



F50-522

(F5 BIG-IP Local Traffic Management Advanced v9.4)

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Question: 1

Which three statements are true about SNATs? (Choose three.)

- A. SNATs provide bi-directional traffic initiation.
- B. SNATs support UDP, TCP, and ICMP traffic.
- C. SNATs provide a many-to-one mapping between IP addresses.
- D. SNAT addresses can be identical to virtual server IP addresses.

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 2

A BIG-IP has two SNATs, a pool of DNS servers and a virtual server configured to load-balance UDP traffic to the DNS servers. One SNAT's address is 64.100.130.10; this SNAT is defined for all addresses. The second SNAT's address is 64.100.130.20; this SNAT is defined for three specific addresses, 172.16.3.54, 172.16.3.55, and 172.16.3.56. The virtual server's destination is 64.100.130.30:53. The SNATs and virtual server have default VLAN associations. If a client with IP address 172.16.3.55 initiates a request to the virtual server, what is the source IP address of the packet as it reaches the chosen DNS server?

- A. 64.100.130.10
- B. 64.100.130.20
- C. 64.100.130.30
- D. 172.16.3.55

Answer: B

Question: 3

Which persistence method will always recognize a client when the client returns to the same virtual server?

- A. SSL
- B. MSRP
- C. Source address
- D. Expression (universal)
- E. No persistence method works in all situations.

Answer: E

Question: 4

2

Which three files/data items are included in a BIG-IP backup file? (Choose three.)

- A. the BIG-IP license
- B. the BIG-IP log files
- C. the BIG-IP host name
- D. the BIG-IP default traps
- E. the BIG-IP administrative addresses

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 5

Which statement is true regarding OneConnect processing?

- A. The virtual server must have a UDP profile.
- B. The number of client connections is reduced.
- C. Server-side requests can utilize existing client-side connections.
- D. Client-side requests can utilize existing server-side connections.

Answer: D

Question: 6

Click the Exhibit button. An LTM has the 3 virtual servers, 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: 10.10.2.102:443 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 10.10.2.102:80. When the request is processed, what will be the destination IP address?



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- A. The request will
- B. Destination IP: 2
- C. Destination IP: p
- D. Destination IP: 2

Answer: D

Question: 7

The partial configuration below is shown. When traffic from the client at 16.16.16.16 sends an HTTP request, what is the chosen pool member?

```
pool Test_Pool { member 10.10.10.1 } snatpool 10.10.10.1
{ if { [TCP::local_port] eq 80 } { pool Test_Pool } }
Test_VS { destination 16.16.16.16 }

```

- A. 10.10.10.1
- B. 10.10.10.2

E. It cannot be determined.

...pools. When traffic from the client at 16.16.16.16 sends an HTTP request, what is the traffic is sent to?

```
...ver_range { member 10.10.10.1 }
...n CLIENT_ACCEPTED
...ange } } virtual

```

Answer: A