

101 - Application Delivery Fundamentals

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1. The BIG-IP ASM System sets two types of cookies to enforce elements in the security policy. The two types are main and frame cookies. What is the purpose of the frame cookie? (Choose 2)

- A. Validates domain cookies
- B. Detects session expiration
- C. Stores dynamic parameters and values
- D. Handles dynamic parameter names and flow extractions

Answer: C,D

2. A steaming profile will do which of the following?

- A. Search and replace all occurrences of a specified string only in responses processed by a virtual server.
- B. Search and replace all occurrences of a specified string only in request processed by a virtual server.
- C. Search and replace all occurrences of a specified string in requests and responses processed by a virtual server.
- D. Search and replace the first occurrence of a specified of a specified string in either a request or response processed by a virtual server.

Answer: C

3. When we have a * wildcard entity configured in the File Type section with tightening enabled, the following may occur when requests are passed through the policy.

Which is the most accurate statement?

- A. File type violations will not be triggered.
- B. File type violations will be triggered and learning will be available based on these violations.
- C. File type entities will automatically be added to the policy (policy will tighten).
- D. File type violations will not be triggered and the entity learning section will be populated with file type recommendations.

Answer: B

4. Which of the following is correct regarding static parameters?

- A. A static parameter is stored in a frame cookie.
- B. A static parameter is pre-defined by the web application logic.
- C. A static parameter is learned only by using the Deployment Wizard.
- D. A static parameter is mapped once when creating the application flow model.

Answer: B

5. On a standalone BIG-IP ASM system, which of the following configuration is valid?
- A. Pool named http_pool with 1 pool member, no persistence, and no load balancing method
 - B. Pool named http_pool with 3 pool members, cookie persistence, and ratio load balancing method
 - C. Pool named http_pool with 2 pool members, source IP persistence, and least connections load balancing method
 - D. Pool named http_pool with 3 pool members, cookie persistence, and least connections load balancing method

Answer: A

6. How many events can be referenced in a given iRule?
- A. iRules are limited to one event, but a virtual server could be associated with multiple rules.
 - B. iRules can have multiple events.
 - C. Exactly one.
 - D. iRules can have up to event if one is client-side and one is server-side.

Answer: B

7. Which two statements are true concerning the default communication between a redundant pair of BIG-IP systems? (Choose two.)
- A. Synchronization occurs via a TCP connection using ports 683 and 684.
 - B. Connection mirroring data is shared via a TCP connection using port 1028.
 - C. Persistence mirroring data is shared via a TCP connection using port 1028.
 - D. Connection mirroring data is shared through the serial fail-over cable unless network fail-over is enabled.

Answer: B,C

8. Tightening is a feature of which type of entity?

- A. Explicit URLs
- B. Attack signatures
- C. Flow login URLs
- D. Wildcard parameters

Answer: D

9. When upgrading a BIG-IP redundant pair, what happens when one system has been updated but the other has not?

- A. Syncing should not be performed.
- B. The first system to be updated will assume the Active role.
- C. This is not possible since both systems are updated simultaneously.
- D. The older system will issue SNMP traps indicating a communication error with the partner.

Answer: A

10. Where is connection mirroring configured?

- A. It is an option within a TCP profile.
- B. It is an optional feature of each pool.
- C. It is not configured; it is default behavior.
- D. It is an optional feature of each virtual server.

Answer: D

11. Which statement describes advanced shell access correctly?

- A. Users with advanced shell access can always change, add, or delete LTM objects in all partitions. Users with? Advanced shell access can always, change, add, or delete LTM objects in all partitions.

- B. Users with advance shell access are limited to changing, adding, or deleting LTM object in any single partition. Users with? Advance shell accesses are limited to changing, adding, or deleting LTM object on any single partition.
- C. Users with advance shell access have the same right as those with msh access, but the right extend to all partition rather than to Users with advance shell access have the same right as those with msh access, but right extend to all partition rather than to a single partition.
- D. All Users can be given advanced shell access. All users can be given advance shell access.

Answer: A

12. A site wishes to use an external monitor. Other than what is coded in the monitor script, what information must be configured on the BIGIP

for the monitor to be functional? (Choose two.)

- A. BIG-IP services that are running on the system to be tested.
- B. BIG-IP the IP addresses of the devices that will be tested. Must know which
- C. BIG-IP node or member the result are to be applied to. Must know all
- D. BIG-IP must know the name of the program.
- E. BIG-IP must know which function the program is going to test. Must know

Answer: C,D

13. Which of the following methods of protection are used by BIG-IP ASM to mitigate buffer overflow attacks?

- A. HTTP RFC compliancy check
- B. Length restrictions and attack signatures
- C. Length restrictions and meta character enforcement
- D. Meta character enforcement and HTTP RFC compliancy check

Answer: B

14. Which statement is true concerning iRule events?

- A. All iRule events relate to HTTP processes.
- B. All client traffic has data that could be used to trigger iRule events.

- C. All iRule events are appropriate at any point in the client-server communication.
- D. If an iRule references an event that doesn't occur during the client's communication, the client's connection will be terminated prematurely.

Answer: B

15. The default staging-tightening period for attack signatures and wildcard entities is?

- A. 5 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 10 days
- D. 30 days

Answer: B

16. Which is a potential result when a trunk is configured on a BIG-IP?

- A. No additional trunks can be configuration since each BIG-IP is limited to one trunk
- B. Packets flowing to the VLAN could arrive on any of the interfaces in the trunk
- C. Since any VLANs associated with the trunk are necessarily associated with multiple interfaces, the VLAN using the must use tagged packets.
- D. VLAN fail-safe is not available for any VLAN associated with any trunks.

Answer: B

17. Which file contains the list of events for which the GTM System will send traps to an SNMP manager?

- A. /etc/snmpd.conf
- B. /etc/syslog-ng.conf
- C. /etc/alertd/alert.conf
- D. /etc/gtm_snmptrap.conf

Answer: C

18. A site is load balancing to a pool of web servers. Which statement is true concerning BIGIP's ability to verify whether the web servers are functioning properly or not?

- A. Web server monitors can test the content of any page on the server.
- B. Web server monitors always verify the contents of the index.html page.
- C. Web server monitors can test whether the server's address is reachable, but cannot test a page's content.
- D. Web server monitors can test the content of static web pages, but cannot test pages that would require the web server to dynamically build content.

Answer: A

19. Which statement about Generic Host Servers is true?

- A. GTM Systems can initiate a big3d agent on Generic Host Servers.
- B. GTM Systems cannot provide path metrics for Virtual Servers managed by a Generic Host Server.
- C. GTM Systems can monitor a Generic Host Server and can cause a Generic Host Server to act as a Statistics Collection Server.
- D. GTM Systems can monitor a Generic Host Server but cannot cause a Generic Host Server to act as a Statistics Collection Server.

Answer: D

20. A virtual server is listening at 10.10.1.100:any and has the following iRule associated with it:
when CLIENT_ACCEPTED { if {[TCP::local_port] equals 80 } { pool pool1 }

elseif {[TCP::local_port] equals 443 } { pool pool2 } If a user connects to 10.10.1.100 and port 22, which pool will receive the request?

- A. pool1.
- B. pool2.
- C. None. The request will be dropped.
- D. Unknown. The pool cannot be determined from the information provided.

Answer: D

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