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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An operator needs to configure a second Virtual Service that reuses an existing Virtual Service IP on a separate service port. How is this handled in the Create Virtual Service configuration?

Options:

A- In the Advanced Setup Wizard, create the second Virtual Service as a Child Virtual Service
B- In the Advanced Setup Wizard, create the second Virtual Service and select an existing VS VIP
C- In the Basic Setup Wizard, create the second Virtual Service without Auto Allocate, and then type in the existing VS IP
D- In the Advanced Setup Wizard, create the second Virtual Service without Auto Allocate, and then type in the existing VS IP

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Avi Load Balancer supports sharing a single VIP across multiple Virtual Services when each Virtual Service uses a different service port. This is useful when multiple applications or protocols must use the same IP address but separate listener ports, profiles, pools, and policies. Broadcom documentation for sharing a single VIP across multiple Virtual Services describes selecting an existing VS VIP while creating another Virtual Service. This avoids manually typing the same IP address as a separate allocation, which could create duplicate or inconsistent VIP configuration. Creating a child Virtual Service is used for other use cases, such as SNI or parent-child designs, not simply reusing the same VIP on a different port. Therefore, the correct method is to use Advanced Setup and select the existing VS VIP.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When the logs are viewed, the operator finds that cookies are not captured. Which configuration option should be enabled to fix this?

Options:

A- Log all headers
B- Custom log filter including the client IP
C- Real-time metrics
D- Non-significant logs

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Cookies are carried in HTTP headers, specifically the client request Cookie header and the server response Set-Cookie header. Avi application logs can show many useful request and response details, but not every header is captured in the standard visible log fields. Broadcom documentation for client log levels explains that full client logs include many data points and that All Headers logging can be enabled to capture HTTP headers. Broadcom's logging-all-headers guidance also recommends using this feature carefully, preferably with log filters or temporary troubleshooting scope, because collecting all headers can increase log volume and may expose sensitive data. A client IP filter narrows log capture but does not by itself capture cookies. Real-time metrics and non-significant logs also do not specifically enable cookie/header capture.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three techniques can scale data plane performance? Choose three.

Options:

A- Increase individual Service Engine resources
B- Increase the Virtual Service priority level in the Service Engine Group
C- Native horizontal scale-out of Service Engines in a Service Engine Group
D- ECMP horizontal scale-out of Service Engines in a Service Engine Group
E- Increase the maximum number of Service Engines in a Service Engine Group

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

Avi Load Balancer data-plane performance is provided by Service Engines, so scaling performance means increasing Service Engine processing capacity or distributing traffic across more Service Engines. Broadcom documentation for Autoscale Service Engines states that Avi supports three techniques to scale data-plane performance: vertical scaling of individual Service Engine performance, native horizontal scaling of Service Engines in a group, and ECMP horizontal scale-out. Increasing individual SE resources is vertical scaling. Native horizontal scale-out places a Virtual Service across multiple SEs using Avi's native scale-out model. ECMP horizontal scale-out distributes traffic using equal-cost multipath routing. Increasing the maximum number of Service Engines only raises a limit; it does not itself scale active data-plane performance. Virtual Service priority affects placement decisions, not a direct scaling method.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When a new WAF Policy is attached to a Virtual Service, users report they are receiving a ''403 Forbidden'' error when trying to reach their application. Which configuration could likely cause this issue?

Options:

A- The WAF Policy is in detection mode
B- The WAF Policy signatures are disabled
C- The WAF Policy is in enforcement mode
D- The WAF Policy has learning mode enabled

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Avi WAF Policies can operate in different modes. Detection mode observes and logs WAF rule matches without blocking user traffic, which makes it useful for tuning a WAF policy before enforcement. Enforcement mode actively blocks requests that match blocking WAF rules or violate the configured policy. Broadcom documentation for WAF mode describes Detection and Enforcement as the two supported WAF policy modes, and Avi HTTP error documentation states that WAF can return a 403 Request Forbidden response when running in enforcement mode. Disabled signatures would reduce WAF blocking, not cause it. Learning mode helps generate recommendations and does not itself explain active blocking. Therefore, the likely cause of users receiving 403 Forbidden after attaching a

new WAF Policy is that the policy is in enforcement mode.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Virtual Service is configured with both RSA and EC certificates. What action could be taken to increase SSL performance without compromising security?

Options:

A- Disable SSL Session Reuse in the SSL/TLS Profile
B- Arrange the order of the RSA and EC certificates so EC is preferred
C- Scale out the Virtual Service to an additional Service Engine
D- Disable PFS ciphers in the SSL/TLS Profile

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Avi Load Balancer supports presenting both RSA and EC certificates on the same SSL/TLS Virtual Service. When both are available, certificate selection can influence SSL performance. EC certificates generally provide strong security with lower computational overhead than RSA, especially compared with larger RSA keys. VMware Avi documentation includes guidance for EC versus RSA Certificate Priority, which exists specifically because certificate ordering and preference matter when both certificate types are configured. Disabling SSL session reuse would usually hurt performance, not improve it. Scaling out to another Service Engine can improve capacity, but it does not specifically optimize SSL cryptographic efficiency. Disabling PFS would reduce security, so it violates the question's requirement. Therefore, preferring EC before RSA is the correct performance improvement without compromising security.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Connection Multiplexing is most valuable for which HTTP version?

Options:

A- HTTP 0.9
B- HTTP v1.0
C- HTTP v1.1
D- HTTP v2

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Connection Multiplexing is most valuable when client behavior would otherwise create many short-lived server-side TCP connections. HTTP/1.0 is the best fit for this benefit because HTTP/1.0 commonly opens a separate TCP connection for each request unless keepalive behavior is specifically used. Avi Connection Multiplexing decouples the client-side connection from the server-side connection and allows the Service Engine to reuse server-side TCP connections for multiple HTTP requests. This reduces connection setup and teardown load on backend servers. HTTP/1.1 already introduced persistent connections as a standard behavior, so the relative benefit is smaller than with HTTP/1.0. HTTP/2 has its own multiplexing model at the protocol level. Therefore, Connection Multiplexing is most valuable for HTTP v1.0.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true for Connection Multiplexing? Choose three.

Options:

A- Multiplexing does not support UDP
B- Multiplexing is not compatible with NTLM authentication
C- Multiplexing results in a higher number of server-side connections
D- Multiplexing reduces the number of server-side connections
E- Multiplexing causes unbalanced distribution of HTTP requests across servers

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

Connection Multiplexing is an HTTP application-profile feature that allows Avi to reuse server-side TCP connections for multiple client requests. Because it is an HTTP request-switching and server TCP connection reuse function, it does not apply to UDP traffic. Avi documentation states that connection multiplexing controls HTTP/1.0 and HTTP/1.1 request switching and reuse of server TCP connections. The main performance benefit is that it reduces the number of server-side TCP connections, lowering connection setup overhead on backend servers. It is not compatible with NTLM authentication because NTLM depends on connection-oriented authentication semantics; reusing server connections for different client requests can break that assumption. Therefore, the true statements are that it does not support UDP, is not compatible with NTLM, and reduces server-side connections.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which persistence type does not consume memory on the Service Engine?

Options:

A- TLS Persistence
B- Client IP Persistence
C- App Cookie Persistence
D- HTTP Cookie Persistence

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Avi supports several persistence methods, and some require persistence tables stored in Service Engine memory. Client IP persistence uses a persistence table that maps client addresses to selected backend servers, which consumes Service Engine memory. TLS persistence also relies on state associated with TLS session behavior. App Cookie Persistence depends on application cookies and persistence handling that Avi must interpret or track. HTTP Cookie Persistence, however, is different because Avi can insert or use a cookie value that identifies the selected server, allowing the client to carry the persistence information in subsequent requests. This avoids maintaining the same kind of server-side persistence table in Service Engine memory. Therefore, the persistence type that does not consume Service Engine memory is HTTP Cookie Persistence.

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