

Testking F5 F5CAB5 Exam Questions & Training F5CAB5 Material

Exam B F5 101 100 Questions and Answers 2023-2024 with complete solution

What does HTTP status code 500 mean? - A. Service unavailable
B. Internal server error ###
C. Gateway timeout
D. Bad gateway

An administrator wants to insert per-session data in a user's browser so that user requests are directed to the same session.
Which session persistence method should the administrator use? - A. SSL persistence
B. Source address persistence
C. Destination address persistence
D. Cookie persistence ###

An organization needs to protect its data center from layer three-based and layer four-based exploits.
Which F5 product provides this functionality - A. AFM ###
B. ASM
C. GTM
D. APM

In which FTP mode is the server responsible for initiating the data connection back to the client? - A. Protected FTP
B. Active FTP ###
C. Secure FTP
D. Passive FTP

A company deploys F5 load balancers to manage a large number of secure applications. The company manages certificates. Which F5 product provides this functionality? - A. iHealth
B. BIG-IQ ###
C. GTM
D. LTM

What are two examples of network layer protocols? (Choose two) - A. ARP ###
B. TCP
C. IPv4
D. BGP
E. ICMP ###

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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
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F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: D

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, restoring the expected load balancing functionality and resolving the slow performance reported by users behind the corporate proxy.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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.

```
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? (Choose one answer)

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

This virtual server is intended to function as a forwarding (IP-forwarding) virtual server, which is commonly used for routing or firewall-style deployments where BIG-IP forwards traffic transparently without load balancing or address translation. For a forwarding virtual server to match and pass all traffic, the destination must be configured as 0.0.0.0:any with a mask of 0.0.0.0, not 255.255.255.255.

The configured mask 255.255.255.255 represents a /32 host mask, which restricts the virtual server to matching traffic destined only for the exact IP address 0.0.0.0. Since 0.0.0.0 is not a valid routable destination for normal traffic, no packets will ever match the virtual server, causing it to pass no traffic at all.

This is a well-documented BIG-IP behavior:

- * destination 0.0.0.0:any
- * mask 0.0.0.0

together define a catch-all forwarding virtual server.

The destination itself (Option A) is correct for a forwarding VS, and disabling address translation (Option C) is expected and required for IP-forwarding mode. Therefore, the incorrect subnet mask is the sole reason the virtual server is not functioning as expected.

NEW QUESTION # 16

A BIG-IP Administrator configured a virtual server with a pool of 3 members and selected the Round Robin load balancing method to evenly distribute traffic across the pool members. During initial testing, the virtual server failed to respond to http requests.

Plaintext

```
ltm virtual http.vs {
  destination 10.10.1.100:http
  ip-protocol tcp
  mask 255.255.255.255
  pool http.pool
  profiles {
    tcp{}
  }
  serverssl-use-sni disabled
  source 0.0.0.0/0
  translate-address enabled
  translate-port enabled
}
ltm pool http_pool {
  members {
    10.10.1.101:http {
      address 10.10.1.101
      session monitor-enabled
      state checking
    }
    10.10.1.102:http {
      address 10.10.1.102
      session monitor-enabled
      state checking
    }
  }
  monitor tcp
}
```

What configuration change on the BIG-IP will resolve this issue?

- A. Add http monitor
- B. Add http profile
- **C. Add SNAT Auto Map**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The issue described is a classic case of asymmetric routing in a "one-arm" or same-subnet topology.

* Symptom Analysis: The Virtual Server (10.10.1.100) and the pool members (10.10.1.101 and 10.10.1.102) are on the same subnet.

* The Problem: When a client sends a request to the VIP, the BIG-IP translates the destination IP but keeps the client's original source IP. The server receives the packet and sees a source IP from a different subnet. Instead of sending the response back to the BIG-IP, the server sends it directly to its default gateway. The client receives a response from the server's IP, which it doesn't recognize, causing the connection to fail.

* The Solution: Enabling SNAT Auto Map ensures the BIG-IP changes the source IP of the packet to its own self-IP. This forces the pool member to send the response back to the BIG-IP, which then translates it correctly and sends it to the client.

* Incorrect Options: Adding an HTTP profile (Option B) or an HTTP monitor (Option C) would enhance the configuration but would not fix the underlying Layer 3 routing issue causing the traffic drop.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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_RESPONSE
- B. **HTTP_REQUEST**
- C. CLIENT_ACCEPTED
- D. SERVER_CONNECTED

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION # 18**

The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating disk utilization on the BIG-IP device. (Exhibit shows /dev/md4 mounted on / at 100% utilization). What should the BIG-IP Administrator check next?

- A. Large files on the / file system
- B. Results from the EUD test
- C. Large files on /usr file system
- D. Results from the platform diagnostics test

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: Monitoring resource utilization is essential for maintaining system stability. If the root (/) file system reaches 100% capacity, the BIG-IP may become unresponsive, fail to save configuration changes, or experience daemon crashes⁸³. When the / partition is full, the immediate troubleshooting step is to identify large or unnecessary files-such as old log files, core dumps, or temporary installer files-located specifically within that file system⁸⁴. In the provided exhibit, /dev/md4 is explicitly listed at 100% usage for the / mount point⁸⁵. Checking other partitions like /usr (which is at 82% in the exhibit) would not resolve the immediate "Full" status of the root directory⁸⁶. Administrators often use the du (disk usage) command via the CLI to find the problematic files. Managing disk space is a proactive task; however, when utilization hits 100%, it becomes a reactive troubleshooting emergency that must be resolved to restore the management plane's functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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