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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
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 Virtual Server is configured as a Standard Type
- B. The Source Address is configured as 10.128.10.0/24
- C. The Destination Address is configured as 192.168.162.80
- 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.

NEW QUESTION # 71
Refer to the exhibit.
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to deploy an application on the BIG-IP system to perform SSL offload and re-encrypt the traffic to pool members. During testing, users are unable to connect to the application.
What must the BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Enable Forward Proxy in the SSL Profile (Client)
- B. Configure an SSL Profile (Server)
- C. Remove the configured SSL Profile (Client)
- D. Configure Protocol Profile (Server) as splitsession-default-tcp

Answer: B

Explanation:
To successfully perform SSL offload and re-encryption on a BIG-IP system, the virtual server must be configured with both a Client SSL profile and a Server SSL profile. The Client SSL profile enables BIG-IP to decrypt inbound HTTPS traffic from clients, while the Server SSL profile is required to re-encrypt traffic before forwarding it to the pool members.
From the exhibit, the virtual server has a Client SSL profile configured, which allows BIG-IP to accept HTTPS connections from clients. However, there is no Server SSL profile attached, meaning BIG-IP attempts to send unencrypted HTTP traffic to pool

members listening on HTTPS (port 443). This protocol mismatch causes the server-side SSL handshake to fail, resulting in users being unable to connect to the application.
This behavior is well documented in BIG-IP SSL troubleshooting guides: when backend servers expect HTTPS, a Server SSL profile is mandatory to establish a secure connection from BIG-IP to the pool members.
The other options are incorrect:
Removing the Client SSL profile (Option A) would break client-side HTTPS.
The server-side TCP profile (Option B) is unrelated to SSL encryption.
Forward Proxy (Option C) is only used for outbound SSL inspection scenarios.
Therefore, configuring an SSL Profile (Server) is the correct and required solution.

NEW QUESTION # 72
Pool /Common/testpool member /Common/10.120.0.5:8090 monitor status down.
[/Common/http: up, /Common/http2: down; last error:] [was up for
lhr:0min:43sec]
Why is this pool member being marked down?

- A. The pool member is currently only serving HTTP traffic.
- B. The pool member is currently only serving HTTP2 traffic.
- C. The pool member is currently only serving TCP traffic.
- D. The pool member is currently only serving UDP traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This log entry indicates that multiple monitors are assigned to the pool member, and the member is failing one of them.
Understanding Monitor Logic: By default, if multiple monitors are assigned to a pool or pool member without a "Minimum To Up" (Availability Requirement) setting, the system requires all monitors to pass for the member to be marked "Up".
Analyzing the Log: The log clearly states: [/Common/http: up, /Common/http2: down; ...]. This means the standard HTTP monitor is successful, indicating the member is serving HTTP traffic, but the http2 monitor has failed.
Conclusion: Since the http monitor is "up" but the member as a whole is "down," we can conclude the member is successfully responding to standard HTTP requests but not HTTP2 requests.
Therefore, the member is currently only serving standard HTTP traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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 Default Persistence Profile to cookie
- B. Change Fallback Persistence Profile to source_addr
- C. Change Load Balancing Method to Least Connection
- D. Change Source Address to 104.219.110.168/32

Answer: A

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 expect5ed load balancing functionality and resolving the slow performance reported by users behind the corporate proxy.

NEW QUESTION # 74
A BIG-IP Administrator creates a new Virtual Server. The end user is unable to access the page. During troubleshooting, the administrator learns that the connection between the BIG-IP system and server is NOT set up correctly. What should the administrator do to solve this issue?

- A. Disable Address Translation
- B. Set Address Translation to SNAT and have self-IP configured in the same subnet of servers
- C. Set Address Translation to SNAT and configure a specific translation address
- D. Set Address Translation to Auto Map, configure a SNAT pool, and have pool members in the same subnet of the servers

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a virtual server is not working as expected despite the pool members being marked "UP" (Green), the issue is frequently a return-path routing failure. If the BIG-IP forwards a request with the original client's source IP address, the backend server will try to respond directly to that client. If the server does not have its default gateway pointed back to the BIG-IP, the response packet will be routed elsewhere (or dropped), resulting in a connection timeout for the user. To resolve this, the administrator must configure "Source Address Translation" (SNAT). By setting SNAT to "Automap" or a specific SNAT address, the BIG-IP replaces the client's IP with its own internal self-IP. The backend server then sees the BIG-IP as the source and sends the response back to it locally. This troubleshooting step ensures a functional, symmetric tr18affic flow. Identifying the need for SNAT is one of the most common troubleshooting tasks for new virtual server deployments where the BIG-IP is not the default gateway for the backend servers.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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