

Interactive F5CAB5 EBook & F5CAB5 Online Test



If you feel nervous about your exam, then our F5CAB5 exam materials will be your best choice. F5CAB5 Soft test engine can stimulate the real exam environment, so that your confidence for your exam will be strengthened. In addition, we provided you with free demo to have a try before buying F5CAB5 Exam Cram. You can enjoy free update for one year, so that you can obtain the latest version timely, and the latest version for F5CAB5 training materials will be sent to your email automatically. You just need to check your email.

Are you concerned for the training material for F5CAB5 certification exam? So, your search is ended as you have got to the place where you can catch the finest F5CAB5 certification exam dumps. Those entire applicants who put efforts in F5CAB5 certification exam want to achieve their goal, but there are diverse means of preparing F5CAB5 Exams. Everyone might have their own approach to discover, how to associate F5CAB5 certified professional. It really doesn't matter how you concoct for the F5CAB5 certification exam, you'd need some provision to make things calmer.

>> [Interactive F5CAB5 EBook](#) <<

F5CAB5 Online Test | Guide F5CAB5 Torrent

Our F5CAB5 learning test was a high quality product revised by hundreds of experts according to the changes in the syllabus and the latest developments in theory and practice, based on historical questions and industry trends. Whether you are a student or an office worker, whether you are a rookie or an experienced veteran with years of experience, F5CAB5 Guide Torrent will be your best choice. The main advantages of our F5CAB5 study materials is high pass rate of more than 98%, which will be enough for you to pass the F5CAB5 exam.

F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.,
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the reason a virtual server is not working as expected: This section covers diagnosing virtual server issues including availability status, profile conflicts and misconfigurations, and incorrect IP addresses or ports.
Topic 4	<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 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.
Topic 6	<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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

Answer: C

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 # 46

Which menu should you use on the BIG-IP Configuration Utility to generate a QKView support file? (Choose one answer)

- A. System > Archive
- B. System > Logs
- C. System > Support
- D. System > Configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

AQKViewfile is the primary diagnostic support bundle used by F5 Support to troubleshoot BIG-IP system issues. It contains comprehensive system information, including running configuration, licensing details, module provisioning, hardware status, software versions, log files, statistics, and the output of numerous diagnostic commands. Generating a QKView is a standard and recommended first step when investigating performance problems, configuration issues, or when opening a support case with F5. In the BIG-IP Configuration Utility (GUI), the correct and supported location to generate a QKView is System > Support. This menu is specifically designed for support and troubleshooting operations. From this section, administrators can generate a QKView file, monitor its creation progress, download it locally, or upload it directly to F5 iHealth for automated analysis. This workflow is clearly documented in BIG-IP Administration and Support guides and aligns with F5 best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 47

The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating disk utilization on the BIG-IP device. (Exhibit shows /dev/md4 mounted on / at 100% utilization). What should the BIG-IP Administrator check next?

- A. Results from the platform diagnostics test
- **B. Large files on the / file system**
- C. Large files on /usr file system
- D. Results from the EUD test

Answer: B

Explanation:

Monitoring resource utilization is essential for maintaining system stability. If the root (/) file system reaches 100% capacity, the BIG-IP may become unresponsive, fail to save configuration changes, or experience daemon crashes⁸³. When the / partition is full, the immediate troubleshooting step is to identify large or unnecessary files—such as old log files, core dumps, or temporary installer files—located specifically within that file system⁸⁴. In the provided exhibit, /dev/md4 is explicitly listed at 100% usage for the / mount point⁸⁵. Checking other partitions like /usr (which is at 82% in the exhibit) would not resolve the immediate "Full" status of the root directory⁸⁶. Administrators often use the du (disk usage) command via the CLI to find the problematic files. Managing disk space is a proactive task; however, when utilization hits 100%, it becomes a reactive troubleshooting emergency that must be resolved to restore the management plane's functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 48

A Virtual Server uses an iRule to send traffic to pool members depending on the URI. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to modify the pool member in the iRule. Which event declaration does the BIG-IP Administrator need to change to accomplish this?

- A. CLIENT_ACCEPTED
- **B. HTTP_REQUEST**
- C. SERVER_CONNECTED
- D. HTTP_RESPONSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

In F5 TMOS administration, the traffic flow is processed through specific event huddles within iRules. To troubleshoot or modify traffic based on a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier), the BIG-IP system must first parse the application-layer data. The HTTP_REQUEST event is triggered when the system has fully received and parsed the HTTP request headers from the client. This is the correct point to implement logic that selects a pool or pool member based on the path or file requested (e.g., /images or /api). Using CLIENT_ACCEPTED would be too early in the troubleshooting process because that event triggers at the L4 (TCP) connection establishment phase, before any URI information is available. Conversely, HTTP_RESPONSE occurs during the return traffic from the server, which is too late to make a load balancing decision. For troubleshooting virtual server behavior where URIs are involved, ensuring the iRule is attached to a Virtual Server with an HTTP profile and using the HTTP_REQUEST event is essential for proper traffic steering and inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 49

The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating disk utilization on the BIG-IP device. (Exhibit shows /dev/md4 mounted on / at 100% utilization). What should the BIG-IP Administrator check next?

- A. Results from the platform diagnostics test
- **B. Large files on the / file system**
- C. Large files on /usr file system
- D. Results from the EUD test

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: Monitoring resource utilization is essential for maintaining system stability. If the root (/) file system reaches 100% capacity, the BIG-IP may become unresponsive, fail to save configuration changes, or experience daemon crashes⁸³. When the / partition is full, the immediate troubleshooting step is to identify large or unnecessary files—such as old log files, core dumps, or temporary installer files—located specifically within that file system⁸⁴. In the provided exhibit, /dev/md4 is explicitly listed at 100% usage for the / mount point⁸⁵. Checking other partitions like /usr (which is at 82% in the exhibit) would not resolve the immediate "Full" status of the root directory⁸⁶. Administrators often use the du (disk usage) command via the CLI to find the problematic files. Managing disk space is a proactive task; however, when utilization hits 100%, it becomes a reactive troubleshooting emergency that

