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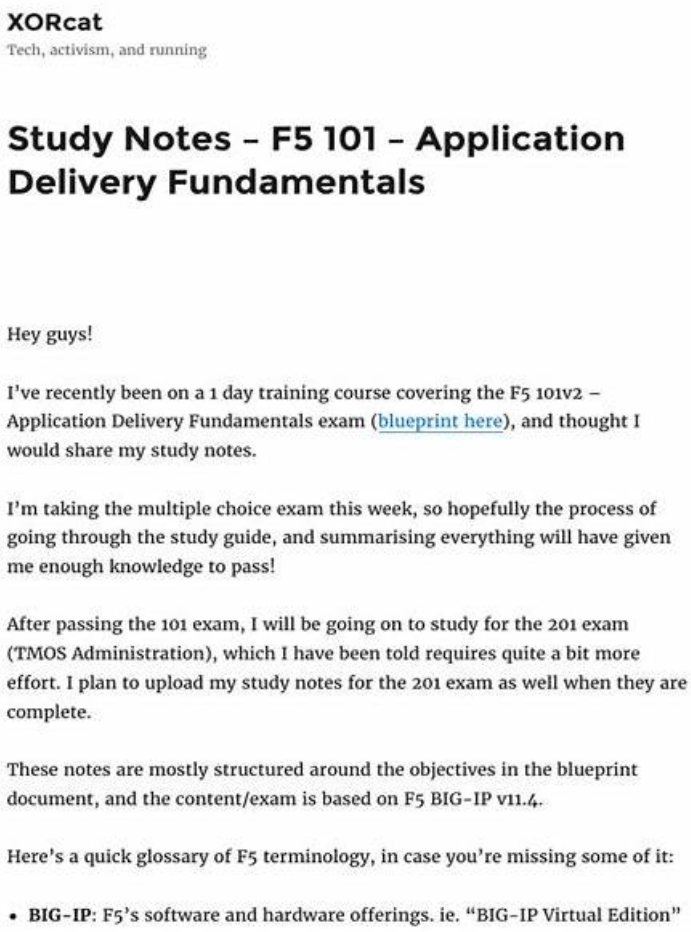

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Study Notes – F5 101 – Application Delivery Fundamentals

Hey guys!

I've recently been on a 1 day training course covering the F5 101v2 – Application Delivery Fundamentals exam (blueprint here), and thought I would share my study notes.

I'm taking the multiple choice exam this week, so hopefully the process of going through the study guide, and summarising everything will have given me enough knowledge to pass!

After passing the 101 exam, I will be going on to study for the 201 exam (TMOS Administration), which I have been told requires quite a bit more effort. I plan to upload my study notes for the 201 exam as well when they are complete.

These notes are mostly structured around the objectives in the blueprint document, and the content/exam is based on F5 BIG-IP v11.4.

Here's a quick glossary of F5 terminology, in case you're missing some of it:

- **BIG-IP**: F5's software and hardware offerings. ie. "BIG-IP Virtual Edition"

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F5 F5CAB2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.
Topic 3	• 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.

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 high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.

F5CAB2 Braindumps & Latest F5 Certification Training - F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2)

BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) (F5CAB2) prep material there is. The 3 kinds of F5 F5CAB2 preparation formats ensure that there are no lacking points in a student when he attempts the actual F5CAB2 exam. The BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) (F5CAB2) exam registration fee varies between 100$ and 1000$, and a candidate cannot risk wasting his time and money, thus we ensure your success if you study from the updated F5 F5CAB2 practice material. We offer the demo version of the actual BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) (F5CAB2) questions so that you may confirm the validity of the product before actually buying it, preventing any sort of regret.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
What command will assist the BIG-IP Administrator in finding the tmm routes when in the TMSH CLI?

- A. list net route
- B. list net
- C. show net route
- D. show net

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Traffic Management Shell (TMSH), there is a distinct difference between list and show commands.
* List Command: Used to view theconfigurationof an object (what is stored in the config file). list net route would show you the static routes you have manually configured.
* Show Command: Used to view thestatus, statistics, and real-time stateof an object.
* TMM Routes: Because the routing table (RIB/FIB) is a dynamic entity that includes both static routes and learned routes (such as those from a routing protocol or connected subnets), the show net route command is required to see the active routing table as it exists in the Traffic Management Microkernel (TMM).
Key Command Breakdown:
* show net route: Displays the active TMM routing table, including destination, gateway, and the status of the route.

NEW QUESTION # 54
To increase available bandwidth of an existing Trunk, the BIG-IP Administrator is adding additional interfaces. Which command should the BIG-IP Administrator run from within bash shell?

- A. tmsh create /sys trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}
- B. tmsh modify /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}
- C. tmsh create /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}
- D. tmsh modify /sys trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}

Answer: B

Explanation:
Configuring networking objects in BIG-IP requires using the correctTMSH module pathandverb.
* Module Path:Trunks are networking objects, so they reside under the /net module, not /sys.

* Verb:Since the trunk already exists, the modify verb must be used to update its properties rather than create.
* Syntax:The correct syntax to append physical interfaces to an existing trunk is tmsh modify /net trunk [name] interfaces add { [port list] }.
* Data Plane Impact:Adding interfaces to a trunk (Link Aggregation) increases the total aggregate bandwidth available to the system and provides additional hardware redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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: Standard Protocol Profile: tcp-wan-optimized
- B. Type: Stateless Protocol Profile: fastL4
- C. Type: Performance (Layer 4) Protocol Profile: fastL4
- D. Type: Performance (HTTP) Protocol Profile: fasthttp

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
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 # 56
Which statement is true concerning cookie persistence?

- A. Cookie persistence allows persistence independent of IP addresses.
- B. Cookie persistence uses a cookie that stores the virtual server, pool name, and member IP address in clear text.
- C. If a client's browser accepts cookies, cookie persistence will always cause a cookie to be written to the client's file system.
- D. Cookie persistence allows persistence even if the data are encrypted from client to pool member.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cookie Persistence is a Layer 7 persistence method that leverages an HTTP cookie to track a user session.
* IP Independence: Unlike "Source Address Affinity" (which relies on the client's IP), Cookie persistence identifies the session base16d on a unique token provided by the BIG-IP system. This is crucial for environments where many users share a single gateway (NAT) or where a client's IP might change mid-session.
* Encryption and Decryption: For the BIG-IP to insert or read a cookie, it must be able to see the HTTP header. If the traffic is encrypted end-to-end (SSL Pass-through), the BIG-IP cannot use cookie persistence. SSL must be terminated at the BIG-IP (Option B is false).
* Security: By default, BIG-IP cookies are encoded, not clear text. Modern versions allow for easy encryption of these cookies to prevent information leakage (Option C is false).
* Memory vs. Disk: The default behavior is "session-based" (In-memory). A cookie is only written to the client's file system (disk) if

an Expiration is configured in the persistence profile (Option D is false).

NEW QUESTION # 57
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:TheFailover Peer IPis the IP address belonging to theotherBIG-IP device in the HA pair.
This is typically a34Self-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 # 58
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