Exam Code: ee0-513

Exam Name: F5 BIG-IP GTM v9.x

Vendor: Exam Express

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: When initially configuring the GTM System using the config tool, which two parameters can be set? (Choose two.)

A.System hostname

B.IP Address of management port

C.IP Address of the external VLAN

D.Default route for management port

E.Port lockdown of management port

Correct Answers: B D

2: If the config tool is complete, which three access methods are available by default for GTM administration and configuration on 520/540 platforms? (Choose three.)

A.network access via http

B.network access via https

C.network access via telnet

D.direct access via serial port

E.direct access via keyboard and monitor

Correct Answers: B D E

3: What must be sent to the license server to generate a new license?

A.the system's dossier

B.the system's base license

C.the system's serial number

D.the system's purchase order number

Correct Answers: A

4: After licensing the GTM System, what must be performed to complete activation?

A.reboot of system

B.manual restart of gtmd

C.manual restart of tmm

D.enter the command bigstart restart

Correct Answers: A

5: Which two daemons only run once the entire license process has been completed? (Choose two.)

A.zrd

B.tmm

C.ntpd

D.gtmd

Correct Answers: A D

6: Which three parameters can be specified within the Setup Utility? (Choose three.)

A.password of the "root" user

B.IP address of an NTP server

C.IP address of an initial Wide-IP

D.IP address restrictions for ssh access

E.all necessary administrative IP addresses (including floating addresses)

Correct Answers: A D E

7: When users are created, which three access levels can be granted through the GTM Configuration Utility? (Choose three.)

A.Root

B.Guest

C.Operator

D.Administrator

E.CLI + Web Read Only

Correct Answers: B C D

8: Which statement about root DNS servers is true?

A.Root servers have databases of all registered DNS servers.

B.Root servers have databases of the DNS servers for top-level domains.

C.Root servers have databases of DNS servers for each geographical area.   They direct requests to appropriate LDNS servers.

D.Root servers have databases of commonly accessed sites.   They also cache entries for additional servers as requests are made.

Correct Answers: B

9: With standard DNS, assuming no DNS request failures, which process describes the normal resolution process on a "first time" DNS request?

A.Client requests address from root server, root server returns IP address to Authoritative DNS, Authoritative DNS returns requested IP address, LDNS returns requested IP address to client.

B.Client requests address from LDNS, LDNS requests from GTM, GTM requests from Authoritative DNS, Authoritative DNS returns requested IP address, LDNS returns requested IP address to client.

C.Client requests address from LDNS, Authoritative DNS receives request from root server, root server returns LDNS address, LDNS returns client address, Authoritative DNS returns requested IP address, LDNS returns requested IP address to client.

D.Client requests address from LDNS, LDNS requests from root server, root server returns Authoritative DNS address, LDNS requests from Authoritative DNS, Authoritative DNS returns requested IP address, LDNS returns requested IP address to client.

Correct Answers: D

10: What is the difference between primary and secondary DNS servers?

A.Only primary servers can issue authoritative responses.

B.Primary servers host the original copy of the zone database file.

C.Primary servers resolve names more efficiently than secondary servers.

D.Secondary servers act as back-ups and will respond only if the primary fails.

Correct Answers: B

11: A GTM System performs a name resolution that is not a Wide-IP.   The name is in a domain for which the GTM System is authoritative. Where does the information come from?

A.It comes from BIND database (zone) files on the GTM System.

B.GTM System cannot resolve a host name that is not a Wide-IP.

C.It comes from the database of previously cached name resolutions.

D.It comes from a zone transfer initiated when the request was received.

Correct Answers: A

12: What is the primary benefit of associating Servers with Data Centers?

A.The primary benefit is in assigning a single IP address to identify a Data Center.

B.The primary benefit is in combining probing metrics.   Load balancing decisions can be made more intelligently.

C.The primary benefit is administrative.   It is easier to remember to add servers when they are categorized by a physical location.

D.The primary benefit is in load balancing.   Clients will not be directed to Data Centers that are separated from them by great distances.

Correct Answers: B

13: Listeners that correspond to non-floating self IP addresses are stored in which configuration file?

A./config/bigip.conf

B./config/bigip_base.conf

C./config/gtm/wideip.conf

D./config/bigip_local.conf

Correct Answers: D

14: What will likely happen if you were to define a LTM System in the wrong Data Center?

A.There would be no effect if the LTM System is defined in the wrong Data Center.

B.The GTM System would not be able to communicate with that LTM System.

C.Data from probes from that LTM System might result in inaccurate path metrics and load balancing decisions.

D.The GTM System would not be able to resolve Wide-IPs to the addresses associated with that LTM System's Virtual Servers.

Correct Answers: C

15: When is a Virtual Server hosted by a LTM System defined with two IP addresses?

A.Two addresses are used to define the Virtual Server when it is managed by redundant LTM Systems.

B.Two addresses are used to define some Virtual Servers so that the GTM System can choose the better address when resolving the name.

C.Two addresses are used to define Virtual Servers when the LTM System hosting it is behind a firewall that is translating the Virtual Server address.

D.Two addresses are used to define a Virtual Server when the Wide-IP should resolve to a different address depending on which LTM System is active.

Correct Answers: C