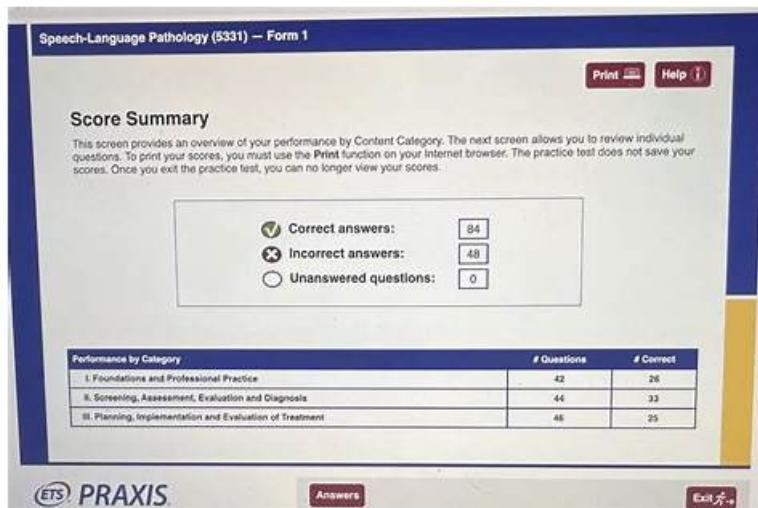


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F5 F5CAB3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage pools: This domain addresses managing server pools including health monitors, load balancing methods, priority groups, and service port configurations.
Topic 2	<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.

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 webservers for an ecommerce website. Traffic is being load balanced using the Least Connections (node) method. The webserver 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 webservers, 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 A) 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)

NEW QUESTION # 47

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