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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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">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	<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">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 6	<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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

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?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: When load balancing is not working as expected and connections appear skewed across physical hardware, the administrator must distinguish between "member" 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 port. If a single server hosts multiple services (Web, FTP, API) across different pools, using "Least Connections (member)" would only balance connections within each individual pool. 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 to. 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.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

Answer: B,C

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.

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 reviewing pool and node availability states when diagnosing virtual server availability issues.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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 Source Address to 10.1.1.210
- **C. Set HTTP Profile to None⁹**
- D. Set Protocol to UDP8

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 # 34

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 license⁸⁸⁸⁸. 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 servers⁹¹. 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^{9495969696.9798}Confirming this peak via statistics and comparing it to the current license is a standard troubleshooting step for SSL performance issues.

NEW QUESTION # 35

In the BIG-IP Configuration Utility, a user requests a single screen view to determine the status of all Virtual Servers and associated pool members, as well as any iRules in use. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator instruct the user to find this view?³²

- A. Statistics
- B. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- **C. Local Traffic > Network Map**
- D. Local Traffic > Monitors

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: To confirm functionality across a complex environment, the "Network Map" is the most efficient troubleshooting tool in the Configuration Utility⁴³. It provides a hierarchical, visual representation of the traffic management objects⁴⁴. A single glance allows the administrator to see the status of a Virtual Server (Green/Red/Yellow), the status of its associated pool, the health of individual pool

