

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Kill your exam at first Attempt



**Citrix**

# 1Y0-240

*Citrix NetScaler Essentials and Traffic Management*

**QUESTION: 60**

A Citrix Administrator wants to configure independent and isolated access on a single appliance for three different departments to allow them to manage and isolate their own applications. How can the administrator isolate department-level administration?

- A. Configure dedicated routes in the admin partitions for each department.
- B. Configure Policy-based Routes for each department in the nsroot partition.
- C. Configure admin partitions that use dedicated VLANs.
- D. Configure a SNIP in each partition and bind a VLAN for the department.

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 61**

Which type of NetScaler monitor can a Citrix Administrator use to check the authentication service of the Active Directory Domain Controller?

- A. The TCP monitor with the LDAP Base DN parameters configured in the Special Parameters.
- B. A custom LDAP monitor with the LDAP Script Name, Base DN, Bind DN, Filter, Attribute and Password parameters configured in the Special Parameters.
- C. The Ping monitor with the Active Directory Domain Controller in the Special Parameters.
- D. The RADIUS monitor with the Base DN, Bind DN, Filter, Attribute and Password parameters configured in the Special Parameters.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 62**

Scenario: User authentication is failing through the NetScaler. A Citrix Administrator checked the Authentication, Authorization and Auditing (AAA) policy, action and virtual server and verified that the correct configuration was in place. The administrator bypassed the NetScaler and the authentication worked. Which NetScaler utility can the administrator use to troubleshoot the access issue?

- A. aaad.debug

- B. Dashboard
- C. nscon message
- D. nslog file

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 63

Which command should a Citrix Administrator use to configure a Content Switching virtual server for implementing the Secure Web Gateway in the transparent proxy mode?

- A. add cs vserver swgVS PROXY 192.168.10.1 80 -Authn401 on -authnVsName explicit-auth-vs
- B. add cs vserver swgVS PROXY \* \* -Authn401 on -authnVsName explicit-auth-vs
- C. add cs vserver swgVS PROXY 192.168.10.1 -Authn401 on -authnVsName transparent-auth-vs
- D. add cs vserver swgVS PROXY \* 21 -Authn401 on -authnVsName transparent-auth-vs

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 64

In the Global Server Load Balancing (GSLB) configuration when dynamic proximity is implemented, the round trip time (RTT) between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is measured to make the load decision. (Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.)

- A. IP address of the client; each of the GSLB sites
- B. Local DNS of the client; each of the GSLB sites
- C. Local DNS of the client; each of the GSLB services
- D. IP address of the client; each of the GSLB services

**Answer:** A, C

**QUESTION:** 65

Scenario: A Citrix Administrator has configured an Authentication, Authorization, and Auditing (AAA) action policy to allow users access through the NetScaler. The administrator bound the policy to a specific virtual server. Which policy expression will allow all users access through the virtual server?

- A. ns\_disallow
- B. ns\_false
- C. ns\_allow
- D. ns\_true

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 66

Scenario: A Citrix Administrator is configuring SNMP management on the NetScaler to receive alerts when something fails. The administrator was confident that the Manager, Alarms and SNMP Traps were configured correctly. The following week, there was a NetScaler-related outage and the administrator did NOT get any alerts. What could be the reason for the SNMP alert failure?

- A. The Community Name was NOT configured on the NetScaler SNMP Trap Destination settings.
- B. The NetScaler only has Standard licensing.
- C. The NetScaler is configured for SNMP version 1.
- D. The NetScaler Application Firewall is blocking the alerts from going out.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 67

View the screenshot (Exhibit).

```

>
> add cs policy CS1_Pol -rule "http.REQ.URL.PATH.CONTAINS(\"url1\")"
Done
> add cs policy CS2_Pol -rule HTTP.REQ.IS_VALID
Done
>
> add lb vserver LB_vserver1 HTTP 0.0.0.0 0 -persistenceType NONE -state DISABLED -cltTimeout 180
Done
> bind lb vserver LB_vserver1 Service1
Done
>
> add lb vserver LB_vserver2 HTTP 0.0.0.0 0 -persistenceType NONE -cltTimeout 180
Done
> bind lb vserver LB_vserver2 Service2
Done
>
> add lb vserver lb_vsrv_www HTTP 10.107.149.229 80 -persistenceType NONE -cltTimeout 180
Done
> bind lb vserver lb_vsrv_www service12
Done
>
> add cs vserver CS_LB HTTP 10.107.149.233 80 -cltTimeout 180 -precedence URL
Done
> bind cs vserver CS_LB -policyName CS1_Pol -targetLBvserver LB_vserver1 -priority 100
Done
> bind cs vserver CS_LB -policyName CS2_Pol -targetLBvserver LB_vserver2 -priority 110
Done
> bind cs vserver CS_LB -lbvserver lb_vsrv_www
Done
>
>

```

[How will the HTTP request "http://10.107.149.233/url1"](http://10.107.149.233/url1) be redirected based on the screenshot?

- A. The request will be dropped at CS vServer.
- B. The request will be sent to LB\_vserver2.
- C. The request will be sent to [lb\\_vsrv\\_www](#).
- D. The request will be sent to LB vserver1.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 68

Which two configurations can a Citrix Administrator use to block all the post requests that are larger than 10,000 bytes in order to protect the environment against HashDoS attacks? (Choose two.)

A)

```

add policy expression expr_hashdos_prevention "http.REQ.METHOD.EQ("POST") && http.REQ.CONTENT_LENGTH.GT(10000)"
add responder policy pol_resp_hashdos_prevention expr_hashdos_prevention DROP NOOP
bind responder global pol_resp_hashdos_prevention 70 END -type REQ_OVERRIDE

```

B)

```
add policy expression expr_hashdos_prevention "http.REQ.METHOD.EQ(!"POST!") && http.REQ.CONTENT_LENGTH.GT(10000)"
add rewrite policy drop_rewrite expr_hashdos_prevention DROP
bind rewrite global drop_rewrite 100 END -type REQ_OVERRIDE
```

C)

```
add policy expression expr_hashdos_prevention "http.REQ.METHOD.EQ(!"POST!") || http.REQ.CONTENT_LENGTH.GT(10000)"
add responder policy pol_resp_hashdos_prevention expr_hashdos_prevention DROP NOOP
bind responder global pol_resp_hashdos_prevention 70 END -type REQ_OVERRIDE
```

D)

```
add policy expression expr_hashdos_prevention "http.REQ.METHOD.EQ(!"POST!") || http.REQ.CONTENT_LENGTH.GT(10000)"
add rewrite policy drop_rewrite expr_hashdos_prevention DROP
bind rewrite global drop_rewrite 100 END -type REQ_OVERRIDE
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 69

Users are experiencing resets from the Intranet server website, which is load-balanced through the NetScaler. Which NetScaler tool can a Citrix Administrator use to troubleshoot the reset issue?

- A. Take a packet trace with nstrace and analyze with WireShark.
- B. View the new nslog from the command-line interface (CLI) to look for packet resets from the NetScaler.
- C. Look in the Event Viewer for packet resets from the NetScaler.
- D. Use the nslog to look for packet resets on the NetScaler.

**Answer:** B

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