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F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.

F5CAB2 Passguide & Exam F5CAB2 Quizzes

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

Refer to the exhibit.

The network team creates a new VLAN on the switches. The BIG-IP Administrator creates a new VLAN and a Self IP on the BIG-IP device, but the servers on the new VLAN are NOT reachable from the BIG-IP device.

Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Change Auto Last Hop to enabled
- B. Set Port Lockdown of the Self IP to Allow All
- C. Create a Floating Self IP address
- **D. Assign a physical interface to the new VLAN**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

For BIG-IP to send or receive traffic on a VLAN, that VLAN must be bound to a physical interface or a trunk. Creating a VLAN object and a Self IP alone is not sufficient to establish data-plane connectivity.

From the exhibit:

The VLAN (vlan_1033) exists and has a tag defined.

A Self IP is configured and associated with the VLAN.

However, traffic cannot reach servers on that VLAN.

This indicates a Layer 2 connectivity issue, not a Layer 3 or HA issue.

Why assigning a physical interface fixes the problem:

BIG-IP VLANs do not carry traffic unless they are explicitly attached to:

A physical interface (e.g., 1.1), or

A trunk

Without an interface assignment, the VLAN is effectively isolated and cannot transmit or receive frames, making servers unreachable regardless of correct IP addressing.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Set Port Lockdown to Allow All

Port Lockdown controls which services can be accessed on the Self IP (management-plane access), not whether BIG-IP can reach servers on that VLAN.

B . Change Auto Last Hop to enabled

Auto Last Hop affects return traffic routing for asymmetric paths. It does not fix missing Layer 2 connectivity.

D . Create a Floating Self IP address

Floating Self IPs are used for HA failover. They do not resolve reachability issues on a single device when the VLAN itself is not connected to an interface.

Conclusion:

The servers are unreachable because the VLAN has no physical interface assigned. To restore connectivity, the BIG-IP Administrator must assign a physical interface (or trunk) to the VLAN, enabling Layer 2 traffic flow.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

Answer: B

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 # 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 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:

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

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 1

This 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 1

The cluster already exists. Creating a new cluster is unnecessary and disruptive.

D . Create a new virtual server on device 2

This 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

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

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The primary distinction between Active and Standby units revolves around which unit is currently processing traffic.

* Traffic Objects (C & E): The unit in the Active state is the only one that answers ARP requests for Virtual Server addresses and Floating Self-IPs. The Standby unit remains "quiet" for these addresses to avoid IP conflicts on the network.

* Monitors (A - False): Both the Active and Standby units perform health monitors on pool members by default. This ensures that the Standby unit is ready to take over with an up-to-date view of the pool's health.

* Failover (B - False): A failover trigger (like a VLAN fail-safe) causes the Active unit to go Standby and the Standby unit to go Active; it affects both.

* Management (D - False): Configuration changes can technically be made on either unit (though it is best practice to make them on the Active unit) and then synchronized to the peer.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Create a Floating Self IP address
- **B. Assign a physical interface to the new VLAN**
- C. Set Port Lockdown of the Self IP to Allow All
- D. Change Auto Last Hop to enabled

Answer: B

Explanation:

For BIG-IP to send or receive traffic on a VLAN, that VLAN must be bound to a physical interface or a trunk. Creating a VLAN object and a Self IP alone is not sufficient to establish data-plane connectivity.

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* B. Change Auto Last Hop to enabled: Auto Last Hop affects return traffic routing for asymmetric paths. It does not fix missing Layer 2 connectivity.

* D. Create a Floating Self IP address: Floating Self IPs are used for HA failover. They do not resolve reachability issues on a single device when the VLAN itself is not connected to an interface.

