

Test F5 F5CAB2 Topics Pdf - F5CAB2 Valid Exam Topics

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truongtrungha2k4@gmail.com

Chuyển đổi tài khoản

Không được chia sẻ

Đã lưu bản nháp

Questions

The different between current assets and current liabilities is :

☐ Working capital

☐ Gross working capital

☐ Current ratio

☒ Net working capital

Xóa lựa chọn

Calculate the present value of a twenty-two ordinary annuity that pays VND 200 million per year, knowing that the first cash inflow occurs 4 years from today and the interest rate from year 1 to 10 is constant at 10% p.a, from year 11 onwards, interest rate increases to 12% p.a?

☐ VND 1,174.5 million

☐ VND 1,342.15 million

☐ VND 1,256.72 million

☒ VND 1,295.12 million

Xóa lựa chọn

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

A BIG-IP system receives a client connection destined to 1.0.0.10:8080. Multiple virtual servers are configured on the system. Which virtual server will process the connection? (Choose one answer)

- A. A virtual server configured with destination 1.0.0.10:8080 and is available (green)
- B. A forwarding virtual server configured with 1.0.0.10:any (port 0)
- C. A forwarding virtual server configured with 0.0.0.0:any
- D. A virtual server configured with 0.0.0.0:8080

Answer: A

Explanation:

BIG-IP uses a virtual server matching and precedence algorithm to determine which virtual server processes an incoming connection. This decision is made entirely in the data plane and is based on how specifically a virtual server matches the destination IP address and port.

BIG-IP Virtual Server Selection Rules (Simplified):

When multiple virtual servers could match a packet, BIG-IP selects the most specific match, using the following precedence:

- * Exact IP address and exact port
- * Exact IP address with wildcard port (port 0 / any)
- * Wildcard IP address with exact port
- * Wildcard IP address and wildcard port

Applying the Rules to This Scenario:

Incoming traffic destination: 1.0.0.10:8080

- * Option C: 1.0.0.10:8080
- * Exact IP match
- * Exact port match
- * Highest possible specificity
- * If the virtual server is available (green), it wins the match
- * Option B: 1.0.0.10:any
- * Exact IP match, but wildcard port
- * Lower priority than an exact IP + exact port match
- * Option D: 0.0.0.0:8080
- * Wildcard IP, exact port
- * Lower priority than an exact IP match
- * Option A: 0.0.0.0:any
- * Wildcard IP and wildcard port
- * Lowest priority, used only if no more specific virtual server exists

Final Determination:

Because a virtual server configured with destination 1.0.0.10:8080 exactly matches both the IP address and port of the incoming connection-and is available-it will always be selected to process the traffic.

Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

BIG-IP always processes traffic using the most specific matching virtual server. Exact destination IP and port matches take precedence over any wildcard or forwarding virtual server definitions.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What should a BIG-IP Administrator configure to minimize impact during a failover? (Choose one answer)

- A. External monitors
- B. MAC masquerading
- C. Clone pool
- D. OneConnect profile

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:

In BIG-IP high availability (HA) deployments, one of the primary causes of traffic disruption during failover is Layer 2 and Layer 3

relearning by upstream network devices (switches and routers). When traffic groups move from the Active device to the Standby device, the network must quickly associate the IP addresses with the new device.

Why MAC Masquerading Minimizes Failover Impact:

MAC masquerading allows a traffic group to use a floating, shared MAC address for its Self IPs. This MAC address moves with the traffic group during failover.

Key benefits:

The MAC address does not change when failover occurs

Upstream switches do not need to relearn ARP entries

Traffic resumes almost immediately after failover

Dramatically reduces packet loss and connection interruption

From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

MAC masquerade is specifically designed to provide fast failover

It is a best practice for HA pairs, especially in environments sensitive to latency and connection loss Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . External monitors

Used to check the availability of external resources

Do not reduce network convergence or failover disruption

B . Clone pool

Used for traffic mirroring or security analysis

Has no impact on failover behavior

C . OneConnect profile

Optimizes server-side TCP connections

Does not address ARP or MAC relearning during failover

Key HA Concept Reinforced:

To minimize failover impact on live traffic, BIG-IP administrators should ensure Layer 2 continuity. MAC masquerading is the primary mechanism that enables near-instant failover by preventing ARP and MAC table reconvergence delays.

NEW QUESTION # 16

What type of virtual server should be used to block responses for one IP in a subnet with a virtual server?
(Choose one answer)

- A. Standard
- B. Drop
- **C. Reject**
- D. Block

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the BIG-IP system, when you need to prevent traffic from reaching a specific destination or being processed by the system, you utilize specific Virtual Server types that act as "denial" points.

* Reject Virtual Servers: When a packet matches a Reject virtual server, the BIG-IP system stops the packet from being processed and sends a reset (RST) in the case of TCP, or an ICMP unreachable message in the case of UDP. This is the preferred method for "blocking" specific IPs when you want the sender to receive immediate notification that the connection was refused.

* Drop Virtual Servers: A Drop virtual server simply discards the packet without sending any response back to the source. While effective for "stealth"ing a network, it is often less desirable for standard administration unless specifically mitigating a DoS attack.

* Comparison with Standard: A Standard virtual server is used to process and load balance traffic to a pool of members; it does not inherently act as a "blocking" mechanism for a single IP within a subnet unless combined with complex iRules or Packet Filters.

* Context of the Question: To block responses (or connection attempts) for a specific IP while other traffic in the subnet might be handled by more permissive virtual servers, a more specific (higher precedence) Reject virtual server is the standard administrative approach.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which virtual server type is being configured in the screenshot? (Choose one answer.)

- A. Standard
- B. Forwarding IP
- **C. Performance Layer 4**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

The configuration shown matches a Performance Layer 4 virtual server because it is explicitly using a FastL4 profile:

The screenshot shows Protocol: TCP and Protocol Profile (Client): fastL4.

In BIG-IP data plane terms, FastL4 is the hallmark of a Performance (Layer 4) virtual server, designed to process connections at Layer 4 with minimal overhead (high throughput/low latency) compared to full proxy L7 processing.

The screenshot also shows HTTP Profile (Client): None (and HTTP server profile effectively not in use).

A Standard virtual server commonly uses full-proxy features and frequently includes L7 profiles (like HTTP) when doing HTTP-aware load balancing, header manipulation, cookie persistence, etc. In contrast, a Performance L4 virtual server typically does not use an HTTP profile because it is not doing HTTP-aware (Layer 7) processing.

It is not a Forwarding IP virtual server:

A Forwarding (IP) virtual server is used to route/forward packets (often without load balancing to pool members in the same way as Standard/Performance VS) and is selected by choosing a forwarding type. The presence of a TCP protocol with a FastL4 client profile aligns with a Layer 4 load-balancing style virtual server, not a packet-forwarding virtual server type.

Conclusion: Because the configuration is TCP-based and explicitly uses fastL4 with no HTTP profile, the expected BIG-IP virtual server type is Performance Layer 4 (Option C).

NEW QUESTION # 18

What should a BIG-IP Administrator configure to minimize impact during a failover? (Choose one answer)

- A. External monitors
- **B. MAC masquerading**
- C. Clone pool
- D. OneConnect profile

Answer: B

Explanation:

In BIG-IP high availability (HA) deployments, one of the primary causes of traffic disruption during failover is Layer 2 and Layer 3 relearning by upstream network devices (switches and routers). When traffic groups move from the Active device to the Standby device, the network must quickly associate the IP addresses with the new device.

Why MAC Masquerading Minimizes Failover Impact:

MAC masquerading allows a traffic group to use a floating, shared MAC address for its Self IPs. This MAC address moves with the traffic group during failover.

Key benefits:

- * The MAC address does not change when failover occurs
- * Upstream switches do not need to relearn ARP entries
- * Traffic resumes almost immediately after failover
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From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

- * MAC masquerade is specifically designed to provide fast failover
 - * It is a best practice for HA pairs, especially in environments sensitive to latency and connection loss
- Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. External monitors
 - * Used to check the availability of external resources
 - * Do not reduce network convergence or failover disruption
- * B. Clone pool
 - * Used for traffic mirroring or security analysis
 - * Has no impact on failover behavior
- * C. OneConnect profile
 - * Optimizes server-side TCP connections
 - * Does not address ARP or MAC relearning during failover

Key HA Concept Reinforced:

To minimize failover impact on live traffic, BIG-IP administrators should ensure Layer 2 continuity. MAC masquerading is the primary mechanism that enables near-instant failover by preventing ARP and MAC table reconvergence delays.

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