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## F5 F5CAB2 Relevant Questions - F5CAB2 Valid Exam Notes

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### F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

Which two statements describe differences between the active and standby systems? (Choose two.)

- A. Floating selfIP addresses are hosted only by the active system
- B. Failover triggers only cause changes on the active system.
- C. Monitors are performed only by the active system.
- D. Configuration changes can only be made on the active system.
- E. Virtual server addresses are hosted only by the active system

**Answer: A,E**

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

The BIG-IP appliance fails to boot. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to run the End User Diagnostics (EUD) utility to collect data to send to F5 Support. Where can the BIG-IP Administrator access this utility?

- A. Internal VLAN interface2
- B. Management Port4
- C. External VLAN interface3
- D. Console Port1

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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The End7 User Diagnostics (EUD) utility is a software tool designed to test the hardware components of a BIG-IP system. Because the EUD must run when the standard Traffic Management Microkernel (TMM) and Operating System (TMOS) are not fully loaded (especially in "fail to boot" scenarios), it is accessed at the boot level.

\* Access Requirements: To run the EUD, the administrator must reboot the BIG-IP system and select the EUD option from the GRUB boot menu. Because the network interfaces (Internal, External, and Management) require a running operating system and drivers to function, they are unavailable during this pre-boot phase.

\* The Console Port: The Console Port provides a direct out-of-band serial connection to the hardware's BIOS and bootloader. This is the only interface that allows an administrator to interact with the system during the early stages of the power-on self-test (POST) and boot sequence to initiate diagnostic tests.

\* Purpose: The EUD performs a series of tests on the CPU, memory, hard drives, and physical interfaces to identify hardware-level failures before the data plane is even initialized.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

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 # 42

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:

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 # 43

A BIG-IP Administrator is informed that traffic on interface 1.1 is expected to increase beyond the maximum bandwidth capacity of the link. There is a single VLAN on the interface.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to increase the total available bandwidth? (Choose one answer)

- A. Increase the MTU on the VLAN using interface 1.1
- B. Set the media speed of interface 1.1 manually
- **C. Create a trunk object with two interfaces**
- D. Assign two interfaces to the VLAN

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

On BIG-IP systems, physical interface bandwidth is fixed by the link speed (for example, 1GbE or 10GbE). When traffic demand exceeds the capacity of a single interface, BIG-IP provides link aggregation through trunks.

Key concepts involved:

Interfaces

A single physical interface (such as 1.1) is limited to its negotiated link speed. You cannot exceed this capacity through software tuning alone.

Trunks (Link Aggregation)

A trunk combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface.

BIG-IP supports LACP and static trunks.

Traffic is distributed across member interfaces, increasing aggregate bandwidth and providing redundancy.

VLANs are then assigned to the trunk, not directly to individual interfaces.

Why option B is correct:

Creating a trunk with two interfaces allows BIG-IP to use both physical links simultaneously.

This increases total available bandwidth (for example, two 10Gb interfaces → up to 20Gb aggregate capacity).

This is the documented and supported method for scaling bandwidth on BIG-IP.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Increase the MTU

MTU changes affect packet size and efficiency, not total bandwidth capacity.

C . Assign two interfaces to the VLAN

BIG-IP does not support assigning a VLAN to multiple interfaces directly. VLANs must be associated with one interface or one trunk.

D . Set the media speed manually

Media speed can only be set up to the physical capability of the interface and connected switch port. It cannot exceed the hardware limit.

Conclusion:

To increase total available bandwidth on BIG-IP when a single interface is insufficient, the administrator must create a trunk object with multiple interfaces and move the VLAN onto the trunk. This aligns directly with BIG-IP data plane design and best practices.

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