Exam Code: F50-522

Exam Name: F5 BIG-IP v9.4 Local Traffic Management Advanced

Vendor: F5 Networks

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: Which three statements are true about SNATs? (Choose three.)
A.SNATs provide bi-directional traffic initiation.
B.SNATs support UDP, TCP, and ICMP traffic.
C.SNATs provide a many-to-one mapping between IP addresses.
D.SNAT addresses can be identical to virtual server IP addresses.
Correct Answers: B C D

2: What does the Insert XForwarded For option in an HTTP profile do?
A.The client IP addresses are inserted into an HTTP header.
B.The client IP addresses are inserted into messages sent to remote syslog servers.
C.A BIG-IP self-IP is inserted in the source address field on the client-side connection.
D.A BIG-IP self-IP is inserted in the source address field on the server-side connection.
Correct Answers: A

3: A monitor has been defined using the HTTP monitor template. The send and receive strings were customized, but all other settings were left at their defaults. Which resources can the monitor be assigned to?
A.most pools
B.most nodes
C.most virtual servers
D.only specific pool members
Correct Answers: A

4: Given the configuration shown below, if a connection request arrived on the BIG-IP with a source address of 200.10.10.10:1050 and a destination of 150.10.10.75:80, what would the source IP address of the associated packet be when it arrived on the choosen member of the web_pool?

```
self 150.10.10.1 {
   netmask 255.255.255.0
   unit 1
   floating enable
   vlan external
   allow tcp https
}

self 10.10.1.1 {
   netmask 255.255.255.0
   unit 1
   floating enable
   vlan internal
   allow default
}

pool web_pool {
  member 10.10.1.11:80
  member 10.10.1.12:80
  member 10.10.1.13:80
}

snatpool client_pool {
  member 10.10.1.100
  member 150.10.10.15
}

virtual VS_web {
  destination 150.10.10.10:80
  ip protocol tcp
  snat automap
  pool web_pool
}

virtual VS_network {
  destination 150.10.10.0:any
  mask 255.255.255.0
  snatpool client_pool
  ip protocol tcp
  pool web_pool
}
```

A.10.10.1.1
B.10.10.1.100
C.150.10.10.15
D.200.10.10.10
E.There is insufficient information to determine what the source address would be.
Correct Answers: B

5: Which statement describes advanced shell access correctly?
A.All users can be given advanced shell access.
B.Users with advanced shell access can always change, add, or delete LTM objects in all partitions.
C.Users with advanced shell access are limited to changing, adding, or deleting LTM objects in any single partition.
D.Users with advanced shell access have the same rights as those with bigpipe shell access, but the rights extend to all partitions rather than to a single partition.
Correct Answers: B

6: After editing and saving changes to the configuration file containing virtual servers, what is the immediate result?
A.The new configuration is verified.
B.The new configuration is verified and loaded.
C.The new configuration is loaded but not verified.
D.The new configuration is verified but not loaded.
E.The new configuration is neither verified nor loaded.
F.The new configuration is verified and loaded if is it syntactially correct.
Correct Answers: E

7: Could an iRule perform persistence based on a cookie?
A.No. iRules cannot affect persistence.
B.No. Cookie persistence is only based on a cookie persistence profile.
C.Yes. An iRule could be designed to persist based on the contents of a cookie.
D.Yes. An iRule could be designed to persist based on the contents of a cookie as long as the cookie is set by the server.
Correct Answers: C

8: Which two data points can be used to persist using an expression (universal persistence)? (Choose two.)
A.an IP address
B.any text string within a cookie
C.the value in the tcp acknowledgement field
D.any bytes within the initial client request packet
Correct Answers: A B

9: Click the Exhibit button.

An LTM has the 3 virtual servers, a SNAT, four self IP addresses defined and the networks shown in the exhibit. Selected options for each object are shown below. Settings not shown are at their defaults.

VirtualServer1

Destination: 10.10.2.102:80 netmask 255.255.255.255

Pool: Pool with 3 members in the 172.16/16 network

VirtualServer2

Destination: 10.10.2.102:* netmask 255.255.255.255

Pool: Pool with 3 members in the 192.168/16 network

VirtualServer3

Destination: 10.10.2.0:80 netmask 255.255.255.0

Type: IP Forwarding

SNAT1

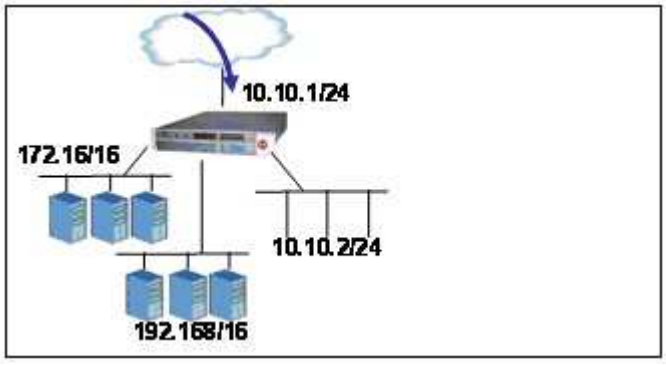
Source IP: All Addresses

SNAT Address: SNAT Pool with 2 members - 172.16.20.50 and 192.168.10.50

Self IPs

192.168.1.1; 172.16.1.1; 10.10.2.1; 10.10.1.1

A connection attempt is made with a source IP and port of 10.20.100.50:2222 and a destination IP and port of 10.10.2.10:80. When the request is processed, what will be the destination IP address?



A.The request will be dropped.

B.Destination IP: 10.10.2.10

C.Destination IP: pool member in the 172.16/16 network

D.Destination IP: pool member in the 192.168/16 network

Correct Answers: B

10: A BIG-IP has two SNATs, a pool of DNS servers and a virtual server configured to load-balance UDP traffic to the DNS servers.

One SNAT's address is 64.100.130.10; this SNAT is defined for all addresses. The second SNAT's address is 64.100.130.20; this SNAT is defined for three specific addresses, 172.16.3.54, 172.16.3.55, and 172.16.3.56. The virtual server's destination is 64.100.130.30:53. The SNATs and virtual server have default VLAN associations.

If a client with IP address 172.16.3.55 initiates a request to the virtual server, what is the source IP address of the packet as it reaches the chosen DNS server?

A.64.100.130.10

B.64.100.130.20
C.64.100.130.30
D.172.16.3.55
Correct Answers: B