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F5 F5CAB3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
Which of the following has iApp configured objects?

- A. ltm virtual /Common/app1_vs {creation-time 2020-02-07:09:47:12description https://app1.apmsupport. localdestination /Common/10.155.47.160:443ip-protocol tcplast-modified-time 2024-05-15:09:57: 19mask 255.255.255.255pool /Common/https_lamp_poolprofiles {/Common/apm_support {context clientside}/Common/f5-tcp-progressive {}/Common/http {}/Common/multi_domain_ap {}/Common /oneconnect {}/Common/rba {}/Common/serverssl {context serverside}/Common/websso {}}serverssl- use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0source-address-translation {type automap}translate-address enabledtranslate-port enabled}
- B. ltm virtual /Common/test_vs {creation-time 2023-09-01:12:28:27destination /Common/10.176.21.11: 443disabledip-protocol tcplast-modified-time 2023-09-01:12:29:40mask 255.255.255.255profiles { /Common/fastL4 {}}serverssl-use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0translate-address enabledtranslate-port enabled}
- C. ltm virtual /Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_proxy_https {app-service /Common/vmware_test. app/vmware_testcreation-time 2024-04-12:08:49:12destination /Common/10.155.47.199:443ip- protocol tcplast-modified-time 2024-04-12:08:49:12mask 255.255.255.255profiles {/Common/ppp {} /Common/rba {}/Common/vdi {}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test {}/Common/vmware_test. app/vmware_test_client_ssl {context clientside}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_connect {context clientside}/Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_http {}/Common/vmware_test.app /vmware_test_lan_optimized_tcp {context serverside}/Common/vmware_test.app /vmware_test_server_ssl {context serverside}/Common/vmware_test.app /vmware_test_wan_optimized_tcp {context clientside}/Common/websso {}}serverssl-use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0source-address-translation {type automap}translate-address enabledtranslate- port enabled}
- D. ltm virtual /Common/app2_vs {creation-time 2020-02-07:09:48:01description https://app2.apmsupport. localdestination /Common/10.155.47.161:443ip-protocol tcplast-modified-time 2024-05-13:06:02: 40mask 255.255.255.255pool /Common/https_lamp_poolprofiles {/Common/apm_support {context clientside}/Common/f5-tcp-progressive {}/Common/http {}/Common/multi_domain_ap {}/Common /rba {}/Common/serverssl {context serverside}/Common/websso {}}serverssl-use-sni disabledsource 0.0.0.0/0source-address-translation {type automap}translate-address enabledtranslate-port enabled}

Answer: C

Explanation:
An F5 iApp is a template-driven system used to deploy complex applications by grouping all necessary BIG- IP objects (Virtual Servers, Pools, Profiles) into a single management entity. Objects created by an iApp are distinguished by their naming convention and metadata. In the provided exhibit, the Virtual Server configuration in Option A is clearly identified as an iApp-managed object through two primary indicators.
First, the object resides within a sub-directory or partition ending in .app (/Common/vmware_test.app/).
Second, the configuration explicitly includes the attribute app-service /Common/vmware_test.app /vmware_test, which serves as the system's internal pointer linking the LTM object back to the parent iApp Application Service. Furthermore, several profiles associated with this virtual server also reside within the same .app container, such as /Common/vmware_test.app/vmware_test_http.
In contrast, Options B, C, and D represent standard, manually created Virtual Servers. While they may have complex configurations (such as the APM profiles in app2_vs and app1_vs), they lack the folder-based naming hierarchy and the app-service metadata attribute that denotes iApp ownership. Standard objects like app1_vs are managed individually, whereas the objects within vmware_test.app are typically protected by
"Strict Updates." This means their configuration is controlled by the iApp's template logic; any manual attempt to modify these specific parameters directly via the Virtual Server menu would result in an error message stating the service must be updated via the application management interface. Identifying these objects is a critical procedural step for administrators to determine whether a configuration should be edited through the standard LTM menus or through the iApp's "Reconfigure" tab to ensure consistency and

prevent manual changes from being overwritten by the template.

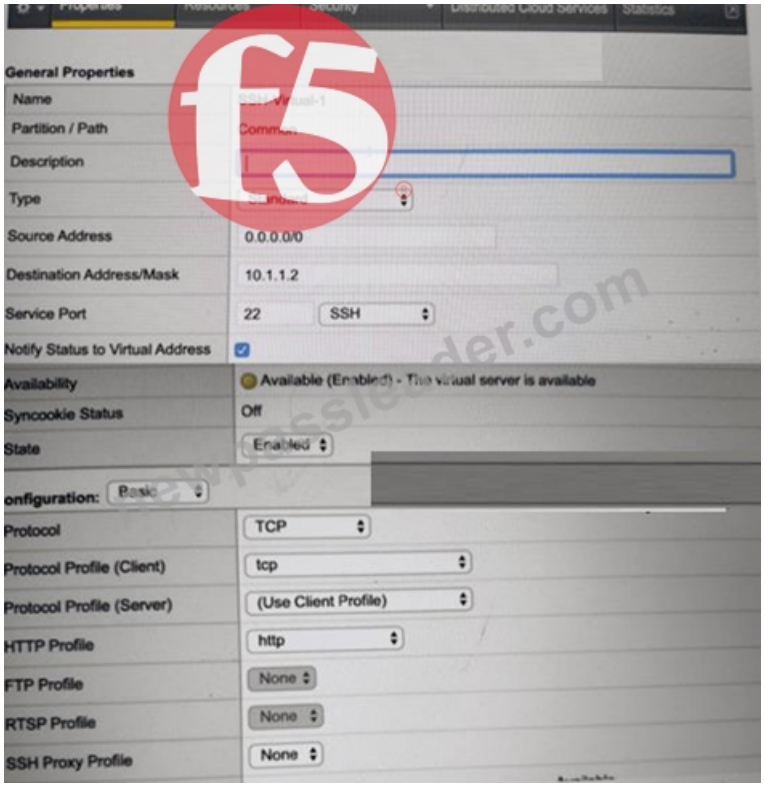
NEW QUESTION # 81
A Standard Virtual Server for a web application is configured with SNAT Automap. The original client IP must be known by backend servers.
What should the BIG-IP Administrator configure?

- A. HTTP profile with X-Forwarded-For
- B. SNAT pool using client IP
- C. HTTP Transparent profile
- D. Performance (HTTP) Virtual Server

Answer: A

Explanation:
X-Forwarded-For inserts the original client IP into HTTP headers while SNAT is enabled.

NEW QUESTION # 82
Refer to the exhibit.



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? (Choose one answer)

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
SSH is a Layer 4 TCP-based protocol that operates on TCP port 22 and does not use HTTP in any capacity. In the exhibit, the Virtual Server is configured with an HTTP Profile applied, which is inappropriate for SSH traffic and causes connection failures.
According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:
An HTTP profile must only be applied to Virtual Servers handling HTTP or HTTPS traffic.

When an HTTP profile is attached, BIG-IP expects HTTP headers and attempts to parse application-layer data.
Non-HTTP protocols such as SSH, FTP (control), SMTP, and other raw TCP services will fail if an HTTP profile is enabled.
Why the other options are incorrect:
A . Set Protocol to UDP
SSH uses TCP, not UDP. Changing the protocol would break SSH entirely.
B . Set Source Address to 10.1.1.2
The source address setting controls client access restrictions and is unrelated to protocol parsing issues.
C . Set Destination Address/Mask to 0.0.0.0/0
The destination address is already valid for a specific SSH service and does not impact protocol handling.
Correct Resolution:
The BIG-IP Administrator should remove the HTTP Profile (set it to None) so the Virtual Server functions as a pure Layer 4 TCP service, allowing SSH connections to pass through successfully.

NEW QUESTION # 83
A virtual server is configured to offload SSL from a pool of backend servers. When users connect to the virtual server, they successfully establish an SSL connection but no content is displayed. A packet trace performed on the server shows that the server receives and responds to the request. What should a BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the problem? (Choose one answer)

- A. enable SNAT
- B. disable SNAT
- C. enable Server SSL profile
- D. disable Server SSL profile

Answer: A

Explanation:
This scenario describes a classic case of asymmetric routing in a "one-arm" or non-gateway deployment.
When a BIG-IP system is configured for SSL offloading, the following traffic flow occurs:
Client-Side: The client establishes a successful SSL/TLS handshake with the Virtual Server. This explains why the user can "successfully establish an SSL connection." Server-Side: The BIG-IP decrypts the traffic and forwards it as plain HTTP to the backend server. The packet trace confirms the server receives the HTTP GET request and responds with the content.
The Routing Failure: By default, the BIG-IP system preserves the client's original source IP address. If the backend server's default gateway is not the BIG-IP system (or if the server is on the same subnet as the client), the server will attempt to send the response directly back to the client's IP address, bypassing the BIG-IP.
Stateful Drop: Because the BIG-IP is a Full Proxy, it expects the response to return through its own internal state table to be encrypted and sent back to the client. Since the response bypasses the BIG-IP, the BIG-IP connection eventually times out, and the client receives no data despite the server having sent it.
Solution (SNAT): Enabling Secure Network Address Translation (SNAT), specifically SNAT Auto Map, ensures that the BIG-IP replaces the client's source IP with its own internal self-IP before sending the request to the server. This forces the server to send the response back to the BIG-IP, allowing the BIG-IP to complete the transaction and deliver the content to the user.

NEW QUESTION # 84
A BIG-IP Administrator finds the following log entry after a report of user issues connecting to a virtual server:
01010201: Intercept exhaustion on 10.70.110.112 to 192.28.123.250:80 (proto 6) How should the BIG-IP Administrator modify the SNAT pool that is associated with the virtual server? (Choose one answer)

- A. Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses
- B. Add an IP address to the SNAT pool
- C. Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap
- D. Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool

Answer: B

Explanation:
The log message "Intercept exhaustion" indicates that the BIG-IP system has exhausted the available source port translations for one or more SNAT addresses. This occurs when too many concurrent client connections are being translated through a limited number of SNAT IP addresses, and all ephemeral source ports (typically ~64,000 per SNAT IP) are in use.
According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:
Each SNAT IP address provides a finite number of available source ports.

When the number of concurrent connections exceeds the available port space, the BIG-IP logs an Intercept exhaustion error and new connections fail.
The recommended resolution is to increase the available SNAT resources by adding additional IP addresses to the SNAT pool.
Why the other options are incorrect:
A . Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses
Increasing timeouts may actually worsen the problem by keeping ports allocated longer, accelerating port exhaustion.
B . Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap
SNAT Automap uses the Self IP addresses on the egress VLAN, which may not provide additional capacity and can introduce routing or design issues. This is not a direct or recommended fix for SNAT exhaustion.
C . Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool
This would reduce the number of available source ports and further exacerbate the intercept exhaustion condition.
Correct Resolution:
By adding an IP address to the SNAT pool, the BIG-IP increases the total number of available source ports, alleviating intercept exhaustion and restoring successful client connections.

NEW QUESTION # 85
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