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F5 F5CAB3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
A BIG-IP Administrator finds the following log entry after a report of user issues connecting to a virtual server:
01010201: Intercept exhaustion on 10.70.110.112 to 192.28.123.250:80 (proto 6) How should the BIG-IP Administrator modify the SNAT pool that is associated with the virtual server? (Choose one answer)

- A. Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap
- B. Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses
- C. Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool
- D. Add an IP address to the SNAT pool

Answer: D

Explanation:
The log message "Intercept exhaustion" indicates that the BIG-IP system has exhausted the available source port translations for one or more SNAT addresses. This occurs when too many concurrent client connections are being translated through a limited number of SNAT IP addresses, and all ephemeral source ports (typically ~64,000 per SNAT IP) are in use.
According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:
Each SNAT IP address provides a finite number of available source ports.
When the number of concurrent connections exceeds the available port space, the BIG-IP logs an Intercept exhaustion error and new connections fail.
The recommended resolution is to increase the available SNAT resources by adding additional IP addresses to the SNAT pool.
Why the other options are incorrect:
A . Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses
Increasing timeouts may actually worsen the problem by keeping ports allocated longer, accelerating port exhaustion.
B . Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap
SNAT Automap uses the Self IP addresses on the egress VLAN, which may not provide additional capacity and can introduce routing or design issues. This is not a direct or recommended fix for SNAT exhaustion.
C . Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool
This would reduce the number of available source ports and further exacerbate the intercept exhaustion condition.
Correct Resolution:
By adding an IP address to the SNAT pool, the BIG-IP increases the total number of available source ports, alleviating intercept exhaustion and restoring successful client connections.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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. Source Address to 192.168.10.0/24
- D. Type to Performance (HTTP)

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_OPTIMIZEDA 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 192.168.10.0/24The 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 # 23
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?
(Pick the 2 correct responses below)

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
To determine if an iRule is influencing traffic for a specific Virtual Server, the administrator must verify the association between the Virtual Server object and any applied scripts. In the BIG-IP Configuration Utility (GUI), this association is found under the Resources tab of the specific Virtual Server. While there is an
"iRules" sub-menu under Local Traffic, checking the Virtual Server's Resources tab is the definitive way to see which specific rules are currently active and in what order they are being processed for that particular traffic flow.
From the Command Line Interface (CLI), the tmsh list /ltm virtual <virtual_server> command provides a full text-based output of the virtual server's configuration. If iRules are applied, they will appear within a "rules {
... }" block in the command output. This is more effective than Option A, which only lists the contents of the iRule itself but does not show if or where it is applied. Option C is a common misconception; while some versions of the GUI have reorganized menus, the standard location for managing the association of profiles, policies, and iRules to a Virtual Server remains the "Resources" section.
By identifying the applied iRule, an administrator can then review the script logic-often containing commands like pool or node-to see if it is overriding the default pool selection based on specific HTTP headers, URI paths, or client IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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?
(Choose one answer)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a pool contains servers with heterogeneous hardware capabilities (differing CPU, RAM, or connection limits), a static load balancing method like Round Robin is ineffective because it distributes requests equally, regardless of the server's capacity. To optimize traffic distribution for newer, more powerful servers, a dynamic or weighted method is required.
* Weighted Least Connections (member): This is the ideal method for this scenario. It combines two factors:
* Least Connections: It first checks the current active connection count to ensure traffic goes to the least busy server.
* Weight (Ratio): It allows the administrator to assign a "Ratio" value to each pool member. Newer servers can be assigned a higher

ratio (e.g., 3) while older servers are assigned a lower ratio (e.g.,
1). The BIG-IP system uses these weights to disproportionately favor the newer servers even when connection counts are similar.
* Why other options are incorrect:
* Global Availability: This is primarily a GSLB (Global Server Load Balancing) or specific LTM priority group concept where traffic is sent to the first available member in a list until it fails, then moves to the next. It does not load balance based on capacity.
* Round Robin: This passes each new connection request to the next server in line, treating the old and new servers exactly the same.
* Least Connections (member): While this sends traffic to the server with the fewest active connections, it assumes all servers are equal. If an old server and a new server both have 10 connections, they are treated as equally capable of taking the 11th, which is not true in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 25
The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating if better TCP performance is possible for a virtual server. Which built-in profile should be tried first?

- A. f5-tcp-progressive
- B. f5-tcp-legacy
- C. f5-tcp-mobile
- D. f5-tcp-wan

Answer: A

Explanation:
F5 provides several pre-configured (built-in) TCP profiles designed to optimize traffic for different network conditions. When an administrator is looking to improve general performance but does not have a specific, narrow use case (like strictly mobile or strictly long-haul WAN), the f5-tcp-progressive profile is the recommended starting point.
The f5-tcp-progressive profile is designed as a modern, high-performance replacement for the older default TCP settings. It incorporates several advanced congestion control algorithms and buffer management techniques that allow it to adapt dynamically to varying network latencies and packet loss scenarios. Unlike f5-tcp-legacy (Option A), which uses older, less efficient stacks, the progressive profile leverages modern TMM (Traffic Management Microkernel) optimizations.
While f5-tcp-mobile (Option B) is highly effective for high-loss cellular networks and f5-tcp-wan (Option D) is optimized for high-latency long-distance links, they can sometimes be too aggressive or poorly suited for standard campus or data center environments.
The f5-tcp-progressive profile acts as a "best-of-all-worlds" template that typically provides an immediate performance boost for most web applications by improving window scaling and fast-retransmit behavior. Therefore, it is the procedural "first step" in TCP performance tuning before moving to more specialized, niche profiles.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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