscopeAgent.profile` file identifies the Enterprise Manager communication port used by the Agent. The configured value must match the port on which the target Enterprise Manager or Collector is listening for Agent connections.

The Agent also requires the appropriate Enterprise Manager host setting to establish communication. After modifying connection properties, restart the monitored application or Agent as required for the changes to take effect. See the Broadcom CA Application Performance Management documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which features are affected when the Transaction Impact Monitor (TIM) cannot see end-user IP addresses? (Choose two)

A. Subnet user groups

B. Transaction recording

C. IP-based server tracking

D. End-user transaction monitoring

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Subnet user groups are affected because TIM uses the originating end-user IP address to place users into configured subnet-based groups. These group assignments allow transaction data and reporting to be segmented according to the user network location. When an intermediary device, such as a proxy, load balancer, or network-address-translation device, masks the client address, TIM cannot reliably make that subnet association.

Transaction recording is also affected because recorded transaction sessions are associated with the individual client context, including the end-user address used to identify and distinguish users. Visibility of the original client IP is therefore necessary for TIM to correctly identify and retain the relevant user-session information used by this feature. TIM deployments must be positioned and configured so that the monitor can observe the client-side address information in the traffic it analyzes; this is an important consideration when traffic passes through proxies or other address-changing infrastructure.

For CA APM documentation and deployment guidance, see the CA Application Performance Management documentation and Broadcom's Knowledge Base.

QUESTION NO: 4

In the process that defines how the default metrics are generated in CA Introscope, what occurs after an Agent obtains a list of applicable ProbeBuilder Directive (PBD) files from the IntroscopeAgent.profile file and parses their directives?

A. The Agent collects performance and execution data.

B. The Probes report performance and execution data to the Agent.

C. The Agent reports metrics over the network to the Enterprise Manager.

D. The Agent inserts Probes into the Java or .NET classes based on the instructions found in the PBD files.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

After the Agent identifies the applicable ProbeBuilder Directive files in `IntroscopeAgent.profile` and parses the directives they contain, it uses those directives to instrument the target application classes. Specifically, the Agent inserts Probes into the designated Java or .NET classes and methods according to the matching rules and instrumentation instructions in the PBD files. This is the key setup step that enables Introscope to measure application behavior: the PBD directives define the classes and methods of interest, while the inserted Probes provide the runtime hooks needed to observe execution. Once execution reaches an instrumented location, the Probes can capture timing, error, invocation, and other performance-related information for the Agent to turn into metrics. The Agent can then aggregate those metrics and send them to the Enterprise Manager for storage, analysis, and display. CA APM documentation describes PBD files as the mechanism used to specify instrumentation and explains that the Agent applies this configuration to instrument application code at runtime. See the Broadcom CA Application Performance Management documentation and the Broadcom knowledge base information on ProbeBuilder directives.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which features are affected when the Transaction Impact Monitor (TIM) cannot see enduser IP addresses? (Choose two)

A. Subnet user groups

B. Transaction recording

C. IP-based server tracking

D. End-user transaction monitoring

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Subnet user groups and **Transaction recording** are affected because both capabilities depend on TIM identifying the originating end-user IP address in observed network traffic. Subnet user groups use client IP addressing to classify users into defined network ranges. This classification lets CA APM organize and report observed experience according to the user population or location represented by a subnet. When TIM cannot obtain the end-user address—for example, because of network address translation, a proxy, load-balancing behavior, or an incomplete packet visibility path—it cannot reliably assign observed activity to the applicable subnet-based group.

Transaction recording also relies on visibility of end-user requests and their client context. The recording workflow captures user-driven transaction activity from traffic seen by TIM; without end-user IP visibility, TIM cannot correctly associate the observed request stream with the initiating user endpoint for this purpose. Ensuring that the monitoring topology preserves the client address information needed by TIM is therefore important when these features are required. CA APM documentation and product information are available through the Broadcom CA Application Performance Management documentation portal and the Broadcom Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 6

CA Introscope collects performance data from applications in a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) or .NET Common Language Runtime (CLR). Which feature of the CA Introscope architecture is responsible for collecting this data?

A. Agent

B. Enterprise Manager

C. Command Line Workstation

D. Environment Performance Agent (EPA)

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Agent is correct because the CA Introscope agent is the component installed with, or attached to, a monitored application runtime. For Java applications, the Java agent instruments the JVM to observe application behavior and gather runtime metrics. For .NET applications, the corresponding .NET agent monitors the CLR. This instrumentation and monitoring captures performance information such as response times, transaction activity, method-level behavior, errors, resource utilization, and other application-health metrics.

After collecting and aggregating this information locally, the agent sends metric data to an Enterprise Manager. The Enterprise Manager serves as the central collection, processing, storage, and management tier, but the application-runtime data originates from instrumentation performed by the agent. This separation enables CA Introscope to monitor many application processes while centralizing analysis, alerting, and historical metric handling. CA Application Performance Management documentation describes agents as the components that monitor applications and report performance data to the Enterprise Manager. See the Broadcom CA Application Performance Management documentation and the Broadcom Knowledge Base for CA APM architecture and agent configuration guidance.