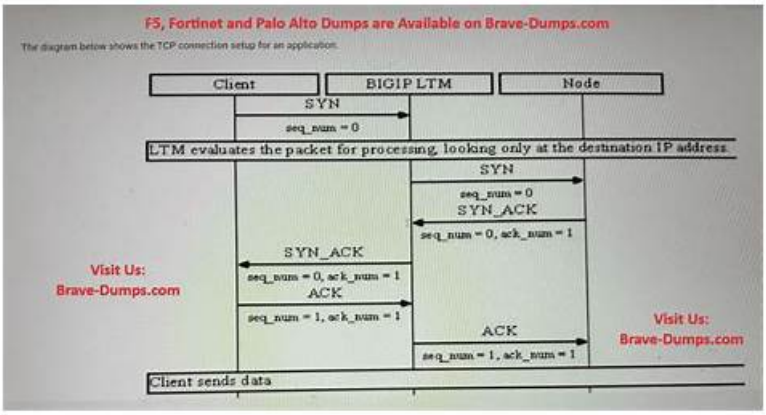
F5 F5CAB2 Test Vce Free - Exam F5CAB2 Overview



In the present situation, you will find companies laying off their employees without any notice or prior information. They are just receiving an email and the next moment they have no access to the company network. So to avoid all this, you have to keep yourself updated with the new version of technologies and applications. You have to become one of BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) (F5CAB2) certification holders who survived the laying off situation and are still in a great position in their company. You cannot afford to lose it when you need your job the most.

F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Determine expected traffic behavior based on configuration: This domain focuses on predicting traffic behavior based on persistence, processing order, object status, egress IPs, and connection • rate limits.
Topic 2	• Identify the different virtual server types: This domain covers BIG-IP virtual server types: Standard, Forwarding, Stateless, Reject, Performance Layer 4, and Performance HTTP.
Topic 3	• Explain the relationship between interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, routes and 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 4	• Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.
Topic 5	• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.

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F5 - F5CAB2 - BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) – Efficient Test Vce Free

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

NEW QUESTION # 36
A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to a Virtual Server on the Standby device of an HA pair. The HA pair is currently configured with Auto-Sync enabled. What effect will the change have on the HA pair configuration? (Choose one answer)

- A. The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the Standby device.
- B. The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- C. The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.
- D. The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a BIG-IP high availability (HA) configuration, Auto-Sync is a device trust feature that automatically synchronizes configuration changes from the Active device to the Standby device within a Sync-Failover device group.
Key principles from BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:
* The Active device is always the authoritative source of configuration
* Configuration changes are intended to be made only on the Active device
* With Auto-Sync enabled, any time the Active device configuration changes, the system automatically pushes the configuration to all Standby members of the device group
* Configuration changes made directly on a Standby device are not preserved In this scenario:
* The administrator modifies a Virtual Server on the Standby device
* That change is local only and does not alter the device group's synchronized configuration
* When Auto-Sync next runs (triggered by a change on the Active device or an internal sync event), the Active device configuration overwrites the Standby configuration As a result, the configuration change made on the Standby device is undone.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A - The change is not undone only when another change is made; it is undone during the next Auto- Sync operation
* B - Changes made on the Standby device are never propagated to the Active device
* D - Auto-Sync does not merge or promote Standby changes into the HA pair configuration Best Practice Reinforced:
Always perform configuration changes on the Active BIG-IP device when Auto-Sync is enabled to ensure consistent and predictable HA behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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. Priority Group Activation is disabled
- B. Incorrect load balancing method
- C. A persistence profile is applied
- D. SSL Profile Server is applied

Answer: C

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 # 38
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. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as tagged
- D. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as untagged

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 # 39
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. Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1
- B. Create a new virtual server on device 2
- C. Create a new cluster on device 1
- D. Synchronize the settings of device 1 to the group

Answer: D

Explanation:
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 1This 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 1The cluster already exists. Creating a new cluster is unnecessary and disruptive.
* D. Create a new virtual server on device 2This 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 # 40
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to apply a health monitor for a pool of database servers named DB_Pool that uses TCP port 1521. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator apply this monitor?

- A. Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Members
- B. Local Traffic > Profiles > Protocol > TCP
- C. Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Properties
- D. Local Traffic > Nodes > Default Monitor

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the BIG-IP system object hierarchy, health monitors can be applied at three levels: Node, Pool, and Pool Member.
* Pool Level (Properties): Applying a monitor at the Pool > Properties level is the most common and efficient administrative practice. When applied here, the monitor is inherited by all members of that pool. If the monitor fails for a specific member, that member is marked "down" specifically for that pool.
* Node Level: If a monitor is applied at the Node level (Local Traffic > Nodes), it checks the health of the physical IP address itself. If it fails, that node (and all pool members associated with it) is marked down globally across the entire system.
* Member Level: Applying a monitor at the Pool > Members level allows for specific "per-member" monitoring, which is usually only done if different members in the same pool require different health checks.
* The Specific Case: For a standard database pool like DB_Pool, the administrator should navigate to Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Properties and select the appropriate monitor (e.g., a custom TCP or Oracle monitor) from the "Health Monitors" configuration section.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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