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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

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 of the other system in its management network
- **B. an address of the other system in a redundant pair configuration**
- C. an address on the current system used to listen for failover messages from the partner BIG-IP
- 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 a34 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 # 19

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 traffic distribution?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a BIG-IP environment, load balancing and persistence work together but serve different purposes. While a load balancing method like Least Connections attempts to distribute traffic based on current connection counts, a persistence profile overrides this logic for returning clients.

* Persistence Overrides Load Balancing: When a persistence profile (such as Source Address or Cookie persistence) is applied to a Virtual Server, the BIG-IP system tracks which client was sent to which backend member.

* Sticky Sessions: If a client with a valid persistence record returns, the BIG-IP will send that client to the same pool member it was previously assigned to, regardless of the load balancing algorithm's current preference.

* Uneven Distribution: If certain clients generate significantly more traffic or stay connected longer than others, the persistence table will "lock" those high-volume flows to specific members, resulting in an uneven distribution of connections across the pool.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

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 # 21

What is required for a virtual server to support clients whose traffic arrives on the internal VLAN and pool members whose traffic arrives on the external VLAN?

- A. That support is never available.
- **B. The virtual server must be enabled on the internal VLAN.**
- C. The virtual server must be enabled for both VLANs.
- D. The virtual server must be enabled on the external VLAN.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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Virtual Servers have a setting called VLAN and Tunnel Traffic which defines where the BIG-IP "listens" for new connections.4849

* Ingress Logic: A virtual server is an entry point. It must be enabled on the VLAN where the client resides. If a client is on the "Internal" VLAN, the Virtual Server must be enabled there to receive the traffic.

* Egress Logic: The BIG-IP system uses the TMM Routing Table and Self-IPs to reach pool members. It does not need the Virtual Server to be "enabled" on the destination VLAN (External) to send traffic there.

* Default Behavior: By default, Virtual Servers are enabled on "All VLANs." However, if restricted for security, the administrator must ensure the Virtual Server is active on the client-facing (ingress) VLAN.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

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NEW QUESTION # 23

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