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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 (Q46-Q51):

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

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 # 47

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

Refer to the exhibit.

□

A BIG-IP Administrator configures a new VLAN on an HA pair of devices that does NOT yet have any traffic. This action causes the assigned traffic group to fail over to the standby device. Which VLAN setting should be changed to prevent this issue?

- A. Customer Tag
- B. Source Check
- C. Auto Last Hop
- D. Fail-safe

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the advanced configuration of a VLAN where the Fail-safe option is checked. VLAN Fail-safe is a high-availability feature used to monitor network connectivity on a specific VLAN. When enabled, the BIG-IP system monitors the VLAN for network traffic. If the system does not detect any "useful" traffic on the VLAN within the specified Fail-safe Timeout (which is 90 seconds in the exhibit), it attempts to generate traffic by pinging the default gateway or other devices. If it still detects no traffic, the BIG-IP concludes that the VLAN is unreachable or the network interface has failed, and it triggers a "Fail-safe Action"-in this case, "Reboot" or a failover to the peer device in the HA group.

Because the administrator has just created a new VLAN that "does NOT yet have any traffic," the Fail-safe mechanism triggers immediately after the 90-second timeout period. Since no devices are yet communicating on this VLAN, the BIG-IP incorrectly assumes there is a hardware or cabling failure and forces a failover to ensure the standby device (which might have better connectivity) takes over. To prevent this unwanted failover, the administrator should uncheck the Fail-safe box for that specific VLAN until the VLAN is fully populated with active nodes and regular traffic. Once the application is live and traffic is flowing, Fail-safe can be re-enabled to provide an additional layer of redundancy. Auto Last Hop (Option A) and Source Check (Option B) are routing and security features that do not trigger HA failover events.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

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

**Answer: B**

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 UDPSSH uses TCP, not UDP. Changing the protocol would break SSH entirely.

B). Set Source Address to 10.1.1.2The source address setting controls client access restrictions and is unrelated to protocol parsing issues.

C). Set Destination Address/Mask to 0.0.0.0/0The 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 # 50

A node is a member of multiple pools hosting different web applications. If one application fails, only that pool member should be marked down.

What should be configured?

- A. TCP monitor
- B. UDP monitor
- **C. HTTP monitor with custom send/receive**
- D. ICMP + TCP monitor

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Application-specific health checks must validate application responses, which requires HTTP monitors with custom send/receive strings.

#### NEW QUESTION # 51

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