Vendor: F5

Exam Code: 301

Exam Name: LTM Specialist

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
A stand-alone LTM device is to be paired with a second LTM device to create an active/standby pair. The current stand-alone LTM device is in production and has several VLANs with floating IP addresses configured. The appropriate device service clustering (DSC) configurations are in place on both LTM devices.
Which two non-specific DSC settings should the LTM Specialist configure on the second LTM device to ensure no errors are reported when attempting to synchronize for the first time? (Choose two.)

A. pools
B. VLANs
C. default route
D. self IP addresses

Answer: BD

QUESTION 2
What is the correct command to reset an LTM device to its default settings?

A. tmsh reset-all default
B. tmsh set /sys config defaults
C. tmsh load /sys config default
D. tmsh /util bigpipe reset-factory-defaults

Answer: C

QUESTION 3
In which file would the LTM Specialist find virtual server configurations?

A. bigip.conf
B. bigip_sys.conf
C. bigip_base.conf
D. profile_base.conf

Answer: A

QUESTION 4
When re-licensing an LTM device from the command line interface, which tmsh command should the LTM Specialist use to generate the required information to provide on the F5 licensing portal?

A. tmsh run /util get-dossier
B. tmsh generate /sys dossier
C. tmsh list /sys registration-key
D. tmsh install /sys license registration-key

Answer: A

QUESTION 5
A device on the network is configured with the same IP address as the management address of

the active LTM device, causing the management GUI to be inaccessible.
Which two methods should the LTM Specialist use to access the LTM device in order to change the management IP address? (Choose two.)

A. Connect via ssh to the AOM IP address.
B. Connect via ssh to the management address.
C. Connect to the LTM device via serial connection.
D. Connect a monitor and keyboard to the LTM device.
E. Connect via ssh to the standby unit and connect via ssh across the serial link between the devices.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibits. An LTM Specialist is troubleshooting an application configured on an LTM device on a one- armed configuration. The application is NOT working through the LTM device but does work when accessed directly via the application servers. The virtual server 192.168.1.211:443 is configured to SNAT using the address 192.168.1.144 and references a pool with the member 192.168.10.80:443. No Client or Server SSL profiles are associated. The LTM Specialist has collected two traffic captures to help determine the issue.
What is the problem with the configuration on the LTM device?

Capture through LTM device

```
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on External, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 96 bytes

16:52:54.866907 IP 192.168.1.1.6789 > 192.168.1.211.443: S 2995699259:2995699259(0) win 8192 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 2,nop,nop,sackOK>
16:52:54.866974 IP 192.168.1.211.443 > 192.168.1.1.6789: S 2305990363:2305990363(0) ack 2995699260 win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,sackOK,eol>
16:52:54.868417 IP 192.168.1.1.6789 > 192.168.1.211.443: . ack 1 win 16425
16:52:54.868422 IP 192.168.1.1.6789 > 192.168.1.211.443: P 1:105(104) ack 1 win 16425
16:52:54.868451 IP 192.168.1.144.6789 > 192.168.10.80.443: S 236216155:236216155(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,sackOK,eol>
16:52:54.868457 IP 192.168.1.211.443 > 192.168.1.1.6789: . ack 105 win 4484
16:52:57.869207 IP 192.168.1.144.6789 > 192.168.10.80.443: S 236216155:236216155(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,sackOK,eol>
16:53:01.068627 IP 192.168.1.144.6789 > 192.168.10.80.443: S 236216155:236216155(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,sackOK,eol>
16:53:04.268911 IP 192.168.1.144.6789 > 192.168.10.80.443: S 236216155:236216155(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,sackOK,eol>
16:53:07.468781 IP 192.168.1.211.443 > 192.168.1.1.6789: R 1:1(0) ack 105 win 4484
```

Capture direct to application server

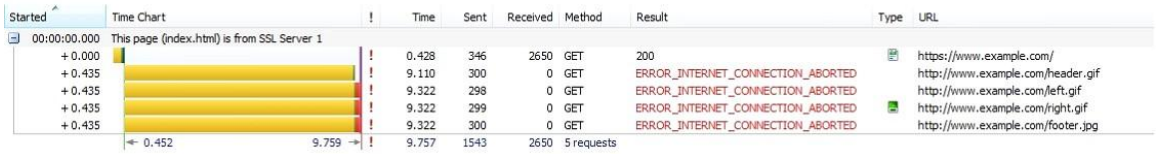
```
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 96 bytes

09:46:03.428985 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: S 1295563595:1295563595(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,sackOK,eol>
09:46:03.430000 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: S 2962914236:2962914236(0) ack 1295563596 win 5840 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK,nop,wscale 3>
09:46:03.430041 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: . ack 1 win 4380
09:46:03.463946 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: P 1:137(136) ack 1 win 4380
09:46:03.465072 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: . ack 137 win 864
09:46:03.466127 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: P 1:139(138) ack 137 win 864
09:46:03.466150 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: . ack 139 win 4518
09:46:03.720163 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: P 137:196(59) ack 139 win 4518
09:46:03.720183 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: P 196:542(346) ack 139 win 4518
09:46:03.721853 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: . ack 542 win 998
09:46:03.723009 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: . 139:1599(1460) ack 542 win 998
09:46:03.723023 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: P 1599:2693(1094) ack 542 win 998
09:46:03.723026 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: F 2693:2693(0) ack 542 win 998
09:46:03.723060 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: . ack 2693 win 7072
09:46:03.723072 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: . ack 2694 win 7072
09:46:03.818084 IP 192.168.1.1.31214 > 192.168.10.80.8443: F 542:542(0) ack 2694 win 7072
09:46:03.819820 IP 192.168.10.80.8443 > 192.168.1.1.31214: . ack 543 win 998
```

Trace direct to application server

Started	Time Chart	!	Time	Sent	Received	Method	Result	Type	URL
00:00:00.000	This page (index.html) is from Server 1								
+0.000		!	9.140	278	2480	GET	200		http://srv1.example.com/
+9.144		!	9.134	336	5079	GET	200		http://srv1.example.com/header.gif
+9.146		!	9.266	334	19307	GET	200		http://srv1.example.com/left.gif
+9.147		!	9.232	335	14644	GET	200		http://srv1.example.com/right.gif
+9.149		!	9.189	336	4192	GET	200		http://srv1.example.com/footer.jpg
9.186 →	18.414 →	!	18.412	1619	45702	5 requests			

Trace through LTM device



Started	Time Chart	!	Time	Sent	Received	Method	Result	Type	URL
00:00:00.000	This page (index.html) is from SSL Server 1								
+0.000		!	0.428	346	2650	GET	200		https://www.example.com/
+0.435		!	9.110	300	0	GET	ERROR_INTERNET_CONNECTION_ABORTED		http://www.example.com/header.gif
+0.435		!	9.322	298	0	GET	ERROR_INTERNET_CONNECTION_ABORTED		http://www.example.com/left.gif
+0.435		!	9.322	299	0	GET	ERROR_INTERNET_CONNECTION_ABORTED		http://www.example.com/right.gif
+0.435		!	9.322	300	0	GET	ERROR_INTERNET_CONNECTION_ABORTED		http://www.example.com/footer.jpg
	0.452 9.759	!	9.757	1543	2650	5 requests			

```
ltm virtual VS_HTTP {
    destination 10.10.17.100:http
    ip-protocol tcp
    mask 255.255.255.255
    pool Pool_HTTP
    profiles {
        customHTTP { }
        tcp { }
    }
    vlans-disabled
}
ltm pool Pool_HTTP {
    members {
        172.16.20.1:http {
            address 172.16.20.1
        }
    }
}
ltm profile http customHTTP {
    app-service none
    defaults-from http
    encrypt-cookies none
    fallback-host none
    fallback-status-codes none
    header-erase Host
    header-insert none
    insert-xforwarded-for disabled
    lws-separator none
    lws-width 80
    max-header-count 64
    max-header-size 32768
    max-requests 0
    oneconnect-transformations enabled
    pipelining enabled
    redirect-rewrite none
    request-chunking preserve
    response-chunking selective
    response-headers-permitted none
    security disabled
    via-request preserve
    via-response preserve
}
```

```
ltm virtual VS_HTTP {
    destination 10.10.17.100:http
    ip-protocol tcp
    mask 255.255.255.255
    pool Pool_HTTP
    profiles {
        http { }
        tcp { }
    }
    snat automap
    vlans-disabled
}
ltm pool Pool_HTTP {
    members {
        172.16.20.1:http {
            address 172.16.20.1
        }
        172.16.20.2:http {
            address 172.16.20.2
        }
        172.16.20.3:http {
            address 172.16.20.3
        }
    }
}
```

A. Pool member is configured to use wrong port.
B. Pool member is configured for SSL off-loading.
C. Virtual server is configured to use wrong port.
D. Virtual server is configured without SSL Profiles.

Answer: A

QUESTION 7
An active/standby pair of LTM devices deployed with network failover are working as desired. After external personnel perform maintenance on the network, the LTM devices are active/active rather than active/standby. No changes were made on the LTM devices during the network maintenance.
Which two actions would help determine the cause of the malfunction? (Choose two.)

A. checking that the configurations are synchronized
B. checking the configuration of the VLAN used for failover
C. checking the configuration of the VLAN used for mirroring
D. checking the open ports in firewalls between the LTM devices
E. checking synchronization of system clocks among the network devices

Answer: BD

QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit. An LTM Specialist configures a virtual server to perform client-side encryption while allowing the server-side traffic to be unencrypted. Application owners report that images are failing to load through the virtual server; however, images load when going directly to the server.
What is the problem with the images loading through the virtual server?

```
Direct to application server:
Request:
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 172.16.20.21
Connection: keep-alive
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_7_5) AppleWebKit/537.4 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/22.0.1229.94 Safari/537.4
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.3

Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 24 Oct 2012 19:11:46 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
Last-Modified: Fri, 08 Jun 2012 13:32:31 GMT
ETag: "a0b21-b1-4c1f608458836"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 177
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html

Through LTM:
Request:
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_7_5) AppleWebKit/537.4 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/22.0.1229.94 Safari/537.4
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.3

Response:
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Date: Wed, 24 Oct 2012 19:17:47 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
Location: https://www.example.com/
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
```

A. Image references are for HTTP objects, not HTTPS.
B. Image references are for HTTPS objects, not HTTP.
C. The virtual server does not have "SSL Offloading" enabled.
D. The virtual server does not have an HTTP profile associated.

Answer: A

QUESTION 9
An LTM Specialist configured a virtual server to load balance a custom application. The application works when it is tested from within the firewall but it fails when tested externally. The pool member address is 192.168.200.10:80. A capture from an external client shows:

```
GET /index.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: 207.206.201.100
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:15.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/15.0.1
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
```

```
Connection: keep-alive
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
DatE.Wed, 17 Oct 2012 23:09:55 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.15 (CentOS)
Location: http://192.168.200.10/user/home.jsp
Content-LengtH.304
Connection: close
```

What is the solution to this issue?

A. Assign a SNAT pool to the virtual server.
B. Add a Web Acceleration Profile to the virtual server.
C. Configure redirect rewrite option in the HTTP profile.
D. Configure a content filter on the backend web server.

Answer: C

QUESTION 10
There are three servers in the pool: 172.16.20.1, 172.16.20.2, and 172.16.20.3, with the virtual IP address 10.0.20.88.
A user CANNOT connect to an HTTP application. To understand the problem and find a solution, the LTM Specialist runs two concurrent traces on the LTM device, with the following results:

```
Trace on client side:
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol
decode
listening on 0.0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 96 bytes
22:22:07.423759 IP 172.16.20.100.53875 > 10.0.20.88.80: S
998346084:998346084(0) win 5840 <mss 1460,sackOK,timestamp 67942058
0,nop,wscale 4>
22:22:07.424056 IP 10.0.20.88.80 > 172.16.20.100.53875: S
4671780:4671780(0) ack 998346085 win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale
0,nop,nop,timestamp 2392362490 67942058,sackOK,eol>
22:22:07.424776 IP 172.16.20.100.53875 > 10.0.20.88.80: . ack 1 win 365
<nop,nop,timestamp 67942058 2392362490>
22:22:07.424790 IP 172.16.20.100.53875 > 10.0.20.88.80: P 1:149(148)
ack 1 win 365 <nop,nop,timestamp 67942058 2392362490>
22:22:07.424891 IP 10.0.20.88.80 > 172.16.20.100.53875: . ack 149 win
4528 <nop,nop,timestamp 2392362491 67942058>
22:22:12.024850 IP 10.0.20.88.80 > 172.16.20.100.53875: R 1:1(0) ack
149 win 4528
6 packets captured
6 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel

Trace on server side:
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol
decode
listening on internal, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 96
bytes
22:22:07.424881 IP 172.16.20.100.53875 > 172.16.20.2.80: S
51116678:51116678(0) win
4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,nop,nop,timestamp 2392362491 0,sackOK,eol>
22:22:08.424893 IP 172.16.20.100.53875 > 172.16.20.2.80: S
51116678:51116678(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,nop,nop,timestamp
```

```
2392363491 0,sackOK,eol>
22:22:09.625082 IP 172.16.20.100.53875 > 172.16.20.2.80: S
51116678:51116678(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,nop,nop,timestamp
2392364691 0,sackOK,eol>
22:22:10.825194 IP 172.16.20.100.53875 > 172.16.20.2.80: S
51116678:51116678(0) win 4380 <mss 1460,sackOK,eol>
4 packets captured
4 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

What should the LTM Specialist do to solve the problem?

A. Edit the packet filter rules.
B. Modify the monitor of the pool.
C. Enable the virtual server.
D. Configure the virtual server to use SNAT.

Answer: D

QUESTION 11
An LTM Specialist is troubleshooting an HTTP monitor. The pool member is accessible directly through a browser, but the HTTP monitor is marking the pool member as down.

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
DatE.Tue, 23 Oct 2012 21:39:07 GTM
Server: Apache/2.2.22 (FreeBSD) PHP/5.4.4
mod_ssl/2.2.22 OpenSSL/0.9.8q DAV/2
Content-LengtH.226
Connection: close
Content-TypE.text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
```

How should the LTM Specialist resolve this issue?

A. Add '200 OK' to the monitor's receive string.
B. Add 'Connection: close\r\n' to the monitor's send string.
C. Change the interval on the monitor from 5 seconds to 30 seconds.
D. Change the HTTP version in the send string from HTTP/1.1 to HTTP/1.0.

Answer: D

QUESTION 12
An LTM Specialist is troubleshooting an issue with a new virtual server. When connecting through the virtual server, clients receive the message "The connection was reset" in the browser, although connections directly to the pool member show the application is functioning correctly.

```
ltm pool srv1_https_pool {
members {
192.168.2.1:https{
address 192.168.2.1
}
}
}
```

```
ltm virtual https_example_vs {
destination 192.168.1.155:https
ip-protocol tcp
mask 255.255.255.255
pool srv1_https_pool
profiles {
http { }
tcp { }
}
snat automap
vlans-disabled
}
```

How should the LTM Specialist resolve this issue?

A. Enable HTTP monitoring on the pool.
B. Add a ClientSSL profile to the virtual server.
C. Disable SNAT Automap on the virtual server.
D. Remove the HTTP profile from the virtual server.

Answer: D

QUESTION 13
An LTM Specialist is troubleshooting a problem on an eCommerce website. The user browses the online store using port 80, adding items to the shopping cart. The user then clicks the "Checkout" button on the site, which redirects the user to port 443 for the checkout process. Suddenly, the user's shopping cart is shown as empty. The shopping cart data is stored in memory on the server, and the default source address persistence profile is used on both virtual servers.
What is the issue?

A. The port 80 pool member is deleting the user's session cookie.
B. The port 443 pool member is deleting the user's session cookie.
C. The port 80 and port 443 connections are balanced to the same node.
D. The port 80 and port 443 connections are balanced to different nodes.

Answer: D

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