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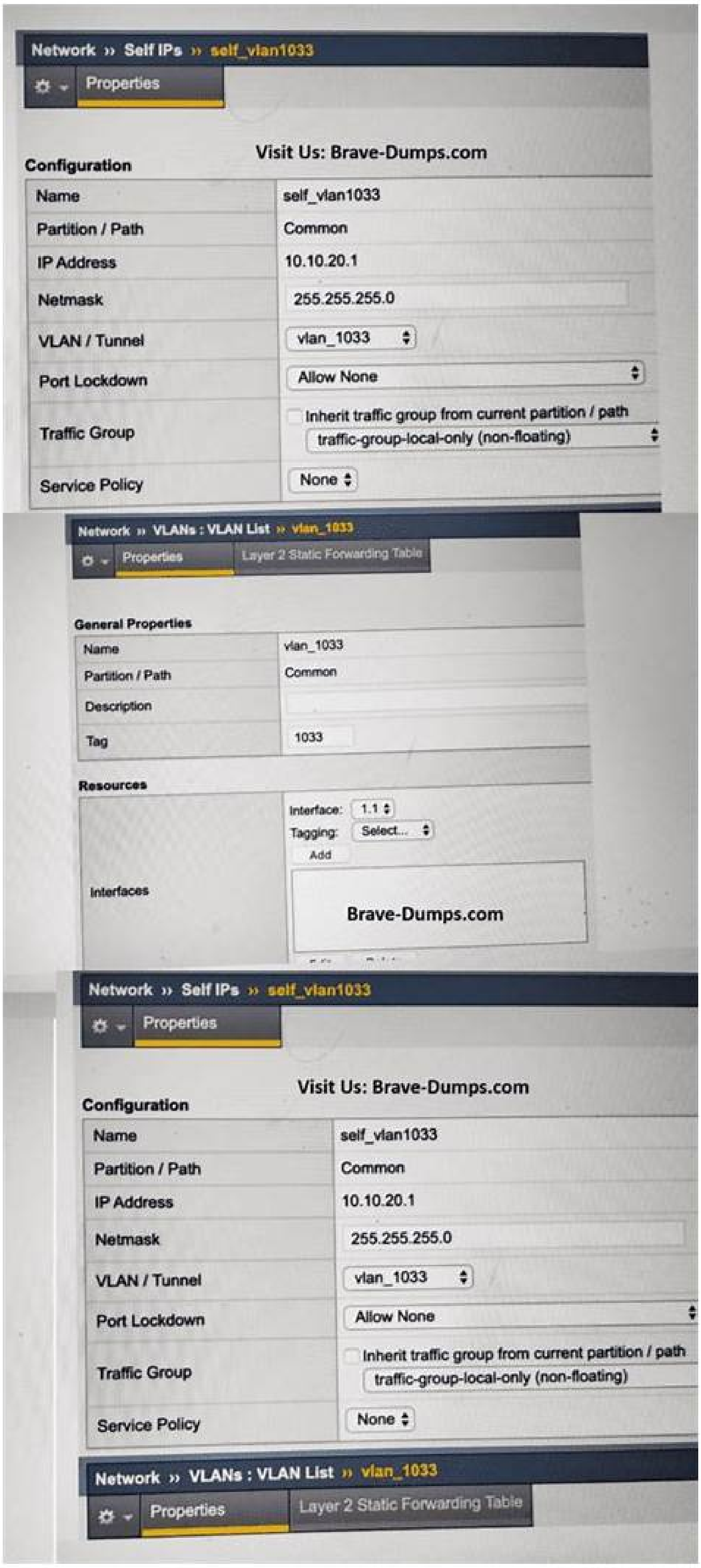

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
The BIG-IP Administrator wants to provide quick failover between the F5 LTM devices that are configured as an HA pair with a single Self IP using the MAC Masquerade feature. The administrator configures MAC masquerade for traffic-group-1 using the following command:
`tmsh modify /cm traffic-group traffic-group-1 mac 02:12:34:56:00:00`
However, the Network Operations team identifies an issue with using the same MAC address across multiple VLANs. As a result, the administrator enables Per-VLAN MAC Masquerade to ensure a unique MAC address per VLAN by running:
`tmsh modify /sys db tm.macmasqaddr_per_vlan value true`
What would be the resulting MAC address on a tagged VLAN with ID 1501? (Choose one answer)

- A. 02:12:34:56:15:01
- B. 02:12:34:56:05:dd
- C. 02:12:34:56:01:15
- D. 02:12:34:56:dd:05

Answer: B

Explanation:
In BIG-IP high availability (HA) configurations, MAC Masquerade is used to speed up failover by allowing traffic-group-associated Self IPs to retain the same MAC address when moving between devices. This prevents upstream switches and routers from having to relearn ARP entries during a failover event, resulting in near-instant traffic recovery.
By default, MAC masquerade applies one MAC address per traffic group, regardless of how many VLANs the traffic group spans. This can create problems in some network designs because the same MAC address appearing on multiple VLANs may violate network policies or confuse switching infrastructure.
To address this, BIG-IP provides Per-VLAN MAC Masquerade, enabled by the database variable:
`tm.macmasqaddr_per_vlan = true`
When this feature is enabled:
BIG-IP derives a unique MAC address per VLAN
The base MAC address configured on the traffic group remains the first four octets The last two octets are replaced with the VLAN ID expressed in hexadecimal The VLAN ID is encoded in network byte order (high byte first, low byte second)
VLAN ID Conversion:
VLAN ID: 1501 (decimal)
Convert to hexadecimal:
1501## = 0x05DD

High byte: 05
Low byte: DD
Resulting MAC Address:
Base MAC: `02:12:34:56:00:00`
Per-VLAN substitution # last two bytes = `05:DD`
Final MAC address:
`02:12:34:56:05:dd`
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
A (01:15) - Incorrect hexadecimal conversion of 1501
B (dd:05) - Byte order reversed (little-endian, not used by BIG-IP)
D (15:01) - Uses decimal values instead of hexadecimal
Key BIG-IP HA Concept Reinforced:
Per-VLAN MAC Masquerade ensures Layer 2 uniqueness per VLAN while preserving the fast failover benefits of traffic groups, making it the recommended best practice in multi-VLAN HA deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which statement is true concerning cookie persistence?

- A. If a client's browser accepts cookies, cookie persistence will always cause a cookie to be written to the client's file system.
- B. Cookie persistence uses a cookie that stores the virtual server, pool name, and member IP address in clear text.
- C. Cookie persistence allows persistence independent of IP addresses.
- D. Cookie persistence allows persistence even if the data are encrypted from client to pool member.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cookie Persistence is a Layer 7 persistence method that leverages an HTTP cookie to track a user session.
* IP Independence: Unlike "Source Address Affinity" (which relies on the client's IP), Cookie persistence identifies the session base16d on a unique token provided by the BIG-IP system. This is crucial for environments where many users share a single gateway (NAT) or where a client's IP might change mid-session.
* Encryption and Decryption: For the BIG-IP to insert or read a cookie, it must be able to see the HTTP header. If the traffic is encrypted end-to-end (SSL Pass-through), the BIG-IP cannot use cookie persistence. SSL must be terminated at the BIG-IP (Option B is false).
* Security: By default, BIG-IP cookies are encoded, not clear text. Modern versions allow for easy encryption of these cookies to prevent information leakage (Option C is false).
* Memory vs. Disk: The default behavior is "session-based" (In-memory). A cookie is only written to the client's file system (disk) if an Expiration is configured in the persistence profile (Option D is false).

NEW QUESTION # 35
The network architecture for a BIG-IP consists of an external VLAN and an internal VLAN with two interfaces connected to the upstream switch. The design requires fault tolerance in the case that one of the interfaces is down. Which deployment architecture meets these requirements? (Choose one answer)

- A. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP disabled, and one VLAN configured as tagged and one VLAN configured as untagged
- B. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as tagged
- C. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as untagged
- D. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as tagged

Answer: B

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of fault tolerance when one interface goes down, BIG-IP must use link aggregation so that loss of a single physical link does not isolate the VLAN(s).
How the objects relate (data plane view)
* Interfaces = physical links.
* Trunk (LACP) = bundles multiple interfaces into one logical link that provides redundancy (and possibly bandwidth aggregation).
* VLANs are assigned to interfaces or trunks. If you need multiple VLANs on the same trunk, they must use 802.1Q tagging (because you can only have one untagged VLAN per interface/trunk).

* Self IPs are then placed on the VLANs to provide BIG-IP presence and routing/ARP functions, but self IPs are not what provides link resiliency-the trunk does.
Why Option D is correct
* You have two physical interfaces and you want resiliency if one fails # put both interfaces into one trunk with LACP enabled.
* You need both external and internal VLANs on those same two links # both VLANs should be configured as tagged on that trunk, so they can coexist on the same aggregated link.
* If either physical interface fails, the trunk remains up via the remaining interface, keeping both VLANs operational.
Why the other options are incorrect
* A: Two VLANs cannot both be untagged on the same trunk/interface. Only one untagged VLAN is possible; additional VLANs must be tagged.
* B: Two trunks "each with one VLAN" would typically mean splitting VLANs across separate trunks.
With only two interfaces total, that becomes one interface per trunk-if one interface goes down, the VLAN on that interface is down (no redundancy for that VLAN).
* C: Same redundancy problem as B, and disabling LACP removes the negotiated aggregation behavior expected when the switch engineer specifically requested LACP.

NEW QUESTION # 36
A BIG-IP Administrator has a cluster of devices.
What should the administrator do after creating a new Virtual Server on device 1? (Choose one answer)

- A. Create a new cluster on device 1
- B. Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1
- C. Create a new virtual server on device 2
- D. Synchronize the settings of device 1 to the group

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):
In a BIG-IP device service cluster, configuration objects such as virtual servers, pools, profiles, and iRules are maintained through configuration synchronization (config-sync).
Key BIG-IP concepts involved:
Device Service Cluster (DSC)
A cluster is a group of BIG-IP devices that share configuration data. One device is typically used to make changes, which are then synchronized to the rest of the group.
Config-Sync Direction Matters
Changes are made on a local device
Those changes must be pushed to the group
The correct operation is "Sync Device to Group"
Why C is correct:
The virtual server was created only on device 1
Other devices in the cluster do not yet have this object
To propagate the new virtual server to all cluster members, the administrator must synchronize device 1 to the group Why the other options are incorrect:
A . Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1
This would overwrite device 1's configuration with the group's existing configuration and may remove the newly created virtual server.
B . Create a new cluster on device 1
The cluster already exists. Creating a new cluster is unnecessary and disruptive.
D . Create a new virtual server on device 2
This defeats the purpose of centralized configuration management and risks configuration drift.
Conclusion:
After creating a new virtual server on a BIG-IP device that is part of a cluster, the administrator must synchronize the configuration from that device to the group so all devices share the same ADC application objects.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Refer to the exhibit.
The BIG-IP Administrator needs to avoid overloading any of the pool members with connections when they become active. What

should the BIG-IP Administrator configure to meet this requirement? (Choose one answer)

- A. Same Priority Group to each member
- B. Slow Ramp Time to the Pool
- C. Action On Service Down to Reselect
- D. Different Ratio for each member

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
This question focuses on connection behavior when pool members transition from down to up, which is a classic data plane consideration in BIG-IP environments.
What problem is being solved?
When a pool member:
Recovers from a failure
Is enabled after maintenance
Transitions from inactive to active
...it can suddenly receive a large burst of new connections, especially when using load-balancing methods such as Least Connections. This sudden surge can overload the server.
Why Slow Ramp Time is the correct solution:
Slow Ramp Time is a pool-level setting that:
Gradually increases the number of connections sent to a newly available pool member Prevents sudden spikes in traffic Allows the server to warm up (application cache, JVM, DB connections, etc.) From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:
Slow Ramp Time controls the rate at which BIG-IP increases load to a pool member that has just become available During the ramp period, BIG-IP artificially increases the member's connection count, making it appear "busier" and therefore less attractive for new connections This directly satisfies the requirement to avoid overloading pool members when they become active.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
B . Different Ratio for each member
Ratios control relative distribution under normal operation
They do not prevent a sudden surge when a member becomes active
C . Action On Service Down to Reselect
Controls persistence behavior when a member goes down
Has no impact on connection ramp-up when a member comes back online
D . Same Priority Group to each member
Affects failover logic between priority groups
Does not control connection rate or ramp-up behavior
Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:
To protect backend servers during recovery events, BIG-IP provides Slow Ramp Time, ensuring graceful reintroduction of traffic and preventing connection storms that can occur during high-load scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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