

F5-Networks

Exam Questions 201

TMOS Administration



NEW QUESTION 1

A BIG-IP Administrator receives an RMA replacement for a failed F5 device. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to restore a UCS taken from the previous device, but the restore fails. The following error appears in the /var/log/itm.

```
mcpd [****J: •*****»;0; License is not operational (expired or digital signature does not match contents.)
```

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to avoid this error?

- A. Use the appropriate tmsh command with the no-license option
- B. Revoke the license prior to restoring
- C. Reactivate the license on the new device using the manual activation method
- D. Remove the license information from the UCS archive

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

A configuration change is made on the standby member of a device group.

What is displayed as "Recommended Action" on the Device Management Overview screen?

- A. Force active member of device group to standby
- B. Activate device with the most recent configuration
- C. Synchronize the active member configuration to the group.
- D. Synchronize the standby member configuration to the group

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

Which Virtual Server type prevents the use of a default pool?

- A. Performance (Layer 4)
- B. Forwarding (IP)
- C. Performance HTTP
- D. Standard

Answer: B

Explanation:

Forwarding (IP) cannot be associated with the pool.

NEW QUESTION 4

A BIG-IP Administrator suspects that one of the BIG-IP device power supplies is experiencing power outages.

Which log file should the BIG-IP Administrator check to verify the suspicion?

- A. /var/log/daemon.log
- B. /var/log/kern.log
- C. /var/log/itm
- D. /var/log/audit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

A BIG-IP Administrator runs the initial configuration wizard and learns that the NTP servers were invalid. In which area of the Configuration Utility should the BIG-IP Administrator update the list of configured NTP servers?

- A. System > Configuration
- B. System > Services
- C. System > Preferences
- D. System > Platform

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

During a planned upgrade to a BIG-IP HA pair running Active/Standby, an outage to application traffic is reported shortly after the Active unit is forced to Standby. Reverting the flow resolves the outage. What should the BIG-IP Administrator modify to avoid an outage during the next failover event?

- A. The Tag value on the Standby device
- B. The interface on the Active device to 1.1
- C. The Tag value on the Active device
- D. The Interface on the Standby device to 1.1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

A BIG-IP Administrator configures remote authentication and needs to make sure that users can still login even when the remote authentication server is unavailable.

Which action should the BIG-IP Administrators in the remote authentication configuration to meet this requirement?

- A. Set partition access to "All"
- B. Enable the Fallback to Local option
- C. Configure a remote role grove
- D. Configure a second remote user directory

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

Which statement is true concerning SSL termination?

- A. A virtual server that has both ClientSSL and ServerSSL profiles can still support cookie persistence.
- B. Decrypting traffic at the BIG-IP allows the use of iRules for traffic management, but increases the load on the pool member.
- C. When any virtual server uses a ClientSSL profile, all SSL traffic sent to the BIG-IP is decrypted before it is forwarded to servers.
- D. If a virtual server has both a ClientSSL and ServerSSL profile, the pool members have less SSL processing than if the virtual server had only a ClientSSL profile.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

A BIG-IP Administrator discovers malicious brute-force attempts to access the BIG-IP device on the management interface via SSH. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to restrict SSH access to the management interface.

Where should this be accomplished?

- A. System > Configuration
- B. Network > Interfaces
- C. Network > Self IPs
- D. System > Platform

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Which statement is true concerning cookie persistence?

- A. Cookie persistence allows persistence independent of IP addresses.
- B. Cookie persistence allows persistence even if the data are encrypted from client to pool member.
- C. Cookie persistence uses a cookie that stores the virtual server, pool name, and member IP address in clear text.
- D. If a client's browser accepts cookies, cookie persistence will always cause a cookie to be written to the client's file system.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

What is the purpose of floating self-IP addresses?

- A. to define an address that grants administrative access to either system at any time
- B. to define an address that allows either system to initiate communication at any time
- C. to define an address that allows network devices to route traffic via a single IP address
- D. to define an address that gives network devices greater flexibility in choosing a path to forward traffic

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

Assume a client's traffic is being processed only by a NAT; no SNAT or virtual server processing takes place. Also assume that the NAT definition specifies a NAT address and an origin address while all other settings are left at their defaults. If the origin server were to initiate traffic via the BIG-IP, what changes, if any, would take place when the BIG-IP processes such packets?

- A. The BIG-IP would drop the request since the traffic didn't arrive destined to the NAT address.
- B. The source address would not change, but the destination address would be changed to the NAT address.
- C. The source address would be changed to the NAT address and destination address would be left unchanged.
- D. The source address would not change, but the destination address would be changed to a self-IP of the BIG-IP.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14

A virtual server at 10.10.1.100:80 has the rule listed below applied.

```
when HTTP_REQUEST { if {[HTTP::uri] ends_with "htm" } { pool pool1 } else if {[HTTP::uri] ends_with "xt" } { pool pool2 }  
If a user connects to http://10.10.1.100/foo.txt which pool will receive the request?
```

- A. pool1
- B. pool2
- C. Non
- D. The request will be dropped.
- E. Unknow
- F. The pool cannot be determined from the information provided.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

A BIG-IP Administrator wants to add the ASM Module to an HA pair of BIG-IP devices. The BIG-IP Administrator has already installed a new Add-On License on both devices in the HA pair. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do next to use the module?

- A. Provision the new module on both BIG-IP device's
- B. Synchronize both BIG-IP devices
- C. Reboot both BIG-IP devices
- D. Reactivate the Licenses on both BIG IP devices

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19

Monitors can be assigned to which three resources? (Choose three.)

- A. NATs
- B. pools
- C. iRules
- D. nodes
- E. SNATs
- F. pool members
- G. virtual servers

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 23

If a client's browser does not accept cookies, what occurs when the client connects to a virtual server using cookie persistence?

- A. The connection request is not processed.
- B. The connection request is sent to a policy server.
- C. The connection request is loadbalanced to an available pool member.
- D. The connection request is refused and the client is sent a "server not available" message.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to the BIG-IP device. Which file logs the message regarding the configuration change?

- A. /var/log/messages
- B. /var/log/audit
- C. /var/log/user.log
- D. /var/log/secure

Answer: B

Explanation:

About audit logging

Audit logging is an optional feature that tags messages whenever a BIG-IP® system object, such as a virtual server or a load balancing pool, is created (that is, created, modified, or deleted). The BIG-IP system logs the messages for these auditing events in the file /var/log/audit

There are three ways that objects can be configured

- By user action
- By system action
- By loading configuration data

Whenever an object is configured in one of these ways, the BIG-IP system logs a message to the audit log

NEW QUESTION 32

A BIG-IP Administrator is checking the BIG-IP device for known vulnerabilities. What should the BIG-IP Administrator upload to BIG-IP iHealth for further analysis?

- A. QKView
- B. EUD
- C. UCS
- D. tcpdump

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to check the memory utilization on a BIG-IP system. Which two methods can the BIG-IP Administrator use? (Choose two.)

- A. Run the tmsh show/sys memory command
- B. Run the tmsh show/sys traffic command
- C. Go to Statistics > Module Statistics > Traffic Summary in the configuration utility
- D. Go to Statistics > Module Statistics > Memory in the configuration utility
- E. Go to System > Disk Management in the configuration utility

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 39

A BIG-IP Administrator reviews the Plane CPU Usage performance chart and discovers a high percentage of Control Plane utilization. Which type of traffic does this indicate a higher usage of?

- A. Administrative
- B. Tunnel
- C. Accelerated ,
- D. Application

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44

Refer to the exhibit

The BIG-IP Administrator is unable to access the management console via Self-IP 10.10.1.33 and port 443. What is the reason for this problem?

- A. Packet Filter needs to be configured to allow a source
- B. Self IP is configured to allow TCP All
- C. Self IP is configured to allow UDP 443
- D. Packet Filter is configured to allow port 443

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to collect HTTP status code and HTTP method for traffic flowing through a virtual server. Which default profile provides this information?

- A. HTTP
- B. Analytics
- C. Request Adapt
- D. Statistics

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51

An LTM device has a virtual server mapped to www5f.com with a pool assigned. The objects are defined as follows:

Virtual server. Destination 192.168.245.100.443 netmask 255.255.255.0 Persistence: Source address persistence netmask 255.0.0.0 SNAT:AutoMap Profiles: HnP/TCP

How should the BIG-IP Administrator modify the persistence profile so that each unique IP address creates a persistence record?

- A. netmask 0.0.0.0
- B. netmask 255.255.255.255
- C. netmask 255.255.0.0
- D. netmask 255.256.255.0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

A virtual server is listening at 10.10.1.100:any and has the following iRule associated with it: when CLIENT_ACCEPTED { if {[TCP::local_port] equals 21 } { pool ftpool } elseif {[TCP::local_port] equals 23 } { pool telnetpool } }

If a user connects to 10.10.1.100 and port 22, which pool will receive the request?

- A. ftpool
- B. telnetpool
- C. Non
- D. The request will be dropped.
- E. Unknow
- F. The pool cannot be determined from the information provided.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56

An ecommerce company is experiencing latency issues with online shops during Black Friday's peak season. The BIG-IP Administrator detects an overall high CPU load on the BIG-IP device and wants to move the top utilized Virtual Servers to a dedicated BIG-IP device.

Where should the BIG-IP Administrator determine the problematic Virtual Servers?

- A. System > Platform
- B. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers > Virtual Server List
- C. Local Traffic > Network Map
- D. Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

When can a single virtual server be associated with multiple profiles?

- A. Neve

- B. Each virtual server has a maximum of one profile.
- C. Ofte
- D. Profiles work on different layers and combining profiles is common.
- E. Rarel
- F. One combination, using both the TCP and HTTP profile does occur, but it is the exception.
- G. Unlimite
- H. Profiles can work together in any combination to ensure that all traffic types are supported in a given virtual server.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63

Refer to the exhibit.

A user notifies the BIG-IP Administrator that <http://remote.company.com> is NOT accessible. Remote access to company resources must be encrypted. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to fix the issue?

- A. Change the Listening Port on remote.company.com_vs to Port 80
- B. Add a Pool to the Virtual Server remote.company.com_VS
- C. Add an iRule to remote.company.com_vs to redirect Traffic to HTTPS
- D. Change the Type of the Virtual Server remote.company.com_vs to Forwarding

Answer: C

Explanation:

Requiring all traffic to be HTTPS access requires HTTP requests to be redirected directly to HTTPS.

NEW QUESTION 66

The interface 1.1 of the BIG-IP device has been connected to a link dedicated to traffic on VLAN 120. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to receive traffic from the VLAN?

- A. Create a new VLAN object and set Customer Tag to 120
- B. Create a new VLAN object and assign the interface 1.1 untagged
- C. Create a new trunk object with interface 1.1 assigned
- D. Create a new trunk object and assign it to the VLAN

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

A BIG-IP Administrator opens a case with F5 Support. The support engineer requests the BIG-IP appliance chassis serial number. Which TMSH command will provide this information?

- A. . list /sys software
- B. show /sys version
- C. list/sys diags
- D. show /sys hardware

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

Generally speaking, should the monitor templates be used as production monitors or should they be customized prior to use.

- A. Most templates, such as http and tcp, are as effective as customized monitors.
- B. Monitor template customization is only a matter of preference, not an issue of effectiveness or performance.
- C. Most templates, such as https, should have the receive rule customized to make the monitor more robust.
- D. While some templates, such as ftp, must be customized, those that can be used without modification are not improved by specific changes.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81

Refer to the exhibit.

A BIG-IP Administrator configures the Virtual Server to pass HTTP traffic. Users report that they are unable to access the application. What should the administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. Change the Virtual Server name
- B. Disable .he State
- C. Reconfigure the Source Address
- D. Reconfigure the Pool Members

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

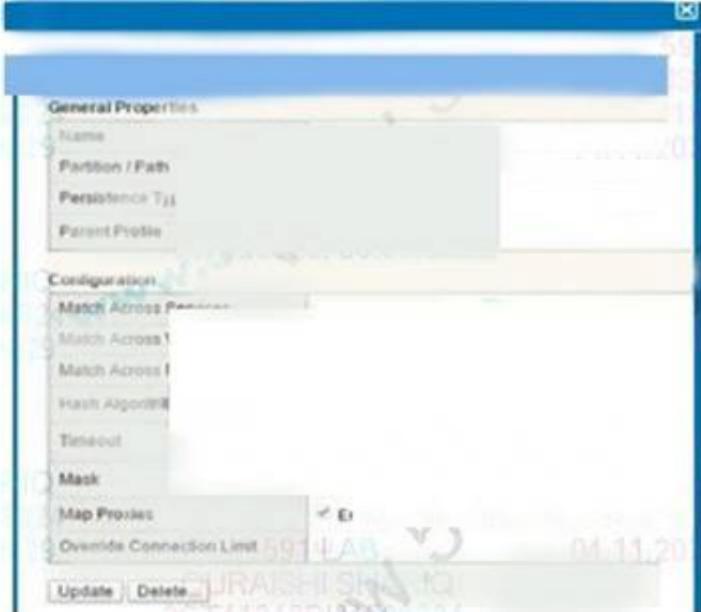
Which VLANs must be enabled for a SNAT to perform as desired (translating only desired packets)?

- A. The SNAT must be enabled for all VLANs.
- B. The SNAT must be enabled for the VLANs where desired packets leave the BIG-IP.
- C. The SNAT must be enabled for the VLANs where desired packets arrive on the BIG-IP.
- D. The SNAT must be enabled for the VLANs where desired packets arrive and leave the BIG-IP.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 89

Refer to the exhibit.



How long will the persistence record remain in the table?

- A. 180 seconds after the last packet
- B. 180 seconds after the initial table entry
- C. 300 seconds after the initial table entry
- D. 300 seconds after the last packet

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91

How should a BIG-IP Administrator persistent sessions from being sent to a pool member so that the server administrator can perform maintenance?

- A. force the pool member offline
- B. disable the pool member
- C. add an additional monitor to the pool
- D. disable the virtual server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

A BIG-IP Administrator is working with a BIG-IP device and discovers that one of the Interfaces on a Trunk is DOWN. What is the reason for this Interface status?

- A. The switch is NOT connected to the Interface
- B. There is NO transceiver installed on the Interface
- C. There is NO default route configured for this trunk
- D. The media speed of the interface has NOT been set

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 98

Refer of the exhibit.

```
show /cm device bigip1.local bigip3.local
```

```
-----
CentMgmt::Device: bigip1.local
-----
```

```

Hostname                bigip3.local
Mgmt Ip                 172.1.1.233
Configsync Ip          10.1.1.43
Mirroring IP           ::
Mirroring Secondary IP ::
Failover Multicast IP  ::
Failover Unicast IP(s) 10.1.1.43
Device HA State        standby
Device HA Load Capacity 0
Device Current Load Factor 0
Device Next Active Load Factor 0
Time Delta to Local Device (sec) 12

```

The 816-IP Administrator runs the command shown and observes a device trust issue between BIG-IP devices in a device group. The issue prevents config sync on device bigip3.local.

What is preventing the config sync?

- A. Next Active Load factor is 0 on bigip1.local
- B. Both devices are standby
- C. Next Active Load factor is 1 on bigip1.local
- D. Time Delta to local system is 12

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A should be bigip3.local?. if choose bigip3.local, you should choose A.

NEW QUESTION 103

When upgrading a BIG-IP redundant pair, what happens when one system has been updated but the other has not?

- A. Syncing should not be performed.
- B. The first system to be updated will assume the Active role.
- C. This is not possible since both systems are updated simultaneously.
- D. The older system will issue SNMP traps indicating a communication error with the partner.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

Assume the bigd daemon fails on the active system. Which three are possible results? (Choose three.)

- A. The active system will restart the bigd daemon and continue in active mode.
- B. The active system will restart the tmm daemon and continue in active mode.
- C. The active system will reboot and the standby system will go into active mode.
- D. The active system will failover and the standby system will go into active mode.
- E. The active system will continue in active mode but gather member and node state information from the standby system.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 111

The BIG-IP Administrator needs to ensure the correct health monitor is being used for a new HTTP pool named P_example. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator validate these settings in the Configuration Utility?

- A. Local Traffic > Nodes > Default Monitor
- B. Local Traffic > Profiles > Services > HTTP > http
- C. Local Traffic > Monitors > http
- D. Local Traffic > Pools > P_example

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116

Refer to the exhibit.



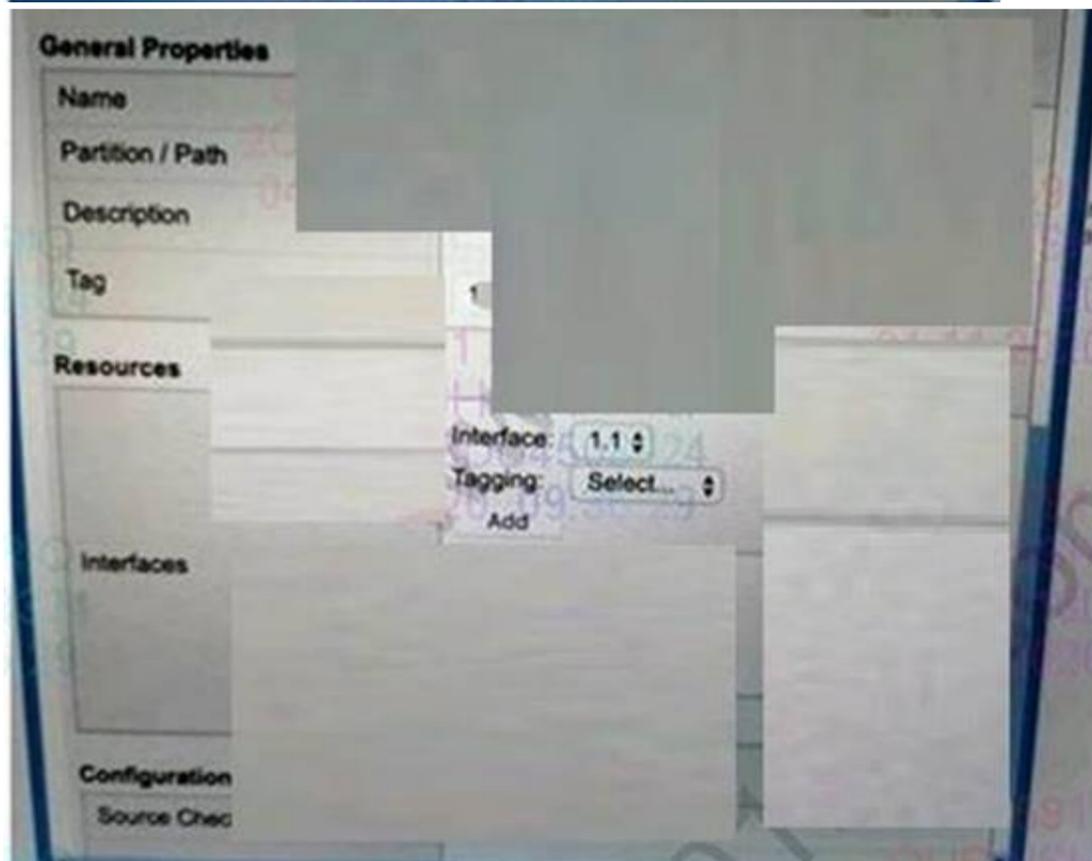
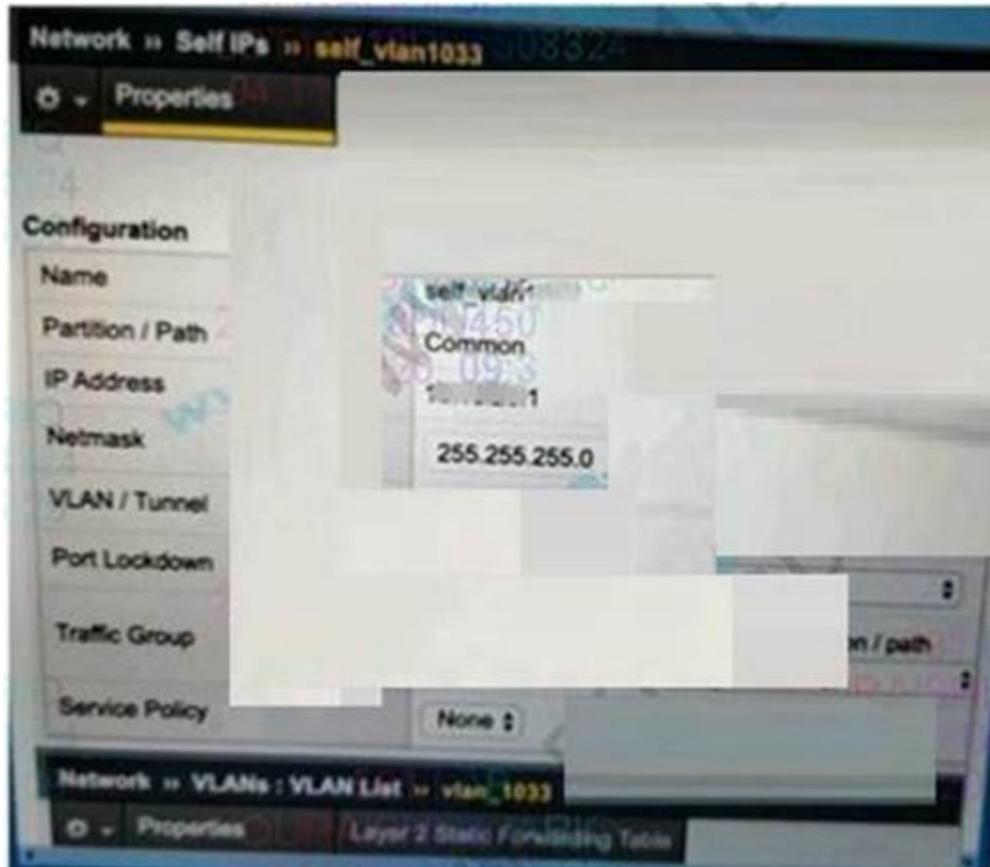
How are new connections load balanced?

- A. To the first two members listed with the same priority group
- B. To the pool member with the least number of connections
- C. To the pool member with a high priority group value defined
- D. To the pool member with a low priority group value defined

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118

Refer to the exhibit



The network team creates a new VLAN on the switches. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to create a configuration on the BIG-IP device. The BIG-IP Administrator creates a new VLAN and Self IP, but the servers on the new VLAN are NOT reachable from the BIG-IP device. Which action should the BIG-IP Administrators to resolve this issue?

- A. Set Port Lockdown of Set IP to Allow All
- B. Change Auto Last Hop to enabled
- C. Assign a physical interface to the new VLAN

D. Create a Floating Set IP Address

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

Refer to the exhibit.

Which TMSH command generated this output?

- A. tmsl list /cm sync-status
- B. tmsl show /sys sync-status
- C. tmsl list /sys sync-status
- D. tmsl show /cm sync status

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

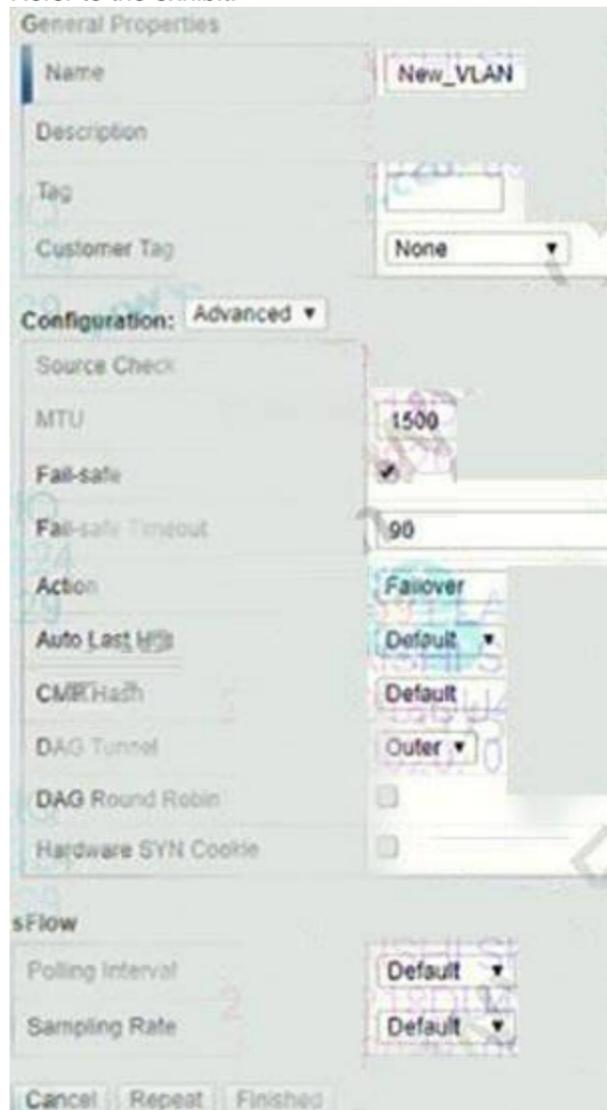
Assuming other failover settings are at their default state, what would occur if the failover cable were to be disconnected for five seconds and then reconnected?

- A. As long as network communication is not lost, no change will occur.
- B. Nothin
- C. Failover due to loss of voltage will not occur if the voltage is lost for less than ten seconds.
- D. When the cable is disconnected, both systems will become activ
- E. When the voltage is restored, unit two will revert to standby mode.
- F. When the cable is disconnected, both systems will become activ
- G. When the voltage is restored, both systems will maintain active mode.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 128

Refer to the exhibit.



A BIG-IP Administrator configures a new VLAN on an HA pair of devices that does NOT yet have any traffic. This action causes the assigned traffic group to fail over to the standby device.

Which VLAN setting should be changed to prevent this issue?

- A. Auto Last Hop
- B. Fail-safe
- C. Customer Tag
- D. Source Check

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 129

Which two statements are true about NATs? (Choose two.)

- A. NATs support UDP, TCP, and ICMP traffic.

- B. NATs can be configured with mirroring enabled or disabled.
- C. NATs provide a one-to-one mapping between IP addresses.
- D. NATs provide a many-to-one mapping between IP addresses.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 133

For a given Virtual Server, the BIG-IP must perform SSL Offload and negotiate secure communication over TLSv1.2 only. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Client) and select no TLSv1 in the options list
- B. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Client) with a custom TLSV1.2 cipher string
- C. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Server) and select no TLSv1 in the options list
- D. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Server) with a custom TLSV1.2 cipher string

Answer: B

Explanation:

no TLSv1 only disables TLS1.0, TLS1.1 is still used and does not meet the requirements.

NEW QUESTION 135

A BIG-IP Administrator must determine if a Virtual Address is configured to fail over to the standby member of a device group in which area of the Configuration Utility can this be confirmed?

- A. Device Management > Traffic Groups
- B. Device Management > Devices
- C. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- D. Device Management > Overview

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140

A BIG-IP Administrator creates a new VLAN on BIG-IP Cluster Member A and attaches an Interface to it. Although the Auto Config Sync is in place, the new VLAN does NOT show up on Cluster Member B. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to ensure the new VLAN is configured on each Cluster Member?

- A. Configure the new VLAN manually on Cluster Member B.
- B. Reset the Device Trust of the BIG-IP Cluster on either Cluster Member.
- C. Configure a Default Route for the new VLAN on Cluster Member A.
- D. Enable the Interface that is attached to the new VLAN on Cluster Member A.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

One of the two members of a device group has been decommissioned. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to delete the device group, but is unsuccessful. Prior to removing the device group, which action should be performed?

- A. Disable the device group
- B. Remove all members from the device group
- C. Remove the decommissioned device from the device group
- D. Make sure all members of the device group are in sync

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144

Users report that traffic is negatively affected every time a BIG-IP device fails over. The traffic becomes stabilized after a few minutes. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to reduce the impact of future failovers?

- A. Enable Failover Multicast Configuration
- B. Set up Failover Method to HA Order
- C. Configure MAC Masquerade
- D. Configure a global SNAT Listener

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 145

Which action will take place when a failover trigger is detected by the active system?

- A. The active device will take the action specified for the failure.
- B. The standby device also detects the failure and assumes the active role.
- C. The active device will wait for all connections to terminate and then failover.
- D. The standby device will begin processing virtual servers that have failed, but the active device will continue servicing the functional virtual servers.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

Assume a virtual server is configured with a ClientSSL profile. What would the result be if the virtual server's destination port were not 443?

- A. SSL termination could not be performed if the virtual server's port was not port 443.
- B. Virtual servers with a ClientSSL profile are always configured with a destination port of 443.
- C. As long as client traffic was directed to the alternate port, the virtual server would work as intended.
- D. Since the virtual server is associated with a ClientSSL profile, it will always process traffic sent to port 443.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 148

New Syslog servers have been deployed in an organization. The BIG-IP Administrator must reconfigure the BIG-IP system to send log messages to these servers. In which location in the Configuration Utility can the BIG-IP Administrator make the needed configuration changes to accomplish this?

- A. System > Logs > Configuration
- B. System > Configuration > Local Traffic
- C. System > Logs > Audit
- D. System > Configuration > Device

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 150

A local user account (Users) on the BIG-IP device is assigned the User Manager role. User1 attempts to modify the properties of another account (User2), but the action fails. The BIG-IP Administrator can successfully modify the User2 account.

Assuming the principle of least privilege, what is the correct way to allow User 1 to modify User2 properties?

- A. Move User2 to the same partition as User1
- B. Grant User1 administrative privileges
- C. Move User to the same partition as User2.
- D. Modify the partition access for User 1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 153

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to a Virtual Server on the Standby device of an HA pair. The HA pair is currently configured with Auto-Sync Enabled. What effect will the change have on the HA pair configuration?

- A. The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.
- B. The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- C. The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- D. The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 156

A site needs to terminate client HTTPS traffic at the BIG-IP and forward that traffic unencrypted. Which two are profile types that must be associated with such a virtual server? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP
- B. HTTP
- C. HTTPS
- D. ClientSSL
- E. ServerSSL

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 161

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