

# Free Questions for 301b by certsinside

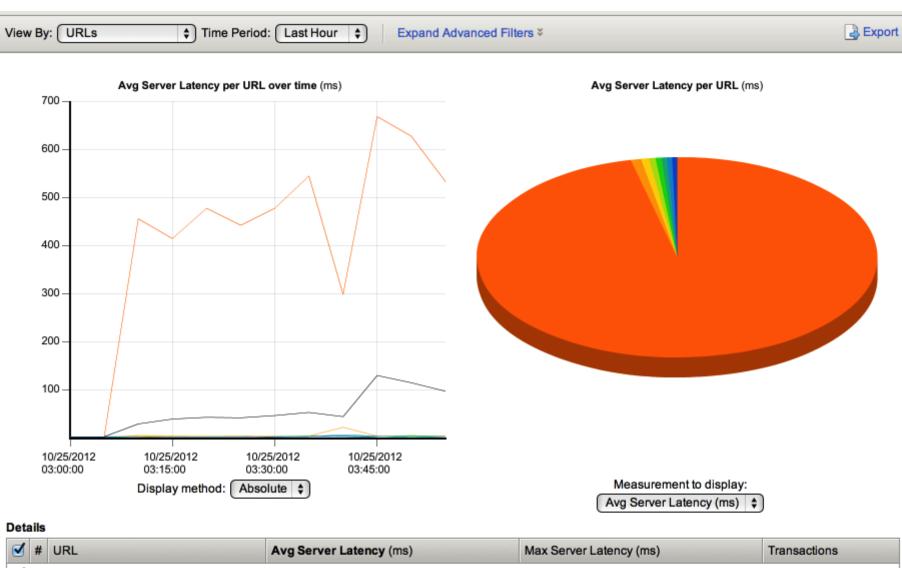
**Shared by Gross on 12-12-2023** 

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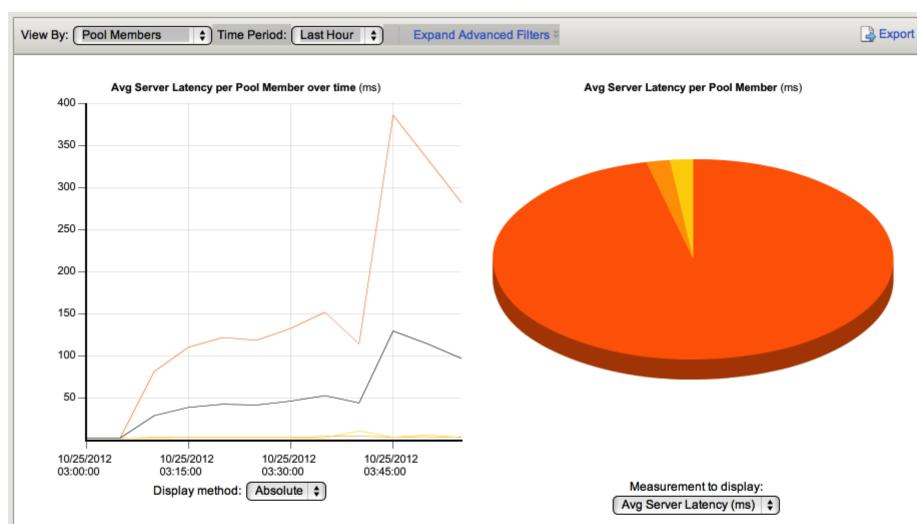
**Check the Links on Last Page** 

# **Question 1**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice



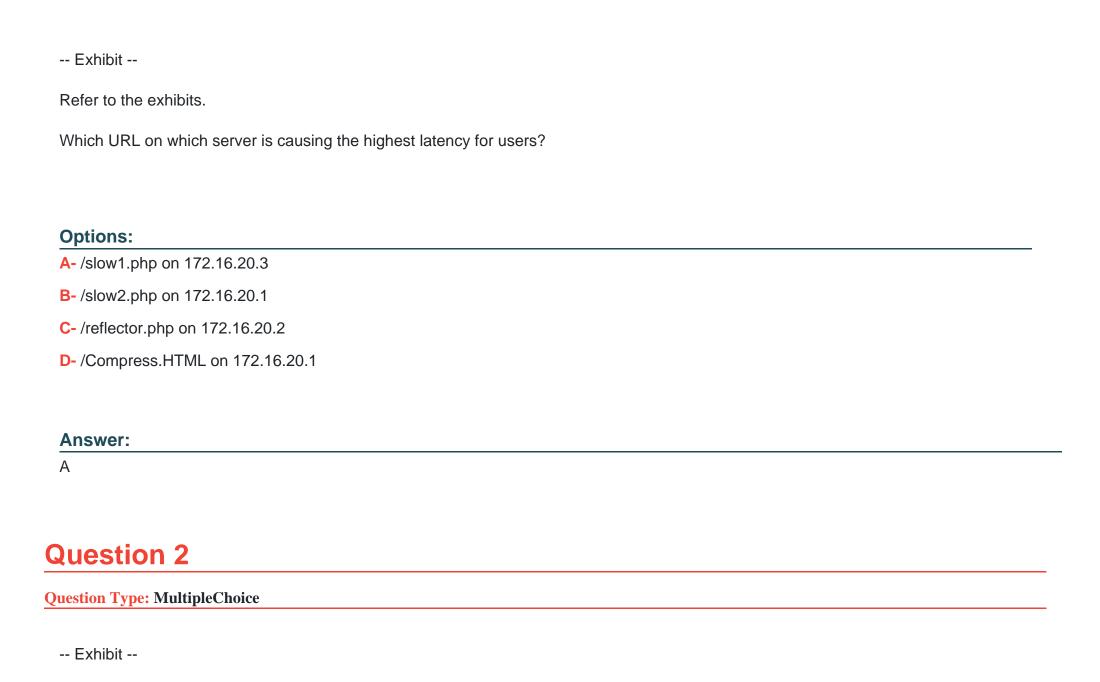
•	#	ŧ l	JRL	Avg Server Latency (ms)	Max Server Latency (ms)	Transactions
V	1		/slow1.php	502.12	1,551.00	459
•	2	2	/page14.cgi	4.33	408.00	506
•	3	3	/env.cgi	3.45	6.00	51
•	4		/not-logged-in.php	2.67	4.00	12
v	5	5	/safari.jpg	2.56	213.00	1,247
•	6	6	/slow2.php	2.21	12.00	358
<b>€</b>	7		/reflector.php	2.18	6.00	11
	1 8		flavicon ico	2 13	49.00	1 740



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⋖	#	Pool Member	Avg Server Latency (ms)	Max Server Latency (ms)	Transactions
⋖	1	172.16.20.3:80	158.36	1,551.00	1,462
⋖	2	172.16.20.2:80	3.13	121.00	1,460
⋖	3	172.16.20.1:80	3.11	408.00	1,462
⋖	4	■ Total	54.89	1,551.00	4,384

Total: 3





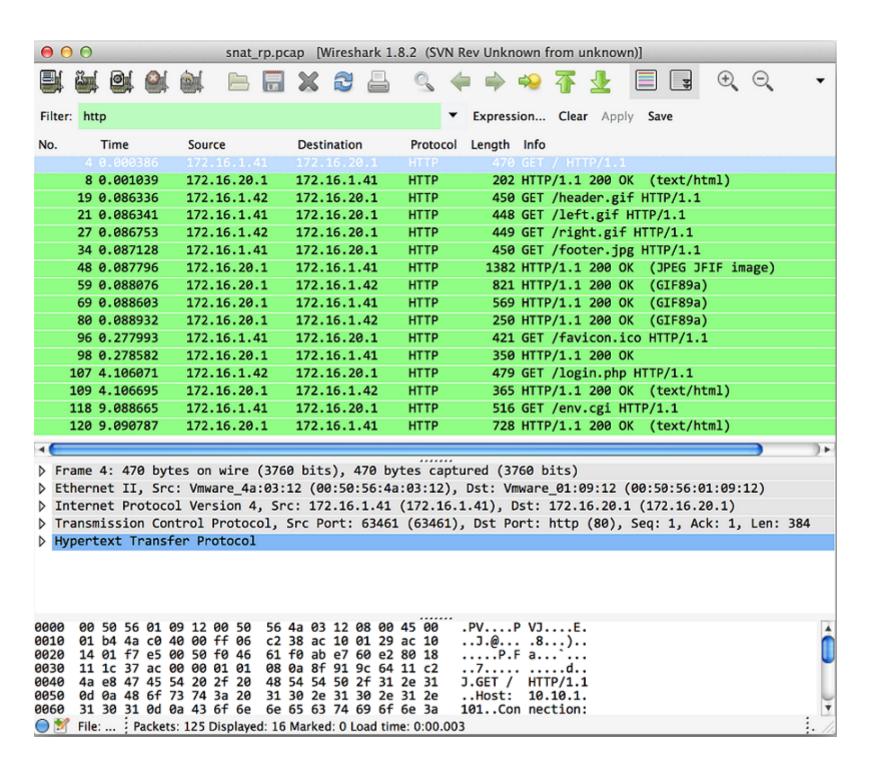












Refer to the exhibits.

A virtual server has been configured for SSL offload on a single-arm network. On average, the virtual server will be handling 100,000 connections, with a peak of 130,000 connections. Between the virtual server and the web servers there is a single reverse proxy to provide site caching. The proxy is configured to perform source IP persistence before contacting the web servers. The site is logging users out immediately after logging them in.

What should the LTM Specialist do to resolve this issue?

#### **Options:**

- A- Add a source address persistence profile to the virtual server.
- B- Create an iRule to add client IP persistence to a SNAT pool member.
- C- Change the virtual server server-side TCP profile to tcp-lan-optimized.
- D- Configure the virtual server HTTP profile to insert an X-Forwarded-For header.

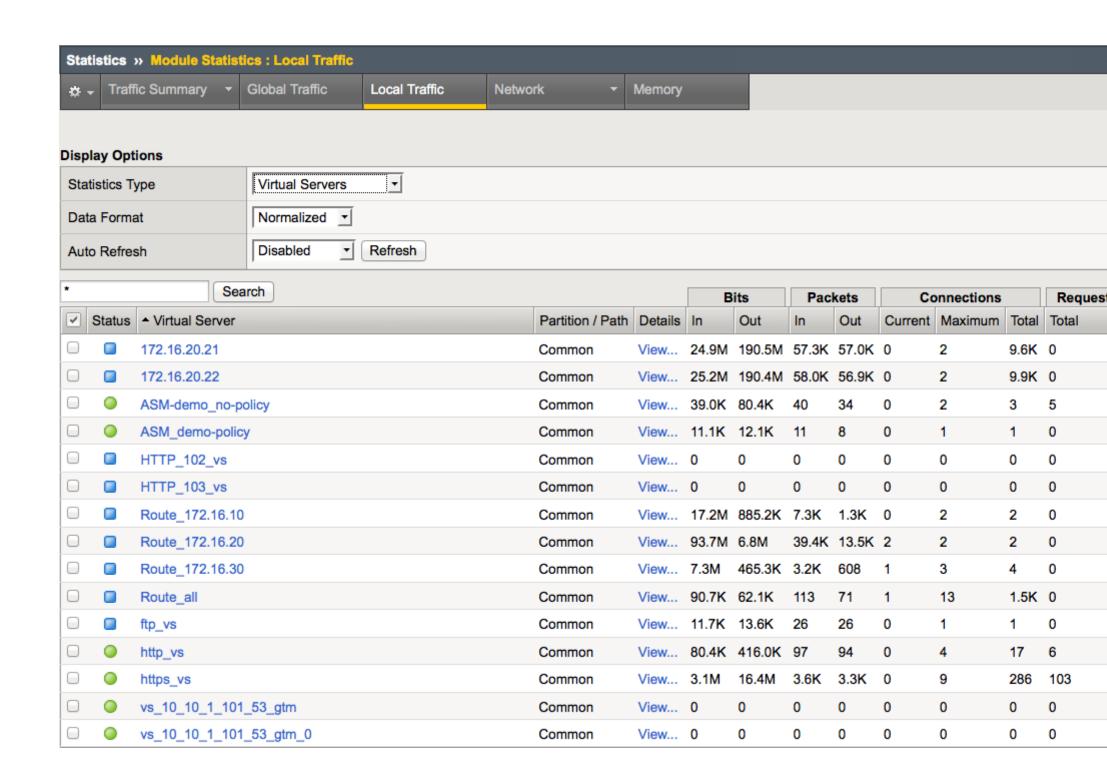
#### **Answer:**

В

## **Question 3**

## **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

```
ltm virtual Route_172.16.10 {
    destination 172.16.10.0:any
    ip-forward
    mask 255.255.255.0
    profiles {
        fastL4 { }
translate-address disabled
translate-port disabled
vlans-disabled
ltm virtual Route 172.16.20 {
    destination 172.16.20.0:any
    ip-forward
    mask 255.255.255.0
    profiles {
        fastL4 { }
    translate-address disabled
    translate-port disabled
    vlans-disabled
ltm virtual Route 172.16.30 {
    destination 172.16.30.0:any
    ip-forward
    mask 255.255.255.0
    profiles {
        fastL4 { }
    translate-address disabled
    translate-port disabled
    vlans-disabled
1tm virtual Route all {
    destination 0.0.0.0:any
    ip-forward
    mask any
    profiles {
        fastL4 { }
    translate-address disabled
    translate-port disabled
    vlans-disabled
```



Refer to the exhibits.

An LTM device has been configured for load balancing a number of different application servers. Configuration changes need to be made to the LTM device to allow administrative management of the servers in 172.16.10/24, 172.16.20/24, and 172.16.30/24 networks. The servers require outbound access to numerous destinations for operations.

Which solution has the simplest configuration changes while maintaining functionality and basic security?

#### **Options:**

- A- Remove 172.16.10.0:0/24, 172.16.20.0:0/24, and 172.16.30.0:0/24, and keep 0.0.0.0:0/0.0.0.0 enabled on all VLANs.
- B- Replace 172.16.10.0:0/24, 172.16.20.0:0/24, and 172.16.30.0:0/24, with 172.16.0.0:0/16, and keep 0.0.0.0:0/0.0.0.0.
- C- Enable 172.16.10.0:0/24, 172.16.20.0:0/24, and 172.16.30.0:0/24 on ingress VLAN(s), and enable 0.0.0.0:0/0.0.0.0 on egress VLAN(s).
- D- Enable 172.16.10.0:0/24, 172.16.20.0:0/24, and 172.16.30.0:0/24 on egress VLAN(s), and enable 0.0.0.0:0/0.0.0.0 on ingress VLAN(s).

#### **Answer:**

С

## **Question 4**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

```
-- Exhibit --
```

```
ltm monitor http memberA mon {
    defaults-from http
    destination *:*
    interval 5
    send "GET /\\r\\n"
    time-until-up 0
    timeout 16
ltm monitor http memberB mon {
    defaults-from http
    destination *:*
    interval 5
    send "GET /\\r\\n"
    time-until-up 0
    timeout 16
ltm monitor http memberC mon {
    defaults-from http
    destination *:*
    interval 5
    send "GET /\\r\\n"
    time-until-up 0
    timeout 16
```

```
1tm pool member pool {
    members {
        memberA:http {
            address 192.168.30.10
            monitor memberA_mon
            session monitor-enabled
            state down
        memberB:http {
            address 192.168.30.20
            monitor memberB_mon
            session monitor-enabled
            state down
        memberC:http {
            address 192.168.30.30
            monitor memberC_mon
            session monitor-enabled
            state down
```

Refer to the exhibits.

How should the LTM Specialist minimize the configuration?

#### **Options:**

- A- Remove the pool member level monitors.
- B- The configuration is as minimized as possible.
- **C-** Create a single monitor and apply it to each pool member.
- D- Create a single monitor, apply it to the pool, and remove the pool member level monitors.

#### **Answer:**

D

## **Question 5**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Virtual Server	Destination	Service Port	Default Pool
intranet_it	10.1.1.10	8080	web_it
intranet_hr	10.1.1.10	443	web_hr
intranet_sales	10.1.1.10	8081	web_sales
intranet_finance	10.1.1.10	8083	web_finance
intranet_engineering	10.1.1.10	8085	web_engineering

Pool	Monitor	Pool Members			
web_it	http_it	10.2.2.102, 10.2.2.105			
web_hr	https_hr	10.2.2.101, 10.2.2.102			
web_sales	http_sales	10.2.2.101, 10.2.2.102			
web_finance	http_finance	10.2.2.101, 10.2.2.102			
web_engineering	http_engineering	10.2.2.102, 10.2.2.105			

Refer to the exhibits.

Every monitor has the same Send String, Recv String, and an Alias of \*:\*. The LTM Specialist simplifies the configuration to minimize the number of monitors.

How many unique monitors remain?

### **Options:**

- **A-** 1
- **B-** 2
- **C-** 3
- **D-** 4
- **E-** 5

#### **Answer:**

В

# **Question 6**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

```
ltm pool /Common/my admin pool {
    members {
        /Common/10.0.0.1:80 {
            address 10.0.0.1
        /Common/10.0.0.2:80 {
            address 10.0.0.2
    }
}
ltm pool /Common/my default pool {
    members {
        /Common/10.0.0.4:80 {
            address 10.0.0.4
        /Common/10.0.0.5:80 {
            address 10.0.0.5
ltm virtual /Common/my_virtual_server {
    destination /Common/10.0.0.1:80
    ip-protocol tcp
    mask 255.255.255.255
    pool /Common/my_default_pool
    profiles {
        /Common/http { }
        /Common/tcp { }
    }
    rules {
        /Common/my_iRule
    snat automap
sys ha-group my_ha_group {
    active-bonus 10
    pools {
        /Common/my default pool {
            threshold 2
            weight 20
    }
    trunks {
        my trunk {
            threshold 1
```

Refer to the exhibit.

A pair of LTM devices is configured for HA.

What happens if the pool member server with IP address 10.0.0.4 becomes totally unresponsive to the active LTM device, but is still responsive to the standby LTM device?

#### **Options:**

- A- The HA-group will disable the trunk my\_trunk.
- B- The HTTP application will be unavailable via the LTM device.
- **C-** The HA-group will initiate a fail-over because the threshold is set to 2.
- D- The HA-group will initiate a fail-over because the HA-Group score will be zero.

#### **Answer:**

С

## **Question 7**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

```
ltm node /Common/192.168.44.1 {
    address 192.168.44.1
ltm node /Common/192.168.44.2 {
    address 192.168.44.2
ltm pool /Common/bigip1 gw pool {
    gateway-failsafe-device /Common/BIGIP1.example.com
    members {
        /Common/192.168.44.1:0 {
            address 192.168.44.1
    min-up-members 1
    min-up-members-checking enabled
    monitor /Common/icmp gw monitor
ltm pool /Common/bigip2 gw pool {
    gateway-failsafe-device /Common/BIGIP2.example.com
    members {
        /Common/192.168.44.2:0 {
            address 192.168.44.2
    min-up-members 1
    min-up-members-checking enabled
    monitor /Common/icmp_gw_monitor
ltm monitor gateway-icmp /Common/icmp gw monitor {
    defaults-from /Common/gateway icmp
    destination 1.2.2.254:*
    interval 5
    time-until-up 0
    timeout 16
net route /Common/external default gateway {
    gw 192.168.44.1
    network default
}
```

Refer to the exhibit.

A pair of LTM devices are deployed in a high-availability (HA) pair as the diagram shows. After inserting a new rule on the firewalls, the LTM devices become Standby. The rule drops all outbound sessions to the Internet. Only inbound connections are allowed from the Internet. There are no other changes to the environment.

What triggered the LTM device failover?

#### **Options:**

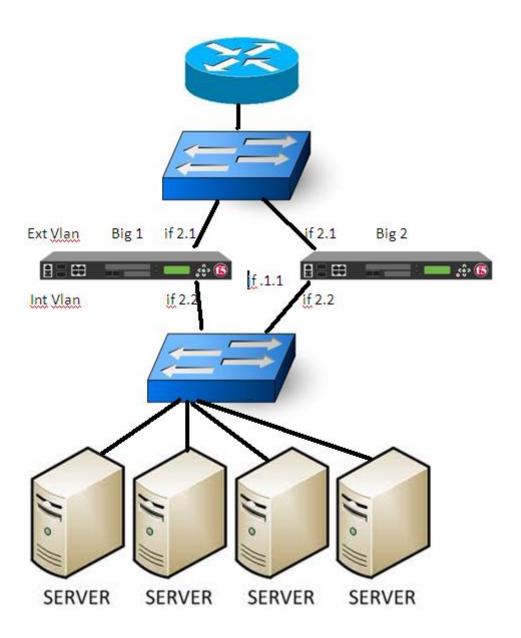
- A- HA Group
- **B-** Auto Failback
- **C-** VLAN Failsafe
- D- Gateway Failsafe

#### **Answer:**

D

## **Question 8**

## **Question Type:** MultipleChoice



Refer to the exhibit.

A failover has just occured on BIG-IP1. BIG-IP2 is now active and manages traffic as expected. Both Bigip's are set with a gateway failsafe to check the reachability of the main border router. Switches have performed as expected.

Where should the LTM Specialist check for potential issues?

#### **Options:**

- A- Network Interface 2.1 of BIG-IP 2
- B- Network Interface 2.1 of BIG-IP 1
- C- Network Interface 2.2 of BIG-IP 2
- D- Network Interface 2.2 of BIG-IP 1
- E- Network Interface 1.1 of BIG-IP 1
- F- Network Interface 1.1 of BIG-IP 2

#### **Answer:**

В

## **Question 9**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

-- Exhibit --

Net::Interface																
Name	Status	Mac-Addr	MTU	Bits	Bits	Pkts	Pkts	Mcast	Mcast	Drops	Drops	Errs	Errs	Colli	Media	Flo
				In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	sions		Ctr
1.1	 up	0:1:d7:a8:4d:c4	1500	275.3G	43.1G	62.7M	30.8M	7.3M	246	223.9M	0	0	0	0	1000T-FD	tx-r
1.2	down	0:1:d7:a8:4d:c5	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
1.3	down	0:1:d7:a8:4d:c6	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
1.4	down	0:1:d7:a8:4d:c7	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
1.5	down	0:1:d7:a8:4d:c8	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
1.6	down	0:1:d7:a8:4d:c9	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
1.7	down	0:1:d7:a8:4d:ca	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
1.8	down	0:1:d7:a8:4d:cb	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
2.1	miss	0:1:d7:a8:4d:cc	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
2.2	miss	0:1:d7:a8:4d:cd	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	none	tx-r
mormt.	un	0:1:d7:a8:4d:c1	1500	76.6G	138.1G	113.8M	22.5M	6.4M	123	0	0	2.2M	0	2.2M	100TX-HD	non

-- Exhibit --

Refer to the exhibit.

Based on the output of the tmsh interface show command, what is the issue?

#### **Options:**

- A- There is a duplex mismatch on the management interface.
- B- Interfaces 2.1 and 2.2 are defective and need replacement.
- C- Flow Control is NOT configured on the management interface.
- D- There are too many drops on inbound traffic on interface 1.1.

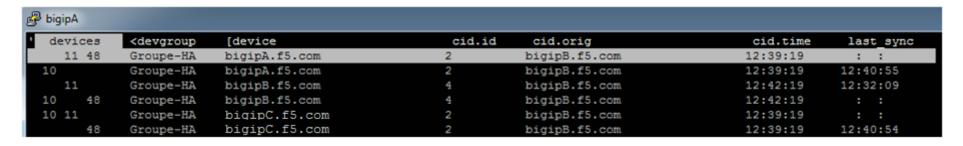
#### **Answer:**

Α

## **Question 10**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

-- Exhibit --



Refer to the exhibit.

An LTM Specialist is troubleshooting a sync-failover group of three BIG-IP LTM devices. The command used is "tmsh run cm watch-devicegroup-device."

What does the output mean?

#### **Options:**

- A- Configuration is synchronized between all the devices.
- B- Configuration is not synchronized. Some modifications have been done on bigipA.
- C- Configuration is not synchronized. Some modifications have been done on bigipB.
- D- Configuration is not synchronized. Some modifications have been done on bigipC.

#### **Answer:**

С

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