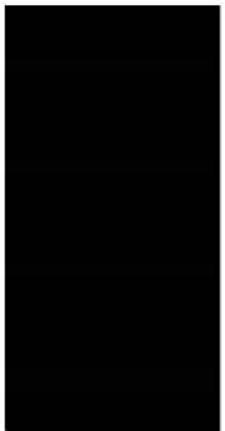


# F5CAB5 Test Pass4sure, Relevant F5CAB5 Exam Dumps



**Question: 1**  
What statement describes the major difference between PEAP and EAP/TLS client authentication?

- A. EAP/TLS requires a standard AAA server, and PEAP does not.
- B. EAP/TLS is a more secure protocol than PEAP.
- C. EAP/TLS is an industry standard, while PEAP is not.
- D. PEAP authentication protocol requires a root certificate, while EAP/TLS requires a client password.

Answer: C

**Question: 2**  
Which statement describes the EAP identity request frame when a wireless client is connecting to a Cisco WLC via a PoE AP (IRLAP)?

- A. Received from the Cisco IRLAP to the AP.
- B. Received from the client to the Cisco IRLAP.
- C. Received from the AP client to the IRLAP.
- D. Received from the AP to the client.

Answer: C

**Question: 3**  
What are the four packet types that are used by LACP (choose four.)

- A. LACP Type
- B. LACP Periodic
- C. LACP Discovery
- D. LACP Supervisor
- E. LACP Authentication

Answer: B, C, D, E, F



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## F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify the reason load balancing is not working as expected: This domain addresses troubleshooting load balancing by analyzing persistence, priority groups, rate limits, health monitor configurations, and availability status.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Given a scenario, review basic stats to confirm functionality: This section involves interpreting traffic object statistics and network configuration statistics to validate system functionality.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Given a scenario, interpret traffic flow: This domain covers understanding traffic patterns through client-server communication analysis and interpreting traffic graphs and SNMP results.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Determine resource utilization: This domain covers analyzing system resources including control plane versus data plane usage, CPU statistics per virtual server, interface statistics, and disk and memory utilization.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify the reason a pool is not working as expected: This domain focuses on troubleshooting pools including health monitor failures, priority group membership, and configured versus availability status of pools and members.</li></ul>

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## F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

## NEW QUESTION # 61

A BIG-IP Administrator adds new Pool Members into 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. Action On Service Down
- **B. Slow Ramp Time**
- C. Availability Requirement
- D. Allow SNAT

### Answer: B

Explanation:

When troubleshooting a pool that is not working correctly after adding new members, the "Slow Ramp Time" setting is a primary suspect. In a pool that is already under high load and using a "Least Connections" load balancing method, a newly added server has zero connections. Without a slow ramp time, the BIG-IP will immediately direct a massive flood of new connections to the new server to "balance" it with the others. This

"thundering herd" effect can crash a newly initialized application server before it has time to warm up its caches or establish its own database connections. By setting a "Slow Ramp Time" (typically in seconds), the administrator ensures the BIG-IP gradually increases the connection ratio to the new member. This allows the server to stabilize and scale up its performance over time. If users report intermittent failures specifically coinciding with the expansion of a pool, checking this setting is a vital troubleshooting step to maintain pool health during maintenance.

## NEW QUESTION # 62

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.

The screenshot shows two configuration screens for a pool member. The left screen, 'Member Properties', displays the following details for a member with IP 172.16.20.6 and port 443:

Node Name	172.16.20.6
Address	172.16.20.6
Service Port	443
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Parent Node	172.16.20.6
Availability	Offline (Enabled) - Parent down
Health Monitors	sp_intra.company.com
Monitor Logging	Enable
Current Connections	0
State	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled (All traffic allowed) <input type="radio"/> Disabled (Only persistent or active connections allowed) <input type="radio"/> Forced Offline (Only active connections allowed)

The right screen, 'General Properties', shows the configuration for an HTTPS monitor named 'sp\_intra.company.com' with the following settings:

Name	sp_intra.company.com
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Type	HTTPS
Parent Monitor	https
Configuration	None
Interval	5 seconds
Timeout	10 seconds
Send String	GET / HTTP/1.1;host: sp_intra.company.com;inConnection: CloseIn�ir
Receive String	X-SharePointHealthScore: [0-5]

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

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

### Answer: C

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 # 63

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to collect HTTP status code and HTTP method for traffic flowing through a virtual server. Which default profile provides this information?

- A. HTTP
- B. Request Adapt
- C. Statistics
- D. Analytics

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To gather granular Layer 7 data such as specific HTTP methods (GET, POST, etc.) and HTTP status codes (200, 404, 500), the BIG-IP system utilizes the Analytics (AVR) profile.

\* Analytics Profile (Application Visibility and Reporting): While a standard HTTP profile tracks basic byte counts and requests, the Analytics profile is designed specifically to capture, analyze, and display detailed application performance metrics.

\* Metrics Captured: When attached to a virtual server, it records URL-level statistics, response codes, page load times, and client-side metrics.

\* Why not others? \* HTTP Profile (Option A): This profile handles the parsing of HTTP traffic but does not provide a built-in reporting dashboard for status code distribution.

\* Statistics Profile (Option C): This is a legacy profile used for custom user-defined counters and does not automatically categorize HTTP methods or status codes.

\* Request Adapt (Option D): This is used for integrating with ICAP servers (like virus scanners) and does not perform traffic reporting.

### NEW QUESTION # 64

Refer to the exhibit.

The image below shows the status of a virtual server application\_vs



The image shows a screenshot of the F5 BIG-IP Configuration Utility. The title bar reads "Local Traffic > Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List". Below the title bar, there is a navigation bar with three tabs: "Virtual Server List" (which is highlighted in yellow), "Virtual Address List", and "Statistics". Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with the placeholder text "\*". Under the search bar, there are two checkboxes: one checked and one unchecked. To the right of the checkboxes are buttons for "Status" and "Name". Below these buttons, there is a list of virtual servers. The first item in the list is "application\_vs", which is shown with a status of "offline" and an "enabled" status. At the bottom of the list, there are three buttons: "Enable", "Disable", and "Delete...". The F5 logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the interface.

The image shows the status of a virtual server named application\_vs in the BIG-IP Configuration Utility. What is the cause of the status shown? (Choose two answers)

- A. Pool member(s) administratively disabled
- B. Node(s) administratively disabled
- C. Pool member(s) forced offline
- D. Virtual Server administratively disabled

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the virtual server application\_vs with a status indicating it is offline but enabled. In BIG-IP terminology, this status means the virtual server itself is administratively enabled, but it is unable to pass traffic because no usable pool members are available. Two common and documented causes for this condition are:

Pool member(s) administratively disabled (Option A): When all pool members are administratively disabled, BIG-IP removes them from load-balancing decisions. Even though the virtual server remains enabled, it has no available pool members to send traffic to,

resulting in an offline status.

Node(s) administratively disabled (Option C): Pool members inherit the status of their parent nodes. If a node is administratively disabled, all associated pool members are also marked unavailable. This condition causes the virtual server to show as offline, even though the virtual server configuration itself is correct.

The other options are incorrect:

Forced offline pool members (Option B) result in a different operational intent and are explicitly set for maintenance scenarios.

Virtual server administratively disabled (Option D) would show the virtual server as disabled, not enabled /offline.

This behavior is consistent with BIG-IP traffic management logic and is commonly verified by reviewing pool and node availability states when diagnosing virtual server availability issues.

## NEW QUESTION # 65

A BIG-IP Administrator receives reports from users that SSL connections to the BIG-IP device are failing. Upon checking the log files, the administrator notices: SSL transaction (TPS) rate limit reached. stats show a maximum of 1200 client-side SSL TPS and 800 server-side SSL TPS. What is the minimum SSL license limit required to handle this peak?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Troubleshooting failed SSL handshakes involves interpreting the resource limits defined by the system's license8888. The log message SSL transaction (TPS) rate limit reached indicates the BIG-IP is dropping SSL connections because it has exceeded its licensed "Transactions Per Second" capacity. When analyzing stats to determine the correct license level, the administrator must focus on "Client-side" SSL TPS. This represents the initial encrypted handshakes between users and the BIG-IP virtual servers91. In this scenario, the peak client-side demand is 1200 TPS. While the 800 server-side transactions represent re-encryption toward the backend, F5's primary SSL TPS license limits typically apply to the client-facing side of the traffic flow. Therefore, to resolve the intermittent connectivity issues and ensure the virtual server works reliably during peaks, the license must be upgraded to at least 1200 TPS949596969696. 9798Confirming this peak via statistics and comparing it to the current license is a standard troubleshooting step for SSL performance issues.

## NEW QUESTION # 66

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