

100% Pass Quiz F5 F5CAB3 - Marvelous Real BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Question

The screenshot displays the F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration interface. It features two main sections: 'General Properties' and 'Configuration'. The 'General Properties' section includes fields for Name (VS-DNS), Partition / Path (Common), Description, Type (Standard), Source Address (192.168.100.0/23), Destination Address/Mask (192.168.21.50), Service Port (53), Notify Status to Virtual Address (checked), Link (None), Availability (Unknown (Enabled) - The children pool member(s) exist), Syncookie Status (Off), and State (Enabled). The 'Configuration' section is currently set to 'Advanced' and shows Protocol (TCP), Protocol Profile (Client) (tcp), and Protocol Profile (Server) ((Use Client Profile)).

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F5 F5CAB3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage pools: This domain addresses managing server pools including health monitors, load balancing methods, priority groups, and service port configurations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage virtual servers: This domain covers managing virtual servers including applying persistence, encryption, and protocol profiles, identifying iApp objects, reporting iRules, and showing pool configurations.

>> Real F5CAB3 Question <<

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

A BIG-IP Administrator adds new pool members into an existing, highly utilized pool. Soon after, there are reports that the application is failing to load for some users.

What pool-level setting should the BIG-IP Administrator check?

- **A. Slow Ramp Time**
- B. Allow SNAT
- C. Action On Service Down
- D. Availability Requirement

Answer: A

Explanation:

Slow Ramp Time prevents new pool members from receiving a full share of traffic immediately, allowing applications to warm up gradually.

NEW QUESTION # 36

The BIG-IP Administrator has to provide encrypted communication between users and the virtual server they access. Multiple hostnames are configured in DNS with the same IP address.

Which profile type and setting in the profile should be used? (Choose one answer)

- A. Server SSL, Client Name
- B. Server SSL, Server Name
- C. Client SSL, Client Name
- **D. Client SSL, Server Name**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When multiple hostnames resolve to the same IP address and encrypted communication is required, the BIG-IP must be able to present the correct SSL certificate based on the hostname requested by the client. This is accomplished using Server Name Indication (SNI).

According to BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

SNI is a client-side TLS extension, where the client includes the requested hostname during the SSL handshake.

BIG-IP evaluates this hostname using the Client SSL profile, not the Server SSL profile.

The "Server Name" setting in the Client SSL profile enables BIG-IP to select the appropriate SSL certificate for the requested hostname.

Why option C is correct:

Client SSL profile handles inbound (client-side) encryption.

Server Name enables SNI-based certificate selection when multiple DNS names share the same virtual server IP.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Client SSL, Client Name

There is no Client SSL setting called Client Name for SNI certificate selection.

B . Server SSL, Server Name

Server SSL is used for encryption between BIG-IP and backend servers, not for client-side hostname identification.

D . Server SSL, Client Name

Server SSL does not process client-requested hostnames during TLS negotiation.

Correct Resolution:

Configure a Client SSL profile and enable the Server Name (SNI) setting to support multiple encrypted hostnames on the same virtual server IP.

NEW QUESTION # 37

All pool members are online. All other virtual server settings are at default.

What might alter the load balancing behavior? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Adding a persistence profile**
- B. Enabling SNAT automap
- C. Adding a OneConnect profile
- D. Enabling a fallback host in the HTTP profile

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, BIG-IP load balancing algorithms (such as Round Robin) distribute connections evenly across all available pool members. However, persistence profiles override normal load balancing decisions by forcing subsequent connections from a client to be sent to the same pool member.

According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

- * Persistence creates a client-to-server mapping that is honored before load balancing algorithms are applied.
- * When persistence is enabled, BIG-IP may repeatedly select the same pool member even if others are available.
- * This directly alters load balancing behavior.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Adding a OneConnect profile OneConnect optimizes server-side TCP connections but does not change which pool member is selected.
- * B. Enabling SNAT automap SNAT affects source address translation, not pool member selection.
- * C. Enabling a fallback host in the HTTP profile A fallback host is only used when no pool members are available.

Correct Resolution:

Adding a persistence profile alters load balancing behavior by maintaining client affinity to a specific pool member.

NEW QUESTION # 38

All pool members are online and all other settings are default.

What might alter the load balancing behavior?

- A. Adding a persistence profile
- B. Adding a OneConnect profile
- C. Enabling SNAT Automap
- D. Enabling an HTTP fallback host

Answer: A

Explanation:

Persistence overrides load balancing decisions by maintaining client-to-server affinity.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Refer to the exhibit.

DNS queries from two internal DNS servers are being load-balanced to external DNS servers via a virtual server on a BIG-IP device. The DNS queries originate from:

192.168.10.100

192.168.10.200

and target:

192.168.2.150

All DNS queries destined for the external DNS servers fail.

Which property change should the BIG-IP Administrator make in the Virtual Server to resolve this issue?

(Choose one answer)

- A. Protocol profile (Client) to DNS_OPTIMIZED
- B. Type to Performance (HTTP)
- C. Source Address to 192.168.10.0/24
- D. Protocol to UDP

Answer: D

Explanation:

DNS traffic is primarily transported using UDP port 53. In the exhibit, the Virtual Server is configured with the Protocol set to TCP, which prevents standard DNS queries from being processed correctly. BIG-IP Virtual Servers must be configured with the correct Layer 4 protocol to match the application traffic they are handling.

According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

The Protocol setting on a Virtual Server defines whether traffic is processed as TCP, UDP, or another supported transport protocol. Standard DNS queries and responses use UDP, while TCP is only required for DNS zone transfers (AXFR) or exceptionally large responses.

Changing the Protocol to UDP aligns the Virtual Server with standard DNS transport requirements, allowing DNS queries to be successfully processed and load-balanced.

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