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The F5CAB5 Mock Exams not just give you a chance to self-access before you actually sit for the certification exam, but also help you get an idea of the F5 exam structure. It is well known that students who do a mock version of an exam benefit from it immensely. Some F5 certified experts even say that it can be a more beneficial way to prepare for the BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting exam than spending the same amount of time studying.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Refer to the exhibit.

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to deploy an application on the BIG-IP system to perform SSL offload and re-encrypt the traffic to pool members. During testing, users are unable to connect to the application.

What must the BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Configure Protocol Profile (Server) as splitsession-default-tcp
- **B. Configure an SSL Profile (Server)**
- C. Enable Forward Proxy in the SSL Profile (Client)
- D. Remove the configured SSL Profile (Client)

Answer: B

Explanation:

To successfully perform SSL offload and re-encryption on a BIG-IP system, the virtual server must be configured with both a Client SSL profile and a Server SSL profile. The Client SSL profile enables BIG-IP to decrypt inbound HTTPS traffic from clients, while the Server SSL profile is required to re-encrypt traffic before forwarding it to the pool members.

From the exhibit, the virtual server has a Client SSL profile configured, which allows BIG-IP to accept HTTPS connections from clients. However, there is no Server SSL profile attached, meaning BIG-IP attempts to send unencrypted HTTP traffic to pool members listening on HTTPS (port 443). This protocol mismatch causes the server-side SSL handshake to fail, resulting in users being unable to connect to the application.

This behavior is well documented in BIG-IP SSL troubleshooting guides: when backend servers expect HTTPS, a Server SSL profile is mandatory to establish a secure connection from BIG-IP to the pool members.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Removing the Client SSL profile (Option A) would break client-side HTTPS.
- * The server-side TCP profile (Option B) is unrelated to SSL encryption.
- * Forward Proxy (Option C) is only used for outbound SSL inspection scenarios.

Therefore, configuring an SSL Profile (Server) is the correct and required solution.

NEW QUESTION # 27

an existing, highly utilized pool. Soon after, there are reports that the application is failing to load for some users. What pool level setting should the BIG-IP Administrator check?

- **A. Slow Ramp Time**
- B. Availability Requirement
- C. Allow SNAT
- D. Action On Service Down

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a pool is not working as expected immediately after adding new members to a busy environment, the "Slow Ramp Time" setting is a critical factor

. In a pool using the "Least Connections" load balancing method, a new member starts with zero active connections. Without a slow ramp time, the BIG-IP will immediately direct a high volume of new traffic to this server to "equalize" it with other members. This sudden surge can overwhelm the server's application stack before it has fully initialized or warmed its caches, leading to failures. By configuring a "Slow Ramp Time," the administrator ensures that the system gradually increases the amount of traffic sent to the new member over a specified duration. The traffic sent is proportional to the time the member has been available relative to the ramp time setting. If the application fails only for users routed to new servers, reviewing this setting helps ensure that new capacity is integrated into the pool without disrupting service performance.

NEW QUESTION # 28

In the BIG-IP Configuration Utility, a user requests a single screen view to determine the status of all Virtual Servers and associated pool members, as well as any iRules in use. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator instruct the user to find this view?

- A. Statistics
- B. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- **C. Local Traffic > Network Map**
- D. Local Traffic > Monitors

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: To confirm functionality across a complex environment, the "Network Map" is the most efficient troubleshooting tool in the Configuration Utility⁴³. It provides a hierarchical, visual representation of the traffic management objects⁴⁴. A single glance allows the administrator to see the status of a Virtual Server (Green/Red/Yellow), the status of its associated pool, the health of individual pool members, and which iRules are currently attached⁴⁵. This view is superior to the standard "Virtual Server List" for troubleshooting because it maps the dependencies between objects⁴⁶. For example, if a Virtual Server is "Red," the Network Map will show if that status is inherited from a failed pool or a specific monitor failing on a pool member. Reviewing these basic stats in the Network Map helps the administrator quickly isolate whether a failure is at the service level (Virtual Server), the logic level (iRule), or the hardware level (Pool Member).

NEW QUESTION # 29

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to a Virtual Server on the Standby device of an HA pair. The HA pair is currently configured with Auto-Sync Enabled. What effect will the change have on the HA pair configuration?

- A. The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- **B. The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.**
- C. The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- D. The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding High Availability (HA) synchronization behavior is critical for maintaining a stable environment. In a device group where "Auto-Sync" is enabled, the BIG-IP system monitors the management plane for any configuration updates across all members. While best practices often suggest making changes on the "Active" device, TMOS allows changes on any device within the group. When a change is made on the "Standby" device, the system detects a configuration mismatch and, because Auto-Sync is enabled, it automatically pushes those changes to the other devices in the sync group, including the current Active member. To troubleshoot if this is working correctly, the administrator should review the "Sync Status" stats in the Configuration Utility. If the changes do not propagate, it suggests⁹ a breakdown in the HA trust relationship or network connectivity issues on the failover VLAN. Proper interpretation of this scenario confirms that the HA functionality is operating correctly, ensuring that both devices have a consistent set of virtual servers and pools, which is vital for seamless failover.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Some users who connect to a busy Virtual Server have connections reset by the BIG-IP system. Pool member resources are NOT a factor in this behavior. What is a possible cause for this behavior?

- A. The server SSL Profile has NOT been reconfigured.
- B. The Connection Rate Limit is set too high
- C. The Rewrite Profile has NOT been configured.
- **D. The Connection Limit is set too low.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: When troubleshooting intermittent connection resets on a "busy" Virtual Server, the administrator must examine the configured thresholds⁶². A "Connection Limit" is a hard cap on the number of concurrent connections a Virtual Server or pool member can handle⁶³. If this limit is set too low, the BIG-IP will reset any new connection attempts once the threshold is reached⁶⁴. The key indicator in this scenario is that the problem only affects "some users" and happens when the server is "busy," suggesting that the system is hitting a capacity ceiling rather than suffering from a persistent configuration error⁶⁵. Unlike a missing SSL profile, which would likely cause all connections to fail, or a "Connection Rate Limit," which throttles how fast connections arrive, a "Connection Limit" focuses on the total volume⁶⁶. Identifying this as the cause requires reviewing the Virtual Server's statistics to see if the "Current Connections" count is consistently peaking at the configured limit value.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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- [illegible]