

[Apr 07, 2023 Latest LTM Specialist 301a Actual Free Exam Questions [Q38-Q52]



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LTM Specialist 301a Dumps Updated Practice Test and 150 unique questions

The F5 301a exam is a multiple-choice test that consists of 80 questions. Candidates have two hours to complete the exam and must achieve a score of at least 69% to pass. The exam is available in English and Japanese and can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center worldwide.

The F5 301a (BIG-IP LTM Specialist: Architect Set-Up & Deploy) Certification Exam is a valuable credential for IT professionals who want to specialize in network architecture and deployment. By passing this exam, candidates can demonstrate their skills and knowledge of F5 LTM and gain recognition as a certified F5 LTM specialist.

The F5 301a Exam is a challenging certification exam that requires thorough preparation and study. Candidates will need to have a deep understanding of the F5 BIG-IP LTM solution, as well as the skills and knowledge required to deploy and manage it effectively. This exam is an excellent way for IT professionals to demonstrate their expertise in the F5 BIG-IP LTM solution, and to advance their careers in the field of network and application delivery.

NEW QUESTION 38

A Client makes the request displayed below to the application server.

Which virtual server type should an LTM Specialist use to load balance based on the URI?

.

- * Forwarding (Layer 2)
- * Stateless
- * Standard
- * Performance (Layer 4)

NEW QUESTION 39

An LTM Specialist must create a new virtual server for HTTP access. The LTM Specialist creates a forwarding virtual server to reach the resource.

What is a potential result of this action?

- * IP conflict result
- * HTTP traffic is NOT allowed
- * Other service ports could be allowed
- * Packet filter allowances are also required

NEW QUESTION 40

An LTM Specialist needs to apply SNAT using currently used SNAT pool to a new virtual server.

What needs to be completed before applying that configuration change?

- * Review connection for the selected SNAT pool and enlarge it if appropriate
- * Make sure that the BIG-IP device is NOT operating under heavy load during peak times
- * Verify that the IP address of the SNAT pool are in the same subnet as the pool members
- * Verify that the IP address of the SNAT pool are in the same VLAN as the pool members.

SNAT does not need to be in the same vlan or same network segment as the pool member, as long as the route is reachable, excluding C and D the connection information of the SNAT pool to avoid port exhaustion under high concurrency

NEW QUESTION 41

An LTM Specialist is removing some of the load off an existing cluster by adding a third BIG-IP device to the device group. The new device can deliver twice the performance of the other two devices.

The LTM Specialist needs to make sure that the BIG-IP device with the highest available capacity is always selected to take over a traffic group in the event of a failover.

Which failover method is most appropriate?

- * Ordered List
- * Load Aware
- * HA Group

- * HA Capacity

NEW QUESTION 42

An application is making heavy use of a large, high-quality JPEG image file. An LTM Specialist needs to enhance page load times without increasing server load.

Which profile should be applied to the virtual server to perform this task?

- * Response Adapt
- * OneConnect
- * FastHTTP
- * Web Acceleration

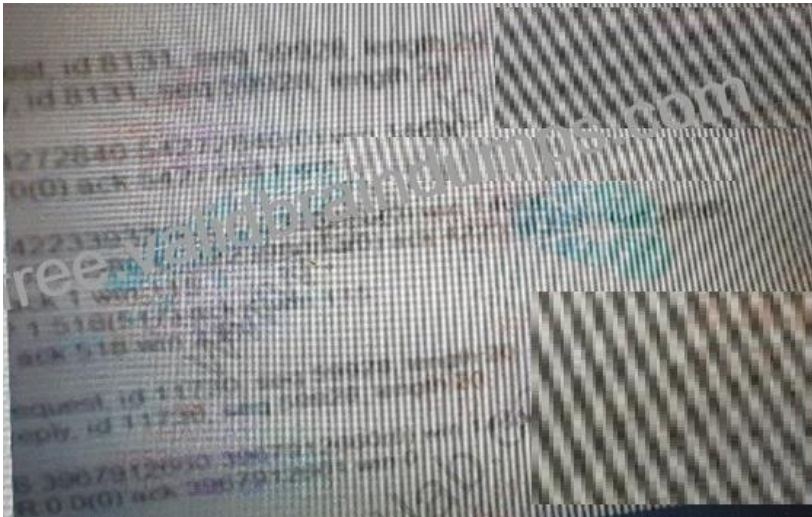
NEW QUESTION 43

What should an LTM Specialist configure on an LTM device to send AVR notification emails?

- * Email notification to be sent via iControl from the LTM device
- * Syslog on the LTM device to send to an SMTP server
- * Custom SNMP traps on the LTM device for AVR notifications
- * Email notification to be sent via SMTP from the LTM device

NEW QUESTION 44

A node is assigned two monitors as seen in this configuration.

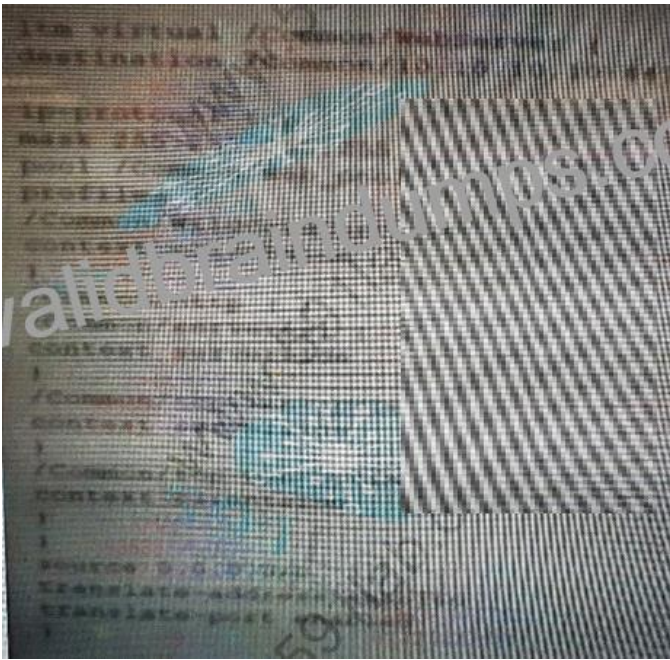


What is the status of a member that runs on that node and listens on port 443?

- * UNKNOWN
- * UNAVAILABLE
- * DOWN
- * UP

NEW QUESTION 45

A web application is configured as follows:



What should be modified to set a maximum request limit?

- * Virtual server settings
- * HTTP profile
- * Pool settings
- * ICP Profile

NEW QUESTION 46

Refer to the exhibit.



The LTM devices LTM3 and LTM2 have four Traffic Groups defined with approximately the same number of failover objects defined in each

group.

– Traffic Groups A and C have Default Device set to LTM1

– Traffic Groups Band D have Default Device set to LTM2.

– Traffic Groups B and C do NOT have Auto Failback enabled. Traffic Groups A and D have Auto Failback enabled with a timeout value of 60 seconds.

– Traffic Groups A and D have Auto Failback enabled with a timeout value of 60 seconds.

Both LTM devices are healthy and able to pass traffic for any Traffic Group.

LTM1 loses connectivity on interface 1.4. The LTM Specialists notified 60 seconds after the interface goes down.

What is the state of the Traffic Groups on each LTM device?

* LTM1: Traffic Group C

LTM2: Traffic Groups A, B, and 0

* LTM1: No Traffic Groups

LTM2: Traffic Groups A, B, C, and D

* LTM1: Traffic Groups A, B, C, and D

LTM2: No Traffic Groups

* LTM1: Traffic Groups B and C

LTM2: Traffic Groups A and 0

If the 1.4 port is down and failsafe is triggered, the whole machine will become a standby, and all Traffic Groups will be cut away, and no Traffic Group will remain.

NEW QUESTION 47

An TLM Specialist needs to configure a virtual server to terminate SSL connection on the LTM device.

Cryptographic information must be re-authorized for SSL sessions that remain open for longer than 30 seconds.

Which settings should the LTM Specialist configure in the client SSL profile?

- * set the Handshake Timeout to 30 seconds
- * enable Require Peer SN1 Support
- * set the Renegotiate Period to 30 seconds
- * set the Renegotiate Max Record Delay to 30

NEW QUESTION 48

A LTM device needs to load balance active and passive FTP traffic while using only a single virtual server.

Which virtual server type should an LTM Specialist configure on the LTM device?

- * Forwarding (Layer 2)
- * Standard

- * Stateless
- * DHCP relay
- * Forwarding (IP)

NEW QUESTION 49

A custom TCP application using a single server is being migrated to the LTM device. A server is being added to the pool. The application is known to violate the TCP protocol RFC. The application currently works without error from a user perspective.

Which virtual server type is appropriate in this situation?

- * Stateless TCP protocol is not applicable
- * Performance (Layer 4)-pure layer A forwarding
- * forwarding (Layer 2) pure routing forwarding, pool cannot be specified
- * Standard-tcp profile exists, RFC verification will be performed

NEW QUESTION 50

An LTM Specialist decides to offload SSL traffic on the LTM device instead of just passing it through. The LTM Specialist needs to change the configure from a Performance (Layer 4) virtual server to a Standard virtual server with SSL offload.

Which two elements the LTM Specialist consider when performing this task? (Choose two.)

- * CPU load
- * Sensitive connections
- * Port exhaustion
- * Memory load
- * Connection mirroring

NEW QUESTION 51

A pool has four members. All of the servers have been designed and configured with the same application. Each client's request can significantly impact the performance of the servers.

Which load balancing method should the LTM Specialist use to maintain a relatively even load across all servers?

- * Least Connections
- * Priority Group
- * Ratio
- * Observed

NEW QUESTION 52

An LTM Specialist observes decreased performance and intermittent connection reaps on the LTM system.

```
ltn pool main_http_pool {
load-balancing-mode observed-node
members {
10.10.0.100:8080 {
address 10.10.0.100
}
10.10.0.101:8080 {
address 10.10.0.101
}
10.10.0.99:8080 {
address 10.10.0.99
}
}
}

ltn profile tcp corp_tcp {
app-service none
defaults-from tcp
idle-timeout 1400
ltn virtual main_vip http {
destination 192.168.3.100:80
ip-protocol tcp
mask 255.255.255.255
profiles {
http { }
corp_tcp { }
}
pool {
main_http_pool
}
source 0.0.0.0/0
}
```

Based on the configuration, which action will address these issues?

- * Use an optimized TCP profile.
- * Use a FastL4 profile on the virtual server
- * Use a default caching profile on the virtual server.
- * Use a shorter idle timeout on the TCP profile.

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