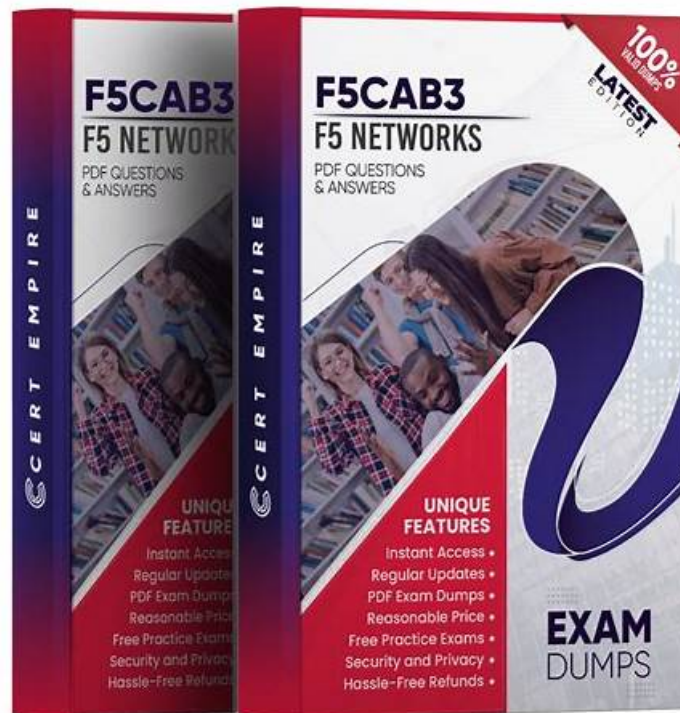


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F5 F5CAB3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage 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	<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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Local Traffic Network Map: VS_HTTP # POOL_WEB # 192.168.212.30:80 Pool Member | Parent Node
192.168.212.30 Port 80

Why is the virtual server unresponsive to incoming connections?

- A. The node is disabled.
- B. The pool member monitor failed.
- C. The node monitor failed.
- D. The pool member is disabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the BIG-IP object hierarchy, a Pool Member is a child object of a Node . A pool member represents a specific IP:Port combination, while the parent node represents the underlying server IP address. When a node is disabled , all pool members that are children of that node are rendered unavailable - regardless of the individual pool member ' s own health or enabled state.

The Network Map depicted shows the pool member (192.168.212.30:80) with its Parent Node (192.168.212.30) disabled. This parent-child dependency means that even if the pool member itself is healthy and enabled, the disabled node cascades its unavailable state downward, causing the pool to have no available members and rendering VS_HTTP unresponsive to incoming connections.

The other options can be eliminated as follows:

* Pool member monitor failed - the monitor status is not indicated as failed in the Network Map display.

* Pool member is disabled - the pool member itself is not shown as disabled; the parent node is.

* Node monitor failed - no monitor failure is indicated; the node ' s administrative state is explicitly disabled.

Understanding the node-to-member inheritance of availability state is fundamental to accurate BIG-IP traffic troubleshooting

Reference: BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Configuration, Module: Pool Members, Nodes, and Availability State Inheritance.

NEW QUESTION # 68

During a high-demand event, the BIG-IP Administrator needs to limit the number of new connections per second to a Virtual Server. What should be applied?

- A. Connection Limit
- B. HTTP Compression profile
- C. OneConnect profile
- D. Connection Rate Limit

Answer: D

Explanation:

Connection rate limits restrict how many new connections are accepted per second, protecting application resources.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A Standard Virtual Server is configured with SNAT Automap. Backend servers must see the original client IP.

What should be configured?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 70

Application administrators are reporting that nodes different from those configured in the pool are selected. The use of an iRule is suspected.

How can the BIG-IP Administrator check if an iRule is used for this traffic? (Choose two answers)

- A. Via TMSH with the list /ltm virtual <virtual_server> command.
- B. Via TMSH with the list /ltm rule <irule> command.
- C. Via the GUI at the Resources tab for the virtual server.
- D. Via the GUI at the iRule tab for the virtual server.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In BIG-IP systems, iRules influence traffic only when they are attached to a Virtual Server. If application traffic is being sent to nodes or pool members that are not defined in the pool, this typically indicates that an iRule is overriding the default load-balancing behavior by explicitly selecting a pool or node.

According to BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration and official F5 guidance:

iRules are associated with Virtual Servers, not directly with pools or nodes.

To determine whether an iRule is actively affecting traffic, the administrator must inspect the Virtual Server configuration.

Explanation of the correct answers:

B . Via the GUI at the Resources tab for the virtual server

The Resources tab in the Configuration Utility displays all traffic-handling objects applied to the Virtual Server, including assigned iRules. This is the primary GUI location to verify whether an iRule is influencing data plane traffic.

C . Via TMSH with the list /ltm virtual <virtual_server> command

This TMSH command displays the full Virtual Server configuration, including any iRules listed under the rules section. It is the authoritative CLI method to confirm iRule usage.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Via TMSH with the list /ltm rule <irule> command

This command only shows the contents of an iRule and does not indicate whether the iRule is attached to or used by any Virtual Server.

D . Via the GUI at the iRule tab for the virtual server

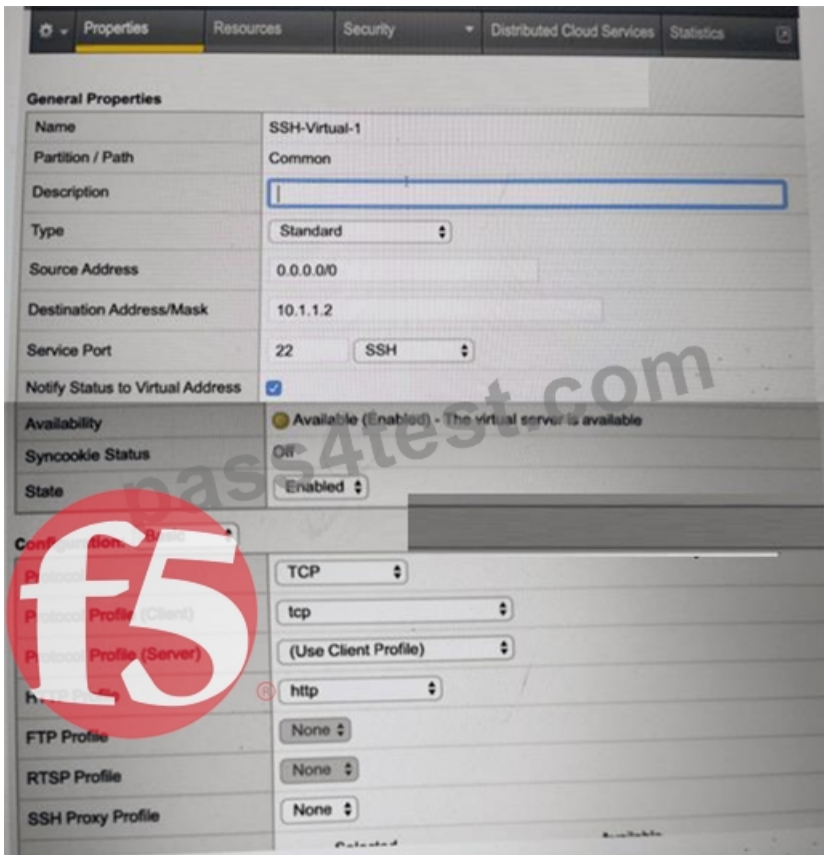
BIG-IP does not provide a dedicated "iRule" tab on Virtual Servers. iRules are viewed and managed under the Resources tab.

Correct Conclusion:

To verify whether an iRule is responsible for unexpected node selection, the BIG-IP Administrator must examine the Virtual Server configuration, either through the Resources tab in the GUI or by using TMSH to list the Virtual Server configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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 Protocol to UDP
- C. Set Source Address to 10.1.1.2
- D. Set Destination Address/Mask to 0.0.0.0/0

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 # 72

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