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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 virtual servers: This domain covers managing virtual servers including applying persistence, encryption, and protocol profiles, identifying iApp objects, reporting iRules, and showing pool configurations.
Topic 2	<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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

A BIG-IP Administrator is setting up a new BIG-IP device. The network administrator reports that the interface has an incompatible media speed. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to change this setting manually. From which location should the BIG-IP Administrator perform this task?

- A. On the Front Console
- B. In the TMOS Shell Command line

- C. In the Configuration Utility, System > Configuration
- D. In the Configuration Utility, Network > Interface

Answer: D

Explanation:

Standard BIG-IP administration dictates that hardware-level physical attributes are managed within the Network section of the configuration. When a network switch and a BIG-IP fail to successfully negotiate speed and duplex settings (Auto-Negotiation), it can result in CRC errors, late collisions, or a total lack of link. To resolve this manually, the administrator must navigate to the Configuration Utility (GUI) and go to Network > Interfaces.

Within the Interfaces list, the administrator can select the specific physical port (e.g., 1.1 or 1.2) and modify its properties. By default, the media speed is set to "Auto," but the drop-down menu allows for manual selection of specific speeds (e.g., 100Mb/s, 1Gb/s, 10Gb/s) and duplex settings (Full or Half). While these changes can also be made via the TMOS Shell (TMSH) (Option B) using the modify net interface command, the question asks for the standard location, which in most administrative contexts refers to the primary GUI path. System > Configuration (Option D) is used for global device settings like NTP, DNS, and licensing, not for interface-specific physical layer parameters. The Front Console (Option A), referring to the LCD panel on physical appliances, is primarily used for initial management IP setup and viewing system alerts, but does not provide the granular interface configuration required for media speed adjustments.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the F5 BIG-IP ecosystem, a standard ICMP health monitor functions by sending an ICMP echo request to a target node and expecting an ICMP echo reply within a specified timeout period. When a node is marked "DOWN" despite the backend server being configured to respond to ICMP, the issue typically lies in the network path or the specific packet exchange between the BIG-IP's self IP and the node's IP. Running a tcpdump is the most effective next step because it provides a real-time packet capture of the actual monitor traffic leaving the BIG-IP and any return traffic coming back from the server. This allows the administrator to verify if the BIG-IP is actually sending the echo request, if the request is reaching the server, and if the server is indeed replying or if the reply is being dropped by an intermediate firewall or a security policy.

While other tools have their place, they are inappropriate for this specific layer 3/4 connectivity issue. A qkview is a comprehensive diagnostic file used primarily for F5 Support to analyze the entire system's state but is overkill for initial connectivity troubleshooting. An ssldump is used for inspecting SSL/TLS handshakes and encrypted payloads, which is irrelevant for a non-encrypted ICMP monitor. A curl command is a tool for testing HTTP/HTTPS application-level responses; it cannot be used to troubleshoot ICMP (ping) connectivity directly. By using tcpdump -ni <vlan_name> host <node_ip>, the administrator can see the ICMP "type 8" (request) and "type 0" (reply) packets, immediately identifying if the monitor failure is due to a "Destination Unreachable" message or a simple lack of response, thereby pinpointing the root cause in the data plane.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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. Type to Performance (HTTP)

- B. Protocol profile (Client) to DNS_OPTIMIZED
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Source Address to 192.168.10.0/24

Answer: C

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_OPTIMIZED

A 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 192.168.10.0/24

The 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 # 37

The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating whether better TCP performance is possible for a virtual server.

Which built-in profile should be tried first? (Choose one answer)

- A. f5-tcp-mobile
- B. f5-tcp-progressive
- C. No option
- D. f5-tcp-legacy

Answer: B

Explanation:

BIG-IP provides several built-in TCP profiles optimized for different traffic patterns and network conditions. When attempting to improve general TCP performance, the recommended starting point is f5-tcp-progressive.

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

f5-tcp-progressive is designed as a balanced, general-purpose TCP optimization profile.

It dynamically adjusts TCP behavior to improve throughput and latency for most enterprise applications.

It is the recommended first-choice profile when tuning TCP performance before moving to more specialized profiles.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . f5-tcp-legacy

This profile exists for backward compatibility and does not include modern TCP optimizations.

C . f5-tcp-mobile

This profile is optimized specifically for high-latency, lossy mobile networks and is not suitable for general-purpose environments.

D . No option

BIG-IP explicitly provides built-in TCP profiles for performance tuning; using none would forgo optimization opportunities.

Correct Resolution:

The administrator should first apply f5-tcp-progressive to evaluate potential TCP performance improvements before considering more specialized profiles.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Where in the configuration utility should the BIG-IP Administrator verify the pool member currently assigned to a pool is on port 80?

- A. Local Traffic > Nodes: Node List. Select the node in question, view the Health Monitor next to Configuration.

- B. Local Traffic > Pools: Pool List. Select the pool in question, select Members tab, view the configured Health Monitor.
- C. Local Traffic > Pools: Pool List. Select the pool in question, select the Members tab, view the configured Service Port.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The BIG-IP Configuration Utility (GUI) organizes information hierarchically to allow for granular management of application objects. A Pool is a collection of backend servers (pool members) that provide the same service. To verify the specific network parameters—such as the IP address and the service port—of the servers within a pool, the administrator must navigate to the specific pool's configuration.

The standard procedural path to verify this is Local Traffic > Pools: Pool List, where the administrator selects the specific pool name. Once inside the pool's configuration, the Members tab displays a list of all IP addresses and service ports associated with that pool. Under the "Service Port" column, the administrator can confirm if the member is listening on port 80 (HTTP).

Options A and B are incorrect for this specific verification task. While Nodes (Option A) show the health of a physical server, a node represents only an IP address and does not have a "Service Port" associated with it until it is defined as a pool member.

Verifying the Health Monitor (Option B) would tell the administrator how the system is checking the member's status, but it does not definitively show the port on which the member is actually receiving application traffic. In a BIG-IP environment, a pool member is uniquely identified by the combination of its Node IP and its Service Port, and the Members tab is the primary interface for managing and auditing these specific member attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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