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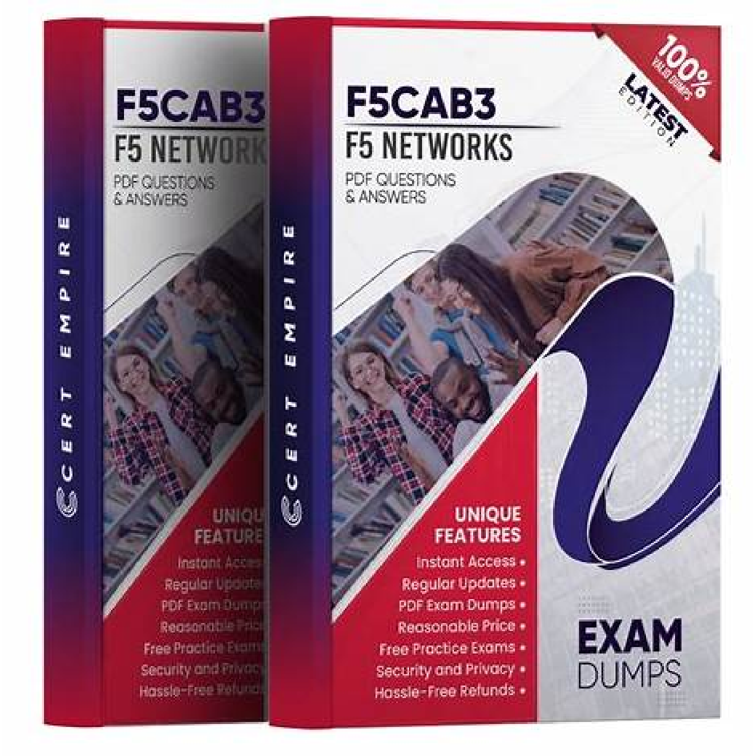

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
A BIG-IP Administrator uses backend servers to host multiple services per server. There are multiple virtual servers and pools defined, referencing the same backend servers.

Which load balancing algorithm is most appropriate to have an equal number of connections on each backend server? (Choose one answer)

- A. Least Connections (member)
- B. Least Connections (node)
- C. Predictive (member)
- D. Predictive (node)

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, each backend node (server) hosts multiple services and is referenced by multiple pools and virtual servers. The goal is to ensure an equal number of total connections per backend server, regardless of how many pool members (services/ports) exist on that server.
According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:
* Least Connections (node) tracks the total number of active connections to a node across all pool members and services.
* This algorithm ensures load distribution is balanced at the server level, not just at the individual service (member) level.
* It is specifically recommended when:
* Multiple pool members exist on the same backend server
* Multiple virtual servers reference the same backend servers
Why the other options are incorrect:
* B. Predictive (member)Predictive algorithms are advanced and traffic-pattern based, but they operate at the member level and do not guarantee equal connections per server.
* C. Least Connections (member)This balances connections per pool member, which can overload a server hosting multiple members while still appearing "balanced" per member.
* D. Predictive (node)Although node-aware, predictive algorithms are less deterministic and not the best choice when strict equality of connections is required.
Correct Resolution:
Using Least Connections (node) ensures that each backend server carries an equal connection load across all services and pools.

NEW QUESTION # 56
In a pool there are 2 pool members (older servers) that can handle fewer connections than the other 3 newer servers.
Which load balancing method would allow more traffic to be directed to the newer servers? (Choose one answer)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
This scenario requires unequal load distribution based on server capacity. The newer servers must receive more connections than the older ones, while still dynamically accounting for active connection counts.
According to BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:
Weighted Least Connections (member) combines:
Connection awareness (least connections)
Administrator-defined weights (ratios) to reflect server capacity
Pool members with higher weights receive proportionally more new connections than members with lower weights, even when using the same load balancing algorithm.
Why B is correct:
Allows assigning higher weights to newer servers and lower weights to older servers Ensures smarter traffic distribution based on both capacity and real-time load Why the other options are incorrect:
A). Global AvailabilityUsed for disaster recovery and site failover, not intra-pool load distribution.
C). Round RobinDistributes connections evenly without considering server capacity.
D). Least Connections (member)Balances only by current connection count and does not account for differences in server performance or capacity.
Correct Resolution:
Use Weighted Least Connections (member) and assign higher weights to newer servers so they receive more traffic while protecting older servers from overload.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which of the following has iApp configured objects?

- A. ltm virtual /Common/app2_vs {creation-time 2020-02-07:09:48:01description https://app2.apmsupport.localdestination /Common/10.155.47.161:443ip-protocol tcplast-modified-time 2024-05-13:06:02:40mask 255.255.255.255pool /Common/https_lamp_poolprofiles {/Common/apm_support {context clientside}/Common/f5-tcp-progressive {}/Common/http {}/Common/multi_domain_ap {}/Common/rba {}/Common/serverssl {context serverside}/Common/websso {}}serverssl-use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0source-address-translation {type automap}translate-address enabledtranslate-port enabled}
- B. ltm virtual /Common/test_vs {creation-time 2023-09-01:12:28:27destination /Common/10.176.21.11:443disabledip-protocol tcplast-modified-time 2023-09-01:12:29:40mask 255.255.255.255profiles {/Common/fastL4 {}}serverssl-use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0translate-address enabledtranslate-port enabled}
- C. ltm virtual /Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_proxy_https {app-service /Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_testcreation-time 2024-04-12:08:49:12destination /Common/10.155.47.199:443ip- protocol tcplast-modified-time 2024-04-12:08:49:12mask 255.255.255.255profiles {/Common/ppp {}/Common/rba {}/Common/vdi {}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test {}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_client_ssl {context clientside}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_connect {context clientside}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_http {}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_lan_optimized_tcp {context serverside}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_server_ssl {context serverside}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_wan_optimized_tcp {context clientside}/Common/websso {}}serverssl-use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0source-address-translation {type automap}translate-address enabledtranslate- port enabled}
- D. ltm virtual /Common/app1_vs {creation-time 2020-02-07:09:47:12description https://app1.apmsupport.localdestination /Common/10.155.47.160:443ip-protocol tcplast-modified-time 2024-05-15:09:57:19mask 255.255.255.255pool /Common/https_lamp_poolprofiles {/Common/apm_support {context clientside}/Common/f5-tcp-progressive {}/Common/http {}/Common/multi_domain_ap {}/Common/oneconnect {}/Common/rba {}/Common/serverssl {context serverside}/Common/websso {}}serverssl- use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0source-address-translation {type automap}translate-address enabledtranslate-port enabled}

Answer: C

Explanation:
An F5 iApp is a template-driven system used to deploy complex applications by grouping all necessary BIG- IP objects (Virtual Servers, Pools, Profiles) into a single management entity. Objects created by an iApp are distinguished by their naming convention and metadata. In the provided exhibit, the Virtual Server configuration in Option A is clearly identified as an iApp-managed object through two primary indicators.
First, the object resides within a sub-directory or partition ending in .app (/Common/vmware_test.app/).
Second, the configuration explicitly includes the attribute app-service /Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test, which serves as the system's internal pointer linking the LTM object back to the parent iApp Application Service.
Furthermore, several profiles associated with this virtual server also reside within the same .app container, such as /Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_http.
In contrast, Options B, C, and D represent standard, manually created Virtual Servers. While they may have complex configurations (such as the APM profiles in app2_vs and app1_vs), they lack the folder-based naming hierarchy and the app-service metadata attribute that denotes iApp ownership. Standard objects like app1_vs are managed individually, whereas the objects within vmware_test.app are typically protected by
"Strict Updates." This means their configuration is controlled by the iApp's template logic; any manual attempt to modify these specific parameters directly via the Virtual Server menu would result in an error message stating the service must be updated via the application management interface. Identifying these objects is a critical procedural step for administrators to determine whether a configuration should be edited through the standard LTM menus or through the iApp's "Reconfigure" tab to ensure consistency and prevent manual changes from being overwritten by the template.

NEW QUESTION # 58
A virtual server is configured to offload SSL from a pool of backend servers. When users connect to the virtual server, they successfully establish an SSL connection but no content is displayed. A packet trace performed on the server shows that the server receives and responds to the request. What should a BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the problem? (Choose one answer)

- A. enable SNAT
- B. enable Server SSL profile

- C. disable SNAT
- D. disable Server SSL profile

Answer: A

Explanation:
This scenario describes a classic case of asymmetric routing in a "one-arm" or non-gateway deployment.
When a BIG-IP system is configured for SSL offloading, the following traffic flow occurs:
* Client-Side: The client establishes a successful SSL/TLS handshake with the Virtual Server. This explains why the user can "successfully establish an SSL connection."
* Server-Side: The BIG-IP decrypts the traffic and forwards it as plain HTTP to the backend server. The packet trace confirms the server receives the HTTP GET request and responds with the content.
* The Routing Failure: By default, the BIG-IP system preserves the client's original source IP address. If the backend server's default gateway is not the BIG-IP system (or if the server is on the same subnet as the client), the server will attempt to send the response directly back to the client's IP address, bypassing the BIG-IP.
* Stateful Drop: Because the BIG-IP is a Full Proxy, it expects the response to return through its own internal state table to be encrypted and sent back to the client. Since the response bypasses the BIG-IP, the BIG-IP connection eventually times out, and the client receives no data despite the server having sent it.
Solution (SNAT): Enabling Secure Network Address Translation (SNAT), specifically SNAT Auto Map, ensures that the BIG-IP replaces the client's source IP with its own internal self-IP before sending the request to the server. This forces the server to send the response back to the BIG-IP, allowing the BIG-IP to complete the transaction and deliver the content to the user.

NEW QUESTION # 59
A BIG-IP Administrator finds the following log entry after a report of user issues connecting to a virtual server:
01010201: Intercept exhaustion on 10.70.110.112 to 192.28.123.250:80 (proto 6) How should the BIG-IP Administrator modify the SNAT pool that is associated with the virtual server?
(Choose one answer)

- A. Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap
- B. Add an IP address to the SNAT pool
- C. Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses
- D. Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool

Answer: B

Explanation:
The log message "Intercept exhaustion" indicates that the BIG-IP system has exhausted the available source port translations for one or more SNAT addresses. This occurs when too many concurrent client connections are being translated through a limited number of SNAT IP addresses, and all ephemeral source ports (typically ~64,000 per SNAT IP) are in use.
According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:
* Each SNAT IP address provides a finite number of available source ports.
* When the number of concurrent connections exceeds the available port space, the BIG-IP logs an Intercept exhaustion error and new connections fail.
* The recommended resolution is to increase the available SNAT resources by adding additional IP addresses to the SNAT pool.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Increase the timeout of the SNAT addressesIncreasing timeouts may actually worsen the problem by keeping ports allocated longer, accelerating port exhaustion.
* B. Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT AutomapSNAT Automap uses the Self IP addresses on the egress VLAN, which may not provide additional capacity and can introduce routing or design issues.
This is not a direct or recommended fix for SNAT exhaustion.
* C. Remove an IP address from the SNAT poolThis would reduce the number of available source ports and further exacerbate the intercept exhaustion condition.
Correct Resolution:
By adding an IP address to the SNAT pool, the BIG-IP increases the total number of available source ports, alleviating intercept exhaustion and restoring successful client connections.

NEW QUESTION # 60
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