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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 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, interpret traffic flow: This domain covers understanding traffic patterns through client-server communication analysis and interpreting traffic graphs and SNMP results.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Refer to the exhibit.

The image shows the status of a virtual server named `application_vs` in the BIG-IP Configuration Utility. What is the cause of the status shown? (Choose two answers)

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the virtual server `application_vs` with a status indicating it is offline but enabled.

In BIG-IP terminology, this status means the virtual server itself is administratively enabled, but it is unable to pass traffic because no 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.

NEW QUESTION # 67

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 Destination Address is configured as 192.168.162.80
- B. The Virtual Server is configured as a Standard Type
- C. The Service Port is configured as 0 *All Ports
- D. The Source Address is configured as 10.128.10.0/24

Answer: D

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.

* Evaluation of Other Options:

* All Ports (Option A): Configuring a Virtual Server for "All Ports" (port 0) allows it to handle traffic for any destination port, which would not block a standard HTTP application.

* Destination Address (Option B): The destination address 192.168.162.80 is the Virtual IP (VIP) users should be connecting to; this is a standard configuration and not the cause of the failure for a user reaching out to it.

* Standard Type (Option C): A "Standard" Virtual Server is the most common type used for HTTP applications as it allows for Layer 7 profiles and full proxy capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 68

A BIG-IP Administrator observes the following pool member status message:

```
Pool /Common/testpool member /Common/10.120.0.5:8090 monitor status  
down
```

```
[/Common/http: up, /Common/http2: down; last error:]
```

Why is this pool member being marked down? (Choose one answer)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The pool member is marked DOWN because it is monitored by multiple health monitors, specifically an HTTP monitor and an HTTP/2 monitor. The status message clearly shows that the HTTP monitor is UP, while the HTTP/2 monitor is DOWN. In BIG-IP, when multiple monitors are assigned to a pool member, the default behavior is AND logic, meaning all assigned monitors must succeed for the pool member to be considered healthy.

In this scenario, the server is responding successfully to standard HTTP (likely HTTP/1.1) requests but does not support or respond correctly to HTTP/2 requests. As a result, the HTTP/2 monitor fails, which causes the overall monitor status to be DOWN, even though HTTP traffic itself is working.

This behavior is expected and documented in BIG-IP monitoring logic. Unless the monitor rule is explicitly changed to "at least one of", a single failing monitor will mark the pool member down.

Therefore, the correct conclusion is that the pool member is only serving HTTP traffic, not HTTP/2.

The resolution would be to either remove the HTTP/2 monitor, correct the application to support HTTP/2, or adjust the monitor rule to match the intended health-check logic.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A BIG-IP Administrator uses backend servers to host multiple services per server. There are multiple virtual servers and pools defined, referencing the same backend servers. Which load balancing algorithm is most appropriate to have an equal number of connections on each backend server?¹⁷

- **A. Least Connections (node)**
- B. Predictive (node)
- C. Predictive (member)
- D. Least Connections (member)

Answer: A

Explanation:

When load balancing is not working as expected and connections appear skewed across physical hardware, the administrator must distinguish between "member"²⁴ and "node" level balancing. A "member" refers to a specific IP and Port combination (e.g., 10.1.1.1:80), whereas a "node" refers to the underlying IP address (10.1.1.1) regardless of the port²⁵. If a single server hosts multiple services (Web, FTP, API) across different pools, using "Least Connections (member)" would only balance connections within each individual pool²⁶. This could lead to a scenario where one server is overwhelmed because it is winning the "least connections" count in three different pools simultaneously. By selecting "Least Connections (node)," the BIG-IP tracks the total number of concurrent connections to the physical IP address across all pools it belongs to²⁷. This ensures that the administrator can maintain an equal distribution of work across the hardware, preventing performance degradation on backend servers that host multiple application services.

