

Exam F50-522 study material

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Free F50-522 Exam Preparation Questions

Exam F50-522: F5 BIG-IP Local Traffic Management Advanced v9.4

Question: 1

Which statement describes bigpipe shell access correctly?

- A. All users can be given bigpipe shell access.
- B. Users with bigpipe shell access can only enable and disable LTM objects within a given partition.
- C. Users with bigpipe shell access can change, add, or delete LTM objects, but only within a single partition.
- D. Users with bigpipe shell access are limited to enabling and disabling LTM objects, but can always do so in all partitions.

Answer: A

Question: 2

Which is the result when multiple monitors are assigned to a pool member?

- A. The member is marked as unavailable if any of the monitors fails.
- B. The member is marked as available if any of the monitors succeeds.
- C. The member is marked available if all monitors succeed, and as marginal if one or more monitors fail(s).
- D. The member is marked available if sufficient monitors succeed, and as unavailable if insufficient monitors succeed.

Answer: D

Question: 3

What occurs when a b load command is issued?

- A. The running configuration is loaded into files for storage.
- B. The running configuration is replaced by the configuration in the files, but only if they are syntactically correct.
- C. The running configuration is replaced by the any portions of the configuration files that are syntactically correct.
- D. The running configuration is compared to the configuration in files and, when changes are noted, the version in the files is loaded over what is in memory.

Answer: B

Question: 4

Which three parameters could be used to determine whether a connection request will have the source address translated as the request is processed? (Choose three.)

- A. The client's TCP port
- B. The client's IP address
- C. The client's IP netmask
- D. The client's IP fragment offset
- E. The client's router's IP address
- F. The client's browser's preferred language

Answer: A, B, F

Question: 5

Which action CANNOT be performed by an iRule?

- A. Change the virtual server's default pool.
- B. Direct a connection request to a specific pool.
- C. Discard a client before connecting to a server.
- D. Limit a given client to a set amount of bandwidth.
- E. Substitute a server's response with alternate data.
- F. Direct a client's request to a pool based on the client's browser's language.

Answer: A

Question: 6

Given the configuration shown below, if a connection request arrived on the BIG-IP with a source address of 200.10.10.10:1050 and a destination of 150.10.10.75:80, what would the source IP address

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of the associated packet be when it arrived on the chosen member of the web_pool?

```
self 150.10.10.1 {
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    unit 1
    floating enable
    vlan external
    allow tcp https
}

self 10.10.1.1 {
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    unit 1
    floating enable
    vlan internal
    allow default
}

pool web_pool {
    member 10.10.1.11:80
    member 10.10.1.12:80
    member 10.10.1.13:80
}

snatpool client_pool {
    member 10.10.1.100
    member 150.10.10.15
}

virtual VS web {
    destination 150.10.10.10:80
    ip protocol tcp
    snat automap
    pool web_pool
}

virtual VS network {
    destination 150.10.10.0:any
    mask 255.255.255.0
    snatpool client_pool
    ip protocol tcp
    pool web_pool
}
```

- A. 10.10.1.1
- B. 10.10.1.100
- C. 150.10.10.15
- D. 200.10.10.10
- E. There is insufficient information to determine what the source address would be.

Answer: B

Question: 7

A BIG-IP has the following objects configured:

A SNAT pool with 2 members: 150.10.33.33 and 10.10.1.33 A load-balancing pool with 5 members:

10.10.1.1-10.10.1.5:80 The BIG-IP has two self-IP addresses: 150.10.10.10 and 10.10.1.10

A virtual server at 150.10.30.30:80 that is associated with both the SNAT pool and the load-balancing pool. If a client at IP address 200.10.10.10 initiates a connection to the virtual server, what will the source IP address be in the packets sent to the chosen pool member?

- A. 10.10.1.10
- B. 10.10.1.33
- C. 150.10.30.30
- D. 150.10.33.33
- E. 200.10.10.10
- F. It could be any of the addresses of the members of the load-balancing pool.

Answer: B

Question: 8

Which statement is true concerning packet filters?

- A. Filters cannot prevent access to the management port.
- B. Filters cannot prevent the BIG-IP syncing process from taking place.
- C. The order of filters does not affect which traffic is accepted or denied.
- D. In addition to administrator-created filters, there always exists a "deny all" filter that processes traffic last.

Answer: A

Question: 9

Which statement is true concerning iRule context?

- A. The context must be explicitly declared.

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- B. The iRule command determines the context.
- C. The iRule event declaration determines the context.
- D. The results of the iRule's conditional statement determines the context.

Answer: C

Question: 10

When a virtual server has an HTTP profile with compression enabled, which traffic is compressed by the BIG-IP?

- A. All client-side traffic for that virtual server
- B. All server-side traffic for that virtual server
- C. Selected traffic from the BIG-IP to the clients
- D. Selected traffic from the pool member to the BIG-IP

Answer: C

Question: 11

Why is the context of an event significant in iRule processing?

- A. The context has no impact on events.
- B. The context determines which pools are available for load balancing.
- C. The context determines which events are available for iRule processing.
- D. The context determines the values of commands that vary between client and server.

Answer: D

Question: 12

What is the expected difference between two source address persistence profiles if profile A has a mask of 255.255.255.0 and profile B has a mask of 255.255.0.0?

- A. There are no detectable differences.
- B. Profile B has a greater potential number of persistence records.
- C. Profile B will have fewer persistence records for the same client base.
- D. Profile A will have more clients matching existing persistence records.

Answer: C

Question: 13

What occurs when a b save command is issued?

- A. The current configuration files are backed up.
- B. The current configuration files are loaded into memory.
- C. The current configuration files are saved into an archive format.
- D. The current configuration files are verified for syntax, then the running configuration is installed in memory.

Answer: A

Question: 14

Click the Exhibit button. An LTM has the 3 virtual servers, a SNAT defined, four self IP addresses defined and the networks shown in the exhibit. Selected options for each object are shown below.

Settings not shown are at their defaults.

VirtualServer1 Destination: 10.10.1.102:80 netmask

255.255.255.255 Pool: Pool with 3 members in the 172.16/16 network SNAT Automap enabled

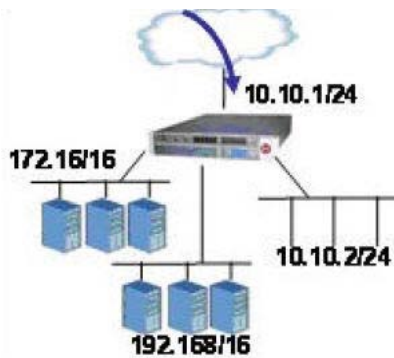
VirtualServer2 Destination: 10.10.1.102:* netmask

255.255.255.255 Pool: Pool with 3 members in the 192.168/16 network

VirtualServer 3 Destination: 10.10.2.0:80 netmask 255.255.255.0 Type: IP

Forwarding SNAT1 Source IP: All Addresses SNAT Address: SNAT Pool with 2 members - 172.16.20.50 and 192.168.10.50 Self IPs 192.168.1.1; 172.16.1.1; 10.10.2.1; 10.10.1.1

A connection attempt is made with a source IP and port of 10.20.100.50:80 and a destination IP and port of 10.10.2.10:80. When the request is processed, what will be the source and destination IP addresses?



- A. The request will be dropped.
- B. Source IP: 10.10.2.1; Destination IP 10.10.2.10
- C. Source IP: 10.20.100.50; Destination IP: 10.10.2.10
- D. Source IP: Either 172.16.20.50 or 192.168.10.50; Destination IP: 10.10.2.10

Answer: D

Question: 15

How is traffic flow through transparent virtual servers different from typical virtual servers?

- A. Traffic flow through transparent virtual servers is not load balanced.
- B. Traffic flow through transparent virtual servers does not have IP address translation performed.
- C. Traffic flow through transparent virtual servers must be forwarded through a single routing device.
- D. Traffic flow through transparent virtual servers is bridged (leave IP and MAC addresses intact) rather than routed (leave IP address intact but change the MAC addresses).

Answer: B

Question: 16

Which statement describes advanced shell access correctly?

- A. All users can be given advanced shell access.
- B. Users with advanced shell access can always change, add, or delete LTM objects in all partitions.
- C. Users with advanced shell access are limited to changing, adding, or deleting LTM objects in any single partition.
- D. Users with advanced shell access have the same rights as those with bigpipe shell access, but the rights extend to all partitions rather than to a single partition.

Answer: B

Question: 17

After editing and saving changes to the configuration file containing virtual servers, what is the immediate result?

- A. The new configuration is verified.
- B. The new configuration is verified and loaded.
- C. The new configuration is loaded but not verified.
- D. The new configuration is verified but not loaded.
- E. The new configuration is neither verified nor loaded.
- F. The new configuration is verified and loaded if it is syntactically correct.

Answer: E

Question: 18

Could an iRule perform persistence based on a cookie?

- A. No. iRules cannot affect persistence.
- B. No. Cookie persistence is only based on a cookie persistence profile.

- C. Yes. An iRule could be designed to persist based on the contents of a cookie.
- D. Yes. An iRule could be designed to persist based on the contents of a cookie as long as the cookie is set by the server.

Answer: C

Question: 19

Which two data points can be used to persist using an expression (universal persistence)?

(Choose two.)

- A. An IP address
- B. Any text string within a cookie
- C. The value in the tcp acknowledgement field
- D. Any bytes within the initial client request packet

Answer: A, B

Question: 20

Click the Exhibit button. An LTM has the 3 virtual servers, a SNAT, four self IP addresses defined and the networks shown in the exhibit. Selected options for each object are shown below. Settings not shown are at their defaults.

VirtualServer1 Destination: 10.10.2.102:80 netmask

255.255.255.255 Pool: Pool with 3 members in the 172.16/16 network

VirtualServer2 Destination: 10.10.2.102:* netmask

255.255.255.255 Pool: Pool with 3 members in the 192.168/16 network

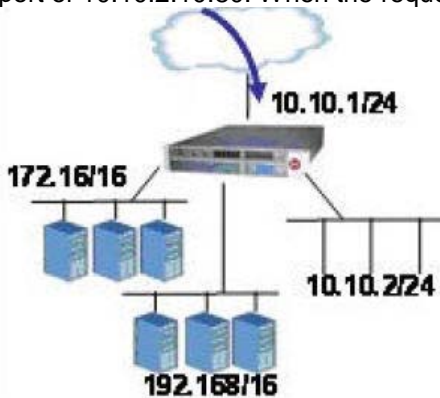
VirtualServer3 Destination: 10.10.2.0:80 netmask 255.255.255.0 Type: IP Forwarding

SNAT1 Source IP: All Addresses SNAT Address: SNAT Pool with 2 members -

172.16.20.50 and 192.168.10.50 Self IPs

192.168.1.1; 172.16.1.1; 10.10.2.1; 10.10.1.1

A connection attempt is made with a source IP and port of 10.20.100.50:2222 and a destination IP and port of 10.10.2.10:80. When the request is processed, what will be the destination IP address?



- A. The request will be dropped.
- B. Destination IP: 10.10.2.10
- C. Destination IP: pool member in the 172.16/16 network
- D. Destination IP: pool member in the 192.168/16 network

Answer: B

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