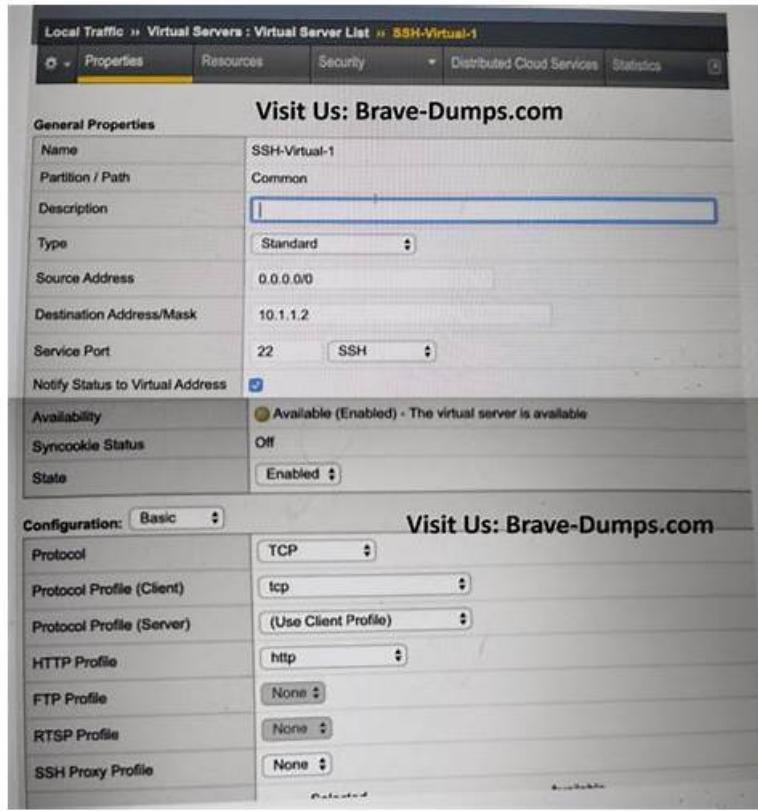


# Quiz Efficient F5CAB3 - BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Actual Braindumps



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## F5 F5CAB3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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## F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 24

Users report that traffic is negatively affected every time a BIG-IP device fails over. The traffic becomes stabilized after a few minutes. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to reduce the impact of future failovers?

- A. Configure a global SNAT Listener
- B. Set up Failover Method to HA Order
- **C. Configure MAC Masquerade**
- D. Enable Failover Multicast Configuration

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When a failover occurs in a standard BIG-IP High Availability (HA) pair, the newly active device takes over the floating IP addresses (Virtual Servers, Self IPs). By default, the new active device sends Gratuitous ARP (GARP) messages to the local network switch to inform it that these IP addresses are now associated with its own physical MAC addresses. However, network switches and intermediate routers often have ARP aging timers or security features that may delay the updating of their ARP tables, leading to "black-holed" traffic or dropped packets for several seconds or minutes until the network infrastructure correctly relearns the new path.

To eliminate this delay and ensure a seamless transition, a BIG-IP Administrator should Configure MAC Masquerade. MAC Masquerade allows the administrator to assign a unique, "virtual" MAC address to a specific traffic group. Instead of using the hardware-burned MAC address of the individual appliance, the active device uses this shared virtual MAC address for all communication involving floating IPs. When a failover occurs, the standby device assumes control of the traffic group and begins using the exact same virtual MAC address. Because the MAC address associated with the VIPs never changes from the switch's perspective, there is no need for the switch to update its MAC address table or for the surrounding infrastructure to update its ARP caches. This effectively eliminates the "stabilization period" reported by users, as the data plane transition happens almost instantaneously at Layer 2, maintaining continuous traffic flow without being hindered by external network re-convergence times.

### NEW QUESTION # 25

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

**Answer: A**

#### 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 # 26

Refer to the exhibit.

DNS queries from two internal DNS servers are being load-balanced to external DNS servers via a virtual server on a BIG-IP device. The DNS queries originate from:

192.168.10.100

192.168.10.200

and target:

192.168.2.150

All DNS queries destined for the external DNS servers fail.

Which property change should the BIG-IP Administrator make in the Virtual Server to resolve this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Protocol to UDP
- B. Protocol profile (Client) to DNS\_OPTIMIZED
- C. Type to Performance (HTTP)
- D. Source Address to 192.168.10.0/24

#### Answer: A

#### Explanation:

DNS traffic is primarily transported using UDP port 53. In the exhibit, the Virtual Server is configured with the Protocol set to TCP, which prevents standard DNS queries from being processed correctly. BIG-IP Virtual Servers must be configured with the correct Layer 4 protocol to match the application traffic they are handling.

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

The Protocol setting on a Virtual Server defines whether traffic is processed as TCP, UDP, or another supported transport protocol. Standard DNS queries and responses use UDP, while TCP is only required for DNS zone transfers (AXFR) or exceptionally large responses.

When a DNS Virtual Server is incorrectly configured with TCP, UDP-based DNS queries are dropped, causing all requests to fail.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Protocol profile (Client) to DNS\_OPTIMIZED

A DNS profile enhances DNS functionality but does not correct an incorrect transport protocol configuration.

B . Type to Performance (HTTP)

Performance (HTTP) Virtual Servers are designed for HTTP traffic and are not suitable for DNS services.

C . Source Address to 192.168.10.0/24

The existing source IPs already fall within the allowed range, so this setting does not address the failure.

Correct Resolution:

Changing the Protocol to UDP aligns the Virtual Server with standard DNS transport requirements, allowing DNS queries to be successfully processed and load-balanced.

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

A BIG-IP Administrator adds new pool members into a highly utilized pool. Users report application failures.

Which pool-level setting should be checked?

- A. Slow Ramp Time

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

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Slow Ramp Time prevents new pool members from receiving full traffic immediately, avoiding overload.

## NEW QUESTION # 28

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