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Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which storage area supports content replication to heterogeneous storage devices?

- A. Advanced Storage Area
- B. File Storage Area
- C. Fixed Storage Area
- D. Database Storage Area

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 16

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F5 F5CAB3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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.

Free PDF F5 - Accurate F5CAB3 - Pdf BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Pass Leader

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

NEW QUESTION # 44
For a given Virtual Server, the BIG-IP must perform SSL Offload and negotiate secure communication over TLSv1.2 only. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Client) and select no TLSv1 in the options list
- B. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Client) with a custom TLSv1.2 cipher string
- C. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Server) and select no TLSv1 in the options list
- D. Configure a custom SSL Profile (Server) with a custom TLSv1.2 cipher string

Answer: B

Explanation:
To fulfill the requirement of "SSL Offload" limited to "TLSv1.2 only," the administrator must focus on the client-side of the connection. SSL Offload means the BIG-IP terminates the encrypted connection from the user, processes the traffic (often as plain text internally), and optionally sends it to the backend. The profile responsible for this termination and the initial negotiation with the client's browser is the Client SSL Profile.
A custom Client SSL Profile must be created because the default clientssl profile typically allows a broad range of protocols for compatibility (including TLS 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2). To restrict communication specifically to TLS 1.2, the administrator modifies the Ciphers string within the profile. Using a string such as DEFAULT:!SSLv3:!TLSv1:!TLSv1.1 or specifically defining TLSv1.2-only suites ensures that the BIG-IP will reject any handshake attempts from older, less secure protocols.
Server SSL Profiles (Options B and C) are used for the encryption between the BIG-IP and the backend nodes, which is not what is requested here. Simply selecting "no TLSv1" in an options list (Option D) is insufficient and often refers to older versions of the software; the modern and standard way to control protocol negotiation on a BIG-IP is through the precise application of Cipher Strings within the Client SSL profile. This ensures compliance with security standards like PCI-DSS while providing the offloading benefits to the backend infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 45
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to modify a virtual server that will offload web traffic compression tasks from the target server. Which two profiles must the BIG-IP Administrator apply to a virtual server to enable compression? (Pick the 2 correct responses below)

- A. Stream profile
- B. Compression profile
- C. HTTP profile
- D. Server SSL profile
- E. Persistence profile

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
HTTP Compression on a BIG-IP system is an optimization feature that reduces the size of HTTP responses sent to clients, thereby saving bandwidth and improving page load times for end-users. To implement this functionality on a Virtual Server, the system requires two specific profiles to work in tandem: an HTTP profile and a Compression profile.
The HTTP profile (Option E) is a prerequisite because compression is an application-layer (Layer 7) operation. The BIG-IP must

be "HTTP-aware" to parse the incoming requests and outgoing responses. The HTTP profile allows the BIG-IP to inspect the Accept-Encoding header from the client (to see if the client supports gzip or deflate) and to modify the Content-Encoding and Vary headers in the server's response.
Without the HTTP profile, the Virtual Server operates at Layer 4 (TCP) and sees the traffic only as an opaque stream of bytes, making compression impossible.
The Compression profile (Option B) contains the actual settings and engine for the task. It defines which content types should be compressed (e.g., text/html, application/javascript), the compression level, and the minimum content length required before compression is applied. While a Stream profile (Option D) is used for data replacement (search and replace) and SSL profiles (Option C) are used for encryption, they do not provide compression logic. By applying both the HTTP and Compression profiles, the BIG-IP can successfully intercept server responses, compress the payload according to the configured policy, and deliver the optimized data to the user, effectively offloading the CPU-intensive compression work from the backend web servers.

NEW QUESTION # 46
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to apply a health monitor for a pool of database servers named DB_Pool that uses TCP port 1521. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator apply this monitor?

- A. Local Traffic > Pools > DB.Pool > Members
- B. Local Traffic > Nodes > Default Monitor
- C. Local Traffic > Profiles > Protocol > TCP
- D. Local Traffic > Pools > DB.Pool > Properties

Answer: D

Explanation:
In BIG-IP configuration, health monitors can be applied at three distinct levels: the node, the pool, or the individual pool member. To ensure that a specific application service-in this case, a database service on port
1521-is functioning correctly for the entire pool, the administrator should apply the monitor at the pool level. Navigating to Local Traffic > Pools > DB.Pool > Properties allows the administrator to select one or more monitors from the "Available" list and move them to the "Active" list.
Applying a monitor at the pool property level ensures that the BIG-IP checks the health of every member assigned to that pool using the same logic. If a database-specific monitor (such as a TCP handshake or an Oracle/SQL check) fails for a specific member, the BIG-IP marks that member as "offline" for that specific pool, preventing new connections from being sent to it. While monitors can be applied to Pool Members (Option D) to give different members unique monitoring logic, it is more administratively efficient to apply it to the pool properties when all servers are expected to behave identically. Applying it to Nodes (Option C) would only verify that the IP address is up (typically via ICMP), which does not guarantee that the database service on port 1521 is actually responding. Finally, Profiles (Option A) are used to define how traffic is handled once it is accepted by a Virtual Server, not for the proactive health checking of backend resources.
Therefore, the pool properties page is the standard location for configuring service-specific availability requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 47
In a pool there are 2 pool members (older servers) that can handle fewer connections than the other 3 newer servers.
Which load balancing method would allow more traffic to be directed to the newer servers? (Choose one answer)

- A. Global Availability
- B. Weighted Least Connections (member)
- C. Least Connections (member)
- D. Round Robin

Answer: B

Explanation:
This scenario requires unequal load distribution based on server capacity. The newer servers must receive more connections than the older ones, while still dynamically accounting for active connection counts.
According to BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:
Weighted Least Connections (member) combines:
Connection awareness (least connections)
Administrator-defined weights (ratios) to reflect server capacity
Pool members with higher weights receive proportionally more new connections than members with lower weights, even when using the same load balancing algorithm.

Why B is correct:
Allows assigning higher weights to newer servers and lower weights to older servers Ensures smarter traffic distribution based on both capacity and real-time load Why the other options are incorrect:
A . Global Availability
Used for disaster recovery and site failover, not intra-pool load distribution.
C . Round Robin
Distributes connections evenly without considering server capacity.
D . Least Connections (member)
Balances only by current connection count and does not account for differences in server performance or capacity.
Correct Resolution:
Use Weighted Least Connections (member) and assign higher weights to newer servers so they receive more traffic while protecting older servers from overload.

NEW QUESTION # 48
The BIG-IP Administrator has to provide encrypted communication between the 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, Server Name
- B. Client SSL, Client Name
- C. Server SSL, Client Name
- D. Client SSL, Server Name

Answer: D

Explanation:
To provide encrypted communication between users and a virtual server, the BIG-IP system acts as a transparent SSL/TLS proxy. The administrative configuration required for this is a Client SSL profile.
When multiple hostnames (FQDNs) are associated with a single IP address, the system must determine which SSL certificate to present to the client during the initial TLS handshake. This is achieved using an extension of the TLS protocol called Server Name Indication (SNI).
The configuration logic is as follows:
* Profile Type: The Client SSL profile is responsible for terminating the SSL connection from the client (the user) to the BIG-IP system.
* The Setting: Within the Client SSL profile (under the "Advanced" view), there is a field specifically called Server Name. By entering the specific hostname (e.g., www.example.com) in this field, the BIG- IP system can match the hostname requested by the client in the ClientHello message to the correct profile.
* Implementation: The administrator typically creates multiple Client SSL profiles-one for each hostname-and assigns them all to the same virtual server. One of these profiles must be designated as the Default SSL Profile for SNI to handle requests where the client does not provide a hostname or provides one that does not match any specific profile.
By using the Client SSL profile and the Server Name setting, the BIG-IP system ensures that each user receives the correct certificate for the specific site they are trying to reach, even though all sites share a single virtual server IP.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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