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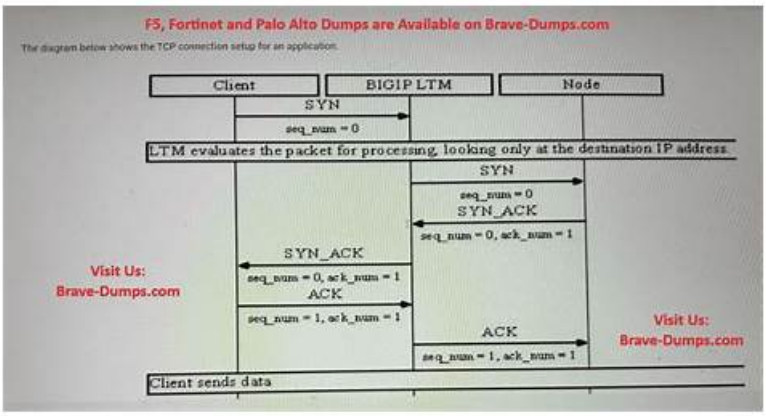

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F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.
Topic 2	• Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.
Topic 3	• 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	• 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 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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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
An organization needs to deploy an HTTP application on a BIG-IP system. The requirements specify hardware acceleration to enhance performance, while HTTP optimization features are not required.
What type of virtual server and associated protocol profile should be used to meet these requirements?
(Choose one answer)

- A. Type: Stateless Protocol Profile: fastL4
- B. Type: Standard Protocol Profile: tcp-wan-optimized
- C. Type: Performance (Layer 4) Protocol Profile: fastL4
- D. Type: Performance (HTTP) Protocol Profile: fasthttp

Answer: C

Explanation:
To select the correct virtual server type, an administrator must balance the need for L7 intelligence versus raw throughput and hardware offloading:
* Performance (Layer 4) Virtual Server: This type is designed for maximum speed. It uses the fastL4 profile, which allows the BIG-IP system to leverage the ePVA (Embedded Packet Velocity Accelerator) hardware chip. When a Performance (L4) virtual server is used, the system processes packets at the network layer (L4) without looking into the application payload (L7). This fulfills the requirement for hardware acceleration and avoids the overhead of HTTP optimization features, which are not needed in this scenario.
* Performance (HTTP) Virtual Server: While fast, this type uses the fasthttp profile to provide some L7 awareness and optimization (like header insertion or small-scale multiplexing). Since the requirement specifically states HTTP optimization is not required, the L4 variant is more efficient.
* Standard Virtual Server: This is a full-proxy type. While it offers the most features (SSL offload, iRules, Compression), it processes traffic primarily in the TMOS software layer (or via high-level hardware assistance), which is "slower" than the pure hardware switching path of the Performance (L4) type.
* Stateless Virtual Server: This is typically used for specific UDP/ICMP traffic where the system does not need to maintain a connection table. It is not appropriate for standard HTTP (TCP) applications requiring persistent sessions or stateful load balancing.
By choosing Performance (Layer 4) with the fastL4 profile, the organization ensures that the traffic is handled by the hardware acceleration chips, providing the lowest latency and highest throughput possible for their HTTP application.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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 theservers on the new VLAN are NOT reachablefrom the BIG-IP device.
Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Assign aphysical interfaceto the new VLAN
- B. Set Port Lockdown of the Self IP toAllow All
- C. ChangeAuto Last Hopto enabled
- D. Create aFloating Self IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:
For BIG-IP to send or receive traffic on a VLAN, that VLANmust be bound to a physical interface or a trunk. Creating a VLAN object and a Self IP alone isnot sufficientto 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 aLayer 2 connectivity issue, not a Layer 3 or HA issue.
Whyassigning a physical interfacefixes the problem:
* BIG-IP VLANs do not carry traffic unless they are explicitly attached to:
* Aphysical interface(e.g., 1.1), or

* Atrunk
* 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 AllPort Lockdown controls which services can be accessedon the Self IP(management-plane access), not whether BIG-IP can reach servers on that VLAN.
* B. Change Auto Last Hop to enabledAuto Last Hop affects return traffic routing for asymmetric paths. It does not fix missing Layer 2 connectivity.
* D. Create a Floating Self IP addressFloating 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 hasno physical interface assigned. To restore connectivity, the BIG-IP Administrator mustassign a physical interface (or trunk) to the VLAN, enabling Layer 2 traffic flow.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Refer to the exhibit.
During a planned upgrade to a BIG-IP HA pair running Active/Standby, an outage to application traffic is reported shortly after the Active unit is forced to Standby. Reverting the failover resolves the outage. What should the BIG-IP Administrator modify to avoid an outage during the next failover event? (Choose one answer)

- A. The Interface on the Standby device to 1.1
- B. The Tag value on the Active device
- C. The interface on the Active device to 1.1
- D. The Tag value on the Standby device

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an Active/Standby BIG-IP design, application availability during failover depends on both units having equivalent data-plane connectivity for the networks that carry application traffic. Specifically:
* VLANs are bound to specific interfaces (and optionally VLAN tags).
* Floating self IPs / traffic groups move to the new Active device during failover.
* For traffic to continue flowing after failover, the new Active device must have the same VLANs available on the correct interfaces that connect to the upstream/downstream networks.
What the symptom tells you:
* Traffic works when Device A is Active
* Traffic fails when Device B becomes Active
* Failback immediately restores traffic
This pattern strongly indicates the Standby unit does not have the VLAN connected the same way (wrong physical interface assignment), so when it becomes Active, it owns the floating addresses but cannot actually pass traffic on the correct network segment.
Why Interface mismatch is the best match:
* If the Active unit is already working, its interface mapping is correct.
* The fix is to make the Standby unit's VLAN/interface assignment match the Active unit.
* That corresponds to changing the Standby device interface to 1.1.
Why the Tag options are less likely here (given the choices and the exhibit intent):
* Tag issues can also break failover traffic, but the question/options are clearly driving toward the classic HA requirement: consistent VLAN-to-interface mapping on both devices so the data plane remains functional after the traffic group moves.
Conclusion: To avoid an outage on the next failover, the BIG-IP Administrator must ensure the Standby device uses the same interface (1.1) for the relevant VLAN(s) that carry the application traffic, so when it becomes Active it can forward/receive traffic normally.

NEW QUESTION # 46
A BIG-IP Administrator configures remote authentication and needs to make sure that users can still login even when the remote authentication server is unavailable. Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take in the remote authentication configuration to meet this requirement?

- A. Enable the Fallback to Local option

- B. Configure a second remote user directory
- C. Configure a remote role group
- D. Set partition access to "All"

Answer: A

Explanation:
The BIG-IP system supports various remote authentication methods like LDAP, Active Directory, and RADIUS.
* Fallback to Local:This is a specific security and availability feature within theSystem > Users > Authenticationconfiguration.
* Redundancy:When "Fallback to Local" is enabled, the BIG-IP will first attempt to authenticate a user against the configured remote server. If that remote server is unreachable or fails to respond, the system will then check its internalLocal User databasefor credentials.
* Administrative Access:This is standard practice for the "admin" or emergency accounts to ensure the system remains accessible even if the corporate directory service (e.g., AD) is offline.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Refer to the exhibit.
During a planned upgrade to a BIG-IP HA pair running Active/Standby, an outage to application traffic is reported shortly after the Active unit is forced to Standby. Reverting the failover resolves the outage. What should the BIG-IP Administrator modify to avoid an outage during the next failover event? (Choose one answer)

- A. The Interface on the Standby device to 1.1
- B. The Tag value on the Active device
- C. The interface on the Active device to 1.1
- D. The Tag value on the Standby device

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):
In an Active/Standby BIG-IP design, application availability during failover depends on both units having equivalent data-plane connectivity for the networks that carry application traffic. Specifically:
VLANs are bound to specific interfaces (and optionally VLAN tags).
Floating self IPs / traffic groups move to the new Active device during failover.
For traffic to continue flowing after failover, the new Active device must have the same VLANs available on the correct interfaces that connect to the upstream/downstream networks.
What the symptom tells you:
Traffic works when Device A is Active
Traffic fails when Device B becomes Active
Failback immediately restores traffic
This pattern strongly indicates the Standby unit does not have the VLAN connected the same way (wrong physical interface assignment), so when it becomes Active, it owns the floating addresses but cannot actually pass traffic on the correct network segment.
Why Interface mismatch is the best match:
If the Active unit is already working, its interface mapping is correct.
The fix is to make the Standby unit's VLAN/interface assignment match the Active unit.
That corresponds to changing the Standby device interface to 1.1.
Why the Tag options are less likely here (given the choices and the exhibit intent):
Tag issues can also break failover traffic, but the question/options are clearly driving toward the classic HA requirement: consistent VLAN-to-interface mapping on both devices so the data plane remains functional after the traffic group moves.
Conclusion: To avoid an outage on the next failover, the BIG-IP Administrator must ensure the Standby device uses the same interface (1.1) for the relevant VLAN(s) that carry the application traffic, so when it becomes Active it can forward/receive traffic normally.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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