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The screenshot displays a network configuration interface with three stacked windows, likely from a F5 BIG-IP system. The top window is titled "Network > Self IPs > self_vlan1033" and shows the following configuration:

Name	self_vlan1033
Partition / Path	Common
IP Address	10.10.20.1
Netmask	255.255.255.0
VLAN / Tunnel	vlan_1033
Port Lockdown	Allow None
Traffic Group	<input type="checkbox"/> Inherit traffic group from current partition / path traffic-group-local-only (non-floating)
Service Policy	None

The middle window is titled "Network > VLANs : VLAN List > vlan_1033" and shows the following general properties:

Name	vlan_1033
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Tag	1033

The bottom window is also titled "Network > Self IPs > self_vlan1033" and shows the same configuration as the top window, including the VLAN selection.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

A BIG-IP system receives UDP traffic from a specific source. The administrator wants the traffic to be forwarded, not dropped or rejected. Which virtual server type should be used? (Choose one answer)

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

BIG-IP virtual server types define how traffic is handled at the data plane when it matches a virtual server's destination address and service port.

According to BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

- * Standard virtual server
- * The default and most commonly used type
- * Accepts client connections and forwards traffic to pool members
- * Supports both TCP and UDP traffic
- * Allows full use of profiles (UDP, FastL4, persistence, etc.) and iRules
- * Required when the goal is to process and pass traffic through BIG-IP
- * Drop virtual server
- * Silently discards matching traffic
- * No response is sent to the client
- * Reject virtual server
- * Actively rejects traffic by sending an error response
- * For UDP, BIG-IP may send an ICMP unreachable message
- * Block virtual server
- * Used to block traffic at the virtual server level
- * Traffic is neither forwarded nor processed by pools

In this scenario:

- * The administrator explicitly wants the UDP traffic to be forwarded
- * Only a Standard virtual server forwards traffic to a pool or next-hop destination Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
 - * A. Drop - Traffic is silently discarded
 - * B. Reject - Traffic is actively rejected
 - * C. Block - Traffic is blocked and not forwarded

Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

When traffic must be accepted and forwarded-regardless of whether it is TCP or UDP-the BIG-IP administrator must use a Standard virtual server, which is the only virtual server type designed for normal application traffic processing.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to connect a BIG-IP system to two upstream switches to provide external network resilience. The network engineer instructs the administrator to configure interface binding with LACP. Which configuration should the administrator use? (Choose one answer)

- A. A virtual server with an LACP profile and the interfaces connected to the switches as pool members.
- B. A Trunk listing the allowed VLAN IDs and MAC addresses configured on the switches.
- C. A virtual server with an LACP profile and the switches' management IPs as pool members.
- D. A Trunk containing an interface connected to each switch.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

In BIG-IP architecture, link aggregation and redundancy at Layer 2 are implemented using Trunks, not virtual servers or pools.

According to BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

Interfaces are the physical network ports on the BIG-IP device

A Trunk is a logical grouping of multiple interfaces

Trunks can be configured to use LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) to:

Provide link redundancy

Increase aggregate bandwidth

Allow automatic detection of link failures

VLANs are then assigned to the trunk, not directly to individual interfaces, once aggregation is in place Correct Design for the Scenario:

To connect BIG-IP to two upstream switches with LACP:

One physical interface from BIG-IP connects to Switch A

Another physical interface from BIG-IP connects to Switch B

Both interfaces are placed into the same trunk

LACP is enabled on the trunk and on the switches

This configuration allows:

Traffic to continue flowing if one interface or switch fails

Proper LACP negotiation between BIG-IP and the upstream switches

Clean separation of responsibilities (Layer 2 handled by trunking, Layer 4-7 by virtual servers) Why Option D Is Correct:

A Trunk containing an interface connected to each switch is exactly how BIG-IP implements LACP-based interface binding The trunk handles link state, load distribution, and failover at the data plane Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A & B - Virtual servers operate at Layers 4-7 and have nothing to do with physical link aggregation or LACP C - VLAN IDs and MAC addresses are not configured inside a trunk definition; trunks aggregate interfaces, and VLANs are applied to trunks Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

On BIG-IP systems, LACP is always configured on a Trunk, which aggregates physical interfaces to provide Layer 2 resiliency and bandwidth aggregation. Virtual servers and pools are not involved in physical interface binding.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

- 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 # 30

A virtual server is listening at 10.10.1.100:80 and has the following iRule associated with it:

```
when HTTP_REQUEST { if { [HTTP:header UserAgent] contains "MSIE" }
{ pool MSIE_pool }
else { pool Mozilla_pool }
If
```

a user connects to <http://10.10.1.100/foo.html> and their browser does not specify a UserAgent, which pool will receive the request?

- A. None. The request will be dropped.
- B. Unknown. The pool cannot be determined from the information provided.
- C. MSIE_pool
- D. Mozilla_pool

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 31

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 Active device

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

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
- * Fallback 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 # 32

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