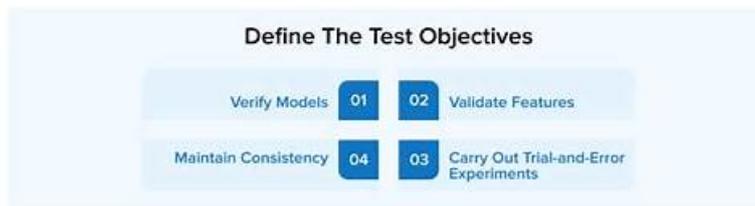# Reliable F5CAB2 Test Objectives & F5CAB2 New Test Materials



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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 | • Explain the relationship between interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, routes and their status<br>• 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 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<br>• rate limits. |
| Topic 5 | • Identify the different virtual server types: This domain covers BIG-IP virtual server types: Standard, Forwarding, Stateless, Reject, Performance Layer 4, and Performance HTTP. |

>> Reliable F5CAB2 Test Objectives <<

## F5CAB2 New Test Materials & Reliable F5CAB2 Exam Guide

It is quite clear that time is precious for everybody and especially for those who are preparing for the F5CAB2 exam, thus our company has always kept the principle of saving time for our customers in mind. As you will see our operation system can automatically send our F5CAB2 practice test to the email address in 5 to 10 minutes after payment. And after purchasing our F5CAB2 Exam Questions, all you need to do is just check your email and begin to practice the questions in our F5CAB2 preparation materials. Your time is really precious so please don't waste it any more in hesitation.

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to apply a health monitor for a pool of database servers named DB_Pool that uses TCP port 1521. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator apply this monitor?

- A. Local Traffic > Nodes > Default Monitor

- B. Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Members
- C. Local Traffic > Profiles > Protocol > TCP
- D. Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Properties

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
In the BIG-IP system object hierarchy, health monitors can be applied at three levels: Node, Pool, and Pool Member.
* Pool Level (Properties): Applying a monitor at the Pool > Properties level is the most common and efficient administrative practice. When applied here, the monitor is inherited by all members of that pool. If the monitor fails for a specific member, that member is marked "down" specifically for that pool.
* Node Level: If a monitor is applied at the Node level (Local Traffic > Nodes), it checks the health of the physical IP address itself. If it fails, that node (and all pool members associated with it) is marked down globally across the entire system.
* Member Level: Applying a monitor at the Pool > Members level allows for specific "per-member" monitoring, which is usually only done if different members in the same pool require different health checks.
* The Specific Case: For a standard database pool like DB_Pool, the administrator should navigate to Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Properties and select the appropriate monitor (e.g., a custom TCP or Oracle monitor) from the "Health Monitors" configuration section.

**NEW QUESTION # 37**
A virtual server is listening at 10.10.1.100:any and has the following iRule associated with it:
when CLIENT_ACCEPTED { if {[TCP::local_port] equals 21 } { pool
ftppool } elseif {[TCP::local_port] equals 23 } { pool telnetpool }
If a user connects to 10.10.1.100 and port 22, which pool will receive the request?

- A. None. The request will be dropped.
- B. ftppool
- C. Unknown. The pool cannot be determined from the information provided.
- D. telnetpool

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION # 38**
A BIG-IP system receives a client connection destined to 1.0.0.10:8080. Multiple virtual servers are configured on the system. Which virtual server will process the connection? (Choose one answer)

- A. A virtual server configured with 0.0.0.0:8080
- B. A forwarding virtual server configured with 1.0.0.10:any (port 0)
- C. A virtual server configured with destination 1.0.0.10:8080 and is available (green)
- D. A forwarding virtual server configured with 0.0.0.0:any

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
BIG-IP uses a virtual server matching and precedence algorithm to determine which virtual server processes an incoming connection. This decision is made entirely in the data plane and is based on how specifically a virtual server matches the destination IP address and port.
BIG-IP Virtual Server Selection Rules (Simplified):
When multiple virtual servers could match a packet, BIG-IP selects the most specific match, using the following precedence:
Exact IP address and exact port
Exact IP address with wildcard port (port 0 / any)
Wildcard IP address with exact port
Wildcard IP address and wildcard port
Applying the Rules to This Scenario:
Incoming traffic destination: 1.0.0.10:8080
Option C: 1.0.0.10:8080
Exact IP match
Exact port match

Highest possible specificity

If the virtual server is available (green), it wins the match

Option B: 1.0.0.10:any

Exact IP match, but wildcard port

Lower priority than an exact IP + exact port match

Option D: 0.0.0.0:8080

Wildcard IP, exact port

Lower priority than an exact IP match

Option A: 0.0.0.0:any

Wildcard IP and wildcard port

Lowest priority, used only if no more specific virtual server exists

Final Determination:

Because a virtual server configured with destination 1.0.0.10:8080 exactly matches both the IP address and port of the incoming connection-and is available-it will always be selected to process the traffic.

Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

BIG-IP always processes traffic using the most specific matching virtual server. Exact destination IP and port matches take precedence over any wildcard or forwarding virtual server definitions.

## NEW QUESTION # 39

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. Assign a physical interface to the new VLAN
- C. Create a Floating Self IP address
- D. Set Port Lockdown of the Self IP to Allow All

**Answer: B**

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 # 40
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 # 41
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