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F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.
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	• 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 4	• Explain the relationship between interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, routes and

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
A BIG-IP Administrator configures remote authentication and needs to ensure that users can still log in even when the remote authentication server is unavailable. Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take in the remote authentication configuration to meet this requirement? (Choose one answer)

- A. Configure a second remote user directory
- B. Set partition access to All
- C. Enable the Fallback to Local option
- D. Configure a remote role group

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
Although remote authentication (LDAP, RADIUS, TACACS+) is a control-plane / management-plane feature, it directly affects availability and resiliency of administrative access, which is a critical operational HA consideration.
How BIG-IP Remote Authentication Works:
BIG-IP can authenticate administrators against:
LDAP
RADIUS
TACACS+
When remote authentication is enabled, BIG-IP by default relies on the remote server for user authentication If the remote authentication server becomes unreachable, administrators may be locked out unless fallback is configured Why "Fallback to Local" Is Required:
The Fallback to Local option allows BIG-IP to:
Attempt authentication against the remote authentication server first
If the remote server is unreachable or unavailable, fall back to:
Local BIG-IP user accounts (admin, or other locally defined users)
This ensures:
Continuous administrative access
Safe recovery during:
Network outages
Authentication server failures
Maintenance windows
This behavior is explicitly recommended as a best practice in BIG-IP administration to avoid loss of management access.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
A . Configure a second remote user directory
Provides redundancy only if both directories are reachable
Does not help if remote authentication as a whole is unavailable
B . Configure a remote role group
Maps remote users to BIG-IP roles
Does not affect authentication availability
D . Set partition access to "All"

Controls authorization scope after login
Has no impact on authentication success
Key Availability Concept Reinforced:
To maintain administrative access resiliency, BIG-IP administrators should always enable Fallback to Local when using remote authentication. This prevents lockouts and ensures access even during authentication infrastructure failures.

NEW QUESTION # 42
The owner of a web application asks the BIG-IP Administrator to change the port that the BIG-IP device sends traffic to. This change must be made for each member in the server pool named app_pool for the Virtual Server named app_vs. In which area of the BIG-IP Configuration Utility should the BIG-IP Administrator make this change?

- A. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- B. Network > Interfaces
- C. Local Traffic > Pools
- D. Local Traffic > Nodes

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the BIG-IP object hierarchy, the destination port for backend traffic is defined at thePool Memberlevel.
While a Virtual Server listens on a specific port, the Pool determines where that traffic is directed after the load balancing decision is made.
* Pools and Pool Members: A pool is a collection of devices, often called pool members, to which the BIG-IP system passes traffic. Each pool member is defined by an IP address and a service port.
* Port Translation: When an administrator needs to change the port the BIG-IP uses to communicate with backend servers, they must navigate to the specific Pool and modify the service port for each member within that pool.
* Logical Separation:
* Virtual Serversdefine the "front-end" port where clients connect.
* Poolsdefine the "back-end" port where the application resides.
* Nodesrepresent the physical server's IP address and do not contain port-specific configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 43
What is the result when a BIG-IP Administrator manually disables a pool member? (Choose one answer)

- A. All pool members stop accepting new connections.
- B. All pool members continue to process persistent connections.
- C. The disabled pool member stops processing persistent connections.
- D. The disabled pool member stops processing existing connections.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In BIG-IP LTM, a pool member state directly affects how traffic is handled at the data plane level. When a pool member is manually disabled, BIG-IP changes the member's availability state to disabled, which has specific and predictable traffic-handling consequences.
According to BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:
* A disabled pool member:
* Does not accept new connections
* Continues to process existing non-persistent connections until they naturally close
* Is removed from load-balancing decisions, including persistence lookups Most importantly for this question:
* Persistent connections (such as those created using source-address persistence, cookie persistence, or SSL persistence) are not honored for a disabled pool member
* BIG-IP will not send new persistent traffic to a disabled member, even if persistence records exist Therefore, when a pool member is manually disabled, it stops processing persistent connections, while allowing existing non-persistent flows to drain gracefully.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B - Persistent connections are not honored for a disabled pool member
* C - Existing connections are not immediately terminated when a pool member is disabled
* D - Only the disabled pool member stops accepting new connections, not all pool members Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

Manually disabling a pool member is a graceful administrative action that prevents new and persistent traffic from reaching the member while allowing existing connections to complete, which is critical for maintenance and troubleshooting scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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 cluster on device 1
- B. Synchronize the settings of device 1 to the group
- C. Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1
- D. Create a new virtual server on device 2

Answer: B

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 # 45
A BIG-IP is configured with a pool member located on a different subnet that is not local to the BIG-IP. To ensure that the return traffic from the pool member is sent to the client through the BIG-IP, a Source NAT (SNAT) is used and configured for SNAT Automap. The BIG-IP has a default gateway on the external VLAN, a floating and non-floating self-IP address on each VLAN, and a management address. Which IP address will the BIG-IP use as the source address for the traffic to the pool member when client traffic is sent through the virtual server?

- A. The source address will be the management IP address.
- B. The source address will be the floating self-IP address on the egress VLAN.
- C. The source address will be the first address available in the list of self-IPs.
- D. The source address will be the non-floating self-IP address on the egress VLAN.

Answer: B

Explanation:
SNAT Automapis a feature that automatically selects a self-IP address to use as the source address for translated packets. The selection logic follows a strict hierarchy to ensure that traffic is routable back to the BIG-IP:
* Egress VLAN Priority:The BIG-IP first looks at the VLAN through which the traffic is exiting toward the pool member (the egress VLAN).
* Floating Self-IP Preference:If the egress VLAN has afloating self-IP address, the BIG-IP will always prefer it for SNAT

Automap. This is critical for High Availability (HA) because, during a failover, the floating IP moves to the new active device, allowing existing connections to be maintained or correctly timed out.
* Non-Floating Fallback:If no floating self-IP is available on the egress VLAN, the system will use a floating self-IP from a different VLAN. If no floating IPs exist at all, it will then fall back to the non- floating self-IP.
Key Data Plane Concept:
The management IP is never used for data plane traffic. In this scenario, since the administrator has configured a floating self-IP, that specific address becomes the source for all SNAT Automap traffic leaving that VLAN to ensure symmetric routing during HA events.

NEW QUESTION # 46
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