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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 33

A node is a member of multiple pools and hosts different applications. If one application becomes unavailable, only that pool member should be marked down.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator deploy?

- A. UDP monitor
- B. ICMP + TCP monitor
- **C. HTTP monitor with custom send/receive**
- D. TCP monitor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Application-level monitors ensure that only the affected service is marked down, not the entire node.

NEW QUESTION # 34

In a pool there are 2 pool members out of the 5 members that are older servers. The number of connections these can handle is less than the other 3 pool members. Which load balancing method would allow more traffic to be directed to the newer servers?
(Choose one answer)

- A. Least Connections (member)
- B. Global Availability
- **C. Weighted Least Connections (member)**
- D. Round Robin

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a pool contains servers with heterogeneous hardware capabilities (differing CPU, RAM, or connection limits), a static load balancing method like Round Robin is ineffective because it distributes requests equally, regardless of the server's capacity. To optimize traffic distribution for newer, more powerful servers, a dynamic or weighted method is required.

* Weighted Least Connections (member): This is the ideal method for this scenario. It combines two factors:

* Least Connections: It first checks the current active connection count to ensure traffic goes to the least busy server.

* Weight (Ratio): It allows the administrator to assign a "Ratio" value to each pool member. Newer servers can be assigned a higher ratio (e.g., 3) while older servers are assigned a lower ratio (e.g., 1).

1). The BIG-IP system uses these weights to disproportionately favor the newer servers even when connection counts are similar.

* Why other options are incorrect:

* Global Availability: This is primarily a GSLB (Global Server Load Balancing) or specific LTM priority group concept where traffic is sent to the first available member in a list until it fails, then moves to the next. It does not load balance based on capacity.

* Round Robin: This passes each new connection request to the next server in line, treating the old and new servers exactly the same.

* Least Connections (member): While this sends traffic to the server with the fewest active connections, it assumes all servers are equal. If an old server and a new server both have 10 connections, they are treated as equally capable of taking the 11th, which is not true in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Refer to the exhibit.

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to configure health monitors for a newly configured server pool named Pool_B.

Which health monitor settings will ensure that all pool members will be accurately marked as available or unavailable? (Choose one

answer)

- A. HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and ICMP with the Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor
- **B. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor**
- C. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of all health monitors
- D. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of all health monitors

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the exhibit, the pool contains different applications on different service ports (for example, HTTP/80, FTP/21, HTTPS/443, SSH/22). To mark pool members correctly, BIG-IP must be able to verify the actual service running on each member's port.

In BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration, monitor behavior is described as follows:

- * When multiple monitors are assigned to a pool, the Availability Requirement controls how monitor results are evaluated:
- * At least one = the pool member is marked up if any one of the assigned monitors succeeds.
- * All = the pool member is marked up only if every assigned monitor succeeds.
- * For pools containing members with different services/ports, using All can incorrectly mark members down because monitors intended for other services will fail on the wrong port.

Why C is correct:

- * Assigning HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH covers the actual services shown in the pool.
- * Setting the Availability Requirement to at least one ensures that each pool member is considered available when its appropriate service monitor succeeds, without being forced to pass unrelated service monitors.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A / D (Availability Requirement = all): would cause members to be marked down when unrelated monitors fail (e.g., SSH monitor against an HTTP member).
- * B (includes ICMP): ICMP can indicate the host is reachable even if the application service is down, which does not "accurately" reflect service availability.

Therefore, the best choice is HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor.

NEW QUESTION # 36

A BIG-IP Administrator adds new pool members into a highly utilized pool. Users report application failures.

Which pool-level setting should be checked?

- **A. Slow Ramp Time**
- B. Allow SNAT
- C. Availability Requirement
- D. Action On Service Down

Answer: A

Explanation:

Slow Ramp Time prevents new pool members from receiving full traffic immediately, avoiding overload.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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