

# F5 F5CAB2 Questions For Guaranteed Success [2026]

## Chem 1202 Gizmos Student Exploration Polarity and Intermolecular Forces 2025/2026 Exam With Questions & Correct Answers

Answer Key

**Vocabulary:** dipole, dipole-dipole force, dipole-induced dipole force, electronegativity, intermolecular force, ionic bond, London dispersion force, molecule, nonpolar, nonpolar covalent bond, partial charges, polar, polar covalent bond, valence electron

**Prior Knowledge Questions** (Do these BEFORE using the Gizmo.)

*[Note: The purpose of these questions is to activate prior knowledge and get students thinking. Students are not expected to know the answers to the Prior Knowledge Questions.]*



1. A big bully is having a tug-of-war with a small child. There is a ball attached to the middle of the rope.

Toward whom will the ball move? *The big bully.*

2. Two equally strong kids are having a tug-of-war. What do you expect to happen to the ball in this situation? *The ball will stay in the middle, halfway between them.*

### Gizmo Warm up

Just like in a tug-of-war, atoms that are bonded to one another pull on the electrons they share. In the *Polarity and Intermolecular Forces* Gizmo, you will explore how these opposing forces relate to bond types and the forces between molecules.



To begin, drag the Na (sodium) and Cl (chlorine) atoms into the simulation area. Turn on **Show valence electrons**. A **valence electron** is found in the outermost energy level of the atom.

1. Click **Play** (▶). What do you notice?

*The Na atom shrinks and the Cl atom expands. The orange valence electron moves from the Na atom to the Cl atom.*

2. Which atom seems to be pulling more on the sodium's one valence electron? *The Cl atom.*

*How do you know? The chlorine atom wins the "tug of war" for the valence electron.*

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## F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

### NEW QUESTION # 25

A BIG-IP Administrator configures remote authentication and needs to ensure that users can still log in 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? (Choose one answer)

- A. Configure a remote role group
- B. Set partition access to All
- **C. Enable the Fallback to Local option**
- D. Configure a second remote user directory

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:

Although remote authentication (LDAP, RADIUS, TACACS+) is a control-plane / management-plane feature, it directly affects availability and resiliency of administrative access, which is a critical operational HA consideration.

How BIG-IP Remote Authentication Works:

BIG-IP can authenticate administrators against:

LDAP

RADIUS

TACACS+

When remote authentication is enabled, BIG-IP by default relies on the remote server for user authentication. If the remote authentication server becomes unreachable, administrators may be locked out unless fallback is configured. Why "Fallback to Local" Is Required:

The Fallback to Local option allows BIG-IP to:

Attempt authentication against the remote authentication server first

If the remote server is unreachable or unavailable, fall back to:

Local BIG-IP user accounts (admin, or other locally defined users)

This ensures:

Continuous administrative access

Safe recovery during:

Network outages

Authentication server failures

Maintenance windows

This behavior is explicitly recommended as a best practice in BIG-IP administration to avoid loss of management access.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Configure a second remote user directory

Provides redundancy only if both directories are reachable

Does not help if remote authentication as a whole is unavailable

B . Configure a remote role group

Maps remote users to BIG-IP roles

Does not affect authentication availability

D . Set partition access to "All"

Controls authorization scope after login

Has no impact on authentication success

Key Availability Concept Reinforced:

To maintain administrative access resiliency, BIG-IP administrators should always enable Fallback to Local when using remote authentication. This prevents lockouts and ensures access even during authentication infrastructure failures.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

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. Assign a physical interface to the new VLAN**
- D. Create a Floating Self IP address

**Answer: C**

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 # 27

Which of the following lists the order of preference from most preferred to least preferred when BIG-IP processes and selects a virtual server? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Destination host address # Source host address # Service port**
- B. Source host address # Service port # Destination host address
- C. Service port # Destination host address # Source host address

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The BIG-IP system uses a specific precedence algorithm to determine which virtual server (listener) should process an incoming packet when multiple virtual servers might match the criteria. Since BIG-IP version

11.3.0, the system evaluates three primary factors in a fixed order of importance:

\* Destination Address: The system first looks for the most specific destination match. A "Host" address (mask /32) is preferred over a "Network" address (mask /24, /16, etc.), which is preferred over a "Wildcard" (0.0.0.0/0).

\* Source Address: If multiple virtual servers have identical destination masks, the system then evaluates the source address criteria. Again, a specific source host match is preferred over a source network or a wildcard source.

\* Service Port: Finally, if both destination and source specifications are equal, the system checks the port. A specific port match (e.g., 80) is preferred over a wildcard port (e.g., or 0).

Following this logic, a virtual server configured with a specific destination host, a specific source host, and a specific service port represents the highest level of specificity and thus the highest preference.

## NEW QUESTION # 28

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

### 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 # 29

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

## Answer: D

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 # 30

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