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F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

resume is enabled and a health check first fails and then passes?

- A. Offline (Enabled)
- B. Available (Disabled)
- C. Available (Enabled)

- **D. Offline (Disabled)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: The "Manual Resume" feature is a safety mechanism used when a pool is not working as expected due to flapping services or unstable backend applications. Normally, when a health monitor fails, the pool member is marked "Offline" (Red), and when the monitor passes, it automatically returns to "Available" (Green)⁴⁷. However, if "Manual Resume" is enabled, the BIG-IP will not automatically put the member back into rotation after a failure⁴⁸. Even if the health check begins to pass again, the member remains in an "Offline (Disabled)" state⁴⁹. This requires an administrator to manually intervene and re-enable the member. This is a common point of confusion when troubleshooting; a member may show passing health checks but still not receive traffic because it is waiting for a manual administrative "resume" command. This feature is intended to prevent "unhealthy" servers from receiving traffic until an engineer has confirmed the root cause of the initial failure was resolved.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Refer to the exhibit. A BIG-IP Administrator creates a new Virtual Server to load balance SSH traffic. Users are unable to log on to the servers. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the issue? (Exhibit shows a Standard Virtual Server with an HTTP profile applied).

- A. Set Source Address to 10.1.1.210
- **B. Set HTTP Profile to None⁹**
- C. Set Protocol to UDP8
- D. Set Destination Addresses/Mask to 0.0.0.0/011

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: When troubleshooting a Virtual Server that is not working as expected, it is critical to ensure that the applied profiles match the type of traffic being processed. SSH (Secure Shell) is a non-HTTP protocol that operates over TCP. The exhibit indicates that an HTTP profile is applied to the Virtual Server¹⁴. An HTTP profile instructs the BIG-IP system to parse traffic as HTTP; however, since SSH traffic does not follow HTTP specifications, the BIG-IP's parser will fail to understand the data stream, typically resulting in dropped packets or reset connections¹⁵. To fix this, the administrator must set the HTTP profile to "None"¹⁶. This allows the Virtual Server to act as a "Standard" or "FastL4" listener that passes the encrypted SSH data transparently to the backend pool members without attempting application-layer inspection. This highlights a common troubleshooting step: verifying that L7 profiles are not inadvertently applied to L4 traffic, which disrupts the expected traffic flow between the client and the server.

NEW QUESTION # 16

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to determine why only one pool member is showing connections from the virtual server, resulting in uneven load balancing.

What two reasons would cause uneven load balancing? (Choose two answers)

- **A. The pool has a persistence profile configured.**
- **B. Monitors have marked down multiple pool members.**
- C. The virtual server is marked down.
- D. All pool members are marked down.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Uneven load balancing on a BIG-IP system typically occurs when traffic is not distributed evenly across all available pool members. One common reason is that monitors have marked down multiple pool members (Option B). When health monitors fail for specific pool members, BIG-IP automatically removes those members from load-balancing decisions. As a result, traffic is sent only to the remaining healthy member, creating the appearance that load balancing is not functioning correctly. This behavior is expected and aligns with BIG-IP's design to ensure traffic is sent only to healthy resources.

Another frequent cause is the presence of a persistence profile on the pool or virtual server (Option C).

Persistence (such as source address or cookie persistence) forces subsequent client connections to be sent to the same pool member for session continuity. While persistence is critical for certain applications, it can override the load-balancing algorithm and

cause most or all traffic to be directed to a single pool member, especially during low traffic volumes or testing scenarios.

The other options are incorrect because a virtual server marked down (Option A) would not pass traffic at all, and all pool members marked down (Option D) would result in no connections rather than uneven distribution.

This analysis follows standard BIG-IP troubleshooting methodology using pool status, monitor results, and persistence configuration review.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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?32

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

Answer: D

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 # 18

A BIG-IP Administrator notices that one of the servers that runs an application is NOT receiving any traffic. The BIG-IP Administrator examines the configuration status of the application and observes the displayed monitor configuration and affected pool member status.

What is the possible cause of this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. The node health monitor is NOT responding.
- B. The application is NOT responding with the expected Receive String.
- C. HTTP 1.1 is NOT appropriate for monitoring purposes.
- D. The BIG-IP device is NOT able to reach the pool.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The key clue in the exhibit is the pool member's availability showing "Offline (Enabled) - Parent down". In BIG-IP terminology, a pool member inherits the status of its parent node. If the node is marked down (for example, by a node-level monitor or a default "node is down" condition), then all pool members using that node IP will also be marked down and will not receive any traffic, even if the application service on the member port might be healthy.

While the HTTPS monitor configuration (send/receive strings) is displayed, the status specifically indicates a node (parent) failure, not a service-level failure. If the problem were the application not matching the receive string, you would typically see the member down due to the member's monitor failing (and the status would reflect monitor failure details), rather than "parent down." Option D is too broad; BIG-IP can generally reach the subnet (other servers work), and this symptom points to a specific node condition. Option C is incorrect because HTTP/1.1 is commonly used for monitoring and is valid when properly formatted (especially with a Host header). Therefore, the most likely cause is that the node health monitor is not responding, causing the node-and consequently the member-to be marked down.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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- [illegible]