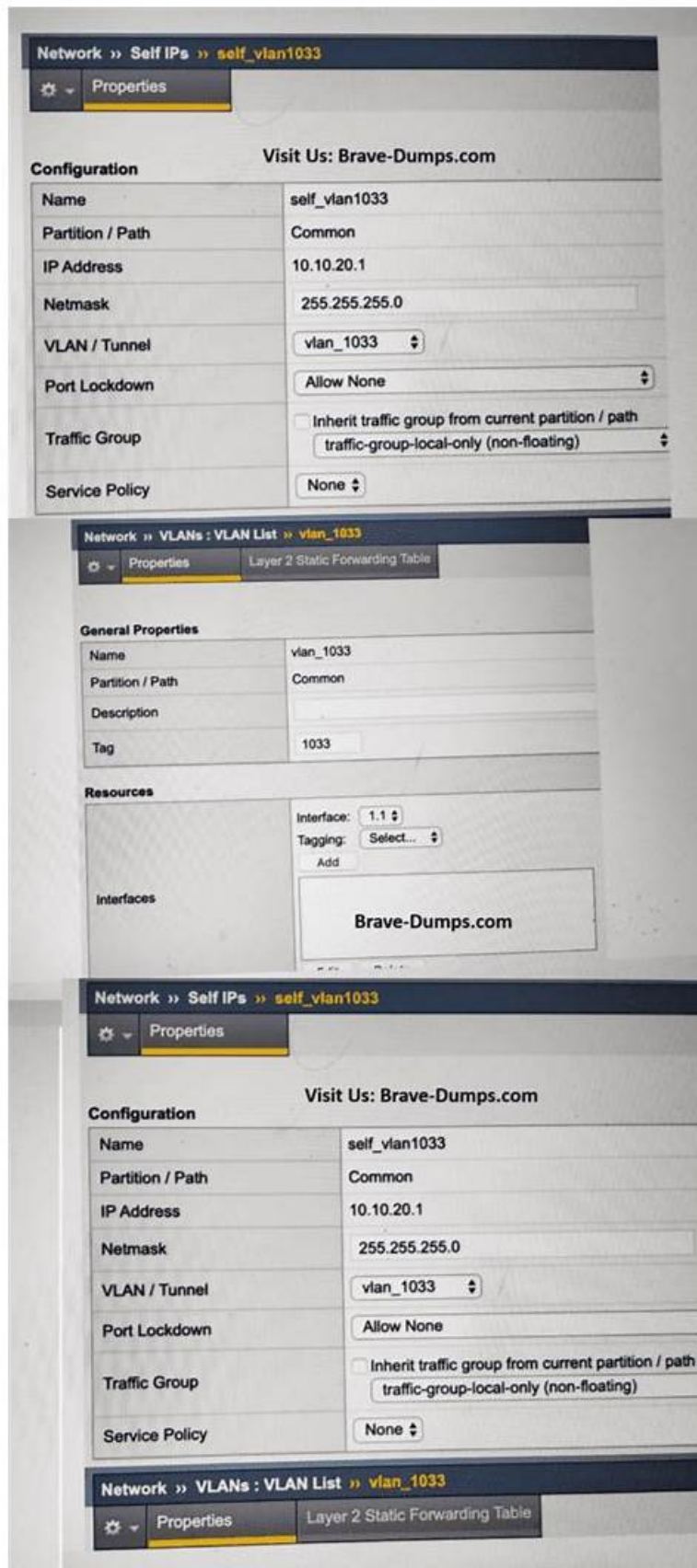


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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

The BIG-IP Administrator wants to provide quick failover between the F5 LTM devices that are configured as an HA pair with a single SelfIP 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. 02:12:34:56:15:01
- B. 02:12:34:56:dd:05
- C. 02:12:34:56:01:15
- D. 02:12:34:56:05:dd

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

These are DoS / SYN flood protection settings, unrelated to persistence or HA behavior.

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

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.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Active connections to pool members are unevenly distributed. The load balancing method is Least Connections (member). Priority Group Activation is disabled.

What is a potential cause of the uneven distribution? (Choose one answer)

- A. Incorrect load balancing method
- B. Priority Group Activation is disabled
- C. SSL Profile Server is applied
- D. A persistence profile is applied

Answer: D

Explanation:

With Least Connections (member), BIG-IP attempts to send new connections to the pool member with the fewest current connections. In a perfectly "stateless" scenario (no affinity), this often trends toward a fairly even distribution over time.

However, persistence overrides load balancing:

* When a persistence profile is applied, BIG-IP will continue sending a client (or client group) to the same pool member based on the persistence record (cookie / source address / SSL session ID, etc.).

* This means even if another pool member has fewer connections, BIG-IP may still select the persisted member to honor session affinity.

* The result can be uneven active connection counts, even though the configured load balancing method is Least Connections.

Why the other options are not the best cause:

* A. Priority Group Activation is disabled Priority Group Activation only affects selection when priority groups are configured; disabling it does not inherently create uneven distribution under Least Connections.

* B. SSL Profile Server is applied A server-side SSL profile affects encryption to pool members, but it does not by itself cause skewed selection across pool members. (Skew could happen indirectly if members have different performance/latency, but that's not the primary, expected exam answer.)

* D. Incorrect load balancing method Least Connections is a valid method and does not itself explain unevenness unless something is overriding it (like persistence) or pool members are not all eligible.

Conclusion:

A persistence profile is the most common and expected reason that active connections become unevenly distributed, because persistence takes precedence over the Least Connections load-balancing decision.

NEW QUESTION # 47

When upgrading a BIG-IP redundant pair, what happens when one system has been updated but the other has not?

- A. The older system will issue SNMP traps indicating a communication error with the partner.
- **B. Syncing should not be performed.**
- C. The first system to be updated will assume the Active role.
- D. This is not possible since both systems are updated simultaneously.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The F5 BIG-IP upgrade process for HA pairs requires a specific "staggered" approach to maintain uptime.

- * Version Mismatch: When one unit is upgraded to a newer version of TMOS (e.g., from 15.1 to 16.1), it enters a26 "Version Mismatch" state with its peer.
- * Configuration Sync: Because the configuration schemas between different versions are often incompatible, ConfigSync should not be performed. Attempting to sync a newer configuration to an older system (or vice-versa) can cause configuration corruption or system instability.
- * Failover Capability: Generally, a pair with a version mismatch can still fail over to ensure traffic continuity during the upgrade window, but administrative changes and syncs must be paused until both units are on the same version.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

Answer: D

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 # 49

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