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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

The BIG-IP Administrator has to provide encrypted communication between users and the virtual server they access. Multiple hostnames are configured in DNS with the same IP address.

Which profile type and setting in the profile should be used? (Choose one answer)

- A. Client SSL, Client Name
- **B. Client SSL, Server Name**
- C. Server SSL, Client Name
- D. Server SSL, Server Name

Answer: B

Explanation:

When multiple hostnames resolve to the same IP address and encrypted communication is required, the BIG-IP must be able to present the correct SSL certificate based on the hostname requested by the client. This is accomplished using Server Name Indication (SNI).

According to BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

SNI is a client-side TLS extension, where the client includes the requested hostname during the SSL handshake.

BIG-IP evaluates this hostname using the Client SSL profile, not the Server SSL profile.

The "Server Name" setting in the Client SSL profile enables BIG-IP to select the appropriate SSL certificate for the requested hostname.

Why option C is correct:

Client SSL profile handles inbound (client-side) encryption.

Server Name enables SNI-based certificate selection when multiple DNS names share the same virtual server IP.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Client SSL, Client Name

There is no Client SSL setting called Client Name for SNI certificate selection.

B . Server SSL, Server Name

Server SSL is used for encryption between BIG-IP and backend servers, not for client-side hostname identification.

D . Server SSL, Client Name

Server SSL does not process client-requested hostnames during TLS negotiation.

Correct Resolution:

Configure a Client SSL profile and enable the Server Name (SNI) setting to support multiple encrypted hostnames on the same virtual server IP.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which persistence profile would be the most appropriate to ensure an HTTP web request connects to the same pool member?
(Choose one answer)

- A. SSL persistence
- B. Destination address
- C. Cookie persistence
- D. Hash persistence

Answer: C

Explanation:

For HTTP-based applications, cookie persistence is the most appropriate and commonly recommended persistence method.

According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

Cookie persistence inserts or uses an HTTP cookie to maintain session affinity.

It operates at Layer 7 (HTTP) and is application-aware.

It allows persistence to be maintained even when multiple clients are behind a NAT device.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Destination address Destination address persistence is generally used for inbound traffic patterns such as firewall or proxy scenarios.

B). Hash persistence Hash persistence is less granular and not HTTP-specific.

C). SSL persistence SSL persistence is typically used when SSL session IDs are reused and is less reliable than cookies for HTTP applications.

Correct Resolution:

Using cookie persistence ensures that HTTP web requests are consistently directed to the same pool member.

NEW QUESTION # 31

A BIG-IP Administrator creates an HTTP Virtual Server using an iApp template. After the Virtual Server is created, the user requests to change the destination IP addresses. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to change the destination IP address from 10.1.1.1 to 10.2.1.1 in Virtual Server settings, but receives the following error:

"The application service must be updated using an application management interface." What is causing this error?

- A. The Application Services have Strict Updates enabled.
- B. The Application Service was NOT deleted before making the IP address change.
- C. The IP addresses are already in use.
- D. The IP addresses used are NOT from the same subnet as the Self IP.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In F5 BIG-IP administration, iApps are designed to manage complex application configurations as a single unit. When an iApp is deployed, it creates an "Application Service" object that owns all the associated LTM objects, such as Virtual Servers, Pools, and Nodes. By default, these iApps are created with Strict Updates enabled. Strict Updates is a safety mechanism that prevents administrators from making manual "out-of-band" changes to the individual objects created by the iApp. The system enforces this because manual changes would be overwritten the next time the iApp template is updated or re-entered.

When the administrator attempts to change the destination IP address directly on the Virtual Server object, the BIG-IP system checks the "Strict Updates" flag. If it is set to "Enabled," the system blocks the modification and generates the error message stating the service must be updated via the application management interface.

To resolve this, the administrator must navigate to the iApp >> Application Services menu, select the specific application service, and go to the "Reconfigure" tab. Within the iApp configuration form, the destination IP can be safely changed. Alternatively, if the administrator specifically wants to manage the objects manually and forgo the benefits of the iApp template management, they could disable "Strict Updates" in the iApp properties, though this is generally discouraged as it breaks the template's logic. The error is not related to subnetting or duplicate IPs, but strictly to the configuration authority assigned to the iApp service.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Refer to the exhibit.

A BIG-IP Administrator configures a Virtual Server to handle HTTPS traffic. Users report that the application is NOT working. Which additional configuration is required to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure Protocol Profile (Server)
- B. Configure SSL Profile (Server)
- C. Configure SSL Profile (Client)
- D. Configure Service Port to HTTP

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the provided exhibit, the "SSL Profile (Client)" section in the Virtual Server configuration is empty. For a BIG-IP system to process HTTPS traffic, it must act as an SSL/TLS endpoint. This process, known as SSL Termination or SSL Offload, requires the assignment of a Client SSL Profile to the Virtual Server. Without this profile, the BIG-IP does not have the necessary certificate and private key information to perform the SSL handshake with the client's browser. Consequently, when a user attempts to connect via HTTPS, the TCP connection may establish, but the SSL handshake will fail because the BIG-IP will not know how to decrypt the incoming encrypted packets.

A Client SSL profile defines the ciphers, certificates, and keys that the BIG-IP uses to communicate securely with the client. In a standard HTTPS deployment, the BIG-IP decrypts the traffic and can then send it to the backend pool members either as plain text (header insertion/manipulation) or re-encrypt it using a Server SSL profile. While a Server SSL profile (Option C) is needed if the backend servers themselves require HTTPS, the initial failure for a user reaching a Virtual Server is almost always the lack of a Client SSL profile to terminate the user's connection. Changing the Service Port to HTTP (Option D) would be incorrect because the goal is to handle HTTPS traffic (typically port 443). Assigning the "clientssl" or a custom client-side profile from the "Available" list to the "Selected" list in the GUI is the mandatory step to make the Virtual Server operational for secure web traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Due to a change in application requirements, a BIG-IP Administrator needs to modify the configuration of a Virtual Server to include a Fallback Persistence Profile.

Which persistence profile type should the BIG-IP Administrator use?

- A. SSL
- B. Source Address Affinity
- C. Hash
- D. Universal

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fallback persistence is used when the primary persistence method fails. Source Address Affinity is a Layer 4 persistence method and is fully supported as a fallback option for most virtual server types.

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