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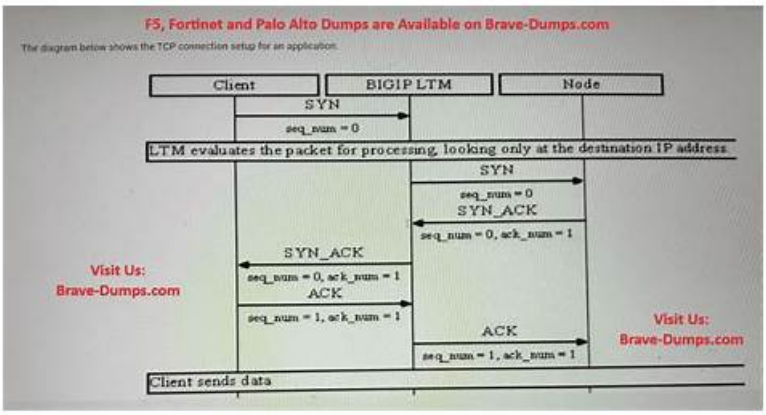

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F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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The web-based BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) (F5CAB2) practice exam is accessible from any major OS. These F5 F5CAB2 exam questions are browser-based, so there's no need to install anything on your computer. Chrome, IE, Firefox, and Opera all support this BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) (F5CAB2) web-based practice exam. You can take this BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) (F5CAB2) practice exam without plugins and software installation.

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

(Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
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. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs 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. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP disabled, and one VLAN configured as tagged and one VLAN configured as untagged

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
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 # 42
Which statement is true concerning cookie persistence?

- A. Cookie persistence uses a cookie that stores the virtual server, pool name, and member IP address in clear text.
- B. Cookie persistence allows persistence independent of IP addresses.
- C. Cookie persistence allows persistence even if the data are encrypted from client to pool member.
- D. If a client's browser accepts cookies, cookie persistence will always cause a cookie to be written to the client's file system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cookie Persistence is a Layer 7 persistence method that leverages an HTTP cookie to track a user session.
* IP Independence: Unlike "Source Address Affinity" (which relies on the client's IP), Cookie persistence identifies the session base16d on a unique token provided by the BIG-IP system. This is crucial for environments where many users share a single gateway (NAT) or where a client's IP might change mid-session.
* Encryption and Decryption: For the BIG-IP to insert or read a cookie, it must be able to see the HTTP header. If the traffic is encrypted end-to-end (SSL Pass-through), the BIG-IP cannot use cookie persistence. SSL must be terminated at the BIG-IP (Option B is false).
* Security: By default, BIG-IP cookies are encoded, not clear text. Modern versions allow for easy encryption of these cookies to prevent information leakage (Option C is false).

* Memory vs. Disk: The default behavior is "session-based" (In-memory). A cookie is only written to the client's file system (disk) if an Expiration is configured in the persistence profile (Option D is false).

NEW QUESTION # 43
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to have a BIG-IP linked to two upstream switches for resilience of the external network. The network engineer who is going to configure the switch instructs the BIG-IP Administrator to configure interface binding with LACP. Which configuration should the administrator use?

- A. A Trunk listing the allowed VLAN IDs and MAC addresses configured on the switches
- B. A virtual server with an LACP profile and the interfaces connected to the switches as pool members
- C. A Trunk containing an interface connected to each switch
- D. A virtual server with an LACP profile and the switches' management IPs as pool members

Answer: C

Explanation:
In BIG-IP terminology, aTrunkis the object used to implement Link Aggregation (IEEE 802.3ad/802.1AX).
When a network engineer refers to "interface binding" or "EtherChannel" with LACP, the BIG-IP equivalent is a Trunk.
* LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol):This is a protocol that allows the BIG-IP system to communicate with the upstream switches to negotiate the bundling of multiple physical links into a single logical link.
* Resilience and Redundancy:By creating a trunk that includes interfaces connected to two different switches (typically configured as a VPC, VSS, or MLAG cluster on the switch side), the administrator ensures that the BIG-IP remains reachable even if one physical interface or one switch fails.
* Data Plane Logic:The BIG-IP treats the trunk as a single Layer 2 interface. VLANs are then associated with the trunk rather than individual physical ports.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* Option B:Trunks aggregate physical interfaces. While VLANs are associated with trunks, the trunk configuration itself does not "list" MAC addresses of the switches; it uses LACP to negotiate the connection.
* Options C & D:Virtual Servers are Layer 4-7 objects used for traffic processing and load balancing.
They do not possess "LACP profiles," nor are physical interfaces or management IPs treated as pool members for the purpose of link aggregation.

NEW QUESTION # 44
A BIG-IP Administrator is making adjustments to an iRule and needs to identify which of the 235 Virtual Servers configured on the BIG-IP device will be affected. How should the administrator obtain this information in an efficient way?

- A. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- B. Local Traffic > iRules
- C. Local Traffic > Network Map
- D. Local Traffic > Pools

Answer: B

Explanation:
When managing a large environment with hundreds of Virtual Servers, the most efficient way to identify the relationship between an iRule and the objects it manages is to view the properties of the iRule itself.
* iRule Properties:Within the BIG-IP Configuration Utility, navigating toLocal Traffic > iRulesand selecting a specific iRule provides a "Statistics" or "Usage" tab (depending on the version). This view explicitly lists all Virtual Servers currently associated with that specific iRule.
* Centralized Management:Instead of manually checking 235 individual Virtual Servers under the
"Virtual Servers" menu, the iRules menu acts as a central point of reference for that specific logic.
* Data Plane Impact:Because iRules can modify traffic flow, headers, and load balancing decisions, seeing the full list of affected Virtual Servers is critical before making adjustments to avoid unintended side effects across the application portfolio.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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 client IP address is unchanged between the client-side connection and the server-side connection.
- B. The TCP ports used in the client-side connection are the same as the TCP ports server-side connection.
- C. The IP addresses used in the client-side connection are the same as the IP addresses used in the server- side connection.
- D. The server IP address is unchanged between the client-side connection and the server-side connection.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding the default behavior of a Standard Virtual Server regarding address and port translation is fundamental to BIG-IP administration.
* Source Address Translation (SNAT): By default, the BIG-IP system does not perform Source Address Translation (SNAT). This means that the packet's source IP address (the Client IP) remains preserved as it passes through the BIG-IP to the pool member. This is critical for backend servers to identify the original client for logging and security purposes. Therefore, the client IP address is unchanged between the client-side and server-side connections.
* Destination Address Translation (DAT): By default, a Standard Virtual Server always performs Destination Address Translation. The BIG-IP system changes the destination IP from the Virtual Server's IP address to the IP address of the specific Pool Member selected by the load balancing algorithm. Consequently, the server-side destination IP is different from the client-side destination IP.
* Port Translation: By default, Port Translation is enabled. If a Virtual Server is listening on port 80 and the selected pool member is configured for port 8080, the BIG-IP will translate the destination port.
Even if the ports happen to be the same, the setting allows for change, whereas the default SNAT setting (None) ensures the client IP remains static.

NEW QUESTION # 46
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