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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization's development team creates an application to put behind the F5 LTM device. The application can be quite load intensive at first, and then evens out over time. The team's load balancing method needs to select a pool after taking into account the pool member's response over the time to avoid landing on a busy pool member.

Which of the following load balancing methods meets this requirement?

Options:

- A- Fastest (application)
- B- Predictive (member)
- C- Dynamic (node)
- D- Observed (member)

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An LTM Specialist reports that an application is no longer reachable after it has been upgraded.

Nothing has been changed in the configuration on the LTM device.

The logs indicate that health monitors to all servers have failed as shown:

What should the LTM Specialist verify next?

Options:

- A- That the TCP hand shake with the servers is still completed using tcpdump
- B- That the custom receive string for the HTTP monitor has changed with the upgrade
- C- That the can still ping the servers from the BIG_ IP device.
- D- That the firewall between the BIG-ip device and servers is still allowing HTTP

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The log shows that tcp detection is normal, but http detection is abnormal. So we should pay attention to the detection problem of http level

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An application is being load balanced through the LTM device using the configuration displayed below.

The network has been re-engineered to NAT all client connection. As a result, all client connections are hitting the same pool member.

```
ltm virtual /Common/application {
  destination /Common/10.40.1.42:80
  ip-protocol tcp
  mask 255.255.255.255
  persist {
    /Common/source_addr {
      default yes
    }
  }
  pool /Common/http_pool
  profiles {
    /Common/rstL4 {

```

```
translate-address enabled
translate-port enabled
vians-disabled
```

Which changes should the LTM Specialist make in order to restore load balancing functionality while maintaining session persistence?

Options:

- A-** Change the virtual server type to Standard, add an http profile, and change the persistence profile to Destination Address
- B-** Leave the virtual server type set Performance (Layer 4) and change the persistence type to hash
- C-** Change the virtual server type to Forwarding (Layer 4) and leave the persistence type to hash source Address
- D-** Change the virtual server to Standard add an http profile, and change the persistence profile to Cookie persistence

Answer:

D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

AN LTM Specialist needs to determine the delay between an LTM device and the internal web server for a specific client.

Which two AVR reporting options should the LTM Specialist enable to measure the delay? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- User agents

B- Methods

C- Response codes

D- Server latency

E- Client IP

The problem is to specify the server delay of the client

Answer:

D, E

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

AN LTM Specialist is deploying an iRule designed to determine the country of origin of an incoming client connection. The iRule needs to be used with an SSL-enabled web application.

Which profile required for the iRule to function properly?

Options:

A- HTTP

B- DNS

C- TCP

D- UDP

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Question stem requires the client IP to match the source region, so TCP ?UDP at the transport layer can meet the requirements. The title stem mentions that it is a Web application based on SSL, and it does not mention F5 undertakes SSL offload, So TCP is enough.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An LTM Specialist needs to apply SNAT using currently used SNAT pool to a new virtual server.

What needs to be completed before applying that configuration change?

Options:

- A-** Review connection for the selected SNAT pool and enlarge it if appropriate
- B-** Make sure that the BIG-IP device is NOT operating under heavy load during peak times
- C-** Verify that the IP address of the SNAT pool are in the same subnet as the pool members
- D-** Verify that the IP address of the SNAT pool are in the same VLAN as the pool members.

SNAT does not need to in the same vlan or same network segment as the pool member, as long as the route is reachable , excluding C and D he connection information of the SNAT pool to avoid port exhaustion under high concurrency

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An LTM specialist needs to upgrade a VCMP quest in an HA Setup with minimum interruption for all VCMP guest instances.

In which should the LTM Specialist perform this upgrade?

Options:

- A-** Relicense the host. Failover all guest's active traffic-groups to the other host, copy image to gest, create guest UCS install and set boot location to new volume, reboot
- B-** Failover this specific guest's active traffic-group to the other Host, Relicense the guest, copy image to guest , create guest UCS, install and set boot location to new volume, reboot
- C-** Failover all guests' active traffic-group to the other Host, Relicense the host, copy image to guest, create guest UCS, install and set boot location to new volume , reboot
- D-** Failover all guests' active traffic-group to the other host, copy image to guest, create guest UCS install and set boot location to new volume, reboot, Relicense the host

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Switch guest, reactive, license first and then upgrade.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An LTM Specialist needs to use a set of addresses to access an Internet website in an outbound configuration.

Which feature should the LTM Specialist configure?

Options:

A- NAT pool

B- NAT address

C- SNAT pool

D- SNAT address

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

TWO LTM devices are in the same Device Group and configured for Ac live/Standby Failover. The LTM Specialist observes that the HA Active and Standby device constantly changes state. All network links use the default route domain A dedicated fiber link is used for the HA connection with a latency of 250 ms but no packet loss.

What is causing the change in failover state to occur?

Options:

- A- The HA network is using the default routing domain.
- B- The HA network is using multicast IP.
- C- The HA network is not configured for mirroring.
- D- The HA network latency is too high.

Answer:

B

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An LTM Specialist is experiencing issues in a failover event. Certain long-lasting FTP event. Certain long-lasting FTP connections using a single node pool are forced to reconnect. The bigip.conf extract is shown:

```
virtual vs-ftp-2121 (  
  snatpool ftp-2121  
  pool ftp_2121  
  destination 10.155.65.26:scientia-ssdb  
  ip protocol tcp  
  persist source_address_ftp  
  vlans external enable  
)  
  
ltm persistence source-addr source_addr_ftp (  
  app-service none  
  map-proxies enabled  
  mask none  
  mirror disabled  
  timeout 180  
)
```

What does the LTM Specialist need to change in the configuration to avoid this issue?

Options:

A- snatpool

B- persistence mirroring

C- connection mirroring

D- ftp profile

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The stem mentions that it is a single server node, so there is no need to consider the factors of session maintenance. The actual requirement is to maintain the original connection status during failover. You need to configure connection mirroring to synchronize the connection status between the devices in the cluster in real time.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An LTM Specialist has detected that a brute force login attack is occurring against the SSH service via a BIG-IP management interface. Login attempts are occurring from many IPs within the internal company network. BIG-IP SSH access restrictions are in place as follows:

```
root@(bigip1) (cfg-sync Standalone) (Active) (/Common) (tmsh)# list /sys sshd
sys sshd (
  allow { 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16 }
  inactivity-timeout 900
)
```

The LTM Specialist has determined that SSH access should only occur from the 192.168.1.0/24 and 172.16.254.0/23 networks.

Which tmsh command should the LTM Specialist use to permit access from the desired networks only?

Options:

- A- modify sys sshd allow add {"192.168. 10/24 , " "172. 16 2540/23"}
- B- modify /sys sshd login disable ("10.0.00/8", "172 16.0 0/12", "192. 168.0.0/16")
- C- modify/sys allow replace-all-with {"192.168.1.00/24", "192.16.254.0/23"}
- D- modify/sys sshd login enable {"192.166.10/24"" "172.16 254 0/23

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Select C to overwrite the existing network's allow configuration over the specified network segment.

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