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### F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>

Topic 2	<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 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>• 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify network level performance issues: This section focuses on diagnosing network problems including packet capture needs, interface availability, packet drops, speed and duplex settings, and TCP profile optimization.,</li> </ul>

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

### NEW QUESTION # 50

Without decrypting, what portion of an HTTPS session is visible with a packet capture?

- A. HTTP Request Headers
- B. HTTP Response Headers
- C. Cookies
- D. Source IP Address

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When analyzing HTTPS traffic using tools like tcpdump without access to the SSL private keys for decryption, only the Layer 2 through Layer 4 information remains visible.

\* Visible Information: You can see the Source and Destination IP addresses, TCP ports, and the TLS handshake headers (such as the Server Name Indication/SNI in the Client Hello).

\* Encrypted Information: Once the encrypted tunnel is established, all Layer 7 data is masked. This includes HTTP Request/Response Headers (Option A and D) and Cookies (Option C).

\* Troubleshooting Note: To see the headers or cookies, an administrator must either perform the packet capture on the "server-side" of the BIG-IP (if it is performing SSL Offload) or use a tool like Wireshark with the appropriate SSL keys loaded.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

Refer to Exhibit:

Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » VIP-HTTP

Properties Resources Security Distributed Cloud Services Statistics

**General Properties**

Name	VS_example.com
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Type	Standard
Source Address	0.0.0.0/0
Destination Address/Mask	72.163.4.185

Service Port	443	HTTPS
Notify Status to Virtual Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
PVA Acceleration	None	
Availability	<span style="color: green;">●</span> Available (Enabled) - The virtual server is available	
Syncookie Status	Off	
State	Enabled	

Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » VIP-HTTP

Properties Resources Security Distributed Cloud Services Statistics

**Load Balancing**

Default Pool	P_example.com
Default Persistence Profile	source_addr
Fallback Persistence Profile	None

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 Load Balancing Method to Least Connection
- B. Change Fallback Persistence Profile to source\_addr
- C. Change Default Persistence Profile to cookie
- D. Change Source Address to 104.219.110.168/32

**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, restoring the expected load balancing functionality and resolving the slow performance reported by users behind the corporate proxy.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**

Refer to the exhibit.

Hostname	cieciwa-BIG3A.f5	Date	Oct 1, 2019	User	admin
IP Address	10.170.138.74	Time	11:47 AM (CEST)	Role	Administrator

  

The BIG-IP Administrator has modified an iRule on one device of an HA pair. The BIG-IP Administrator notices there is NO traffic on the BIG-IP device in which they are logged into. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to verify if the iRule works correctly?

- A. Pull configuration to this device from the cluster and start to monitor traffic on this device
- B. Log in to the other device in the cluster, pull configuration to it, and start to monitor traffic on that device
- C. Push configuration from this device to the group and start to monitor traffic on this device
- D. Log in to the other device in the cluster, push configuration from it, and start to monitor traffic on that device

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Based on the provided exhibits, the BIG-IP device is currently in a Standby state ("ONLINE (STANDBY)") and has a sync status of "Changes Pending" (Yellow icon).

Understanding Device State and Traffic: In an Active/Standby High Availability (HA) pair, traffic is processed by the Active device. The exhibit confirms the administrator is logged into the Standby device, which explains why there is "NO traffic" currently observed on this specific unit.

Configuration Synchronization (ConfigSync): When an administrator modifies a local object, such as an iRule, on one member of a device group, the changes must be synchronized to the other members to ensure consistency. The "Changes Pending" status indicates that the local configuration on this device is newer than the configuration on other group members.

Push vs. Pull: \* Push: Sends the configuration from the current device to the other members of the device group.

Pull: Overwrites the current device's configuration with the configuration from another member of the group.

Resolving the Scenario: Since the administrator modified the iRule on "this device," they must Push the configuration to the group so the Active device receives the updated iRule. To verify the iRule works, the administrator can then monitor the traffic on the Active device or initiate a manual failover to make "this device" Active, allowing it to process traffic with the new iRule.

Option D is the correct administrative workflow: synchronize the changes to the group (Push) and then monitor the traffic flow to validate the new logic.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Clients report that they cannot reach the virtual server vs-production on port 80, but are able to ping the virtual server address. The configuration is shown below:

Plaintext

```
ltm virtual vs-production {
  destination 10.99.20.50:http
  ip-protocol tcp
  mask 255.255.255.255
  profiles {
    http {}
    tcp {}
  }
  source 192.168.0.0/16
  translate-address enabled
  translate-port enabled
  vlans {
    external
  }
  vlans-enabled
}
```

What is the cause?

- A. The virtual server does NOT listen on port 80.
- **B. The client comes from an unallowed subnet.**
- C. The client uses an old browser.
- D. The virtual server is disabled.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The issue is caused by the Source Address restriction configured on the virtual server.

Source Filter: The configuration contains the line source 192.168.0.0/16. This acts as an implicit Access Control List (ACL). The virtual server will only accept and process TCP connections if the client's source IP address falls within the 192.168.x.x range.

Why Ping Works: ICMP (Ping) is handled by the Virtual Address object, not the Virtual Server object. Unless ICMP is specifically disabled on the Virtual Address, it will respond to pings from any subnet, even if the Virtual Server itself is restricted by a source filter or is even disabled.

Evaluation of Other Options:

Disabled (Option A): If the VS were disabled, the configuration would typically show disabled or state down, and the symptoms would be similar, but the source filter is a more specific "misconfiguration" in this context.

Port 80 (Option C): The configuration destination 10.99.20.50:http explicitly confirms it is listening on port 80.

Unallowed Subnet: If a client from a different network (e.g., 10.10.1.5) tries to connect, the BIG-IP will silently drop the connection or send a reset because it does not match the defined source criteria.

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

A BIG-IP Administrator is informed that traffic on Interface 1.1 is expected to increase over the maximum bandwidth capacity on the link. There is a single VLAN on the Interface. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to increase the total available bandwidth?

- **A. Create a trunk object with two Interfaces**
- B. Increase the MTU on the VLAN using Interface 1.1
- C. Assign two Interfaces to the VLAN
- D. Set the media speed of Interface 1.1 manually

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When a physical network link (like Interface 1.1) reaches its maximum capacity, it creates a bottleneck that negatively impacts network-level performance. To overcome the physical limits of a single interface, BIG-IP administrators use "Trunking," which is the F5 term for Link Aggregation (often implemented via LACP). A trunk object bundles multiple physical interfaces into a single logical link. By creating a trunk with two or more interfaces, the BIG-IP can spread the traffic load across all members of the trunk, effectively doubling or tripling the available bandwidth for the associated VLANs. Beyond performance, troubleshooting redundancy often leads to the use of trunks; if one cable in a trunk fails, the others continue to carry traffic, preventing a complete outage. This is a superior solution to simply increasing MTU (which requires end-to-end support) or manually setting media speeds. In a high-availability environment, configuring trunks is a foundational troubleshooting and optimization step to ensure that traffic spikes do not result in packet loss due to link saturation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

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