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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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q30-

Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

A Virtual Server uses an iRule to send traffic to pool members depending on the URI. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to modify the pool member in the iRule.

Which event declaration does the BIG-IP Administrator need to change to accomplish this?

- **A. HTTP_REQUEST**
- B. HTTP_RESPONSE
- C. CLIENT_ACCEPTED
- D. SERVER_CONNECTED

Answer: A

Explanation:

URI-based traffic steering requires inspection of the HTTP request. BIG-IP processes HTTP headers and URIs in the HTTP_REQUEST event. Pool member selection based on URI must occur before the request is sent to the server, making HTTP_REQUEST the correct event.

NEW QUESTION # 31

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to apply persistence to a virtual server that is configured as a Performance (Layer 4) virtual server that allows access to a secure (TLS) e-commerce website.

What type of persistence profile can be used? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Source Address Affinity**
- B. Cookie persistence
- C. Host persistence
- D. Microsoft RDP persistence

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Performance (Layer 4) virtual server does not inspect or process application-layer data such as HTTP headers or cookies. Therefore, only Layer 4-compatible persistence methods can be used.

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

- * Source Address Affinity persistence operates at Layer 4 and uses the client IP address to maintain session persistence.
- * It is fully compatible with Performance (Layer 4) virtual servers.
- * It works regardless of encryption, making it suitable for TLS-secured applications.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B. Cookie persistence Requires an HTTP profile and Layer 7 inspection, which is not supported on Performance virtual servers.
- * C. Microsoft RDP persistence Is protocol-specific and not applicable to web-based TLS traffic.
- * D. Host persistence Requires HTTP host header inspection, which is not available at Layer 4.

Correct Resolution:

Source Address Affinity persistence is the appropriate choice for maintaining persistence on a Performance (Layer 4) virtual server handling TLS traffic.

Below is Batch 1 (Questions 1-10) extracted only from your uploaded document that are directly related to BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration topics (Virtual Servers, Pools, Load Balancing, Monitors, Persistence, SNAT, Profiles).

I have excluded system-only, licensing, support, hardware, HA management-only, and admin UI questions that are not Data Plane-focused.

Source: Your uploaded TMOS Administration v2.0 document

BATCH 1 (10 Questions)

NEW QUESTION # 32

A Standard Virtual Server for a web application is configured with Automap for the Source Address Translation option. The original source address of the client must be known by the backend servers. What should the BIG-IP Administrator configure to meet this requirement?

- A. The Virtual Server type as Performance (HTTP)
- B. A SNAT Pool with the client IP

- C. An HTTP profile to insert the X-Forward-For header
- D. An HTTP Transparent profile

Answer: C

Explanation:

SNAT Automap is a common configuration that replaces the client's original source IP address with one of the BIG-IP's self IP addresses. This ensures that the backend servers send return traffic back through the BIG-IP, which is necessary for the ADC to process the traffic correctly. However, a side effect of SNAT is that the backend servers only see the BIG-IP's IP in their logs, losing visibility into the true identity of the client.

To resolve this while still using SNAT for routing purposes, the administrator must configure the BIG-IP to "pass" the client's IP address at the application layer. This is achieved by using an HTTP Profile with the Insert X-Forwarded-For setting enabled. When this profile is applied to the Virtual Server, the BIG-IP intercepts the HTTP request, adds a header (X-Forwarded-For) containing the client's original IP, and then forwards the modified request to the server. The backend web server can then be configured to read this header and log the original client IP instead of the BIG-IP's SNAT address.

Other options are incorrect for this requirement. Performance (HTTP) (Option A) is a virtual server type optimized for speed but often lacks the full Layer 7 header manipulation capabilities of a Standard Virtual Server. SNAT Pool with the client IP (Option C) is technically impossible as SNAT pools use static, pre-defined IPs. There is no such thing as an HTTP Transparent profile (Option D) in standard BIG-IP administration for this purpose. The X-Forwarded-For header insertion within the HTTP profile is the standard procedural method for maintaining client visibility in SNAT-enabled environments.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A BIG-IP Administrator creates an HTTP Virtual Server using an iApp template. After the Virtual Server is created, the user requests to change the destination IP addresses. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to change the destination IP address from 10.1.1.1 to 10.2.1.1 in Virtual Server settings, but receives the following error:

"The application service must be updated using an application management interface." What is causing this error?

- A. The Application Service was NOT deleted before making the IP address change.
- B. The Application Services have Strict Updates enabled.
- C. The IP addresses are already in use.
- D. The IP addresses used are NOT from the same subnet as the Self IP.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In F5 BIG-IP administration, iApps are designed to manage complex application configurations as a single unit. When an iApp is deployed, it creates an "Application Service" object that owns all the associated LTM objects, such as Virtual Servers, Pools, and Nodes. By default, these iApps are created with Strict Updates enabled. Strict Updates is a safety mechanism that prevents administrators from making manual "out-of-band" changes to the individual objects created by the iApp. The system enforces this because manual changes would be overwritten the next time the iApp template is updated or re-entered.

When the administrator attempts to change the destination IP address directly on the Virtual Server object, the BIG-IP system checks the "Strict Updates" flag. If it is set to "Enabled," the system blocks the modification and generates the error message stating the service must be updated via the application management interface.

To resolve this, the administrator must navigate to the iApp >> Application Services menu, select the specific application service, and go to the "Reconfigure" tab. Within the iApp configuration form, the destination IP can be safely changed. Alternatively, if the administrator specifically wants to manage the objects manually and forgo the benefits of the iApp template management, they could disable "Strict Updates" in the iApp properties, though this is generally discouraged as it breaks the template's logic. The error is not related to subnetting or duplicate IPs, but strictly to the configuration authority assigned to the iApp service.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A BIG-IP Administrator creates a new Virtual Server to load balance SSH traffic. Users are unable to log on to the servers. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the issue?

- A. Set Source Address to 10.1.1.2
- B. Set Destination Address/Mask to 0.0.0.0/0
- C. Set Protocol to UDP
- D. Set HTTP Profile to None

Answer: D

SSH is a TCP Layer 4 protocol. Applying an HTTP profile causes BIG-IP to expect HTTP headers, breaking SSH sessions. Removing the HTTP profile allows raw TCP forwarding.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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