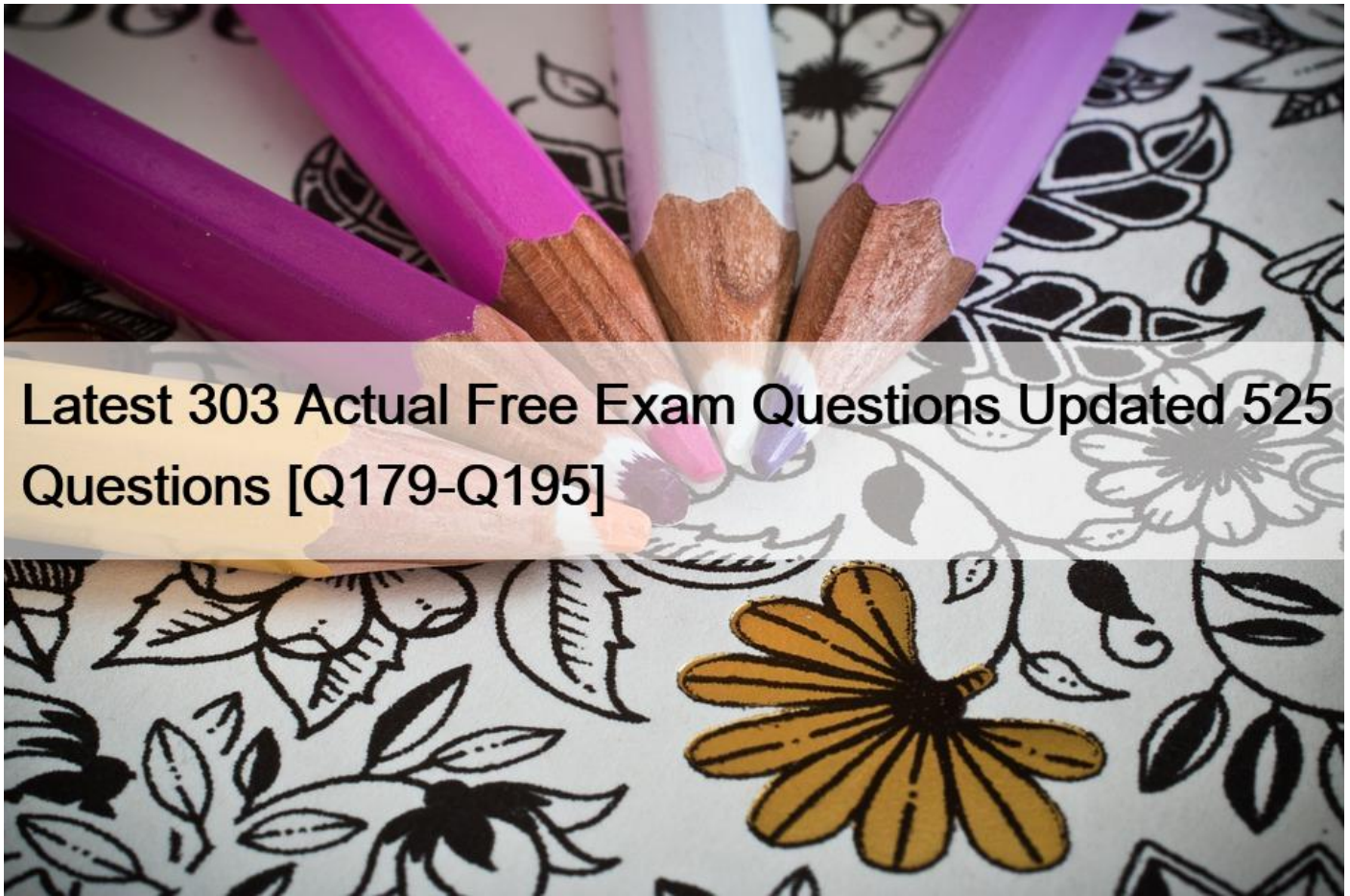


## Latest 303 Actual Free Exam Questions Updated 525 Questions [Q179-Q195]



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### NEW QUESTION 179

A BIG-IP Administrator is receiving intermittent reports from users that SSL connections to the BIG-IP device are failing. Upon checking the log files, the BIG-IP Administrator notices the following error message:

```
ere tmm<instance>[<pid>]: 01260008:3: SSL transaction (TPS) rate limit reached
```

After reviewing statistics, the BIG-IP Administrator notices there are a maximum of 1200 client-side SSL TPS and a maximum of 800 server-side SSL TPS.

What is the minimum SSL license limit capacity the BIG-IP Administrator should upgrade to handle this peak?

- \* 2000
- \* 400
- \* 800
- \* 1200

### NEW QUESTION 180

During a high-demand traffic event, the BIG-IP Administrator needs to limit the number of new connections per second allowed to a Virtual Server.

What should the administrator apply to accomplish this task?

- \* An HTTP Compression profile to the Virtual Server
- \* A connection rate limit to the Virtual Server
- \* A connection limit to the Virtual Server
- \* A OneConnect profile to the Virtual Server

### NEW QUESTION 181

The BIG-IP Administrator creates a custom iRule that fails to work as expected. Which F5 online resource should the administrator use to help resolve this issue?

- \* DevCentral
- \* Bug Tracker
- \* University
- \* Health

### NEW QUESTION 182

While working with a web developer, it is determined that additional logic is required to assess the pool member availability.

Which twomonitor types should be used in this scenario? (Choose two)

- \* TCP
- \* Scripted
- \* Gateway ICMP
- \* TCP Echo
- \* External

### NEW QUESTION 183

To improve application security, an LTM Specialist must configure a BIG application access. The BIG IP system to authenticate the client certificate before permitting application access. The BIG-IP system must also support the ability to red to redirect users to a certificate enrolment system without generating a browser error.

Within the Client SSL profile, which value should the LTM Specialist select for the Client Certificate option?

- \* Require
- \* Request
- \* Demand
- \* ignore

### NEW QUESTION 184

An LTM Specialist needs to deploy a virtual server that will load balance traffic targeting

<https://register.example.com> to a set of three web servers. Persistence needs to be ensured. No persistence mirroring is allowed SSL offloading is required.

A fourth web server with fewer resources will be used to handle requests from engine bots to

`https://register.example.com/vrobots.txt` by an iRule. The iRule will use the `HTTP_REQUEST` event. .

What are the required profile and persistence settings to implement this

- \* `tcp, clientssl, http, source address persistence`
- \* `tcp, clientssl, http, cookie persistence`
- \* `tcp, clientssl, serverssl, ssl persistence`
- \* `tcp, clientssl, http, serverssl cookie persistence`

Explanation

The option is wrong, it should be `clientssl` and `serverssl`. If the title requires ssl offload instead of encryption, you need `clientssl` instead of `serverssl`. iRule needs `HTTP` profile to enable `HTTP_REQUEST`. If the session cannot be mirrored, the cookie session remains to meet the demand.

### NEW QUESTION 185

A user is having issues with connectivity to an HTTPS virtual server. The virtual server is on the LTM device's external vlan, and the pools associated with the virtual server are on the internal vlan. An LTM Specialist does a tcpdump on the external interface and notices that the host header is incomplete.

In which location should the LTM Specialist put a traffic analyzer to gather the most pertinent data?

- \* server
- \* external VLAN
- \* internal VLAN
- \* client machine

### NEW QUESTION 186

Which command line interface command will check if the BIG-IP platform contains a packet velocity ASIC (PVA)?

- \* `bigpipe platform show | grep -i pva`
- \* `tms show /sys hardware pva status`
- \* `tms show /sys hardware | grep -i pva`
- \* `tms show /ltm hardware | grep -i pva`

### NEW QUESTION 187

An application is configured so that the same pool member must be used for an entire session, as well as for HTTP and FTP traffic.

A user reports that a session has terminated, and the user must restart the session. The BIG-IP Administrator determines that the active BIG-IP device failed over to the standby BIG-IP device. Which configuration settings should the BIG-IP Administrator verify to ensure proper behaviour when BIG-IP failover occurs?

- \* `cookie persistence` and `session timeout`
- \* `Stateful failover` and `Network Failover detection`
- \* `Persistence mirroring` and `Match Across Services`
- \* `syn-cookie insertion threshold` and `connection low-water mark`

### NEW QUESTION 188

A BIG-IP Administrator applied the latest hotfix to an inactive boot location by mistake, and needs to downgrade back to the previous hotfix.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to change the boot location to the previous hotfix?

- \* Uninstall the newest hotfix and reinstall the previous hotfix
- \* Reinstall the base version and install the previous hotfix
- \* Reinstall the previous hotfix and re-activate the license
- \* Uninstall the base version and restore the UCS

### NEW QUESTION 189

An application is being load balanced through the LTM device using the configuration displayed below.

The network has been re-engineered to NAT all client connection. As a result, all client connections are hitting the same pool member.

```
ltm virtual /Common/application {
  destination /Common/10.40.1.42:80
  ip-protocol tcp
  mask 255.255.255.255
  persist {
    /Common/source_addr {
      default yes
    }
  }
  pool /Common/http_pool
  profiles /Common/ssl1
}
```

```
translate-address enabled
translate-port enabled
vlans-disabled
```

Which changes should the LTM Specialist make in order to restore load balancing functionality while maintaining session persistence?

- \* Change the virtual server type to Standard, add an http profile, and change the persistence profile to Destination Address
- \* Leave the virtual server type set Performance (Layer 4) and change the persistence type to hash
- \* Change the virtual server type to Forwarding (Layer 4) and leave the persistence type to hash source Address
- \* Change the virtual server to Standard add an http profile, and change the persistence profile to Cookie persistence

### NEW QUESTION 190

An ecommerce company is experiencing latency issues with online shops during Black Friday's peak season.

The BIG-IP Administrator detects an overall high CPU load on the BIG-IP device and wants to move the top utilized Virtual Servers to a dedicated BIG-IP device.

Where should the BIG-IP Administrator determine the problematic Virtual Servers?

- \* System > Plattform
- \* Local Traffic > Virtual Servers > Virtual Server List
- \* Local Traffic > Network Map
- \* Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers

### NEW QUESTION 191

Which three HTTP headers allow an application server to determine the client's language compatibility, browser, operating system type, and compression compatibility? (Choose three.)

- \* Accept
- \* Accept-Encoding
- \* Accept-Language
- \* Host
- \* User-Agent

### NEW QUESTION 192

Exhibit

Virtual Server	Destination	Service Port	Default Pool
intranet_it	10.1.1.10	8080	web_it
intranet_hr	10.1.1.10	443	web_hr
intranet_sales	10.1.1.10	8081	web_sales
intranet_finance	10.1.1.10	8083	web_finance
intranet_engineering	10.1.1.10	8085	web_engineering

Pool	Monitor	Pool Members
web_it	http_it	10.2.2.102, 10.2.2.105
web_hr	https_hr	10.2.2.101, 10.2.2.102
web_sales	http_sales	10.2.2.101, 10.2.2.102
web_finance	http_finance	10.2.2.101, 10.2.2.102
web_engineering	http_engineering	10.2.2.102, 10.2.2.105

&#8212; Exhibit &#8212;

Refer to the exhibits.

Every monitor has the same Send String, Recv String, and an Alias of \*:\*. The LTM Specialist simplifies the configuration to minimize the number of monitors.

How many unique monitors remain?

- \* 1
- \* 2
- \* 3
- \* 4
- \* 5

### NEW QUESTION 193

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.

### NEW QUESTION 194

A BIG-IP Administrator creates a new VLAN on BIG-IP Cluster Member A and attaches an Interface to it.

Although the Auto Config Sync is in place, the new VLAN does NOT show up on Cluster Member B.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to ensure the new VLAN is configured on each Cluster Member?

- \* Configure the new VLAN manually on Cluster Member B.
- \* Reset the Device Trust of the BIG-IP Cluster on either Cluster Member.
- \* Configure a Default Route for the new VLAN on Cluster Member A.
- \* Enable the Interface that is attached to the new VLAN on Cluster Member A.

## NEW QUESTION 195

Refer to the exhibit.



The LTM devices LTM3 and LTM2 have four Traffic Groups defined with approximately the same set of failover objects defined in each group.

• Traffic Groups A and C have Default Device set to LTM1

• Traffic Groups Band D have Default Device set to LTM2.

• Traffic Groups B and C do NOT have Auto Failback enabled. TrafficGroups A and D have Auto Failback enabled with a timeout value of 60 seconds.

• Traffic Groups A and D have Auto Failback enabled with a timeout value of 60 seconds.

Both LTM devices are healthy and able to pass traffic for any Traffic Group.

LTM1 loses connectivity on interface 1.4. The LTM Specialists notified 60 seconds after the interface goes down.

What is the state of the Traffic Groups on each LTM device?

\* LTM1: Traffic Group C

LTM2: Traffic Groups A, B, and 0

\* LTM1: No Traffic Groups

LTM2: Traffic Groups A, B, C, and D

\* LTM1: Traffic Groups A, B, C, and D

LTM2: No Traffic Groups

\* LTM1: Traffic Groups B and C

LTM2: Traffic Groups A and 0

### Explanation

If the 1.4 port is down and failsafe is triggered, the whole machine will become a standby, and all Traffic Groups will be cut away, and no Traffic Group will remain.

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