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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

An organization is reporting slow performance accessing their Intranet website. All employees use a single Proxy Server with a public IP.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to fix this issue?

- A. Change Fallback Persistence Profile to source_addr
- B. Change Source Address to proxy IP
- C. Change Load Balancing Method to Least Connections
- **D. Change Default Persistence Profile to cookie**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When multiple users share one source IP, source-address persistence fails. Cookie persistence uniquely identifies users at Layer 7 and ensures correct session handling.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 31

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. Availability Requirement
- C. Allow SNAT
- D. Action On Service Down

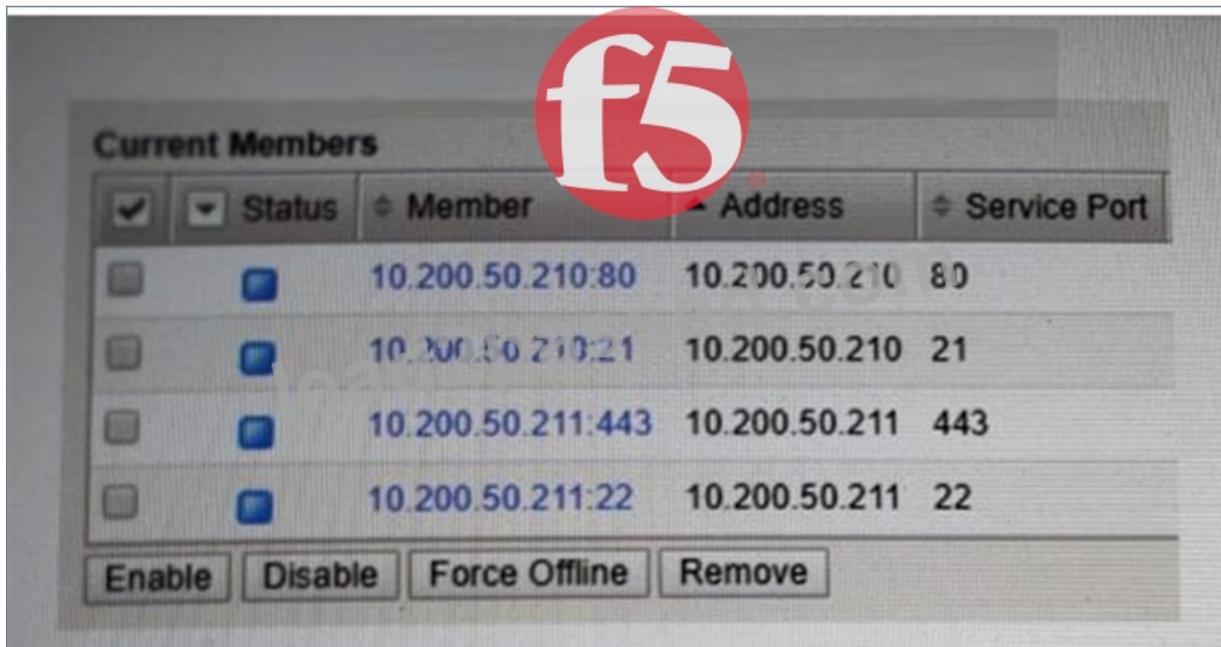
Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 32

Refer to the exhibit.



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Status	Member	Address	Service Port
<input type="checkbox"/>		10.200.50.210:80	10.200.50.210	80
<input type="checkbox"/>		10.200.50.210:21	10.200.50.210	21
<input type="checkbox"/>		10.200.50.211:443	10.200.50.211	443
<input type="checkbox"/>		10.200.50.211:22	10.200.50.211	22

Buttons: Enable, Disable, Force Offline, Remove

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to configure health monitors for a newly configured server pool named Pool_B.

Which health monitor settings will ensure that all pool members will be accurately marked as available or unavailable? (Choose one answer)

- A. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of all health monitors
- B. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of all health monitors
- C. HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and ICMP with the Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor

- **D. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor**

Answer: D

Explanation:

From the exhibit, the pool contains different applications on different service ports (for example, HTTP/80, FTP/21, HTTPS/443, SSH/22). To mark pool members correctly, BIG-IP must be able to verify the actual service running on each member's port.

In BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration, monitor behavior is described as follows:

When multiple monitors are assigned to a pool, the Availability Requirement controls how monitor results are evaluated:

At least one = the pool member is marked up if any one of the assigned monitors succeeds.

All = the pool member is marked up only if every assigned monitor succeeds.

For pools containing members with different services/ports, using All can incorrectly mark members down because monitors intended for other services will fail on the wrong port.

Why C is correct:

Assigning HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH covers the actual services shown in the pool.

Setting the Availability Requirement to at least one ensures that each pool member is considered available when its appropriate service monitor succeeds, without being forced to pass unrelated service monitors.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A / D (Availability Requirement = all): would cause members to be marked down when unrelated monitors fail (e.g., SSH monitor against an HTTP member).

B (includes ICMP): ICMP can indicate the host is reachable even if the application service is down, which does not "accurately" reflect service availability.

Therefore, the best choice is HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

Answer: A

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 # 34

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