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F5 F5CAB2 Questions - Perfect Exam Preparation [2026]

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

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. Incorrect load balancing method
- B. A persistence profile is applied

- C. Priority Group Activation is disabled
- D. SSL Profile Server is applied

Answer: B

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 # 33

An application is configured so that the same pool member must be used for an entire session, and this behavior must persist across HTTP and FTP traffic. A user reports that a session terminates and must be restarted after the active BIG-IP device fails over to the standby device.

Which configuration settings should the BIG-IP Administrator verify to ensure proper behavior when BIG-IP failover occurs? (Choose one answer)

- A. Stateful failover and Network Failover detection
- **B. Persistence mirroring and Match Across Services**
- C. SYN-cookie insertion threshold and connection low-water mark
- D. Cookie persistence and session timeout

Answer: B

Explanation:

These are DoS / SYN flood protection settings, unrelated to persistence or HA behavior.

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

This scenario combines session continuity, multiple protocols (HTTP and FTP), and HA failover behavior, which directly implicates persistence handling across devices and services.

Key Requirements Breakdown

Same pool member for entire session

Session must survive failover

Session must span multiple services (HTTP and FTP)

Why Persistence Mirroring + Match Across Services Is Required

Persistence Mirroring

Ensures persistence records are synchronized from the active BIG-IP to the standby BIG-IP.

Without mirroring:

After failover, the standby device has no persistence table

Clients are load-balanced again

Sessions break, forcing users to restart

Persistence mirroring is essential for session continuity during failover Match Across Services Allows a single persistence record to

be shared across multiple virtual servers / protocols Required when:

HTTP and FTP must use the same pool member

Multiple services are part of a single application session

Together, these settings ensure:

Persistence survives device failover

Persistence is honored across HTTP and FTP

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A . Cookie persistence and session timeout

Cookie persistence only applies to HTTP and does not address FTP or failover synchronization.

B . Stateful failover and Network Failover detection

Stateful failover applies to connection state, not persistence records, and does not link HTTP and FTP sessions.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

Answer: A

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 # 35

Which two statements describe differences between the active and standby systems? (Choose two.)

- A. Failover triggers only cause changes on the active system.
- B. Monitors are performed only by the active system.
- C. Floating selfIP addresses are hosted only by the active system.
- D. Configuration changes can only be made on the active system.
- E. Virtual server addresses are hosted only by the active system.

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 36

A BIG-IP Administrator is informed that traffic on interface 1.1 is expected to increase beyond the maximum bandwidth capacity of the link. There is a single VLAN on the interface.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to increase the total available bandwidth? (Choose one answer)

- A. Set the media speed of interface 1.1 manually
- B. Create a trunk object with two interfaces
- C. Increase the MTU on the VLAN using interface 1.1
- D. Assign two interfaces to the VLAN

Answer: B

Explanation:

On BIG-IP systems, physical interface bandwidth is fixed by the link speed (for example, 1GbE or 10GbE).

When traffic demand exceeds the capacity of a single interface, BIG-IP provides link aggregation through trunks.

Key concepts involved:

- * InterfacesA single physical interface (such as 1.1) is limited to its negotiated link speed. You cannot exceed this capacity through software tuning alone.
- * Trunks (Link Aggregation)A trunk combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface.
- * BIG-IP supports LACP and static trunks.
- * Traffic is distributed across member interfaces, increasing aggregate bandwidth and providing redundancy.
- * VLANs are then assigned to the trunk, not directly to individual interfaces.

Why option B is correct:

- * Creating a trunk with two interfaces allows BIG-IP to use both physical links simultaneously.
- * This increases total available bandwidth (for example, two 10Gb interfaces # up to 20Gb aggregate capacity).
- * This is the documented and supported method for scaling bandwidth on BIG-IP.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Increase the MTUMTU changes affect packet size and efficiency, not total bandwidth capacity.
- * C. Assign two interfaces to the VLANBIG-IP does not support assigning a VLAN to multiple interfaces directly. VLANs must be associated with one interface or one trunk.
- * D. Set the media speed manuallyMedia speed can only be set up to the physical capability of the interface and connected switch port. It cannot exceed the hardware limit.

Conclusion:

To increase total available bandwidth on BIG-IP when a single interface is insufficient, the administrator must create a trunk object with multiple interfaces and move the VLAN onto the trunk. This aligns directly with BIG-IP data plane design and best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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