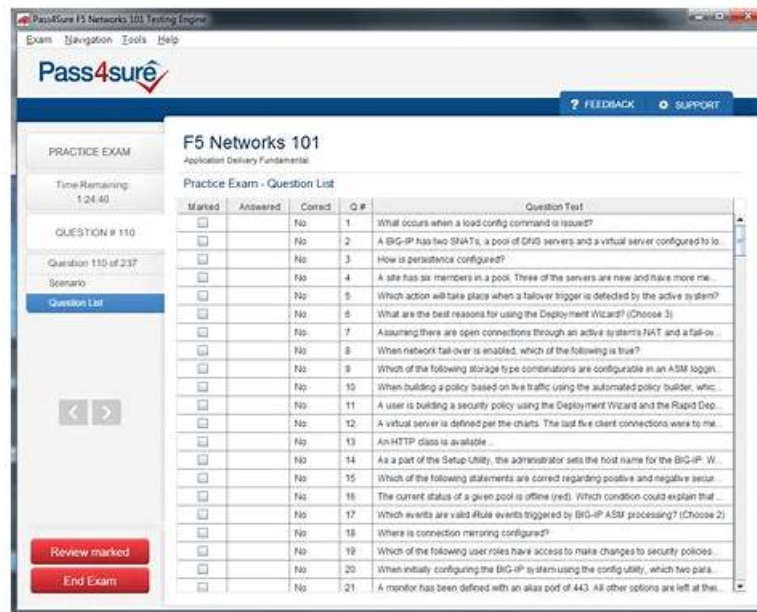


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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

Active connections to pool members are unevenly distributed. The load balancing method is Least Connections (member). Priority Group Activation is disabled.

What is a potential cause of the uneven distribution? (Choose one answer)

- A. Incorrect load balancing method
- B. A persistence profile is applied
- C. Priority Group Activation is disabled

- D. SSL Profile Server is applied

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

With Least Connections (member), BIG-IP attempts to send new connections to the pool member with the fewest current connections. In a perfectly "stateless" scenario (no affinity), this often trends toward a fairly even distribution over time.

However, persistence overrides load balancing:

When a persistence profile is applied, BIG-IP will continue sending a client (or client group) to the same pool member based on the persistence record (cookie / source address / SSL session ID, etc.).

This means even if another pool member has fewer connections, BIG-IP may still select the persisted member to honor session affinity.

The result can be uneven active connection counts, even though the configured load balancing method is Least Connections.

Why the other options are not the best cause:

A . Priority Group Activation is disabled

Priority Group Activation only affects selection when priority groups are configured; disabling it does not inherently create uneven distribution under Least Connections.

B . SSL Profile Server is applied

A server-side SSL profile affects encryption to pool members, but it does not by itself cause skewed selection across pool members. (Skew could happen indirectly if members have different performance/latency, but that's not the primary, expected exam answer.) D . Incorrect load balancing method Least Connections is a valid method and does not itself explain unevenness unless something is overriding it (like persistence) or pool members are not all eligible.

Conclusion:

A persistence profile is the most common and expected reason that active connections become unevenly distributed, because persistence takes precedence over the Least Connections load-balancing decision.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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 virtual server on device 2
- B. Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1
- C. Create a new cluster on device 1
- 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 # 38

Refer to the exhibit.

General Properties

Name	redis-6379
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Availability	Available (Enabled) - The pool is available

Configuration: Advanced

Health Monitors

Active	Available
/Common redis-is-master-custom	/Common dns-custom
	gateway_icmp
	http-custom

Availability Requirement: All

Allow SNAT: Yes

Allow NAT: Yes

Action On Service Down: Reject

Slow Ramp Time: 10 seconds

IP ToS to Client: Pass Through

IP ToS to Server: Pass Through

Link QoS to Client: Pass Through

Link QoS to Server: Pass Through

Reselect Tries: 0

Enable Request Queueing: No

Request Queue Depth: 0

Request Queue Timeout: 0 ms

IP Encapsulation: None

Local Traffic » Pools : Pool List » pool_web

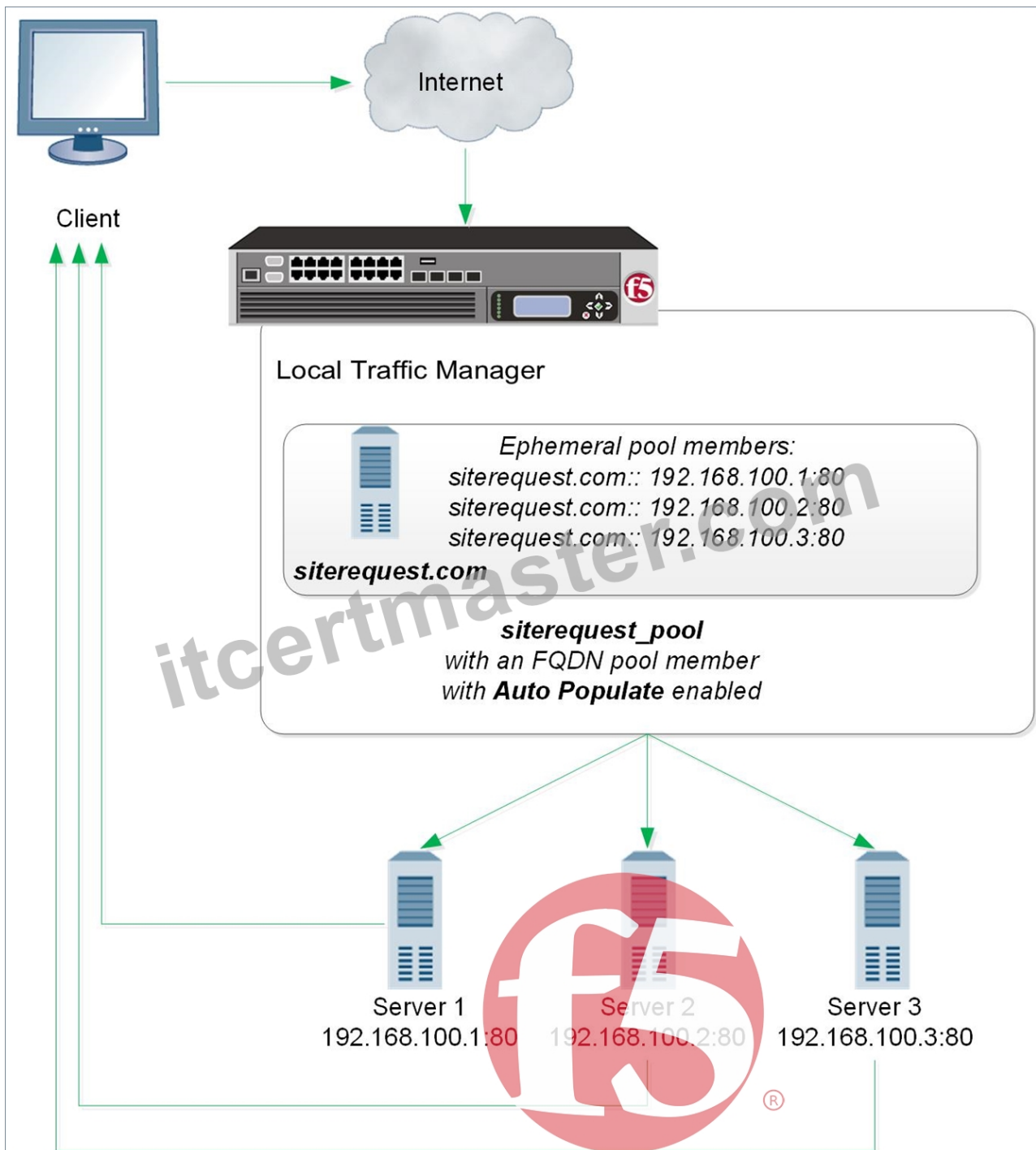
Load Balancing

Load Balancing Method	Ratio (member)
Ignore Persisted Weight	<input type="checkbox"/>
Priority Group Activation	Disabled

Current Members

✓	Status	Member	Address	Service Port	FQDN	Ephemeral	Ratio	Priority Group	Connection Limit	Partition / Path
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	192.168.30.100:80	192.168.30.100	80		No	10	0 (Active)	0	Common
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	192.168.30.150:80	192.168.30.150	80		No	50	0 (Active)	0	Common

Buttons: Enable, Disable, Force Offline, Remove



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

Answer: D

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 # 39

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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:

1501₁₀ = 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 # 40

An ecommerce company is experiencing latency issues with online shops during Black Friday's peak season. The BIG-IP Administrator detects an overall high CPU load on the BIG-IP device and wants to move the top utilized Virtual Servers to a dedicated BIG-IP device. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator determine the problematic Virtual Servers? (Choose one answer)

- A. System > Platform
- **B. Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers**
- C. Local Traffic > Network Map
- D. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers > Virtual Server List

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

When troubleshooting performance and latency issues on BIG-IP, especially under peak load conditions, it is critical to identify which Virtual Servers are consuming the most resources. This is a core data plane analysis task.

BIG-IP provides multiple views of configuration and status, but only certain areas expose real-time and historical traffic statistics that correlate directly with CPU usage and throughput.

Why Option C Is Correct:

Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers provides:

Real-time and cumulative statistics per Virtual Server

Metrics such as:

Bits in / Bits out

Packets in / Packets out

Current connections

Connection rate

Total requests

The ability to identify high-traffic or high-connection Virtual Servers, which are the most likely contributors to elevated CPU utilization. These statistics allow the administrator to objectively determine which Virtual Servers are the top consumers of system resources and therefore good candidates for migration to a dedicated BIG-IP device.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Local Traffic > Virtual Servers > Virtual Server List

Primarily a configuration view

Does not provide sufficient performance or utilization statistics to identify CPU-heavy Virtual Servers B . System > Platform

Displays hardware-level information such as CPU cores, memory, disk, and platform type Does not break down utilization by

Virtual Server D . Local Traffic > Network Map Provides a logical topology view of Virtual Servers, pools, and pool members

Useful for understanding relationships, but not for identifying high-utilization Virtual Servers Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

To diagnose performance problems and plan traffic redistribution, BIG-IP administrators must rely on Module and object-level statistics, not configuration screens. The Virtual Server statistics view is the authoritative location for identifying traffic hotspots that directly impact CPU and latency during peak events such as Black Friday.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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