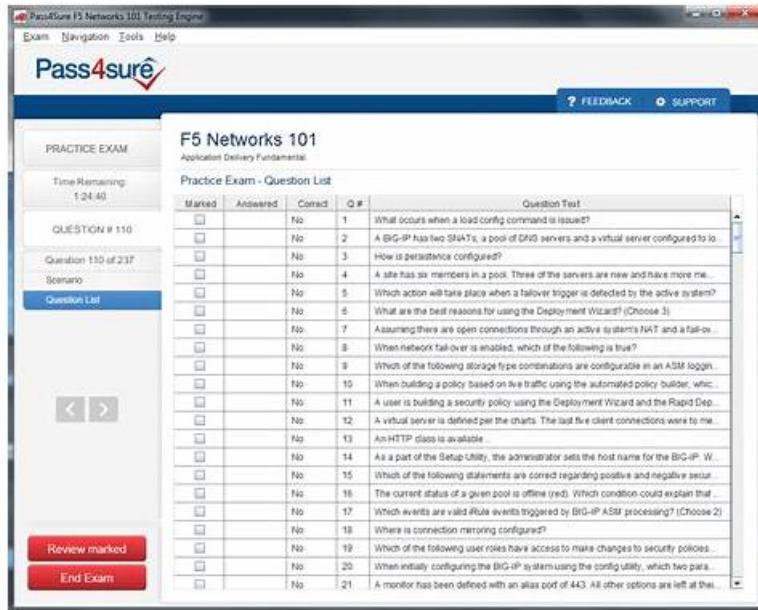


Sample F5 F5CAB3 Exam, New F5CAB3 Test Pass4sure



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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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Under the hatchet of fast-paced development, we must always be cognizant of social long term goals and the direction of the development of science and technology. Adapt to the network society, otherwise, we will take the risk of being obsoleted. Our BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration qualification test help improve your technical skills and more importantly, helping you build up confidence to fight for a bright future in tough working environment. Our professional experts devote plenty of time and energy to developing the F5CAB3 Study Tool. You can trust us and let us be your honest cooperator in your future development. Here are several advantages about our BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration exam for your reference. We sincere suggest you to spare some time to have a glance over the following items.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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 # 44

Some users who connect to a busy Virtual Server have connections reset by the BIG-IP system. Pool member resources are NOT a factor.

What is a possible cause?

- A. Connection Rate Limit is set too high
- B. Rewrite profile not configured
- C. Connection Limit is set too low
- D. Server SSL profile not reconfigured

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the connection limit is reached, BIG-IP resets new connections, even if pool members are healthy.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which Virtual Server type prevents the use of a default pool?

- A. Forwarding (IP)
- B. Performance (Layer 4)
- C. Performance (HTTP)
- D. Standard

Answer: A

Explanation:

Forwarding (IP) virtual servers forward traffic based on routing decisions and do not use pools or pool members.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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. disable Server SSL profile
- D. enable 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 # 47

How can a BIG-IP Administrator identify a configuration object that has been configured within an iApp?

- A. In both the GUI and the CLI the path will repeat the name of the object with .app appended to it and then name of the object. Example: ltm virtual /Common/testhttp.app/testhttp
- B. Using the CLI run the appropriate tmsh command to view the path and see the .app in it and the object type will be appended to the name. Example: ltm virtual /Common/testhttp.app/testhttp.vs
- C. In both the GUI and the CLI the path will repeat the name of the object with .app appended to it, and the object type will be appended to the name. Example: ltm virtual /Common/testhttp.app/testhttp_vs

Answer: A

Explanation:

In F5 BIG-IP systems, an iApp is a template-driven framework used to deploy and manage application-specific configurations.

When an iApp is deployed, the system creates a specialized folder or "Application Service" container to hold all the resulting Local Traffic Manager (LTM) objects, such as virtual servers, pools, and profiles. This container is visually and programmatically identified by the .app extension in its path name.

The naming convention for these objects follows a specific hierarchical structure: /<partition>/<iapp_name>.

app/<object_name>. For example, if an administrator creates an iApp named "testhttp" in the "/Common" partition, the virtual server created by that iApp would be identified in the configuration (TMSH) and the GUI as /Common/testhttp.app/testhttp. This structure allows the BIG-IP system to distinguish between manually created objects and those managed by the iApp's automation logic. This identification is crucial because iApp-managed objects typically have Strict Updates enabled, which prevents administrators from making direct manual changes to the object settings outside of the iApp's reconfigure interface. Attempting to modify such an object directly will result in an error message stating that the application service must be updated using an application management interface. By recognizing the .app path and the repeated name within the structure, an administrator can immediately identify that the object belongs to an iApp and should be managed through the iApp's specific management screen rather than standard LTM configuration menus.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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