

F5 F5CAB5 Exam Duration, Standard F5CAB5 Answers



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We provide updated and real F5 F5CAB5 exam questions that are sufficient to clear the BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting (F5CAB5) exam in one go. The product of PracticeMaterial is created by seasoned professionals and is frequently updated to reflect changes in the content of the F5CAB5 Exam Questions.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Users report that traffic is negatively affected every time a BIG-IP device fails over. The traffic becomes stabilized after a few minutes. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to reduce the impact of future failovers?

- A. Set up Failover Method to HA Order
- B. Configure a global SNAT Listener
- C. Enable Failover Multicast Configuration
- D. Configure MAC Masquerade

Answer: D

Explanation:

When traffic "stabilizes after a few minutes" following a failover, it points to a network-level performance issue involving ARP cache on upstream routers and switches. Each BIG-IP interface has a unique hardware MAC address. During failover, the Standby device takes over the floating IP address, but the upstream switch still associates that IP with the MAC of the now-offline device. Traffic is lost until the switch learns the new MAC or its ARP entry expires. "MAC Masquerading" solves this by creating a shared, virtual MAC address for the floating traffic group. This virtual MAC is used by whichever device is currently active. Because the MAC address for the virtual server IP never changes from the perspective of the network, the upstream devices do not need to update their ARP tables. This troubleshooting solution eliminates the delay associated with failover, providing a seamless transition and ensuring that application traffic flow is not disrupted when the BIG-IP HA state changes.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: In F5 TMOS administration, the traffic flow is processed through specific event huddles w3ithin iRules. To troubleshoot or m4odify traffic based on a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier), the BIG-IP system must first parse the application-layer data. The HTTP_REQUEST event is triggered when the system has fully received and parsed the HTTP request headers from the client5. This is the correct point to implement logic that selects a pool or pool member based on the path or file requested (e.g., /images or /api). Using CLIENT_ACCEPTED would be too early in the troubleshooting process because that event triggers at the L4 (TCP) connection establishment phase, before any URI information is available6. Conversely, HTTP_RESPONSE occurs during the return traffic from the server, which is too late to make a load balancing decision7. For troubleshooting virtual server behavior where URIs are involved, ensuring the iRule is attached to a Virtual Server with an HTTP profile and using the HTTP_REQUEST event is essential for proper traffic steering and inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 18

A BIG-IP Administrator suspects that one of the BIG-IP device power supplies is experiencing power outages. Which log file should the BIG-IP Administrator check to verify the suspicion? (Choose one answer)

- **A. /var/log/ltn**
- B. /var/log/daemon.log
- C. /var/log/audit
- D. /var/log/kern.log

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to official F5 documentation (K52015891 - Troubleshooting BIG-IP power supply issues), hardware-related alerts for power supplies, fans, and chassis components are logged in /var/log/ltn

When a BIG-IP device experiences a power supply issue-such as failure, intermittent outages, or fan-related faults-the system generates alerts through internal platform monitoring services. These alerts are written to the /var/log/ltn file and often appear with messages similar to:

Chassis power supply 2 has experienced an issue. Status is as follows: FAN=bad; STATUS=bad.

This makes /var/log/ltn the authoritative log file for identifying and verifying power supply and chassis-related problems on BIG-IP systems.

The other log files are not appropriate for this purpose:

/var/log/daemon.log contains general daemon messages but is not the primary source for chassis hardware alerts.

/var/log/kern.log logs kernel-level events, not platform power status.

/var/log/audit records administrative actions and configuration changes.

Conclusion:

Per F5-supported guidance, when suspecting power supply outages or chassis hardware issues, the BIG-IP Administrator should always check `/var/log/ltm` first.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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. Predictive (node)
- **B. Least Connections (node)**
- C. Predictive (member)
- D. Least Connections (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 # 20

In a busy environment where a pool is not functioning as expected after adding new members, which setting is critical for managing traffic to the new member?

- A. Allow SNAT
- **B. Slow Ramp Time**
- C. Action On Service Down
- D. Availability Requirement

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a pool is not working as expected immediately after adding new members to a busy environment, the

"Slow Ramp Time" setting is a critical factor

In a pool using the "Least Connections" load balancing method, a new member starts with zero active connections. Without a slow ramp time, the BIG-IP will immediately direct a high volume of new traffic to this server to "equalize" it with other members. This sudden surge can overwhelm the server's application stack before it has fully initialized or warmed its caches, leading to failures. By configuring a "Slow Ramp Time," the administrator ensures that the system gradually increases the amount of traffic sent to the new member over a specified duration. The traffic sent is proportional to the time the member has been available relative to the ramp time setting. If the application fails only for users routed to new servers, reviewing this setting helps ensure that new capacity is integrated into the pool without disrupting service performance.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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