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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

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The F5 F5CAB5 certification is one of the top-rated career advancement certifications in the market. This BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting (F5CAB5) certification exam has been inspiring candidates since its beginning. Over this long time period, thousands of F5CAB5 Exam candidates have passed their BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting (F5CAB5) certification exam and now they are doing jobs in the world's top brands. You can also be a part of this wonderful community.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
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. Remove the configured SSL Profile (Client)
- B. Configure an SSL Profile (Server)
- C. Enable Forward Proxy in the 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 # 16
Refer to the exhibit.
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to deploy an application on the BIG-IP system to performSSL 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. Remove the configured SSL Profile (Client)
- B. Configure an SSL Profile (Server)
- C. Enable Forward Proxy in the SSL Profile (Client)
- D. Configure Protocol Profile (Server) as splitsession-default-tcp

Answer: B

Explanation:
To successfully performSSL offload and re-encryptionon a BIG-IP system, the virtual server must be configured withboth 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 tore-encrypt traffic before forwarding it to the pool members.

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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 anSSL Profile (Server)is the correct and required solution.

NEW QUESTION # 17
A gateway_icmp health monitor is configured on a pool. The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating why the pool is reported as down while the server is online. Other pools with servers in the same subnet are correctly monitored.
What can cause this behavior? (Choose one answer)

- A. The latest patches have not been installed on the server.
- B. The HTTP service is not started on the server.
- C. The host-based firewall is active on the server.
- D. The admin user is logged on the server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A gateway_icmp monitor checks basic network reachability by sending ICMP echo requests (pings) to the pool member or its gateway. If the pool is marked DOWN while the server is confirmed to be online, the most likely cause is that ICMP traffic is being blocked.
A host-based firewall active on the server (Option C) can block ICMP echo requests or replies, preventing BIG-IP from receiving a successful response to the health check. This results in the monitor failing and the pool member being marked down, even though the server and application are otherwise functioning normally. This explanation is consistent with the scenario where other servers in the same subnet work correctly, indicating that routing and BIG-IP configuration are not the issue.
The other options are unrelated to ICMP monitoring. Logged-in users (Option A), missing patches (Option B), and stopped HTTP services (Option D) do not affect a gateway_icmp monitor. BIG-IP troubleshooting best practices recommend verifying ICMP reachability and firewall policies when diagnosing ICMP-based monitor failures.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Refer to the exhibit.
The image shows the status of a virtual server namedapplication_vsin the BIG-IP Configuration Utility.
What is the cause of the status shown? (Choose two answers)

- A. Pool member(s) forced offline
- B. Pool member(s) administratively disabled
- C. Node(s) administratively disabled
- D. Virtual Server administratively disabled

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the virtual serverapplication_vswith a status indicating it isoffline but enabled. In BIG-IP terminology, this status means the virtual server itself is administratively enabled, but it is unable to pass traffic becauseno usable pool members are available.
Two common and documented causes for this condition are:
Pool member(s) administratively disabled (Option A):When all pool members are administratively disabled, BIG-IP removes them from load-balancing decisions. Even though the virtual server remains enabled, it has no available pool members to send traffic to, resulting in an offline status.
Node(s) administratively disabled (Option C):Pool members inherit the status of their parent nodes. If a node is administratively disabled, all associated pool members are also marked unavailable. This condition causes the virtual server to show as offline, even though the virtual server configuration itself is correct.
The other options are incorrect:

Forced offline pool members (Option B)result in a different operational intent and are explicitly set for maintenance scenarios.
Virtual server administratively disabled (Option D)would show the virtual server as disabled, not enabled /offline.
This behavior is consistent with BIG-IP traffic management logic and is commonly verified by reviewingpool and node availability stateswhen diagnosing virtual server availability issues.

NEW QUESTION # 19
A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to a Virtual Server on the Standby device of an HA pair. The HA pair is currently configured with Auto-Sync Enabled. What effect will the change have on the HA pair configuration?

- A. The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- B. The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- C. The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.
- D. The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Understanding High Availability (HA) synchronization behavior is critical for maintaining a stable environment. In a device group where "Auto-Sync" is enabled, the BIG-IP system monitors the management plane for any configuration updates across all members. While best practices often suggest making changes on the "Active" device, TMOS allows changes on any device within the group. When a change is made on the
"Standby" device, the system detects a configuration mismatch and, because Auto-Sync is enabled, it automatically pushes those changes to the other devices in the sync group, including the current Active member. To troubleshoot if this is working correctly, the administrator should review the "Sync Status" stats in the Configuration Utility. If the changes do not propagate, it suggests9 a breakdown i10n the HA trust relationship or network connectivity issues on the failover VLAN. Proper interpretation of this scenario confirms that the HA functionality is operating correctly, ensuring that both devices have a consistent set of virtual servers and pools, which is vital fl1or seamless failover.

NEW QUESTION # 20
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