

# 2026 F5CAB5: Fantastic New BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Mock Exam



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## F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<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 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>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 6	<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>

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

### NEW QUESTION # 17

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? (Choose one answer)

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To collect application-layer details such as HTTP status codes (200, 404, 500, etc.) and HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE), the BIG-IP system must use a profile designed for traffic visibility and reporting rather than basic traffic handling. The Analytics profile (Option C) is the correct choice because it is specifically designed to collect, store, and present detailed statistics about HTTP and TCP traffic passing through a virtual server.

When an Analytics profile is attached to a virtual server, BIG-IP can record metrics such as HTTP response codes, request methods, URI paths, latency, throughput, and client-side/server-side performance data. These statistics are then accessible through the BIG-IP GUI under Statistics → Analytics, allowing administrators to validate application behavior and troubleshoot performance or functional issues.

The HTTP profile (Option B) enables HTTP protocol awareness and features like header insertion and compression, but it does not provide historical or statistical reporting of HTTP methods and response codes. Request Adapt (Option A) is used for ICAP-based content adaptation, not visibility. Statistics (Option D) is not a standalone profile and does not provide HTTP-level insight. Therefore, the Analytics profile is the only default profile that fulfills this requirement.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

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: A**

Explanation:

Troubleshooting failed SSL handshakes involves interpreting the resource limits defined by the system's license<sup>88</sup>. 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 servers<sup>91</sup>. 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 TPS<sup>94</sup><sup>95</sup><sup>96</sup><sup>96</sup><sup>97</sup><sup>98</sup>. Confirming this peak via statistics and comparing it to the current license is a standard troubleshooting step for SSL performance issues.

#### NEW QUESTION # 19

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to the BIG-IP device. Which file logs the message regarding the configuration change?

- **A. /var/log/audit**
- B. /var/log/messages
- C. /var/log/secure
- D. /var/log/user.log

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: Troubleshooting configuration-related issues requires a clear trail of what was changed and by whom. The BIG-IP system includes a dedicated audit logging feature for this purpose<sup>28</sup>. Whenever a system object—such as a virtual server, pool, or iRule—is created, modified, or deleted, the system records the event in /var/log/audit<sup>29</sup>. These logs provide critical context during troubleshooting by showing if a performance drop or traffic failure coincided with a specific administrative action<sup>30</sup>. Unlike /var/log/ltn, which focuses on local traffic events like pool member status changes, or /var/log/secure, which handles authentication attempts, the audit log specifically tracks the "how" and "when" of configuration changes<sup>31</sup>. This is a vital resource for administrators to determine if a virtual server is not working as expected due to a recent manual change or an automated system action, allowing for a rapid "rollback" or correction of the configuration.

#### NEW QUESTION # 20

A BIG-IP device sends out the following SNMP trap: big-ipo.f5.com - bigipExternalLinkChange Link: 1.0 is DOWN. Where in the BIG-IP Configuration utility should the BIG-IP Administrator verify the current status of Link 1.0?

- A. System > Platform
- **B. Network > Interfaces > Interface List**
- C. Statistics > Performance > System
- D. Network > Trunks > Trunk List

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: Identifying network-level performance issues often starts with investigating hardware-level alerts<sup>78</sup>. In F5 terminology, a "Link" like "1.0" or "1.1" refers to a physical interface on the appliance<sup>79</sup>.

When an SNMP trap reports that a link is "DOWN," it indicates a loss of signal or an administrative shutdown of the physical port<sup>80</sup>. To verify this, the administrator must navigate to Network > Interfaces > Interface List<sup>81</sup>. This screen provides real-time status, showing whether the interface is "up," "down," or

"uninitialized," as well as any media speed or duplex mismatches that could be causing performance degradation<sup>82</sup>. Troubleshooting this is the first step in resolving "pool member down" or "VLAN failsafe" issues, as a down interface will take down any VLANs associated with it, immediately halting all traffic flow for the services relying on that physical path.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Without decrypting, what portion of an HTTPS session is visible with a packet capture? (Choose one answer)

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In an HTTPS session, the application-layer payload—including HTTP request headers, response headers, cookies, and body content—is encrypted using SSL/TLS. Without decrypting the traffic (for example, without SSL offloading on BIG-IP or access to the private keys), a packet capture cannot reveal any HTTP-level details.

However, network-layer and transport-layer information remains visible, even when encryption is used. This includes source and destination IP addresses, source and destination ports, TCP flags, sequence numbers, and TLS handshake metadata. Therefore, the source IP address (Option B) is visible in a packet capture of HTTPS traffic without decryption.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because HTTP headers and cookies are part of the encrypted payload once HTTPS is established. BIG-IP troubleshooting documentation emphasizes this distinction when analyzing encrypted traffic flows using `tcpdump`, as administrators must rely on IP, port, and timing information unless SSL inspection or decryption is configured.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

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