QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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KILL EXAMS

ExamExpress

EE0-502

BIG-IP Advanced

A. external interface
B. aggregating VLAN
C. aggregate interface
D. controlling interface

Answer: D

QUESTION: 88
What are three advantages of configuring trunking on the BIG-IP Controller? (Choose three.)

A. The overall performance of the BIG-IP Controller can be increased.
B. Two or more interfaces can produce increased available bandwidth for a single VLAN.
C. Multiple tagged, aggregated interfaces can provide redundancy in case of an interface failure.
D. Multiple tagged, controlling interfaces can be associated with a single VLAN for increased performance.

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION: 89
How are Network Virtual Servers different than typical Virtual Servers?

A. Network Virtual Servers cannot perform load balancing.
B. Network Virtual Servers cannot be associated with a rule.
C. Network Virtual Servers can be associated with more nodes than typical Virtual Servers.
D. Network Virtual Servers refer to a group of addresses rather than a specific IP address.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 90
How is traffic flow through Transparent Virtual Servers different than typical Virtual Servers?

A. Traffic flow through Transparent Virtual Servers is not load balanced.
B. Traffic flow through Transparent Virtual Servers must be forwarded through a single routing

device.
C. Traffic flow through Transparent Virtual Servers does not have IP address translation performed.
D. Traffic flow through Transparent Virtual Servers is bridged (leaves IP and MAC addresses intact) rather than routed (leave IP addresses intact but change the MAC addresses).

Answer: C

QUESTION: 91
Which three statements about Network Virtual Servers are true? (Choose three.)

A. Network Virtual Servers generally have ARP disabled.
B. Network Virtual Servers can use the same load balancing modes as a standard Virtual Server.
C. Network Virtual Servers manage traffic for a group of addresses rather than a single IP address.
D. Network Virtual Servers direct traffic to specific networks, but cannot perform address translation.
E. Network Virtual Servers are rarely used in Firewall Sandwich configurations because of ARP issues.
F. Network Virtual Servers are used to load balance traffic between multiple networks rather than single nodes.

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION: 92
What is the difference between Transparent Virtual Servers and Forwarding Virtual Servers?

A. Transparent Virtual Servers do address and port translation;
Forwarding Virtual Servers do neither.
B. Transparent Virtual Servers do not do address or port translation; Forwarding Virtual Servers do both.
C. Transparent Virtual Servers cannot perform load balancing; Forwarding Virtual Servers load balance paths.
D. Transparent Virtual Servers load balance paths; Forwarding Virtual Servers do not perform load balancing.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 93
Which statement about the "Last Hop Pool" feature is true?

A. Nodes that are members of Last Hop Pools only receive traffic when all other nodes are unavailable.
B. The BIG-IP Controller uses Last Hop Pool to ensure responses are returned over the same path as the request.
C. Nodes that are members of Last Hop Pools cannot be on the same subnet as the internal interface of the BIG-IP Controller.
D. Nodes that are members of Last Hop Pools exist on the "external" side of the BIG-IP Controller rather than the normal "internal" side.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 94
What may happen if the Last Hop Pool feature is not configured properly?

A. Node responses no longer flow to the BIG-IP Controller.
B. Some connections that pass through devices that inspect connection state are dropped.
C. Some connections that pass through the BIG-IP Controller are load balanced to an inappropriate node.
D. While connections are maintained, the traffic's path does not return through the appropriate BIG-IP Controller.

Answer: B