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F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which two methods should the BIG-IP Administrator use to troubleshoot a pool member that has been marked DOWN by its health monitor? (Choose two answers)

- A. Enable monitor logging for the pool member that is DOWN.
- B. Review the BIG-IP routing table using netstat -rn to show all routes.
- C. Collect a TCPdump packet capture for the DOWN pool member.
- D. Review the pool and pool-member statistics table for error data.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

When a pool member is marked DOWN, it indicates that the configured health monitor is failing. The most effective troubleshooting approach is to focus on the monitor behavior and the actual traffic between BIG-IP and the pool member.

Enabling monitor logging (Option B) is a recommended first step. Monitor logging provides detailed information about why the health check is failing, such as timeouts, connection refusals, incorrect responses, or unexpected status codes. This directly correlates with BIG-IP troubleshooting best practices and allows administrators to confirm whether the failure is due to application behavior, incorrect monitor configuration, or network reachability.

Collecting a TCPdump packet capture (Option D) is also a highly effective method. A packet capture allows the administrator to

verify whether the monitor probes are being sent, whether responses are received, and whether packets are being dropped, reset, or malformed. This is especially valuable when diagnosing firewall issues, SSL problems, or application-level failures. Reviewing pool statistics (Option C) is useful for general monitoring but does not explain why a health monitor is failing. Reviewing the routing table (Option A) is typically unnecessary unless there is evidence of a broader routing issue affecting multiple destinations.

NEW QUESTION # 54

A BIG-IP Administrator configured the following virtual server to pass traffic on all addresses and ports. After configuration is completed, the BIG-IP Administrator notices that the virtual server is unable to pass traffic.

Plaintext

```
ltm virtual forwarding_any_vs {
  destination 0.0.0.0:any
  ip-forward
  mask 255.255.255.255
  profiles {
    fastL4 {}
  }
  serverssl-use-sni disabled
  source 0.0.0.0/0
  translate-address disabled
  translate-port disabled
}
```

Which part of the configuration is the cause of the issue?

- A. Incorrect mask 255.255.255.255
- B. Incorrect destination configured
- C. Incorrect translate-address configured

Answer: A

Explanation:

The failure of the Forwarding (IP) virtual server is caused by an incorrect Network Mask configuration for a wildcard destination. Wildcard Destination: The administrator intends to create a "Wildcard" Virtual Server that listens for any destination IP address (0.0.0.0).

The Mask Conflict: A mask of 255.255.255.255 (or /32) tells the BIG-IP to look for a specific, single host address. When combined with 0.0.0.0, the system is literally looking for traffic destined for the IP 0.0.0.0, which is not a valid routable destination for standard traffic.

Correct Configuration: To allow the virtual server to catch traffic for any IP address, the mask must be changed to 0.0.0.0 (or /0).

This signifies that the system should ignore all bits of the destination address and match everything.

Forwarding Logic: The rest of the configuration-including ip-forward (Forwarding IP type), translate-address disabled, and translate-port disabled-is correct for a BIG-IP acting as a router/gateway.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Due to a change in application requirements, a BIG-IP Administrator needs to modify the configuration of a Virtual Server to include a Fallback Persistence Profile. Which persistence profile type should the BIG-IP Administrator use for this purpose?

- A. SSL
- B. Source Address Affinity
- C. Hash
- D. Universal

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration S73upport and Troubleshooting documents: Persistence is critical for ensuring that a client's session remains with the same pool member throughout its duration. If primary persistence (like Cookie Persistence) fails-for instance, because the client has disabled cookies-load balancing will not work as expected, and the session may be broken. A "Fallback Persistence Profile" provides a backup method⁷⁵. The most common and reliable fallback method is "Source Address Affinity"⁷⁶. This method tracks the client's IP address in the BIG-IP's persistence table and ensures that any subsequent requests from that IP are routed to the same pool member, even if the primary persistence token is missing.

Troubleshooting session drops often involves checking if a fallback method is configured to handle scenarios where the primary method is unsupported by the client's browser or environment. Without a fallback, the BIG-IP would revert to standard load balancing, potentially sending the client to a different server that lacks their session data.

NEW QUESTION # 56

A Virtual Server uses an iRule to send traffic to pool members depending on the URI. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to modify the pool member in the iRule. Which event declaration does the BIG-IP Administrator need to change to accomplish this?

- A. HTTP_REQUEST
- B. SERVER_CONNECTED
- C. CLIENT_ACCEPTED
- D. HTTP_RESPONSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

Answer: C

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 # 58

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