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F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• their status• statistics: This domain covers BIG-IP networking components including interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, and routes, their dependencies and status, plus predicting traffic paths and egress IPs.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the different virtual server types: This domain covers BIG-IP virtual server types: Standard, Forwarding, Stateless, Reject, Performance Layer 4, and Performance HTTP.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

What type of Virtual Server is configured with no Pool-members, and proxies traffic to the destination IP address specified by the

client device?

- A. Performance (Layer 4)
- B. Stateless
- C. Standard
- **D. Forwarding (IP)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Forwarding (IP) virtual server is unique because it does not perform load balancing in the traditional sense.

* No Pool Members: Unlike a Standard virtual server, which requires a pool to direct traffic, a Forwarding (IP) virtual server typically has no pool assigned.

* Destination-Based Routing: The BIG-IP system looks at the destination IP address in the original packet header sent by the client. It then consults the BIG-IP system's local routing table to determine where to send the packet.

* Transparency: It acts as a high-performance router/gateway, often used to forward traffic from internal servers to the internet or across different subnets while still allowing the BIG-IP to apply features like SNAT or bandwidth controllers.

* Stateful Tracking: While it forwards traffic based on the routing table, it still creates an entry in the connection table to track the flow (unless it is a Stateless virtual server).

NEW QUESTION # 14

Refer to the exhibit.

During a planned upgrade to a BIG-IP HA pair running Active/Standby, an outage to application traffic is reported shortly after the Active unit is forced to Standby. Reverting the failover resolves the outage. What should the BIG-IP Administrator modify to avoid an outage during the next failover event? (Choose one answer)

- A. The Tag value on the Standby device
- B. The Tag value on the Active device
- **C. The Interface on the Standby device to 1.1**
- D. The interface on the Active device to 1.1

Answer: C

Explanation:

In an Active/Standby BIG-IP design, application availability during failover depends on both units having equivalent data-plane connectivity for the networks that carry application traffic. Specifically:

* VLANs are bound to specific interfaces (and optionally VLAN tags).

* Floating self IPs / traffic groups move to the new Active device during failover.

* For traffic to continue flowing after failover, the new Active device must have the same VLANs available on the correct interfaces that connect to the upstream/downstream networks.

What the symptom tells you:

* Traffic works when Device A is Active

* Traffic fails when Device B becomes Active

* Failback immediately restores traffic

This pattern strongly indicates the Standby unit does not have the VLAN connected the same way (wrong physical interface assignment), so when it becomes Active, it owns the floating addresses but cannot actually pass traffic on the correct network segment.

Why Interface mismatch is the best match:

* If the Active unit is already working, its interface mapping is correct.

* The fix is to make the Standby unit's VLAN/interface assignment match the Active unit.

* That corresponds to changing the Standby device interface to 1.1.

Why the Tag options are less likely here (given the choices and the exhibit intent):

* Tag issues can also break failover traffic, but the question/options are clearly driving toward the classic HA requirement: consistent VLAN-to-interface mapping on both devices so the data plane remains functional after the traffic group moves.

Conclusion: To avoid an outage on the next failover, the BIG-IP Administrator must ensure the Standby device uses the same interface (1.1) for the relevant VLAN(s) that carry the application traffic, so when it becomes Active it can forward/receive traffic normally.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What type of virtual server should be used to load balance UDP traffic without considering previous connections?

- **A. Stateless**
- B. Forwarding
- C. Standard
- D. Reject

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 16

To increase the available bandwidth of an existing trunk, the BIG-IP Administrator plans to add additional interfaces. Which command should the BIG-IP Administrator run from within the bash shell? (Choose one answer)

- **A. tmsh modify /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}**
- B. tmsh create /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}
- C. tmsh modify /sys trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}
- D. tmsh create /sys trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}

Answer: A

Explanation:

In BIG-IP, a trunk is a Layer 2 network object used to aggregate multiple physical interfaces into a single logical link. This aggregation provides increased bandwidth and link resiliency, commonly in conjunction with LACP.

Key concepts that apply here:

- * Trunks are managed under the /net trunk tmsh hierarchy
- * Physical interfaces are added or removed using the modify command
- * The create command is used only when defining a brand-new trunk, not when updating an existing one Because the trunk already exists and the goal is to add interfaces, the correct operation is:
tmsh modify /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}

This command:

- * Modifies the existing trunk named trunk_A
- * Adds interfaces 1.3 and 1.4 to the trunk
- * Immediately increases available bandwidth and redundancy

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

- * B uses the /sys hierarchy, which is not used for trunks
- * C attempts to create a trunk that already exists
- * D uses an incorrect hierarchy and an incorrect operation

NEW QUESTION # 17

An application is configured so that the same pool member must be used for an entire session, and this behavior must persist across HTTP and FTP traffic. A user reports that a session terminates and must be restarted after the active BIG-IP device fails over to the standby device.

Which configuration settings should the BIG-IP Administrator verify to ensure proper behavior when BIG-IP failover occurs? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Persistence mirroring and Match Across Services**
- B. SYN-cookie insertion threshold and connection low-water mark
- C. Cookie persistence and session timeout
- D. Stateful failover and Network Failover detection

Answer: A

Explanation:

This scenario combines session continuity, multiple protocols (HTTP and FTP), and HA failover behavior, which directly implicates persistence handling across devices and services.

Key Requirements Breakdown

- * Same pool member for entire session
- * Session must survive failover
- * Session must span multiple services (HTTP and FTP)

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