F5CAB5 Detailed Answers & F5CAB5 Exam Sims

It is known to us that the F5CAB5 exam has been increasingly significant for modern people in this highly competitive word, because the F5CAB5 test certification can certify whether you have the competitive advantage in the global labor market or have the ability to handle the job in a certain area, especial when we enter into a newly computer era. Therefore our F5CAB5 practice torrent is tailor-designed for these learning groups, thus helping them pass the F5CAB5 exam in a more productive and efficient way and achieve success in their workplace.

F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

>> F5CAB5 Detailed Answers <<

F5CAB5 Exam Sims - New F5CAB5 Test Cram

We provide free PDF demo for each exam. This free demo is a small part of the official complete F5 F5CAB5 training dumps. The free demo can show you the quality of our exam materials. You can download any time before purchasing. You can tell if our products and service have advantage over others. I believe our F5 F5CAB5 training dumps will be the highest value with competitive price comparing other providers.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
Which file should the BIG-IP Administrator check to determine when a Virtual Server changed its status from RED to GREEN?

- A. /var/log/monitors
- B. /var/log/lastlog
- C. /var/log/audit
- D. /var/log/ltm

Answer: D

Explanation:
Status changes for local traffic objects (Virtual Servers, Pools, Nodes) are recorded in the Local Traffic Manager (LTM) log.
* Health State Logging: When a health monitor marks a resource as available (Green) or unavailable (Red), the system generates a log message in /var/log/ltm.
* Log Entry Example: A transition from Red to Green will appear as a message similar to: 01010027:3:
Pool /Common/my_pool member /Common/10.0.0.1:80 monitor status up.
* Evaluation of Other Options:
* /var/log/audit (Option A) logs who changed a configuration, not automated state changes from health monitors.
* /var/log/lastlog (Option C) is a standard Linux file that tracks the last login time of users.
* /var/log/monitors (Option D) is not a standard log file on the BIG-IP system.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Refer to the exhibit.
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to deploy an application on the BIG-IP system to perform SSL offload and re-encrypt the traffic to pool members. During testing, users are unable to connect to the application.
What must the BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Configure an SSL Profile (Server)
- B. Enable Forward Proxy in the SSL Profile (Client)
- C. Remove the configured SSL Profile (Client)
- D. Configure Protocol Profile (Server) as splitsession-default-tcp

Answer: A

Explanation:
To successfully perform SSL offload and re-encryption on a BIG-IP system, the virtual server must be configured with both a Client SSL profile and a Server SSL profile. The Client SSL profile enables BIG-IP to decrypt inbound HTTPS traffic from clients, while the Server SSL profile is required to re-encrypt traffic before forwarding it to the pool members.
From the exhibit, the virtual server has a Client SSL profile configured, which allows BIG-IP to accept HTTPS connections from clients. However, there is no Server SSL profile attached, meaning BIG-IP attempts to send unencrypted HTTP traffic to pool members listening on HTTPS (port 443). This protocol mismatch causes the server-side SSL handshake to fail, resulting in users being unable to connect to the application.
This behavior is well documented in BIG-IP SSL troubleshooting guides: when backend servers expect HTTPS, a Server SSL profile is mandatory to establish a secure connection from BIG-IP to the pool members.
The other options are incorrect:
Removing the Client SSL profile (Option A) would break client-side HTTPS.
The server-side TCP profile (Option B) is unrelated to SSL encryption.
Forward Proxy (Option C) is only used for outbound SSL inspection scenarios.
Therefore, configuring an SSL Profile (Server) is the correct and required solution.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Plaintext
warning tmm[<pid>]: 011e0002:4: sweeper_segment_cb_any: Aggressive mode /Common/default-eviction- policy activated (0) (global memory). (345209/690176 pages) warning tmm[<pid>]: 011e0003:4: Aggressive mode sweeper: /Common/default-eviction-policy (0) (global memory) 1 Connections killed What is happening when the BIG-IP Administrator sees the messages in

the LTM log displayed above? (Pick the 2 correct responses below)

- A. The global eviction policy is triggered due to swap memory being used too high
- B. The global eviction policy is triggered due to TMM memory exhaustion
- C. The BIG-IP system starts reaping connections, all the connections will be dropped
- D. The BIG-IP system starts reaping connections, some connections will be dropped

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
These log messages indicate that the BIG-IP system is under significant resource pressure and has activated its Adaptive Connection Management.
* Global Eviction Policy: The message Aggressive mode ... activated (global memory) confirms that the system has reached a memory utilization threshold that triggers the eviction policy. This happens because TMM (the data plane) is running low on available memory pages.
* Sweeper/Reaping: Once in "Aggressive mode," the BIG-IP "sweeper" starts reaping (terminating) connections to free up memory. The log Connections killed confirms this is occurring.
* Impact: The system does not drop all connections; it targets connections based on the eviction policy (e.g., oldest connections or those exceeding limits) to bring memory usage back to safe levels. Thus, some connections will be dropped (Option A), and the cause is TMM memory exhaustion (Option C).

NEW QUESTION # 20
Refer to the exhibit.
The image shows the status of a virtual server namedapplication_vsin the BIG-IP Configuration Utility.
What is the cause of the status shown? (Choose two answers)

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the virtual serverapplication_vswith a status indicating it isoffline but enabled. In BIG-IP terminology, this status means the virtual server itself is administratively enabled, but it is unable to pass traffic becauseno 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 reviewingpool and node availability stateswhen diagnosing virtual server availability issues.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to view the CPU utilization of a particular Virtual Server. Which section of the Configuration Utility should the administrator use for this purpose?

- A. Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- B. S70tatistics > Module Statistics >71 Local Traffic > Virtual Addresses
- C. Statistics > Analytics > Process CPU Utilization
- D. Statistics > Module Statistics > Traffic Summary

Answer: A

Explanation:
Monitoring granular resource utilization is essential when troubleshooting performance degradation for specific applications. While global system stats show overall hardware health, they do not pinpoint which virtual server is overconsuming resources during traffic spikes. To identify the specific application causing a high CPU load, the administrator should navigate to Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers7474. This section provides detailed metrics for each virtual server, including CPU cycles used for traffic processing and iRule execution75. Identifying a "top-talker" or a problematic virtual server allows the administrator to take targeted action, such as optimizing an inefficient iRule, adjusting compression levels, or offloading the virtual server to a different device group76. This targeted troubleshooting ensures that one high-demand virtual server does not negatively impact the performance of other services running on the same BIG-IP hardware, maintaining overall system stability and resource availability

NEW QUESTION # 22
.....

Our F5CAB5 exam dumps are required because people want to get succeed in IT field by clearing the certification exam. Passing F5CAB5 practice exam is not so easy and need to spend much time to prepare the training materials, that's the reason that so many people need professional advice for F5CAB5 Exam Prep. The F5CAB5 dumps pdf are the best guide for them passing test.