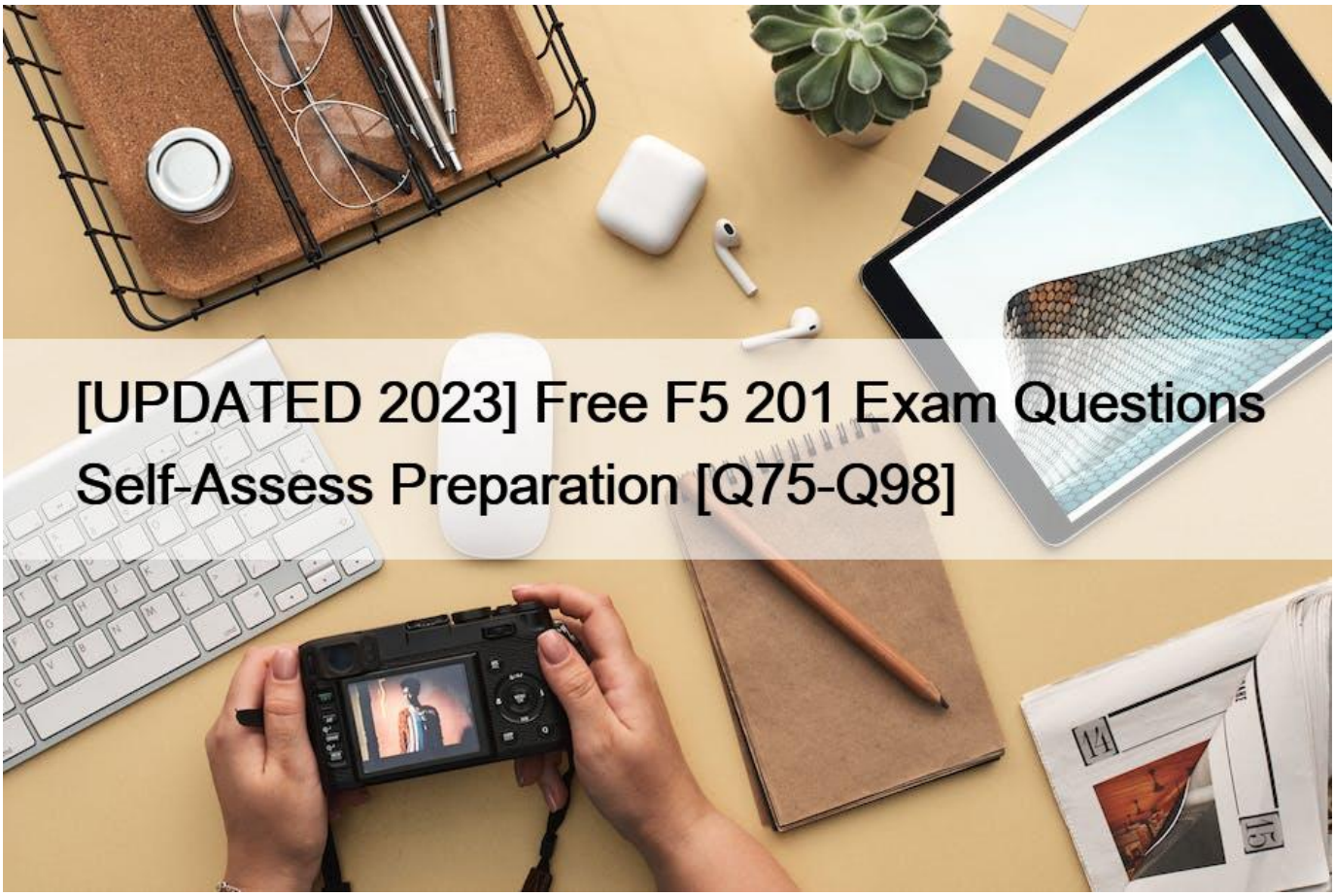
[UPDATED 2023 Free F5 201 Exam Questions Self-Assess Preparation [Q75-Q98



[UPDATED 2023] Free F5 201 Exam Questions Self-Assess Preparation
201 Free Sample Questions to Practice One Year Update

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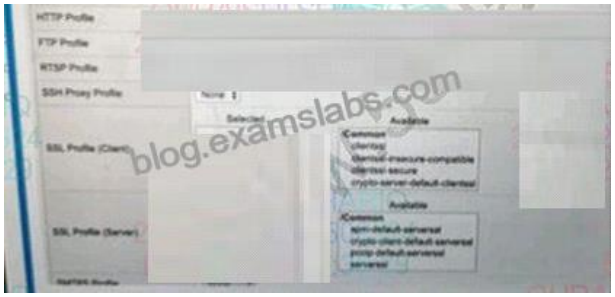
F5 201 (BIG-IP Administrator) Certification Exam is a vendor-neutral certification exam and is recognized by IT organizations worldwide. BIG-IP Administrator Exam certification exam is designed to provide IT professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to design, deploy, and manage F5 BIG-IP systems in complex enterprise environments. BIG-IP Administrator Exam certification exam is also designed to provide IT professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to troubleshoot and optimize F5 BIG-IP systems for maximum performance and availability.

Q75. A BIGJP Administrator needs to load a UCS file but must exclude the license file. How should the administrator perform this task?

* From the CLI with command U tmsh load /$ys ucs <ucs filename> no-license
* From the GUI, select the UCS file, unchcck the license box, and click restore

* From the CLI with command(tmos) tmsh load /sys ucs <ucs filename> no-license
* From the GUI, select the UCS file and click restore

Q76. Refer to the exhibit.



A BIG-IP Administrator configures a Virtual Server to handle HTTPS traffic. Users report that the application is NOT working.

Which actional configuration is regard to resolve this issue?
* Configure SSL Profile (Client)
* Configure Protocol Profile (Server)
* Configure Service Profile HTTP
* Configure SSL Profile (Server)

Q77. A Standard Virtual Server for a web application is configured with Automap for the Source Address Translation option. The original source address of the client must be known by the backend servers. What should the BIG-IP Administrator configure to meet this requirement?
* The Virtual Server type as Performance (HTTP)
* An HTTP profile to insert the X-Forward-For header
* An HTTP Transparent profile
* A SNAT Pool with the client IP

Explanation

Because it is a web application, you can insert the source IP in the xff field in the http profile.

Q78. Which three methods can be used for initial access to a BIG-IP system? (Choose three.)
* CLI access to the serial console port
* SSH access to the management port
* SSH access to any of the switch ports
* HTTP access to the management port
* HTTP access to any of the switch ports
* HTTPS access to the management port
* HTTPS access to any of the switch ports

Q79. Where is connection mirroring configured?
* It an option within a TCP profile.
* It is an optional feature of each pool.
* It is not configured; it is default behavior.
* It is an optional feature of each virtual server.

Q80. Where is persistence mirroring configured?
* It is always enabled.
* It is part of a pool definition.
* It is part of a profile definition.
* It is part of a virtual server definition.

Q81. Refer to the exhibit

The network team creates a new VLAN on the switches. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to create a configuration on the BIG-IP device. The BIG-IP Administrator creates a new VLAN and Self IP, but the servers on the new VLAN are NOT reachable from the BIG-IP device.

Which action should the BIG-IP Administrators to resolve this issue?
* Set Port Lockdown of Set IP to Allow All
* Change Auto Last Hop to enabled
* Assign a physical interface to the new VLAN
* Create a Floating Set IP Address

Q82. 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?
* The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.
* The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
* The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
* The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.

Q83. A site is load balancing to a pool of web servers. Which

statement

is true concerning BIGElIP’s ability to verify whether the web servers are functioning properly or not.
* Web server monitors can test the content of any page on the server.
* Web server monitors always verify the contents of the index.html page.
* Web server monitors can test whether the server’s address is reachable, but cannot test a page’s content.
* 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.

Q84. A node is a member of various pools and hosts different web applications. If a web application is unavailable, the BIG-IP appliance needs to mark the pool member down for that application pool. What should a BIG-IP Administrator deploy at the pool level to accomplish this?
* A UDP monitor with a custom interval/timeout
* A combination of ICMP + TCP monitor
* An HTTP monitor with custom send/receive strings
* A TCP monitor with a custom interval/timeout

Requiring all traffic to be HTTPS access requires HTTP requests to be redirected directly to HTTPS.

Q85. When upgrading a BIGElIP redundant pair, what happens when one system has been updated but the other has not.
* Synching should not be performed.
* The first system to be updated will assume the Active role.
* This is not possible since both systems are updated simultaneously.
* The older system will issue SNMP traps indicating a communication error with the partner.

Q86. Which event is always triggered when a client initially connects to a virtual server configured with an HTTP profile?
* HTTP_DATA
* CLIENT_DATA
* HTTP_REQUEST
* CLIENT_ACCEPTED

Q87. Which action will take place when a failover trigger is detected by the active system?
* The active device will take the action specified for the failure.
* The standby device also detects the failure and assumes the active role.
* The active device will wait for all connections to terminate and then failover.
* The standby device will begin processing virtual servers that have failed, but the active device will continue servicing the functional virtual servers.

Q88. A user wants to use the iHealth Upgrade Advisor to determine any issues with upgrading TMOS from 13.0 to 13.1.

Where can the user generate the QKView to upload to iHealth?
* System > Software Management
* System > Archives
* System > Configuration
* System > Support

Q89. A BIG-IP has two load balancing virtual servers at 150.150.10.10:80 and 150.150.10.10:443. The port 80 virtual server has SNAT automap configured. There is also a SNAT configured at 150.150.10.11 set for a source address range of 200.200.1.0 / 255.255.255.0. All other settings are at their default states. If a client with the IP address 200.200.1.1 sends a request to https://150.150.10.10, What is the source IP address when the associated packet is sent to the pool member?
* 200.200.1.1
* 150.150.10.11
* Floating self IP address on VLAN where the packet leaves the system
* Floating self IP address on VLAN where the packet arrives on the system

Q90. Refer to the exhibit.

A user attempts to connect to 10.10.10.1.80 using FTP over SSL with an FTPS client. Which virtual server will match and attempt to process the request?
* vsjutps
* vs_ftp
* vs_http

* nvfs

Q91. Which IP address will the client address be changed to when SNAT automap is specified within a Virtual Server configuration?
* The floating self-IP address on the VLAN where the packet leaves the system.
* The floating self-IP address on the VLAN where the packet arrives on the system.
* It will alternate between the floating and non floating self-IP address on the VLAN where the packet leaves the system so that port exhaustion is avoided.
* It will alternate between the floating and non floating self-IP address on the VLAN where the packet arrives on the system so that port exhaustion is avoided.

Q92. A site wishes to perform source address translation on packets arriving from the Internet for clients using some pools but not others. The determination is not based on the client’s IP address, but on the pool they are load balanced to. What could best accomplish this goal.
* A SNAT for all addresses could

be defined,

and then disable the SNAT processing for select pools.
* The decision to perform source address translation is always based on VLAN. Thus, the goal cannot be achieved.
* For each virtual server, regardless their default load balancing pools, association with SNAT pools could vary dependent upon need.
* The decision to perform source address translation is always based on a client’s address (or network). Thus, this goal cannot be achieved.

Q93. You have created a custom profile named TEST2. The parent profile of TEST2 is named TEST1. If additional changes are made to TEST1, what is the effect on TEST2.
* All changes to TEST1 are propagated to TEST2.
* Some of the changes to TEST1 may propagate to TEST2.
* Changes to TEST1 cannot affect TEST2 once TEST2 is saved.
* When TEST1 is changed, the administrator is prompted and can choose whether to propagate changes to TEST2.

Q94. Refer to the exhibit. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to avoid overloading any of the Pool Members with connections, when they become active.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator configure to meet this requirement?
* Different Ratio for each member
* Same Priority Group to each member
* Action On Service Down to Reselect
* Slow Ramp Time to the Pool

Q95. You need to terminate client SSL traffic at the BIGElIP and also to persist client traffic to the same pool member based on a BIGElIP supplied cookie. Which four are profiles that would normally be included in the virtual server’s definition. (Choose four.)
* TCP
* HTTP
* HTTPS
* ClientSSL
* ServerSSL
* CookieElBased Persistence

Q96. Which Virtual Server type prevents the use of a default pool?
* Performance (Layer 4)
* Forwarding (IP)
* Performance HTTP
* Standard

Explanation

Forwarding (IP) cannot be associated with the pool.

Q97. As a part of the Setup Utility, the administrator sets the host name for the BEl IGP.

What would be the result if the two systems in a redundant pair were set to the

same host name.
* Host names do not matter in redundant pair communication.
* In a redundant pair, the two systems will always have the same host name. The parameter is synchronized between the systems.
* The first

time

the systems

are synchronized

the receiving

system will be assigned the same selfElIP addresses as the source system.
* When the administrator attempts to access the configuration utility using the host name, they will always connect to the active system.

Q98. Which statement is true concerning SSL termination.
* A virtual server that has both ClientSSL and ServerSSL profiles can still support cookie persistence.
* Decrypting traffic at the BIGElIP allows the use of iRules for traffic management, but increases the load on the pool member.
* When any virtual server uses a ClientSSL profile, all SSL traffic sent to theEll BIP G is decrypted before it is forwarded to servers.
* If a virtual server has both a ClientSSL and ServerSSL profile, the pool members have less SSL processing than if the virtual server had only a ClientSSL profile

To pass the F5 201 exam, candidates must demonstrate their proficiency in working with BIG-IP devices, including deploying and

configuring virtual servers, creating and managing pools and nodes, and configuring load balancing and traffic management policies. Candidates must also have a strong understanding of security and access control mechanisms, including SSL offloading, authentication, and authorization. Additionally, the exam tests candidates' knowledge of high availability and performance tuning, including configuring device failover, optimizing performance and troubleshooting common issues. Earning an F5 201 certification is a valuable credential that demonstrates a high level of expertise in managing and maintaining F5 BIG-IP solutions, and can lead to career advancement opportunities in the networking and IT industry.

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