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CA eHealth r6 Administrator Exam

CA Technologies CAT-040

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Volume A	41
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QUESTION NO: 1

Which statement about CA eHealth is TRUE?

A. Statistical data is collected from agents only.

B. Any data you need to store for long term analysis must be fed to CA Spectrum.

C. Live Health or CA Spectrum can feed live data into CA eHealth to analyze variables in real-time.

D. Remote Pollers start off as standalone systems but are configured to enable Central Servers to retrieve polled data.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“Remote Pollers start off as standalone systems but are configured to enable Central Servers to retrieve polled data.” is true because it accurately describes the distributed CA eHealth deployment model. A Remote Poller is installed at a remote site and performs local discovery and polling of managed elements. It initially operates as an independent eHealth system, maintaining the collected information locally. When it is incorporated into a distributed environment, it is configured to communicate with a Central Server. The Central Server retrieves the Remote Poller’s polled data, allowing administrators to consolidate monitoring information, reporting, and analysis across sites without requiring every managed device to be directly polled from one location. This architecture is particularly useful where WAN links, site autonomy, or the scale of the monitored environment make centralized polling impractical. The remote system continues the local collection work while the central system provides an enterprise-level view of the resulting data. Broadcom’s CA eHealth documentation and downloads are available through the Broadcom Support CA eHealth product-download portal; product documentation is also accessed through the Broadcom TechDocs portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

To enable you to use powerful CA Spectrum Infrastructure Manager functionality for discoveries, you integrate CA eHealth with CA Spectrum Infrastructure Manager. After you run discoveries, Global Collections are populated in CA Spectrum Infrastructure Manager. Which statement MOST ACCURATELY describes the configuration tasks that you now need to perform?

A. Configure all CA Spectrum OneClick servers for CA eHealth integration.

B. Configure a CA Spectrum OneClick server for CA eHealth integration and assign a CA eHealth server to a CA Spectrum Global Collection.

C. Define CA eHealth groups and discovery policies, run an initial CA eHealth discovery, and assign a CA eHealth server and discovery policy to a CA Spectrum Global Collection.

D. Configure a CA Spectrum OneClick server for CA eHealth integration, define CA eHealth groups and discovery policies, and assign a CA eHealth server and discovery policy to one or more CA Spectrum Global Collections.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Configure a CA Spectrum OneClick server for CA eHealth integration, define CA eHealth groups and discovery policies, and assign a CA eHealth server and discovery policy to one or more CA Spectrum Global Collections. This completes the handoff between the two products after CA Spectrum discovery has created and populated the Global Collections. OneClick is the administrative interface through which the CA eHealth integration connection is configured, allowing CA Spectrum to communicate with the selected CA eHealth server. In CA eHealth, groups provide the organizational target for discovered elements, while discovery policies define how elements represented by a Global Collection are evaluated and added for monitoring. Assigning both the CA eHealth server and the appropriate discovery policy to each relevant Global Collection establishes the mapping that lets CA Spectrum-driven discovery feed the intended CA eHealth discovery workflow. The configuration can be applied to one or more Global Collections, so separate collections can use policies appropriate to their device populations and monitoring requirements. This is consistent with CA Spectrum’s OneClick-based administration

model and CA eHealth's policy-driven discovery approach. See the CA Spectrum documentation and the CA eHealth documentation for product documentation and integration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

You have implemented Disaster Recovery for your CA eHealth implementation. However, failovers are occurring every Sunday. Which action will most likely help you to resolve the problem?

A. Disable the automatic failover scenario permanently.

B. Confirm that the weekly maintenance job (nhReset) is disabled.

C. Disable the weekly Oracle DB Maintenance job that runs every Sunday morning.

D. Disable the automatic failover scenario until you identify what is causing the regular failover.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Confirm that the weekly maintenance job (nhReset) is disabled. A failover that happens at the same time every Sunday strongly indicates a scheduled local activity rather than an actual, intermittent disaster-recovery fault. In CA eHealth, nhReset is a maintenance utility that resets the eHealth system and can temporarily stop or restart the services and processes on which availability monitoring depends. If the disaster-recovery mechanism detects the primary system as unavailable during that reset window, it can interpret the planned interruption as a primary-site failure and initiate a failover.

Disabling the scheduled nhReset task, or ensuring it is not scheduled on the protected primary system, removes this predictable service interruption from the failover detection period. This lets the disaster-recovery configuration distinguish genuine loss of the primary environment from planned administration activity. After the scheduled reset is removed, administrators should monitor the following Sunday maintenance window to verify that the recurring failover no longer occurs and retain the relevant logs as confirmation. Broadcom's support and documentation resources are appropriate sources for confirming the maintenance schedule and the supported operating procedures for the installed eHealth release: Broadcom Support Portal and Broadcom TechDocs.

QUESTION NO: 5

From which CA eHealth interface do you manually process the management of groups?

A. Status dialog

B. Motif console

C. Capabilities wizard

D. OneClickforeHealth

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

OneClickforeHealth is the correct interface because it provides the web-based operational interface for administering CA eHealth resources, including the manual organization and maintenance of managed elements in groups. Group management is an administrative activity used to arrange systems, devices, and related elements into meaningful collections for monitoring, reporting, and operational control. Through OneClick for eHealth, an administrator can work interactively with these group definitions rather than relying solely on automated discovery or background processing.

This function is consistent with OneClick for eHealth's role as the browser-accessible management interface that integrates eHealth operational data and administration tasks into a central console. Manually processing groups there allows the administrator to apply the intended monitoring structure to the managed environment and ensure that group-based views and reporting reflect the organization's requirements. CA eHealth product documentation and related technical resources are

available through Broadcom's eHealth documentation area and support portal: Broadcom TechDocs: eHealth and Broadcom Support Portal.

QUESTION NO: 7

When performing a discovery, an element listed in the poller does not respond to the rediscovery. What could be a cause of this missing element?

A. The license manager daemon was not stopped

B. A parent/child element has an identical hostname

C. The message timed out before a response was received

D. The discover key is duplicated in your poller configuration

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The message timed out before a response was received is the correct cause. During rediscovery, the eHealth poller must send a discovery request to the managed element and receive a response within the configured communication timeout. If the device is temporarily unreachable, is under heavy load, has excessive network latency or packet loss, or does not answer the applicable management request quickly enough, the poller can time out. In that situation, the rediscovery process has no successful response from which to confirm or update the element, so the element can appear to be missing from the rediscovery results even though it remains listed in the poller configuration.

Administrators should confirm basic IP reachability from the poller, verify that the device and its management services are operational, and review poller/discovery logs for timeout or communication messages. Where connectivity is valid but response time is consistently slow, reviewing the relevant timeout settings and correcting the underlying network or device-performance condition helps ensure that later rediscovery attempts complete successfully. Broadcom's support portal provides product documentation and knowledge resources for diagnosing eHealth polling and discovery communication issues: Broadcom Support Portal. Product documentation is available through Broadcom TechDocs.

QUESTION NO: 9

When you are planning an implementation of CA eHealth, which guidelines should you follow? (Choose two)

A. Plan a backup strategy.

B. Identify firewalls between the location of CA eHealth and the devices to be polled.

C. For future growth, make sure that you have twice as many poller licenses as you currently need.

D. Choose a low bandwidth area of your network, because CA eHealth requests and responses do not use much bandwidth.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

"Plan a backup strategy." is a core implementation guideline because CA eHealth collects and retains operational configuration, historical performance data, reports, and supporting system information that must be recoverable after hardware, software, or storage failures. Backup planning should be established before production deployment, including the backup location, retention schedule, recovery procedure, and validation of restores. This protects the monitoring service and helps preserve historical data needed for capacity and performance analysis.

"Identify firewalls between the location of CA eHealth and the devices to be polled." is also essential during planning. CA eHealth must communicate with managed elements, typically through SNMP polling, and may require additional connectivity for discovery, web access, notifications, or distributed components. Documenting every intervening firewall lets administrators confirm routing, required ports and protocols, access-control rules, and any network-address-translation considerations before devices are added. This avoids incomplete discovery and polling gaps after rollout. These practices

align with the broader network-management principle of planning dependable data collection and operational recovery. See Broadcom's Support Portal for CA product documentation and the Broadcom Network Management product information page.