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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 (Q52-Q57):

### NEW QUESTION # 52

A Standard Virtual Server for a web application is configured with Automap for Source Address Translation. The original client IP must be known by backend servers.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator configure?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The X-Forwarded-For header preserves the original client IP when SNAT is enabled.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 54

What is the status of a pool member when manual resume is enabled and a health check first fails and then passes?

- A. Offline (Enabled)
- B. Available (Disabled)
- C. Offline (Disabled)
- D. Available (Enabled)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

With manual resume enabled, BIG-IP does not automatically return a pool member to service after recovery.

The member remains offline until manually re-enabled.

### NEW QUESTION # 55

How will the BIG-IP system distribute the traffic based on the configuration below?

```

pool my_pool {
  lb_mode fastest
  min_active_members 2
  member 10.12.10.7:80 priority 3
  member 10.12.10.8:80 priority 3
  member 10.12.10.9:80 priority 3
  member 10.12.10.4:80 priority 2
  member 10.12.10.5:80 priority 2
  member 10.12.10.6:80 priority 2
  member 10.12.10.1:80 priority 1
  member 10.12.10.2:80 priority 1
  member 10.12.10.3:80 priority 1
}

```

(Pick the 2 correct responses below)

- A. If both the priority 1 group and the priority 2 group have fewer than two members available, traffic is directed to the priority 3 group
- **B. If both the priority 3 group and the priority 2 group have fewer than two members available, traffic is directed to the priority 1 group**
- C. Connections are distributed to all pool members with priority 2 if one pool member with priority 3 is down
- **D. Connections are first distributed to all pool members with priority 3 when all the pool members with priority 3 are available**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The configuration provided utilizes Priority Group Activation in conjunction with the `min_active_members` setting. Priority groups allow an administrator to define primary servers and "backup" servers within the same pool. The BIG-IP prioritizes traffic based on the assigned priority number, with the highest number receiving traffic first.

In this specific configuration, the priority 3 group is the primary group. Therefore, connections are first distributed to all pool members with priority 3 as long as they are available. The system will continue to use only the priority 3 group unless the number of available members in that group falls below the `min_active_members` value, which is set to 2.

If the priority 3 group has fewer than two active members, the BIG-IP "activates" the next available priority group (priority 2) and distributes traffic among the remaining members of priority 3 and all members of priority 2. This cascading logic continues down the list. Consequently, if both the priority 3 group and the priority 2 group have fewer than two members available, traffic is directed to the priority 1 group. This ensures that even in a multi-server failure scenario, the system has a last-resort group of servers to handle the traffic.

Option D is incorrect because if only one member of priority 3 goes down, there are still two members active (10.12.10.8 and 10.12.10.9). Since 2 is not less than the `min_active_members` threshold of 2, the priority 2 group will not yet be activated. Option B is incorrect because traffic flows from high priority to low priority, not the other way around.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

The BIG-IP Administrator has to provide encrypted communication between the users and the virtual server they access. Multiple hostnames are configured in DNS with the same IP address. Which profile type and setting in the profile should be used?

- A. Server SSL, Client Name
- B. Client SSL, Client Name
- **C. Client SSL, Server Name**
- D. Server SSL, Server Name

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When a single IP address (Virtual Server) must host multiple hostnames (e.g., `site1.com`, `site2.com`) over HTTPS, the BIG-IP must be able to present the correct SSL certificate for each site during the initial handshake. This requirement is handled by a technology called Server Name Indication (SNI).

To implement this on the BIG-IP, the administrator must use a Client SSL profile because the encryption is occurring between the user (Client) and the Virtual Server. Within the Client SSL profile settings, there is a field called Server Name. By creating multiple Client SSL profiles—each with a different "Server Name" (the hostname) and its corresponding certificate—and attaching them all to the same Virtual Server, the BIG-IP can inspect the SNI extension in the client's "Client Hello" packet. It then selects the specific profile that matches the requested hostname.

