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Getting the BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration (F5CAB3) certification is the way to go if you're planning to get into F5 or want to start earning money quickly. Success in the BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration (F5CAB3) exam of this credential plays an essential role in the validation of your skills so that you can crack an interview or get a promotion in an F5 company. Many people are attempting the BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration (F5CAB3) test nowadays because its importance is growing rapidly. The product of Itcerttest has many different premium features that help you use this product with ease. The study material has been made and updated after consulting with a lot of professionals and getting customers' reviews.

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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

The BIG-IP Administrator needs to load balance a pool of web servers. Load balancing should consider the number of connections that are active on that pool member.

Which load balancing method meets this requirement? (Choose one answer)

- A. Ratio (node)

- B. Ratio (member)
- **C. Least Connections (member)**
- D. Round Robin

Answer: C

Explanation:

The requirement states that load balancing decisions must be based on the number of active connections on each pool member. This directly maps to the Least Connections (member) load balancing method.

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

Least Connections (member) selects the pool member with the fewest active connections at the time of the request.

This method dynamically adapts to real-time traffic patterns and ensures that more heavily loaded pool members receive fewer new connections.

It is especially effective for web servers where connection duration may vary and equal distribution of active sessions is desired.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B . Round Robin

Distributes connections sequentially without considering current load or active connections.

C . Ratio (member)

Distributes traffic based on static ratios, not real-time connection counts.

D . Ratio (node)

Uses predefined ratios at the node level and does not account for active connection counts.

Correct Resolution:

Using Least Connections (member) ensures that new connections are directed to the pool member currently handling the fewest active connections, meeting the stated requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A BIG-IP Administrator creates an HTTP Virtual Server using an iApp template. After the Virtual Server is created, the user requests to change the destination IP addresses. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to change the destination IP address from 10.1.1.1 to 10.2.1.1 in Virtual Server settings, but receives the following error:

"The application service must be updated using an application management interface." What is causing this error?

- A. The IP addresses are already in use.
- **B. The Application Services have Strict Updates enabled.**
- C. The IP addresses used are NOT from the same subnet as the Self IP.
- D. The Application Service was NOT deleted before making the IP address change.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In F5 BIG-IP administration, iApps are designed to manage complex application configurations as a single unit. When an iApp is deployed, it creates an "Application Service" object that owns all the associated LTM objects, such as Virtual Servers, Pools, and Nodes. By default, these iApps are created with Strict Updates enabled. Strict Updates is a safety mechanism that prevents administrators from making manual "out-of-band" changes to the individual objects created by the iApp. The system enforces this because manual changes would be overwritten the next time the iApp template is updated or re-entered.

When the administrator attempts to change the destination IP address directly on the Virtual Server object, the BIG-IP system checks the "Strict Updates" flag. If it is set to "Enabled," the system blocks the modification and generates the error message stating the service must be updated via the application management interface.

To resolve this, the administrator must navigate to the iApp >> Application Services menu, select the specific application service, and go to the "Reconfigure" tab. Within the iApp configuration form, the destination IP can be safely changed. Alternatively, if the administrator specifically wants to manage the objects manually and forgo the benefits of the iApp template management, they could disable "Strict Updates" in the iApp properties, though this is generally discouraged as it breaks the template's logic. The error is not related to subnetting or duplicate IPs, but strictly to the configuration authority assigned to the iApp service.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which two load balancing methods consider all the connections the BIG-IP has between it and each backend application server (Pool Member) when making a load balancing decision for a new connection?

- **A. Least Connections (node)**
- **B. Weighted Least Connections (node)**

- C. Ratio (member)
- D. Round Robin

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The two load balancing methods that consider all connections between the BIG-IP and each backend node - not just connections to a specific pool member - are Least Connections (node) and Weighted Least Connections (node) .

The critical distinction here lies in the node-level scope of evaluation. A node represents the backend server ' s IP address, regardless of how many services or ports it may be serving. Therefore:

- * Least Connections (node) directs new connections to the node with the fewest total active connections across all services on that server, providing a holistic connection-count perspective.
- * Weighted Least Connections (node) operates identically but factors in an administrator-defined ratio weight, allowing servers with greater capacity to proportionally absorb more connections while still evaluating total node-level connection counts.

By contrast:

- * Ratio (member) distributes traffic based on a static weight ratio and does not dynamically evaluate current connection counts.
 - * Round Robin distributes traffic sequentially in rotation, completely ignoring current connection states on any node or member.
- The node-based methods are particularly valuable in environments where a single backend server hosts multiple pool members across different ports, ensuring the server ' s overall load - not just per-service load - governs balancing decisions.

Reference: BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Configuration, Module: Load Balancing Methods - Member vs. Node Scope.

NEW QUESTION # 29

All pool members are online. All other virtual server settings are at default.

What might alter the load balancing behavior? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Adding a persistence profile**
- B. Enabling a fallback host in the HTTP profile
- C. Enabling SNAT automap
- D. Adding a OneConnect profile

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, BIG-IP load balancing algorithms (such as Round Robin) distribute connections evenly across all available pool members. However, persistence profiles override normal load balancing decisions by forcing subsequent connections from a client to be sent to the same pool member.

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

- * Persistence creates a client-to-server mapping that is honored before load balancing algorithms are applied.
- * When persistence is enabled, BIG-IP may repeatedly select the same pool member even if others are available.
- * This directly alters load balancing behavior.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Adding a OneConnect profile OneConnect optimizes server-side TCP connections but does not change which pool member is selected.
- * B. Enabling SNAT automap SNAT affects source address translation, not pool member selection.
- * C. Enabling a fallback host in the HTTP profile A fallback host is only used when no pool members are available.

Correct Resolution:

Adding a persistence profile alters load balancing behavior by maintaining client affinity to a specific pool member.

NEW QUESTION # 30

A BIG-IP Administrator configures a node with a standard icmp Health Monitor. The Node shows as DOWN although the Backend Server is configured to answer ICMP requests. Which step should the administrator take next to find the root cause of this issue?

- A. Run an ssldump
- **B. Run a tcpdump**
- C. Run a qkview
- D. Run a curl

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