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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	• 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 3	• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
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. 02:12:34:56:15:01
- C. 02:12:34:56:05:dd
- D. 02:12:34:56:dd:05

Answer: C

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:
1501_{10} = 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 # 58
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. Create a new cluster on device 1
- C. Synchronize the settings of the group to 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 # 59
A standard virtual server has been associated with a pool with multiple members. Assuming all other settings are left at their defaults, which statement is always true concerning traffic processed by the virtual server?

- A. The server IP address is unchanged between the client side connection and the serverside connection.
- B. The TCP ports used in the client side connection are the same as the TCP ports serverside connection.
- C. The IP addresses used in the clientside connection are the same as the IP addresses used in the serverside connection.
- D. The client IP address is unchanged between the client side connection and the serverside connection.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 60
A BIG-IP Administrator assigns the default http health monitor to a pool that has three members listening on port 80. When the administrator connects to each pool member via the CURL utility, two of the members respond with a status of 404 Not Found while the third responds with 200 OK. What will the pool show for member availability?

- A. Two members online and one member offline
- B. All members online
- C. Two members offline and one member online
- D. All members offline

Answer: B

Explanation:
The behavior of a health monitor is determined by itsSend StringandReceive String.
* Default HTTP Monitor:The pre-configured default HTTP monitor on a BIG-IP system has an empty Receive String.
* Success Criteria:When the Receive String is blank, the BIG-IP system considers the health check successful if it receivesany valid HTTP responsefrom the server.
* Status Code Interpretation:Because a 404 Not Found is a valid HTTP status code (it is a properly formatted response from a running web server process), the BIG-IP interprets this as the application being "alive".
* Result:All three members (including the two returning 404s and the one returning 200) will be marked asUP/Available(Green).

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
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 # 62
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