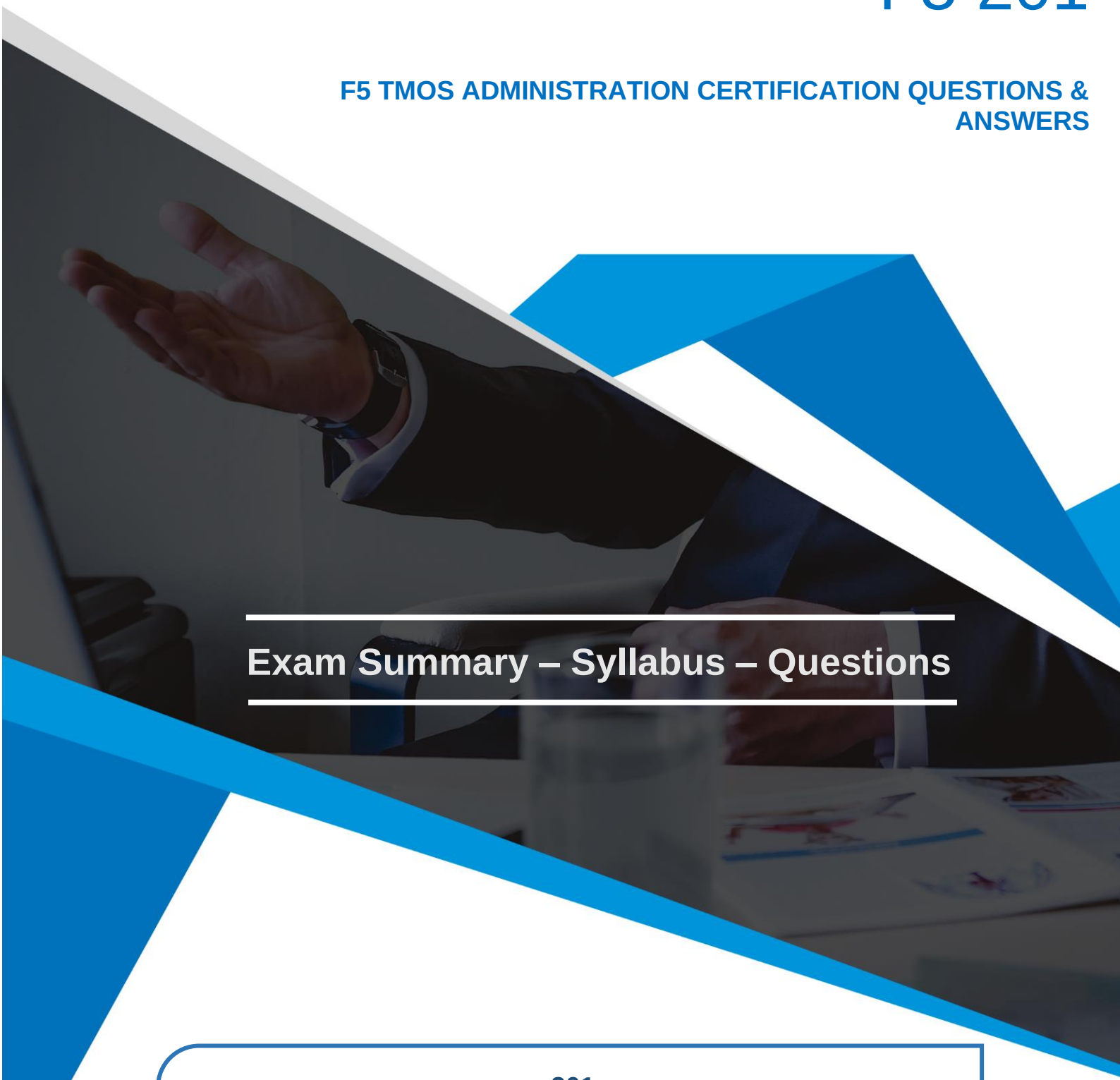
F5 201

F5 TMOS ADMINISTRATION CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

201

F5 Certified Administrator - BIG IP (F5-CA)

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

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Know Your 201 Certification Well:

The 201 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the F5 Administration. Before you start your 201 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial TMOS Administration materials like 201 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 201 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the **201 syllabus**?
- How many questions are there in the 201 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 201 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 201 exam makes you F5 Certified Administrator - BIG IP (F5-CA). Having the TMOS Administration certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

F5 201 TMOS Administration Certification Details:

Exam Name	F5 Certified Administrator - BIG IP (F5-CA)
Exam Code	201
Exam Price	$180 (USD)
Duration	90 mins
Number of Questions	80
Passing Score	245 / 350
Books / Training	**F5 Training Programs**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**F5 TMOS Administration Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**F5 201 Certification Practice Exam**

201 Syllabus:

Topic	Details
TROUBLESHOOT BASIC CONNECTIVITY ISSUES	
Explain the relationship between interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, routes and their status/statistics	- Illustrate the use of a trunk in a BIG-IP solution - Demonstrate ability to assign VLAN to interface and/or trunk - Identify, based on traffic, which VLAN/route/egress IP would be used - Distinguish between tagged vs untagged VLAN - Compare interface status (Up/Down) - Explain the dependencies of interfaces/trunks, VLANs, self-IPs
Determine expected traffic behavior based on configuration	- Identify traffic diverted due to persistence - Consider the packet and/or virtual server processing order (wildcard vips) - Identify traffic diverted due to status of traffic objects (vs, pool, pool member) - Determine the egress source IP based on configuration - Identify when connection/rate limits are reached
Identify the reason a virtual server is not working as expected	- Identify the current configured state of the virtual server - Identify the current availability status of the virtual server - Identify conflicting/misconfigured profiles - Identify misconfigured IP address and/or port
Identify the reason a pool is not working as expected	- Identify the reason a pool member has been marked down by health monitors - Identify a pool member not in the active priority group - Identify the current configured state of the pool/pool member - Identify the current availability status of the pool/pool member
TROUBLESHOOT BASIC PERFORMANCE ISSUES	
Determine resource utilization	- Distinguish between control plane and data plane resources - Identify CPU statistics per virtual server

Topic	Details
	- Interpret Statistics for interfaces - Determine Disk utilization and Memory utilization
Identify the different virtual server types	- Standard, Forwarding, Stateless, Reject - Performance (Layer 4) and Performance (HTTP)
Identify network level performance issues	- Identify when a packet capture is needed within the context of a performance issue - Interpret availability status of interfaces - Identify when drops are occurring - Identify Speed and Duplex - Distinguish TCP profiles (Optimized profiles)
Identify the reason load balancing is not working as expected	- Consider persistence, priority group activation, rate/connection limits - Identify misconfigurations (incorrect health checks, action on service down, etc.) - Identify current availability status
ADMINISTER SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	
Identify and report current device status	- Interpret the LCD panel warning messages - Use the dashboard to gauge the current running status of the system - Review the Network Map in order to determine the status of objects - Interpret current systems status via GUI or TMSH - Interpret high availability and device trust status
Apply procedural concepts required to manage the state of a high availability pair	- Execute force to standby procedure - Report current active/standby failover state - Execute force to offline procedure - Show device trust status
Identify management connectivity configurations	- Identify the configured management-IP address - Interpret port lockdown settings to Self-IP - Show remote connectivity to the BIG-IP Management interface - Explain management IP connectivity issue - Identify HTTP/SSH access list to management-IP address
List which log files could be used to find events and/or hardware issues	- Identify use of /var/log/ltm, var/log/secure, /var/log/audit

Topic	Details
	- Identify severity log level of an event - Identify event from a log message
Apply procedural concepts required to create, manage, and restore a UCS archive	- Execute UCS backup procedure - Execute UCS restore procedure - Summarize the use case of a UCS backup - Explain proper long-term storage of UCS Backup file - Explain the contents of the UCS file (private keys)
Apply procedural concepts required to manage software images	- Given an HA pair, describe the appropriate strategy for deploying a new software image - Perform procedure to upload new software image - Show currently configured boot location - Demonstrate creating new volume for software images
Identify which modules are licensed and/or provisioned	- Show provisioned modules - Report modules which are licensed - Show resource utilization of provisioned modules - Report Modules which are provisioned but not licensed
Explain authentication methods	- Explain how to create a user - Explain how to modify user properties - Explain options for remote authentication provider - Explain use of groups using remote authentication provider
Identify configured system services	- Show proper configuration for: DNS, NTP, SNMP, syslog
Explain config sync	- Demonstrate config sync procedure - Report errors which occur during config sync - Explain when a config sync is necessary - Show config sync status - Compare configuration timestamp
MANAGE EXISTING APPLICATION DELIVERY SERVICES	
Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage virtual servers	- Apply appropriate persistence profile - Apply appropriate HTTPS encryption profile - Apply appropriate protocol specific profile - Identify iApp configured objects

Topic	Details
	- Report use of iRules - Show default pool configuration
Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage pools	- Determine configured health monitor - Determine the load balancing method for a pool - Determine the active nodes in a priority group configuration - Determine pool member service port configuration - Apply appropriate health monitor - Apply load balancing method for a pool - Apply pool member service port configuration
USE SUPPORT RESOURCES	
Define characteristics of a support ticket with F5	- List ways to open support ticket with F5 - List where to open a support ticket with F5 - List severity levels of a support ticket with F5 - List what to include in a support ticket with F5
Explain the processes of licensing, license reactivation, and license modification	- Show where to license (activate.F5.com) - Identify license issues - Identify Service Check Date (upgrade)
Apply procedural concepts required to perform	- Understand impact of running EUD - Understand requirements of EUD - Understand how to collect EUD output (console/log) - Identify methods of booting the EUD
Apply procedural concepts required to generate a qkview and collect results from iHealth	- Identify methods of running qkview - Identify method of retrieving qkview - Understand information contained in qkview - Identify when appropriate to run qkview - Understand where to upload qkview (iHealth)
Identify which online support resource/tool to use	- DevCentral - AskF5.com - iHealth - Support Portal

F5 201 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

One of the two members of a device group has been decommissioned. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to delete the device group, but is unsuccessful. Prior to removing the device group, which action should be performed?

a) Make sure all members of the device group are in sync
b) Remove all members from the device group
c) Remove the decommissioned device from the device group
d) Disable the device group

Answer: b

Question: 2

Listeners that correspond to non-floating self IP addresses are stored in which configuration file?

a) /config/bigip.conf
b) /config/bigip_base.conf
c) /config/gtm/wideip.conf
d) /config/bigip_local.conf

Answer: d

Question: 3

Which statement is true regarding OneConnect processing?

a) Client-side request can utilized existing server-side connections.
b) Server-side request can utilize existing client-sid connections.
c) The number of client connection is reduced.
d) The virtual server must have UDP profile.

Answer: a

Question: 4

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to a Virtual Server on the Standby device of an HA pair. The HA pair is currently configured with Auto-Sync Enabled. What effect will the change have on the HA pair configuration?

a) The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
b) The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
c) The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.
d) The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.

Answer: c

Question: 5

When initially configuring the BIG-IP system using the config utility, which two parameters can be set? (Choose two.)

a) the netmask of the SCCP
b) the IP address of the SCCP
c) the port lockdown settings for the SCCP
d) the netmask of the host via the management port
e) the IP address of the host via the management port
f) the port lockdown settings for the host via the management port

Answer: d, e

Question: 6

A site has assigned the ICMP monitor to all nodes and a custom monitor, based on the HTTP template, to a pool of web servers. The HTTP based monitor is working in all cases. The ICMP monitor is failing for 2 of the pool member 5 nodes. All other settings are default. What is the status of the monitor is working in all cases?

a) All pool members are up since the HTTPbased monitor is successful.
b) All pool members are down since the ICMPbased monitor is failing in some cases.
c) The pool members whose nodes are failing the ICMPbased monitor will be marked disabled.
d) The pool members whose nodes are failing the ICMPbased monitor will be marked unavailable.

Answer: d

Question: 7

By default, how frequently are log files rotated?

a) hourly
b) daily
c) weekly
d) There is no default; the administrator sets the frequency.

Answer: b

Question: 8

What feature allows the F5 BIG-IP to choose another pool member and rebind the client connection to a new server when target pool member becomes unavailable?

a) Persistence Profile
b) Priority Groups
c) Action on Service Down
d) Slow Ramp Time

Answer: c

Question: 9

Some users who connect to a busy Virtual Server have connections reset by the BIG-IP system. Pool member resources are NOT a factor in this behavior. What is a possible cause for this behavior?

a) The Connection Rate Limit is set too high
b) The server SSL Profile has NOT been reconfigured.
c) The Connection Limit is set too low.
d) The Rewrite Profile has NOT been configured.

Answer: c

Question: 10

How is MAC masquerading configured?

a) Specify the desired MAC address for each VLAN for which you want this feature enabled.
b) Specify the desired MAC address for each selfIP address for which you want this feature enabled.
c) Specify the desired MAC address for each VLAN on the active system and synchronize the systems.
d) Specify the desired MAC address for each floating selfIP address for which you want this feature enabled.

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack F5 TMOS Administration 201 Exam:

- Getting details of the 201 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 201 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the F5 provided training for 201 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 201 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 201 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.