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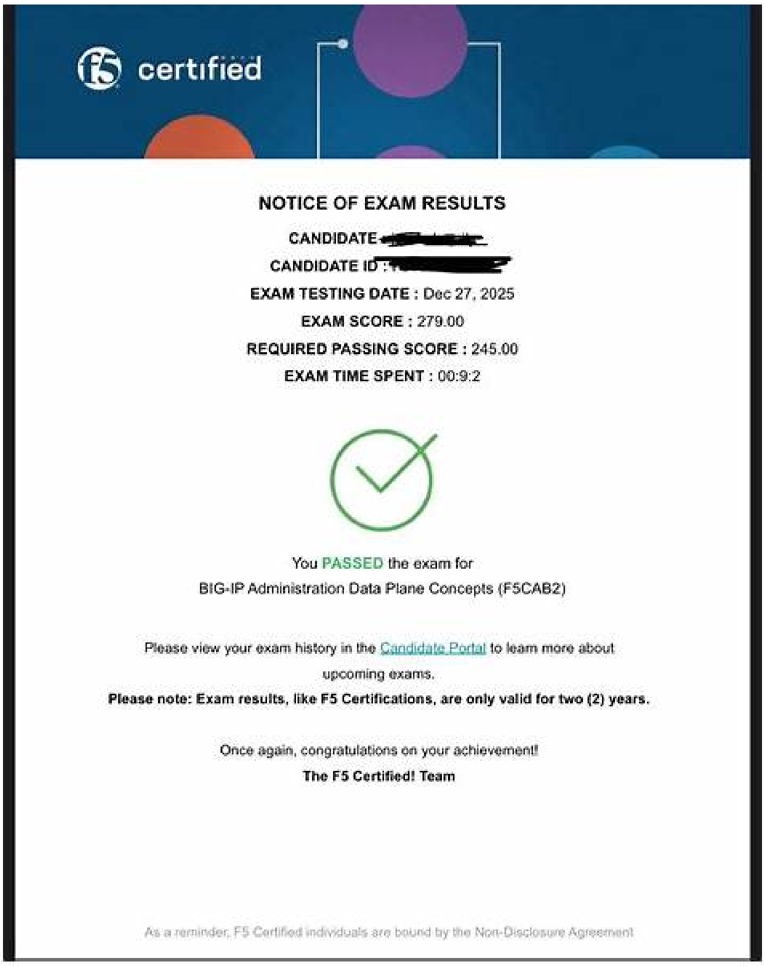

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions

(Q10-Q15):

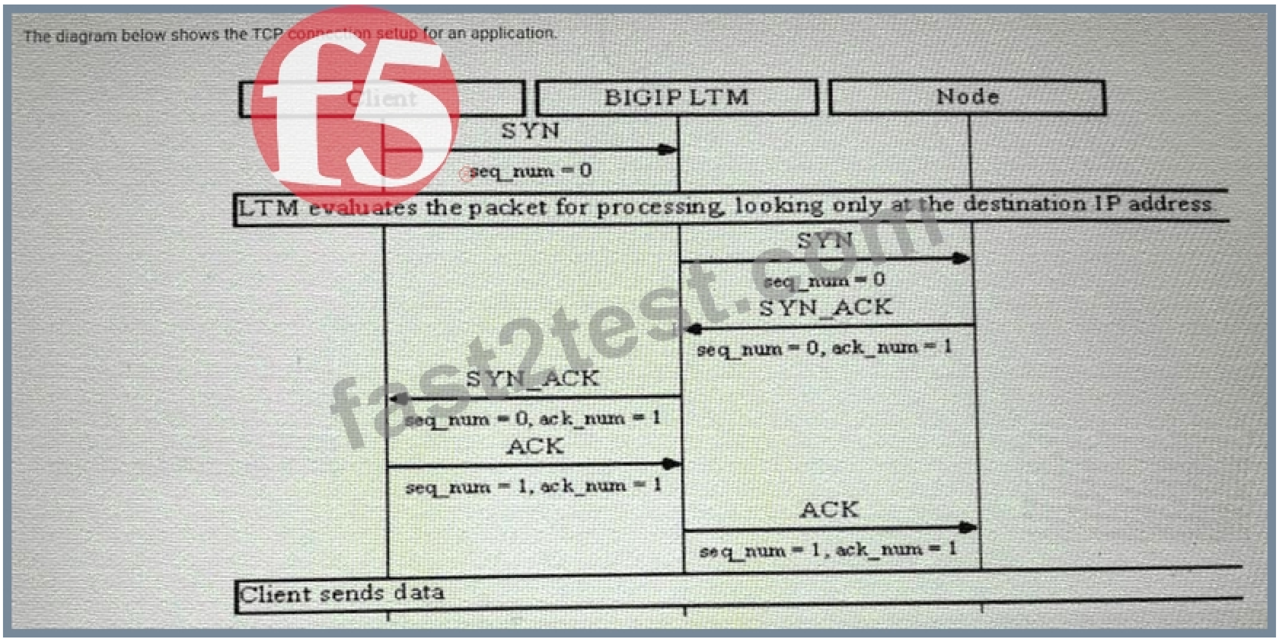
NEW QUESTION # 10
The network architecture for a BIG-IP consists of an external VLAN and an internal VLAN with two interfaces connected to the upstream switch. The design requires fault tolerance in the case that one of the interfaces is down. Which deployment architecture meets these requirements? (Choose one answer)

- A. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as tagged
- B. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP disabled, and one VLAN configured as tagged and one VLAN configured as untagged
- C. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as untagged
- D. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as tagged

Answer: D

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 # 11
The diagram below shows the TCP connection setup for an application.



Which of the following virtual server types applies? (Choose one answer)

- A. Standard virtual server
- B. Stateless virtual server
- C. Forwarding IP virtual server

Answer: C

Explanation:
The diagram illustrates a specific TCP handshake sequence where the BIG-IP system acts as a transparent forwarder rather than a full proxy. The key indicators that identify this as aForwarding (IP) virtual server are as follows:
* Initial Packet Processing: The diagram explicitly states that the LTM evaluates the packet lookingonly at the destination IP address. This is the fundamental characteristic of a Forwarding IP virtual server, which uses the system's routing table to make forwarding decisions instead of load balancing to a pool of members.
* Handshake Sequence: Unlike aStandardvirtual server, which completes the three-way handshake with the client (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK)beforeinitiating a separate connection to the server, the Forwarding IP virtual server passes the client's originalSYNpacket directly to the destination node.
* Response Timing: The BIG-IP system waits for theSYN-ACKfrom the destination node before it sends a SYN-ACK back to the client. It essentially "passes through" the handshake signals while still maintaining a state entry in the connection table to track the flow.
* Packet-by-Packet Logic: While it tracks the state, it does not perform address translation (unless SNAT is specifically configured) or deep packet inspection like a full proxy would.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Standard virtual server: A Standard virtual server is a "full proxy." It would finish the handshake with the client first and only then open a second, independent TCP connection to the backend server.
* Stateless virtual server: A stateless virtual server does not track connections in the connection table.
The diagram shows the system meticulously passing sequence numbers (seq_num) and acknowledgment numbers (ack_num) between the two sides, which requires stateful tracking of the TCP flow.

NEW QUESTION # 12
When using the setup utility to configure a redundant pair, you are asked to provide a "Failover Peer IP".
Which address is this?

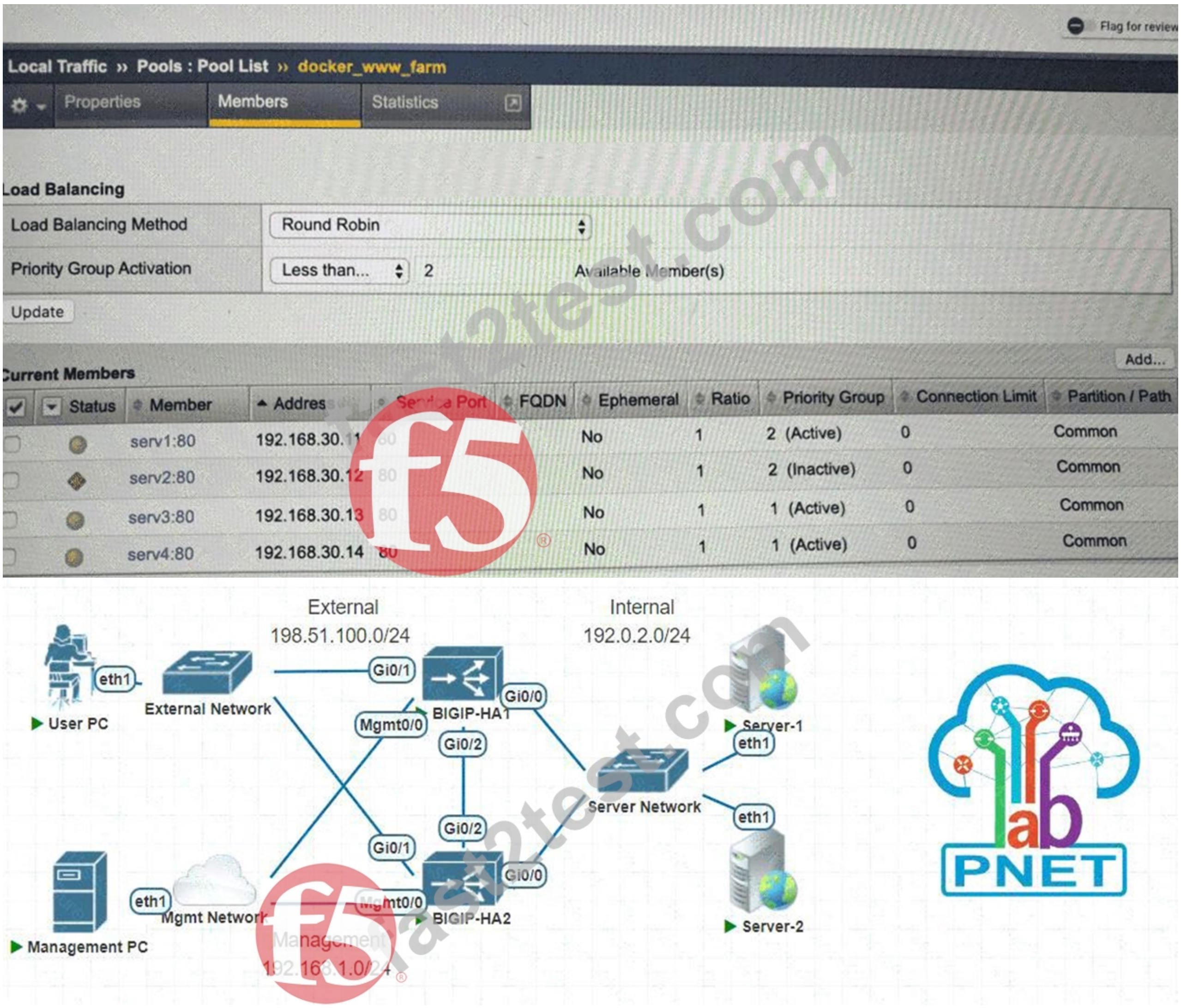
- A. an address on the current system used to listen for failover messages from the partner BIG-IP
- B. an address of the other system in a redundant pair configuration
- C. an address of the other system in its management network
- D. an address on the current system used to initiate mirroring and network failover heartbeat messages

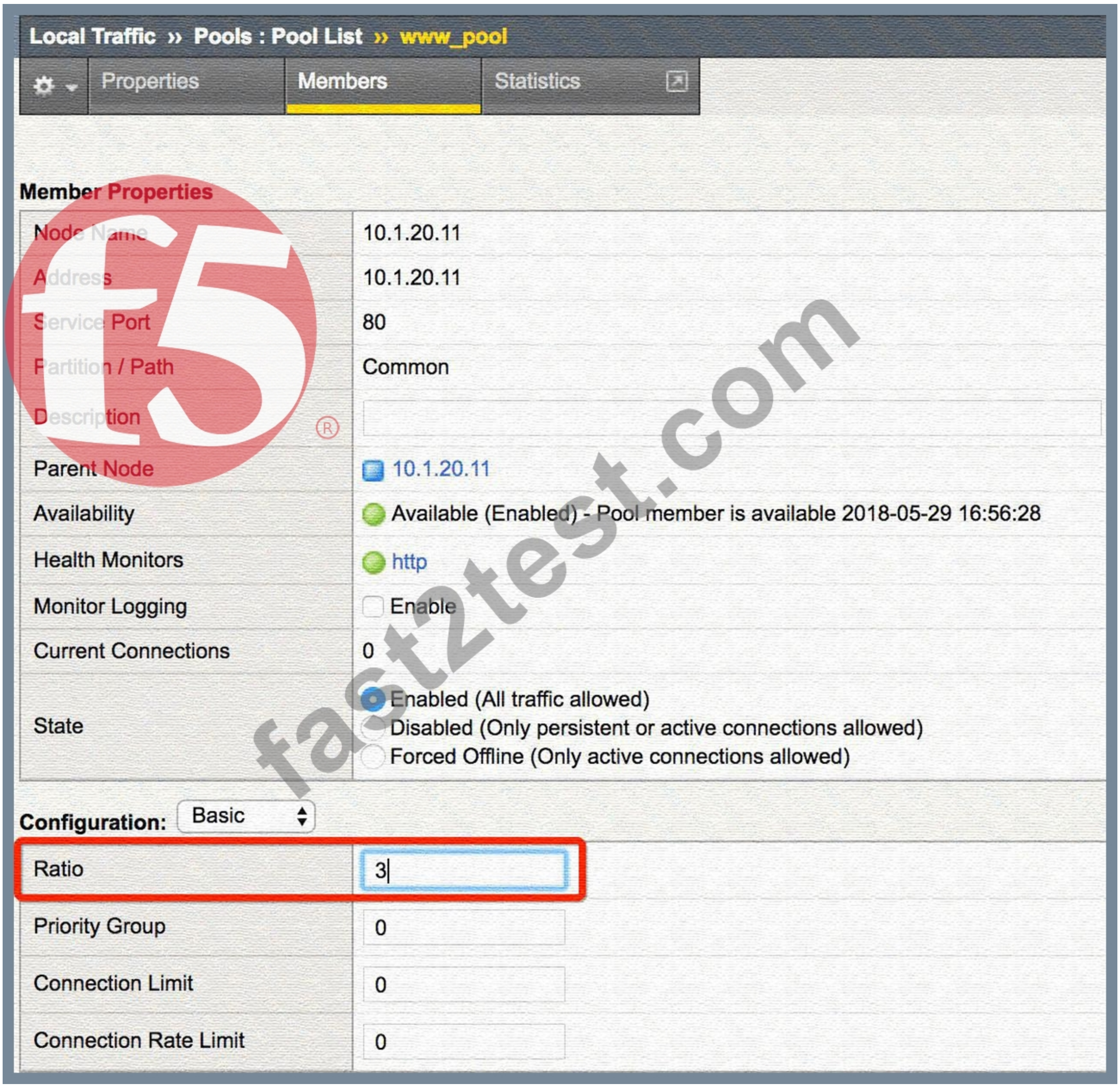
Answer: B

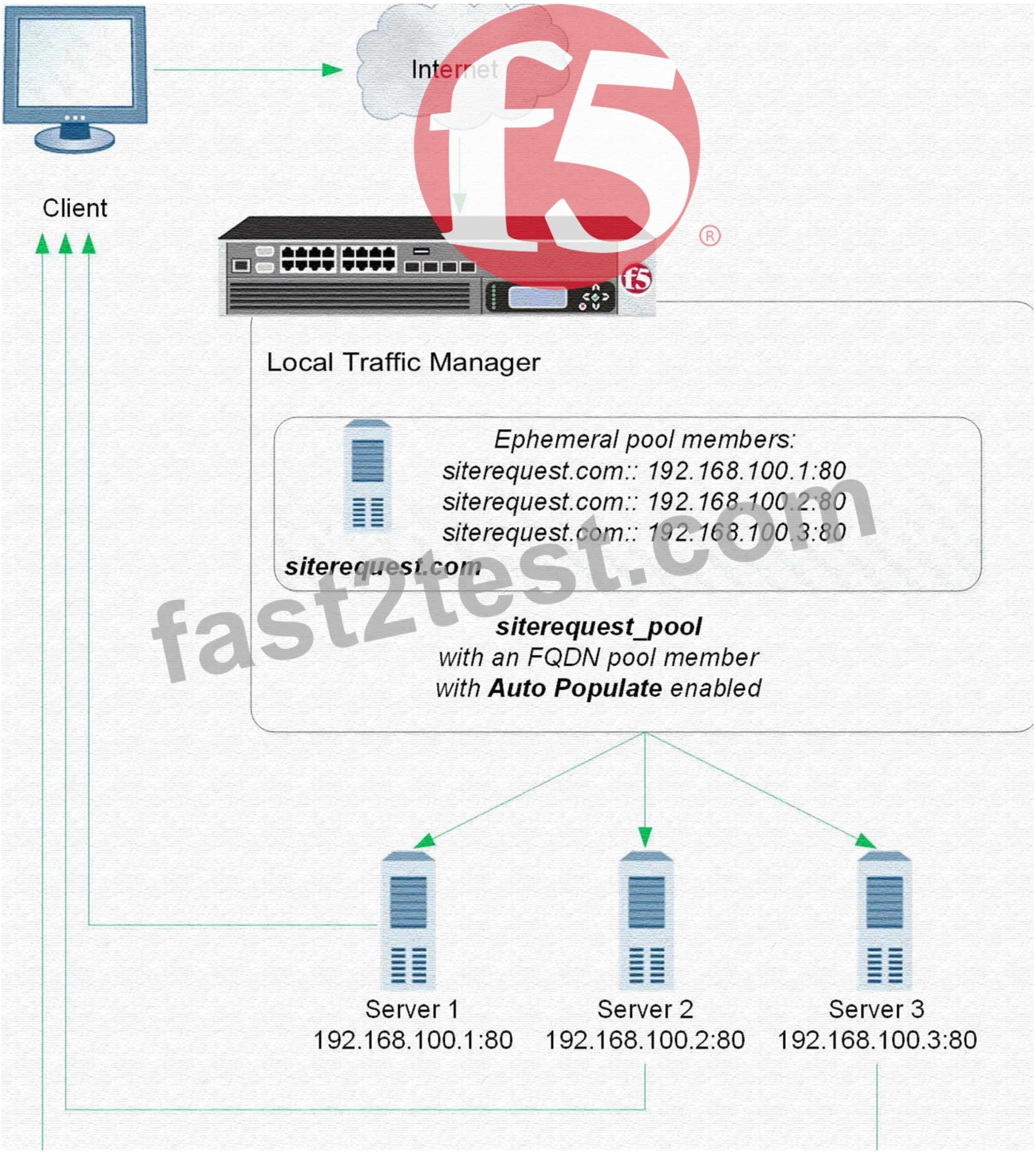
Explanation:

When establishing a redundant pair, each device must know where to send its health heartbeats and sync data.
* The Peer IP:TheFailover Peer IPis the IP address belonging to theotherBIG-IP device in the HA pair.
This is typically a34Self-IP on a dedicated "HA" or "Internal" VLAN, or the Management IP.
* Purpose:It identifies the destination for the "Heartbeat" (the "Are you alive?" check).
* Setup Context:During the initial setup, you tell Device A to look for Device B at its "Failover Peer IP," and you tell Device B to look for Device A at its respective "Failover Peer IP."

NEW QUESTION # 13
Refer to the exhibit above.




Local Traffic » Pools : Pool List » www_pool
Properties
Members
Statistics
Member Properties
Node Name
10.1.20.11
Address
10.1.20.11
Service Port
80
Partition / Path
Common
Description
Parent Node
10.1.20.11
Availability
Available (Enabled) - Pool member is available 2018-05-29 16:56:28
Health Monitors
http
Monitor Logging
Enable
Current Connections
0
State
Enabled (All traffic allowed)
Disabled (Only persistent or active connections allowed)
Forced Offline (Only active connections allowed)
Configuration:
Basic
Ratio
3
Priority Group
0
Connection Limit
0
Connection Rate Limit
0



A BIG-IP pool is configured withPriority Group Activation = Less than 2 available members. The pool members have different priority groups and availability states. Which pool members arereceiving traffic?
(Choose one answer)

- A. serv1
- B. serv1, serv3
- C. serv1, serv3, serv4
- D. serv1, serv2, serv3, serv4

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question tests understanding ofPriority Group Activation (PGA)and how BIG-IP determines which pool members are eligible to receive traffic.
Key BIG-IP Priority Group Concepts:
* Higher priority group numbers = higher priority
* BIG-IP willonly send traffic to the highest priority groupthat meets thePriority Group Activation condition

* Lower priority groups areactivated only when the condition is met
* Onlyavailable (green)members count toward the activation threshold
Configuration from the Exhibit:
* Priority Group Activation:Less than 2 available members
* Pool Members and Status:
Pool Member
Priority Group
Status
serv1
2
Active (available)
serv2
2
Inactive (down)
serv3
1
Active (available)
serv4
1
Active (available)
Step-by-Step Traffic Decision:
* BIG-IP first evaluates thehighest priority group (Priority Group 2)
* Priority Group 2 has:
* serv1 # available
* serv2 # unavailable
* Total available members = 1
* Activation rule isLess than 2 available members
* Condition istrue(1 < 2)
* BIG-IPactivates the next lower priority group (Priority Group 1)
* Traffic is now sent to:
* serv1 (Priority Group 2)
* serv3 and serv4 (Priority Group 1)
Final Result:
Traffic is distributed toserv1, serv3, and serv4
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A- Ignores activation of the lower priority group
* B- serv4 is also active and eligible
* C- serv2 is down and cannot receive traffic
Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:
Priority Group Activation controls when lower-priority pool members are allowed to receive traffic, based strictly on the number ofavailable membersin the higher-priority group. In this case, the failure of one high-priority member caused BIG-IP toexpand traffic distributionto lower-priority members to maintain availability.

NEW QUESTION # 14
What command will assist the BIG-IP Administrator in finding the tmm routes when in the TMSH CLI?

- A. list net route
- B. list net
- C. show net route
- D. show net

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Traffic Management Shell (TMSH), there is a distinct difference between list and show commands.
* List Command: Used to view theconfigurationof an object (what is stored in the config file). list net route would show you the static routes you have manually configured.
* Show Command: Used to view thestatus, statistics, and real-time stateof an object.
* TMM Routes: Because the routing table (RIB/FIB) is a dynamic entity that includes both static routes and learned routes (such as those from a routing protocol or connected subnets), the show net route command is required to see the active routing table as it

exists in the Traffic Management Microkernel (TMM).
Key Command Breakdown:
* show net route: Displays the active TMM routing table, including destination, gateway, and the status of the route.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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What is needed is a set of concrete classes implementing F5CAB2 the respective interface definitions, which will undertake persistence operations when invoked to do so.

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