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A10 Networks A10-System-Administration

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which command saves the current running configuration to the startup configuration?

A. write memory

B. copy startup-config running-config

C. reload configuration

D. save running-config

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`write memory` is correct because it saves the active running configuration so that the configuration is available when ACOS next starts. Configuration commands take effect in the running configuration immediately, but they are not retained across a reboot until they are written to startup-config. Administrators commonly execute `write memory` after validating a configuration change.

See the A10 Networks Documentation portal for the ACOS command reference applicable to the installed release.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two types of hardware status information are typically displayed by the `show environment` command? (Choose two.)

A. Fan status

B. Power-supply status

C. SLB virtual-server status

D. aXAPI authorization signatures

E. Application Delivery Partition configuration

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Fan status and power-supply status are correct. The `show environment` command is used to review environmental and hardware-health information reported by the appliance. Depending on the platform, the output can include the operational state of fans, power supplies, temperature sensors, and related chassis components. This information is useful when diagnosing hardware alarms or confirming that redundant components are functioning normally.

SLB virtual-server status and aXAPI authorization signatures are not environmental hardware information. Refer to the A10 Networks Documentation portal for platform-specific ACOS hardware-monitoring commands.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements correctly describe SNMP operation on an ACOS device? (Choose two.)

A. An SNMP manager can query ACOS for managed-object information.

B. ACOS can send SNMP traps to a configured management station.

C. SNMP traps automatically save the running configuration.

D. An SNMP manager must use SNMP to create SLB virtual servers.

E. An SNMP trap is a request that requires a response from the manager.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An SNMP manager can query an ACOS device for managed-object information, and ACOS can send SNMP traps to a configured SNMP management station. Polling allows a management system to request status and statistics, while traps provide asynchronous notification of configured events, such as relevant system or SLB status changes.

SNMP does not replace the ACOS CLI or aXAPI for device configuration, and a trap is not a request from the manager for a device response. See the A10 Networks Documentation portal and the A10 Networks MIB files resource for SNMP configuration and MIB information.

QUESTION NO: 4

When vBlade A issues a “vcs vmaster-take-over 200” command, which statement is true?

A. The command is ignored when the current vMaster is in vMaster maintenance mode.

B. Any subsequent vmaster-take-over command within the chassis with a parameter smaller than 201 is ignored.

C. The 200 priority is compared to the current vmaster’s default vrid priority to determine which device controls the chassis.

D. If an administrator on vBlade B were to simultaneously issue command vcs vmaster-take-over 210, vBlade B would become the vMaster.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Any subsequent vmaster-take-over command within the chassis with a parameter smaller than 201 is ignored. The numeric argument supplied to `vcs vmaster-take-over` is the manually requested vMaster takeover priority. Once vBlade A has initiated a takeover using priority 200, the chassis uses that value as the active takeover threshold for this election context. A later manual takeover request must use a strictly higher priority value to supersede it; therefore, values from 1 through 200 do not displace the takeover request made at priority 200. Expressing the threshold as “smaller than 201” correctly includes 200 itself, so an equal-priority request does not replace the existing request either. This behavior prevents lower- or equal-priority administrative takeover requests from repeatedly changing vMaster ownership after a takeover has been initiated. The setting is specific to vCS vMaster control and its takeover-election behavior, rather than to the independently configured VRID priorities used by VRRP-A. Consult the A10 Networks ACOS documentation portal for the release-specific CLI command reference and the A10 Networks documentation page for vCS administration materials.

QUESTION NO: 5

Device 1 is the vMaster in a virtual chassis. Select the command set that adds an IP address to VE interface 200 on device 3?

A. interface ve 200 device 3 ip address 198.162.4.1 /24

B. interface device-context 3 interface ve 200 ip address 198.162.4.1 /24

C. interface ve 3/200 ip address 198.162.4.1 /24

D. vcs device-context device 3 interface ve 200 ip address 198.162.4.1 /24

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

`interface ve 3/200 ip address 198.162.4.1 /24` is the correct command set because ACOS Virtual Chassis syntax identifies a device-specific virtual Ethernet interface by using the device ID and VE ID together in `device/VE` form. Here, `3/200` explicitly selects VE 200 hosted by device 3, while the vMaster is used to administer the Virtual Chassis configuration. The `ip address` portion then assigns the IPv4 address and its prefix length to that selected VE interface. This device-qualified interface notation is important in a multi-device chassis because it directs the configuration to the intended member's interface rather than relying on the vMaster's own device context. A VE interface is a Layer 3 virtual interface, so assigning an address to it establishes the address used for routed traffic associated with that VE. Consult the A10 Networks Documentation portal for the ACOS release-specific CLI reference and Virtual Chassis configuration guide. A10's Support portal also provides product documentation and software-version resources for validating command syntax.