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## 2026 F5CAB3: High-quality BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Reliable Exam Vce

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## F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

### NEW QUESTION # 32

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to apply a health monitor for a pool of database servers named DB\_Pool that uses TCP port 1521. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator apply this monitor?

- A. Local Traffic > Nodes > Default Monitor
- B. Local Traffic > Pools > DB.Pool > Members
- C. Local Traffic > Profiles > Protocol > TCP
- D. Local Traffic > Pools > DB.Pool > Properties

### Answer: D

Explanation:

In BIG-IP configuration, health monitors can be applied at three distinct levels: the node, the pool, or the individual pool member. To ensure that a specific application service-in this case, a database service on port

1521-is functioning correctly for the entire pool, the administrator should apply the monitor at the pool level. Navigating to Local Traffic > Pools > DB.Pool > Properties allows the administrator to select one or more monitors from the "Available" list and move them to the "Active" list.

Applying a monitor at the pool property level ensures that the BIG-IP checks the health of every member assigned to that pool using the same logic. If a database-specific monitor (such as a TCP handshake or an Oracle/SQL check) fails for a specific member, the BIG-IP marks that member as "offline" for that specific pool, preventing new connections from being sent to it. While monitors can be applied to Pool Members (Option D) to give different members unique monitoring logic, it is more administratively efficient to apply it to the pool properties when all servers are expected to behave identically. Applying it to Nodes (Option C) would only verify that the IP address is up (typically via ICMP), which does not guarantee that the database service on port 1521 is actually responding. Finally, Profiles (Option A) are used to define how traffic is handled once it is accepted by a Virtual Server, not for the proactive health checking of backend resources.

Therefore, the pool properties page is the standard location for configuring service-specific availability requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

In a pool there are 2 pool members out of the 5 members that are older servers. The number of connections these can handle is less than the other 3 pool members. Which load balancing method would allow more traffic to be directed to the newer servers?

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

### Answer: C

Explanation:

When dealing with heterogeneous server hardware where some servers are more powerful than others, a dynamic load balancing method that accounts for both current load and server capacity is required. The Weighted Least Connections (member) method is the most appropriate choice. This method works by tracking the number of active connections to each pool member and then "weighting" that number based on a user-defined Ratio value assigned to the member. For example, the administrator can assign a higher Ratio to the three newer, more powerful servers and a lower Ratio to the two older servers. The BIG-IP then uses a formula to calculate which server should receive the next connection, ensuring that the newer servers handle a proportionately larger share of the total concurrent connections.

Standard Round Robin (Option C) would be ineffective because it distributes connections strictly sequentially (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) without regard for the servers' capacity or current load, which would eventually overwhelm the older servers. Least Connections (member) (Option D) is better than Round Robin because it picks the server with the fewest active connections, but it still assumes all servers are equal; it would try to keep the connection counts identical across all 5 servers, which would still stress the older hardware more than the new. Global Availability (Option B) is a GSLB (DNS-based) method used for multi-site redundancy, not for local pool member load balancing. By using Weighted Least Connections, the administrator achieves a balance where the more capable servers take the brunt of the work while the older servers are utilized only to their specific safe capacity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

A set of servers is used for an FTP application as well as an HTTP website via separate BIG-IP Pools. The server support team reports that some servers are receiving a lot more traffic than others. Which Load Balancing Method should the BIG-IP Administrator apply to even out the connection count?

- A. Ratio (Member)
- B. Least Connections (Node)
- C. Least Connections (Member)
- D. Ratio (Node)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Similar to the logic required for managing multi-service backend environments, the issue described—where servers hosting multiple protocols like FTP and HTTP are experiencing uneven distribution—stems from the BIG-IP's default behavior of treating each pool independently. If the administrator uses a member-based load balancing method, the BIG-IP distributes HTTP traffic regardless of how much FTP traffic that same physical server is currently processing.

To resolve this, the administrator must utilize the Least Connections (Node) method. By switching both the HTTP and FTP pools to this algorithm, the BIG-IP begins to make load balancing decisions based on the total combined connection count for the IP address of each server. When a new HTTP request arrives, the BIG-IP checks which server has the fewest total connections (including existing FTP sessions). This prevents a server that is already busy with long-lived FTP transfers from being overwhelmed by a sudden burst of HTTP requests.

Ratio methods (Options A and C) are static and rely on the administrator manually assigning weights to servers based on their perceived capacity; they do not adapt to real-time fluctuations in traffic volume across different pools. Least Connections (Member) (Option B) remains blind to the "cross-pool" traffic on the same hardware. Only the Node-based Least Connections approach provides the global visibility necessary to "even out" the total resource utilization across servers supporting multiple distinct applications.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

A BIG-IP Administrator uses backend servers to host multiple services per server. There are multiple virtual servers and pools defined, referencing the same backend servers.

Which load balancing algorithm is most appropriate to have an equal number of connections on each backend server? (Choose one answer)

- A. Least Connections (node)
- B. Predictive (member)
- C. Predictive (node)
- D. Least Connections (member)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In this scenario, each backend node (server) hosts multiple services and is referenced by multiple pools and virtual servers. The goal is to ensure an equal number of total connections per backend server, regardless of how many pool members (services/ports) exist on that server.

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

\* Least Connections (node) tracks the total number of active connections to a node across all pool members and services.

\* This algorithm ensures load distribution is balanced at the server level, not just at the individual service (member) level.

\* It is specifically recommended when:

\* Multiple pool members exist on the same backend server

\* Multiple virtual servers reference the same backend servers

Why the other options are incorrect:

\* B. Predictive (member) Predictive algorithms are advanced and traffic-pattern based, but they operate at the member level and do not guarantee equal connections per server.

\* C. Least Connections (member) This balances connections per pool member, which can overload a server hosting multiple members while still appearing "balanced" per member.

\* D. Predictive (node) Although node-aware, predictive algorithms are less deterministic and not the best choice when strict equality of connections is required.

Correct Resolution:

Using Least Connections (node) ensures that each backend server carries an equal connection load across all services and pools.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

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

**Answer: A,B**

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 # 37

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