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Exam : **6v0-22.25**

Title : VMware Avi Load Balancer
30.x Administrator

Version : DEMO

1.Which component in the Avi architecture is responsible for handling all data plane traffic and executing load balancing decisions?

- A. Avi Controller
- B. Avi Service Engine
- C. Avi Cloud Connector
- D. Avi DNS

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Service Engine (SE) is the distributed data plane component that processes all traffic for virtual services. The Controller is the management plane.

2.Which of the following are primary tasks performed by the Avi Controller? (Choose two)

- A. Processing client traffic to the virtual IP
- B. Storing and managing all configuration policies
- C. Executing health monitor checks against backend servers
- D. Communicating with the cloud infrastructure orchestrator

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

The Avi Controller is the central management plane. It holds all configurations and communicates with the underlying infrastructure (like vCenter or NSX-T). Service Engines handle data plane tasks like processing traffic and health monitors.

3.In the context of Avi Load Balancer, what does a "distributed data plane" mean?

- A. The Controller cluster is geographically distributed.
- B. Load balancing services are handled by multiple, lightweight Service Engines placed close to applications.
- C. A single, large appliance handles traffic for the entire data center.
- D. All configuration is stored locally on each Service Engine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A distributed data plane architecture involves using multiple data plane instances (Service Engines) that can be deployed on-demand, close to the applications they are servicing, rather than routing traffic through a centralized chokepoint.

4.A virtual service is configured with an L4 Application Profile.

Which of the following traffic characteristics can it inspect to make load balancing decisions?

- A. HTTP Headers
- B. SSL Certificate details
- C. Source/Destination IP Address and Port
- D. The URI path of the request

Answer: C

Explanation:

Layer 4 load balancing operates at the transport layer of the OSI model. It can only make decisions based on information available at that layer, such as IP addresses and TCP/UDP ports, without

inspecting the application-level content.

5.What is a key advantage of L7 load balancing over L4 load balancing?

- A. It has lower latency.
- B. It can make more intelligent routing decisions based on application content.
- C. It requires fewer system resources.
- D. It supports a wider range of transport protocols.

Answer: B

Explanation:

L7 load balancing can inspect application-layer data, such as HTTP headers, cookies, and URIs, allowing for more sophisticated and content-aware traffic management.