

# New F5CAB3 Mock Exam | Test F5CAB3 Passing Score

Speech-Language Pathology (5331) — Form 1

Print Help

### Score Summary

This screen provides an overview of your performance by Content Category. The next screen allows you to review individual questions. To print your scores, you must use the Print function on your Internet browser. The practice test does not save your scores. Once you exit the practice test, you can no longer view your scores.

Correct answers: 84  
Incorrect answers: 48  
Unanswered questions: 0

Performance by Category	# Questions	# Correct
I. Foundations and Professional Practice	42	26
II. Screening, Assessment, Evaluation and Diagnosis	44	33
III. Planning, Implementation and Evaluation of Treatment	48	25

ETS PRAXIS Answers Exit

Tech firms award high-paying job contracts to BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration (F5CAB3) certification holders. Every year many aspirants appear in the F5CAB3 test of the certification, but few of them cannot crack it because of not finding reliable BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration prep materials. So, you must prepare with real exam questions to pass the certification exam. If you don't rely on actual exam questions, you will fail and loss time and money.

You will have a sense of achievements when you finish learning our F5CAB3 study materials. During your practice of the F5CAB3 preparation guide, you will gradually change your passive outlook and become hopeful for life. We strongly advise you to have a brave attempt. You will never enjoy life if you always stay in your comfort zone. And our F5CAB3 Exam Questions will help you realize your dream and make it come true.

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## Test F5CAB3 Passing Score | Real F5CAB3 Testing Environment

To get the F5CAB3 certification takes a certain amount of time and energy. Even for some exam like F5CAB3, the difficulty coefficient is high, the passing rate is extremely low, even for us to grasp the limited time to efficient learning. So how can you improve your learning efficiency? Here, I would like to introduce you to a very useful product, our F5CAB3 practice materials, through the information and data provided by it, you will be able to pass the F5CAB3 qualifying examination quickly and efficiently as the pass rate is high as 99% to 100%.

### 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>

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 43

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

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Forwarding (IP) virtual servers operate at Layer 3 and forward traffic based on routing, not pools.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

A BIG-IP Administrator configures a Virtual Server to load balance traffic between 50 web servers for an ecommerce website. Traffic is being load balanced using the Least Connections (node) method. The web server administrators report that customers are losing the contents from their shopping carts and are unable to complete their orders. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the issue?

- A. Change Default Persistence Profile setting to sip\_info
- **B. Change Default Persistence Profile setting to cookie**
- C. Change Load Balancing method to Ratio (member)
- D. Change Load Balancing method to Ratio (node)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The issue of "lost shopping carts" in an ecommerce environment is a classic symptom of a missing or improperly configured Persistence Profile. In modern web applications, session data—such as items added to a cart—is often stored locally on the specific web server that initially handled the user's request. If the BIG-IP system load balances a user's subsequent request (like clicking "Checkout") to a different server among the 50 web servers, the new server will not have the session data, and the user will appear to have an empty cart.

While Least Connections (node) is an efficient load balancing algorithm, it makes a new decision for every connection unless persistence is enabled. To resolve this, the administrator must implement a persistence mechanism. HTTP Cookie Persistence (Option B) is the industry standard for web applications. By assigning a cookie persistence profile to the Virtual Server, the BIG-IP inserts a unique cookie into the HTTP response.

When the user's browser returns that cookie in future requests, the BIG-IP identifies the specific server that handled the first request and consistently directs the user back to that same server for the duration of their session.

Sip\_info (Option B) is a persistence method for VOIP traffic and is not applicable to web traffic. Ratio load balancing (Options C and D) merely changes the distribution frequency but still does not guarantee that a specific user will stay on the same server across multiple requests. Therefore, adding a cookie persistence profile is the direct procedural fix to maintain session state and ensure ecommerce functionality.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

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. HTTP Compression profile
- **B. Connection Rate Limit**
- C. Connection Limit
- D. OneConnect profile

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Connection rate limits restrict how many new connections are accepted per second, protecting application resources.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to apply persistence to a virtual server that is configured as a Performance (Layer 4) virtual server that allows access to a secure (TLS) e-commerce website.

What type of persistence profile can be used? (Choose one answer)

- A. Cookie persistence
- **B. Source Address Affinity**
- C. Microsoft RDP persistence
- D. Host persistence

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A Performance (Layer 4) virtual server does not inspect or process application-layer data such as HTTP headers or cookies. Therefore, only Layer 4-compatible persistence methods can be used.

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

Source Address Affinity persistence operates at Layer 4 and uses the client IP address to maintain session persistence.

It is fully compatible with Performance (Layer 4) virtual servers.

It works regardless of encryption, making it suitable for TLS-secured applications.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B . Cookie persistence

Requires an HTTP profile and Layer 7 inspection, which is not supported on Performance virtual servers.

C . Microsoft RDP persistence

Is protocol-specific and not applicable to web-based TLS traffic.

D . Host persistence

Requires HTTP host header inspection, which is not available at Layer 4.

Correct Resolution:

Source Address Affinity persistence is the appropriate choice for maintaining persistence on a Performance (Layer 4) virtual server handling TLS traffic.

Below is Batch 1 (Questions 1-10) extracted only from your uploaded document that are directly related to BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration topics (Virtual Servers, Pools, Load Balancing, Monitors, Persistence, SNAT, Profiles).

I have excluded system-only, licensing, support, hardware, HA management-only, and admin UI questions that are not Data Plane-focused.

Source: Your uploaded TMOS Administration v2.0 document

□ BATCH 1 (10 Questions)

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