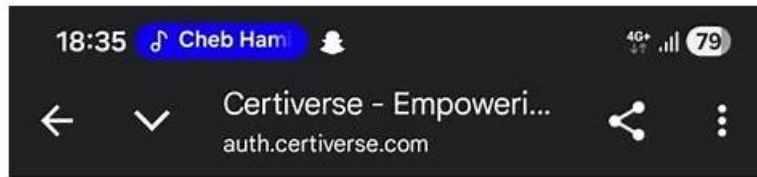


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Score Report



F5CAB2 - BIG-IP Administration Data
Plane Concepts

Exam Score Report

Date Tested: 1/3/2026

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F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

A BIG-IP Administrator wants to add a new Self IP to the BIG-IP device. Which item should be assigned to the new Self IP being configured?

- **A. VLAN**
- B. Trunk
- C. Interface
- D. Route

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Self IP is an IP address on the BIG-IP system that you associate with a specific VLAN.

* VLAN Association: A Self IP cannot exist independently; it must be bound to a VLAN to define which network segment the BIG-IP can communicate with.

* Layer 2 to Layer 3 Mapping: While a VLAN is associated with physical interfaces or trunks (Layer 2), the Self IP provides the Layer 3 identity for the BIG-IP on that VLAN.

* Traffic Processing: Self IPs are used by the BIG-IP for health checking backend servers, acting as a default gateway for servers, and for HA heartbeat communication.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In BIG-IP terminology, a Trunk is 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 # 62

Which event is always triggered when a client initially connects to a virtual server configured with an HTTP profile?

- A. HTTP_DATA
- **B. CLIENT_ACCEPTED**
- C. HTTP_REQUEST
- D. CLIENT_DATA

Answer: B

Explanation:

The BIG-IP processing flow follows a specific sequence of events as a packet moves through the system.

* TCP Handshake: Before any application-layer data (like HTTP) can be processed, a TCP connection must be established.

* The First Event: The very first event triggered when a client completes the 3-way handshake with the virtual server is CLIENT_ACCEPTED.

* Profile Influence: Even if an HTTP profile is attached, the system must first "accept" the connection at the protocol level.

HTTP_REQUEST only triggers after the client sends data that the BIG-IP recognizes as a valid HTTP request. If a client connects but never sends a request, CLIENT_ACCEPTED will have fired, but HTTP_REQUEST will not.

NEW QUESTION # 63

When using the setup utility to configure a redundant pair, you are asked to provide a "Failover Peer IP".

Which address is this?

- A. an address on the current system used to listen for failover messages from the partner BIG-IP
- **B. an address of the other system in a redundant pair configuration**
- C. an address of the other system in its management network
- D. an address on the current system used to initiate mirroring and network failover heartbeat messages

Answer: B

Explanation:

When establishing a redundant pair, each device must know where to send its health heartbeats and sync data.

* The Peer IP: The Failover Peer IP is the IP address belonging to the other BIG-IP device in the HA pair.

This is typically a self-IP on a dedicated "HA" or "Internal" VLAN, or the Management IP.

* Purpose: It identifies the destination for the "Heartbeat" (the "Are you alive?" check).

* Setup Context: During the initial setup, you tell Device A to look for Device B at its "Failover Peer IP," and you tell Device B to look for Device A at its respective "Failover Peer IP."

NEW QUESTION # 64

An application is configured so that the same pool member must be used for an entire session, and this behavior must persist across HTTP and FTP traffic. A user reports that a session terminates and must be restarted after the active BIG-IP device fails over to the standby device.

Which configuration settings should the BIG-IP Administrator verify to ensure proper behavior when BIG-IP failover occurs? (Choose one answer)

- A. Cookie persistence and session timeout
- **B. Persistence mirroring and Match Across Services**
- C. SYN-cookie insertion threshold and connection low-water mark
- D. Stateful failover and Network Failover detection

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario combines session continuity, multiple protocols (HTTP and FTP), and HA failover behavior, which directly implicates persistence handling across devices and services.

Key Requirements Breakdown

- * Same pool member for entire session
- * Session must survive failover
- * Session must span multiple services (HTTP and FTP)

Why Persistence Mirroring + Match Across Services Is Required

Persistence Mirroring

- * Ensures persistence records are synchronized from the active BIG-IP to the standby BIG-IP.
- * Without mirroring:
 - * After failover, the standby device has no persistence table
 - * Clients are load-balanced again
 - * Sessions break, forcing users to restart
- * Persistence mirroring is essential for session continuity during failover
- * Match Across Services
 - * Allows a single persistence record to be shared across multiple virtual servers / protocols
- * Required when:
 - * HTTP and FTP must use the same pool member
 - * Multiple services are part of a single application session

Together, these settings ensure:

- * Persistence survives device failover
- * Persistence is honored across HTTP and FTP

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

- * A. Cookie persistence and session timeout Cookie persistence only applies to HTTP and does not address FTP or failover synchronization.
- * B. Stateful failover and Network Failover detection Stateful failover applies to connection state, not persistence records, and does not link HTTP and FTP sessions.
- * D. SYN-cookie insertion threshold and connection low-water mark These are DoS / SYN flood protection settings, unrelated to persistence or HA behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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