

# F5 301B

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**F5 BIG-IP LTM Maintain and Troubleshoot  
Certification Questions & Answers**

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**301B**

**[F5 Certified Technology Specialist - Local Traffic Manager \(F5-CTS LTM\)](#)**

**80 Questions Exam – 245 / 350 Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes**

## Table of Contents:

Discover More about the F5 301B Certification .....	2
F5 301B BIG-IP LTM Maintain and Troubleshoot Certification Details: .....	2
F5 301B Syllabus: .....	2
TROUBLESHOOT BASIC VIRTUAL SERVER CONNECTIVITY ISSUES.....	2
IDENTIFY AND RESOLVE APPLICATION ISSUES.....	4
IDENTIFY AND RESOLVE LTM DEVICE ISSUES.....	6
Broaden Your Knowledge with F5 301B Sample Questions: .....	7
Avail the Study Guide to Pass F5 301B BIG-IP LTM Maintain and Troubleshoot Exam:.....	10
Career Benefits: .....	11

## Discover More about the F5 301B Certification

Are you interested in passing the F5 301B exam? First discover, who benefits from the 301B certification. The 301B is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Specialist. Passing the 301B exam earns you the F5 Certified Technology Specialist - Local Traffic Manager (F5-CTS LTM) title.

While preparing for the 301B exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 301B PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful [301B study materials just at one click.](#)

## F5 301B BIG-IP LTM Maintain and Troubleshoot Certification Details:

Exam Name	F5 Certified Technology Specialist - Local Traffic Manager (F5-CTS LTM)
Exam Code	301B
Exam Price	\$180 (USD)
Duration	90 mins
Number of Questions	80
Passing Score	245 / 350
Books / Training	<a href="#">F5 Training Programs</a>
Schedule Exam	<a href="#">Pearson VUE</a>
Sample Questions	<a href="#">F5 BIG-IP LTM Maintain and Troubleshoot Sample Questions</a>
Practice Exam	<a href="#">F5 301B Certification Practice Exam</a>

## F5 301B Syllabus:

Topic	Details
TROUBLESHOOT BASIC VIRTUAL SERVER CONNECTIVITY ISSUES	
Given a scenario, determine the appropriate profile setting modifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Given a scenario of client or server side buffer issues, packet loss, or congestion, select the appropriate TCP or UDP profile to correct the issue</li><li>- Given a scenario determine when an application would benefit from HTTP Compression and/or Web Acceleration profile</li></ul>

Topic	Details
Given a sub-set of an LTM configuration, determine which objects to remove or consolidate to simplify the LTM configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate which iRules can be replaced with a profile or policy setting</li> <li>- Evaluate which host virtual servers would be better consolidated into a network virtual server</li> </ul>
Given a set of LTM device statistics, determine which objects to remove or consolidate to simplify the LTM configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify redundant and/or unused objects</li> <li>- Identify unnecessary monitoring</li> <li>- Interpret configuration and performance statistics</li> <li>- Explain the effect of removing functions from the LTM device configuration</li> </ul>
Given a scenario, determine the appropriate upgrade and recovery steps required to restore functionality to LTM devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the appropriate methods for a clean install</li> <li>- Identify the TMSH sys software install options required to install a new version</li> <li>- Identify the steps required to upgrade the LTM device such as: license renewal, validation of upgrade path, review release notes, etc.</li> <li>- Identify how to copy a config to a previously installed boot location/slot</li> <li>- Identify valid rollback steps for a given upgrade scenario</li> </ul>
Given a scenario, determine the appropriate upgrade steps required to minimize application outages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to upgrade an LTM device from the GUI</li> <li>- Describe the effect of performing an upgrade in an environment with device groups and traffic groups</li> <li>- Explain how to perform an upgrade in a high availability group</li> </ul>
Describe the benefits of custom alerting within an LTM environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe how to specify the OIDs for alerting</li> <li>- Explain how to log different levels of local traffic message logs</li> <li>- Explain how to trigger custom alerts for testing purposes</li> </ul>
Describe how to set up custom alerting for an LTM device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List and describe custom alerts: SNMP, email and Remote Syslog</li> <li>- Identify the location of custom alert configuration files</li> <li>- Identify the available levels for local traffic logging</li> </ul>

Topic	Details
<b>IDENTIFY AND RESOLVE APPLICATION ISSUES</b>	
Determine which iRule to use to resolve an application issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine which iRule events and commands to use</li> <li>- Given a specific iRule event determine what commands are available</li> </ul>
Explain the functionality of a simple iRule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interpret information in iRule logs to determine the iRule and iRule events where they occurred</li> <li>- Describe the results of iRule errors</li> </ul>
Given specific traffic and configuration containing a simple iRule determine the result of the iRule on the traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use an iRule to resolve application issues related to traffic steering and/or application data</li> </ul>
Interpret AVR information to identify performance issues or application attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to modify profile settings using information from the AVR</li> <li>- Explain how to use advanced filters to narrow output data from AVR</li> <li>- Identify potential latency increases within an application</li> </ul>
Interpret AVR information to identify LTM device misconfiguration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to use AVR to trace application traffic</li> <li>- Explain how latency trends identify application tier bottlenecks</li> </ul>
Given a set of headers or traces, determine the root cause of an HTTP/HTTPS application problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to interpret response codes</li> <li>- Explain the function of HTTP headers within different HTTP applications (Cookies, Cache Control, Vary, Content Type &amp; Host)</li> <li>- Explain HTTP methods (GET, POST, etc.)</li> <li>- Explain how to decode POST data</li> </ul>
Given a set of headers or traces, determine a solution to an HTTP/HTTPS application problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate the cause of a specific response code</li> <li>- Investigate the cause of an SSLHandshake failure</li> <li>- Predict the browser caching behavior when application data is received (headers and HTML)</li> </ul>
Given a direct trace, a trace through the LTM device, and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given a failed HTTP request and LTM configuration data determine if the connection is failing due to the LTM configuration</li> </ul>

Topic	Details
relevant information, compare the traces to determine the root cause of an HTTP/HTTPS application problem	
Given a direct trace, a trace through the LTM device, and other relevant information, compare the traces to determine a solution to an HTTP/HTTPS application problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate the cause of an SSLHandshake failure</li> <li>- Given a failed HTTP request and LTM configuration data determine if the connection is failing due to the LTM configuration</li> </ul>
Given a scenario, determine which protocol analyzer tool and its options are required to resolve an application issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify application issues based on a protocol analyzer trace</li> <li>- Explain how to follow a conversation from client side and server side traces</li> <li>- Explain how SNAT and OneConnect effect protocol analyzer traces</li> <li>- Explain how to decrypt SSL traffic for protocol analysis</li> <li>- Explain how to recognize the different causes of slow traffic (e.g., drops, RSTs, retransmits, ICMP errors, demotion from CMP)</li> </ul>
Given a trace and necessary supporting documentation, determine the root cause of an application problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyze a tcpdump to identify application or configuration problems</li> </ul>
Given a trace and necessary supporting documentation, determine a solution to an application problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyze a tcpdump to identify application or configuration problems</li> </ul>
Given a scenario, determine from where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to decrypt SSL traffic for protocol analysis</li> </ul>

Topic	Details
the protocol analyzer data should be collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to recognize the different causes of slow traffic (e.g., drops, RSTs, retransmits, ICMP errors, demotion from CMP)</li> <li>- Choose the appropriate protocol analyzer for troubleshooting a given problem (e.g., Wireshark, tcpdump, ssldump)</li> <li>- Identify application issues based on a protocol analyzer trace</li> <li>- Explain how SNAT and OneConnect effect protocol analyzer traces</li> </ul>
Given a trace, identify monitor issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to capture and interpret monitor traffic using protocol analyzer</li> <li>- Explain how to obtain needed input and output data to create the monitors</li> </ul>
Given a monitor issue, determine an appropriate solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine appropriate monitor and monitor timing based on application and server limitations</li> <li>- Describe how to modify monitor settings to resolve monitor problems</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFY AND RESOLVE LTM DEVICE ISSUES</b>	
Interpret log file messages and/or command line output to identify LTM device issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interpret log file messages to identify LTM device issues</li> <li>- Interpret the qkview heuristic results</li> <li>- Identify appropriate methods to troubleshoot NTP</li> <li>- Identify license problems based on the log file messages and statistics</li> </ul>
Identify the appropriate command to use to determine the cause of an LTM device problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify hardware problems based on the log file messages and statistics</li> <li>- Identify resource exhaustion problems based on the log file messages and statistics</li> <li>- Identify connectivity problems based on the log files</li> <li>- Determine the appropriate log file to examine to determine the cause of the problem</li> </ul>
Analyze performance data to identify a resource problem on an LTM device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyze performance data to identify a resource problem on an LTM device</li> </ul>

Topic	Details
Given a scenario, determine the cause of an LTM device failover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the effect of network failover settings on the LTM device</li> <li>- Explain the relationship between serial and network failover</li> <li>- Differentiate between unicast and multicast network failover modes</li> <li>- Identify the cause of failover using logs and statistics</li> </ul>
Given a scenario, determine the cause of loss of high availability and/or sync failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how the high availability concepts relate to one another</li> <li>- Explain the relationship between device trust and device groups</li> <li>- Identify the cause of config sync failures</li> <li>- Explain the relationship between traffic groups and LTM objects</li> <li>- Interpret log messages to determine the cause of high availability issues</li> </ul>

## Broaden Your Knowledge with F5 301B Sample Questions:

### Question: 1

Users in a branch office are reporting a website is always slow. No other users are experiencing the problem. The LTM Specialist tests the website from the external VLAN along with testing the servers directly.

All tests indicate normal behavior. The environment is a single HTTP virtual server on the external VLAN with a single pool containing three HTTP pool members on the internal VLAN. Which two locations are most appropriate to collect additional protocol analyzer data?

(Choose two.)

- a) a user's machine
- b) the switch local to the user
- c) the LTM device's internal VLAN
- d) the LTM device's external VLAN
- e) a user's Active Directory authentication

**Answer: a, b**



**Question: 2**

An LTM Specialist wants to allow access to the Always On Management (AOM) from the network. Which two methods should the LTM Specialist use to configure the AOM interface?

(Choose two.)

- a) Configure the AOM IP from the front panel buttons and LCD.
- b) Choose the network configurator in the AOM menu on the serial port.
- c) Configure the AOM network address in the GUI under System>Platform.
- d) Log in to the Host via ssh, "ssh aom", and modify the network configuration file.

**Answer: b, d**

**Question: 3**

In which file would the LTM Specialist find virtual server configurations?

- a) bigip.conf
- b) bigip\_sys.conf
- c) bigip\_base.conf
- d) profile\_base.conf

**Answer: a**

**Question: 4**

What is the correct command to reset an LTM device to its default settings?

- a) tmsh reset-all default
- b) tmsh set /sys config defaults
- c) tmsh load /sys config default
- d) tmsh /util bigpipe reset-factory-defaults

**Answer: c**

**Question: 5**

Which command should an LTM Specialist use on the command line interface to show the health of RAID array hard drives?

- a) tmsh show /sys raid disk
- b) tmsh show /ltm raid disk
- c) tmsh show /sys raid status
- d) tmsh show /ltm disk status

**Answer: a**

**Question: 6**

The active LTM device in a high-availability (HA) pair performs a failover at the same time the network team reports an outage of a switch on the network.

Which two items could have caused the failover event?

(Choose two.)

- a) a VLAN fail-safe setting
- b) a monitor on a pool in an HA group
- c) the standby LTM that was rebooted
- d) an Auditor role that has access to the GUI
- e) the standby LTM that lost connectivity on the failover VLAN

**Answer: a, b**

**Question: 7**

A OneConnect profile is applied to a virtual server. The LTM Specialist would like the client source IP addresses within the 10.10.10.0/25 range to reuse an existing server side connection.

Which OneConnect profile source mask should the LTM Specialist use?

- a) 0.0.0.0
- b) 255.255.255.0
- c) 255.255.255.128
- d) 255.255.255.224
- e) 255.255.255.255

**Answer: c**

**Question: 8**

Windows PC clients are connecting to a virtual server over a high-speed, low-latency network with no packet loss. Which built-in client-side TCP profile provides the highest throughput for HTTP downloads?

- a) tcp
- b) tcp-legacy
- c) tcp-lan-optimized
- d) tcp-wan-optimized

**Answer: c**

**Question: 9**

Internet clients connecting to a virtual server to download a file are experiencing about 150 ms of latency and no packet loss. Which built-in client-side TCP profile provides the highest throughput?

- a) tcp
- b) tcp-legacy
- c) tcp-lan-optimized
- d) tcp-wan-optimized

**Answer: d**

**Question: 10**

Which two items can be logged by the Application Visibility Reporting analytics profile?

(Choose two.)

- a) User Agent
- b) HTTP version
- c) HTTP Response Codes
- d) Per Virtual Server CPU Utilization

**Answer: a, c**

## Avail the Study Guide to Pass F5 301B BIG-IP LTM Maintain and Troubleshoot Exam:

- Find out about the 301B syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [F5 301B syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the [BIG-IP LTM Maintain and Troubleshoot training](#). Joining the F5 provided

training for this F5 certification exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.

- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [F5 301B sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 301B practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

## Career Benefits:

Passing the F5 301B exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

### Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the F5 301B Certification

CertFun.Com is here with all the necessary details regarding the 301B exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the 301B exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on CertFun.Com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [301B practice tests](#), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the F5 Certified Technology Specialist - Local Traffic Manager (F5-CTS LTM).

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