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BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting test questions and dumps, F5CAB5 exam cram

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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given a scenario, interpret traffic flow: This domain covers understanding traffic patterns through client-server communication analysis and interpreting traffic graphs and SNMP results.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given a scenario, review basic stats to confirm functionality: This section involves interpreting traffic object statistics and network configuration statistics to validate system functionality.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which Virtual Server type prevents the use of a default pool?

- A. Forwarding (IP)**
- B. Performance HTTP
- C. Standard
- D. Performance (Layer 4)

Answer: A

Explanation:

In BIG-IP TMOS administration, the "Forwarding (IP)" virtual server type is unique because it is designed to act as a high-performance router rather than a typical load balancer. Unlike a "Standard" virtual server, which terminates a connection and directs it to a specific pool of members, a Forwarding (IP) virtual server is intended to forward packets based on the system's routing table. Consequently, the configuration for this type of virtual server explicitly removes the option to associate a default pool. If an administrator is troubleshooting a scenario where they cannot assign a pool to a virtual server, they must verify if the type was accidentally set to Forwarding (IP). This type is most commonly used for outbound internet traffic (outbound SNAT) or to allow the BIG-IP to serve as a gateway between internal subnets. Identifying this constraint is vital for troubleshooting configuration errors where an administrator expects the system to load balance traffic but finds the pool association settings are grayed out or unavailable in the Configuration Utility.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Refer to Exhibit:

An organization is reporting slow performance accessing their Intranet website, hosted in a public cloud. All employees use a single Proxy Server with the public IP of 104.219.110.168 to connect to the Internet. What should the BIG-IP Administrator of the Intranet website do to fix this issue?

- A. Change Fallback Persistence Profile to source_addr
- B. Change Source Address to 104.219.110.168/32
- C. Change Default Persistence Profile to cookie**
- D. Change Load Balancing Method to Least Connection

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario describes a classic network performance issue known as the "Mega-Proxy" problem. When an organization routes all

employee traffic through a single proxy server, the BIG-IP sees thousands of unique users as having the exact same source IP address. If the administrator has configured "Source Address Affinity" persistence, the BIG-IP will correctly follow the rule but incorrectly route all users to the same single backend pool member. This creates a severe load imbalance where one server is overwhelmed while others remain idle, leading to poor application response times. To resolve this, the administrator must change the persistence profile to "HTTP Cookie". Cookie-based persistence allows the BIG-IP to place a unique identifier in each user's browser, allowing the system to distinguish between individual sessions even if they share the same source IP. This fix ensures that traffic is distributed evenly across the pool members, restoring4 the expected load balancing functionality and resolving the slow performance reported by users behind the corporate proxy.

NEW QUESTION # 15

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to view the CPU utilization of a particular Virtual Server. Which section of the Configuration Utility should the administrator use for this purpose?

- A. Statistics > Analytics > Process CPU Utilization
- B. Statistics > Module Statistics > Traffic Summary
- C. **Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers**
- D. Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Addresses

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a BIG-IP system experiences high overall CPU usage, troubleshooting requires identifying which specific application or service is the primary consumer of resources. While the system-wide performance graphs provide a global view, the granular data necessary to isolate a "top talker" is found in the "Local Traffic" statistics. Navigating to Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers allows the administrator to see specific metrics for each configured virtual server, including the number of packets processed, current connections, and critical CPU cycles consumed. This is essential for troubleshooting performance issues where an inefficient iRule, high SSL handshake volume, or complex L7 profiles (like Compression or ASM) might be overtaxing the Traffic Management Microkernel (TMM) for one specific application. By reviewing these basic stats, an administrator can determine if a performance bottle-neck is a system-wide hardware issue or if it is isolated to a single virtual server, enabling targeted remediation such as optimizing iRule logic or moving the high-load virtual server to a dedicated device.

NEW QUESTION # 16

A user needs to determine known security vulnerabilities on an existing BIG-IP appliance and how to remediate these vulnerabilities. Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator recommend?

- A. Verify the TMOS version and review the release notes
- B. Create a UCS archive and open an F5 Support request
- C. Create a UCS archive and upload to iHealth
- D. **Generate a qkview and upload to iHealth**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 17

Refer to the exhibit.

A user with IP address 192.168.162.70 is unable to connect to an HTTP application. What is a possible cause within the Virtual Server configuration?

- A. The Destination Address is configured as 192.168.162.80
- B. **The Source Address is configured as 10.128.10.0/24**
- C. The Virtual Server is configured as a Standard Type
- D. The Service Port is configured as 0 *All Ports

Answer: B

Explanation:

The failure to connect is caused by a restrictive Source Address filter configured on the Virtual Server.

* Source Address Filtering: In the BIG-IP system, the Source Address field on a Virtual Server acts as an implicit Access Control

List (ACL). Only traffic originating from a client IP address that matches the specified network range will be accepted and processed by the Virtual Server.

* Analyzing the Exhibit: The provided configuration for vs_http shows the Source Address is set to 10.128.10.0/24. This means the Virtual Server will only accept connections from the subnet ranging from 10.128.10.1 to 10.128.10.254.

* Identifying the Conflict: The user trying to connect has the IP address 192.168.162.70. Since 192.168.162.70 does not fall within the allowed 10.128.10.0/24 range, the BIG-IP system will not match this traffic to the Virtual Server, effectively blocking the connection attempt.

* Evaluation of Other Options:

* All Ports (Option A): Configuring a Virtual Server for "All Ports" (port 0) allows it to handle traffic for any destination port, which would not block a standard HTTP application.

* Destination Address (Option B): The destination address 192.168.162.80 is the Virtual IP (VIP) users should be connecting to; this is a standard configuration and not the cause of the failure for a user reaching out to it.

* Standard Type (Option C): A "Standard" Virtual Server is the most common type used for HTTP applications as it allows for Layer 7 profiles and full proxy capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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