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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38
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. Results from the EUD test
- B. Results from the platform diagnostics test
- C. Large files on /usr file system
- D. Large files on the / file system

Answer: D

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 # 39
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 translate-address configured
- B. Incorrect mask 255.255.255.255
- C. Incorrect destination configured

Answer: B

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 # 40
A BIG-IP Administrator notices that one of the servers that runs an application is NOT receiving any traffic. The BIG-IP Administrator examines the configuration status of the application and observes the displayed monitor configuration and affected pool member status.
What is the possible cause of this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. The node health monitor is NOT responding.
- B. The application is NOT responding with the expected Receive String.
- C. The BIG-IP device is NOT able to reach the pool.
- D. HTTP 1.1 is NOT appropriate for monitoring purposes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The key clue in the exhibit is the pool member's availability showing "Offline (Enabled) - Parent down". In BIG-IP terminology, a pool member inherits the status of its parent node. If the node is marked down (for example, by a node-level monitor or a default "node is down" condition), then all pool members using that node IP will also be marked down and will not receive any traffic, even if the application service on the member port might be healthy.
While the HTTPS monitor configuration (send/receive strings) is displayed, the status specifically indicates a node (parent) failure, not a service-level failure. If the problem were the application not matching the receive string, you would typically see the member down due to the member's monitor failing (and the status would reflect monitor failure details), rather than "parent down." Option D is too broad; BIG-IP can generally reach the subnet (other servers work), and this symptom points to a specific node condition. Option C is incorrect because HTTP/1.1 is commonly used for monitoring and is valid when properly formatted (especially with a Host header). Therefore, the most likely cause is that the node health monitor is not responding, causing the node-and consequently the member-to be marked down.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Some users who connect to a busy Virtual Server have connections reset by the BIG-IP system. Pool member resources are NOT a factor in this behavior. What is a possible cause for this behavior?

- A. The Rewrite Profile has NOT been configured.
- B. The Connection Rate Limit is set too high
- C. The server SSL Profile has NOT been reconfigured.
- D. The Connection Limit is set too low.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: When troubleshooting intermittent connection resets on a "busy" Virtual Server, the administrator must examine the configured thresholds62. A "Connection Limit" is a hard cap on the number of concurrent connections a Virtual Server or pool member can handle63. If this limit is set too low, the BIG-IP will reset any new connection attempts once the threshold is reached64. The key indicator in this scenario is that the problem only affects "some users" and happens when the server is "busy," suggesting that the system is hitting a capacity ceiling rather than suffering from a persistent configuration error65. Unlike a missing SSL profile, which would likely cause all connections to fail, or a "Connection Rate Limit," which throttles how fast connections arrive, a "Connection Limit" focuses on the total volume66. Identifying this as the cause requires reviewing the Virtual Server's statistics to see if the "Current Connections" count is consistently peaking at the configured limit value.

NEW QUESTION # 42
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to determine why only one pool member is showing connections from the virtual server, resulting in uneven load balancing.
What two reasons would cause uneven load balancing? (Choose two answers)

- A. The virtual server is marked down.
- B. All pool members are marked down.

- C. The pool has a persistence profile configured.
- D. Monitors have marked down multiple pool members.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Uneven load balancing on a BIG-IP system typically occurs when traffic is not distributed evenly across all available pool members. One common reason is that monitors have marked down multiple pool members (Option B). When health monitors fail for specific pool members, BIG-IP automatically removes those members from load-balancing decisions. As a result, traffic is sent only to the remaining healthy member, creating the appearance that load balancing is not functioning correctly. This behavior is expected and aligns with BIG-IP's design to ensure traffic is sent only to healthy resources.
Another frequent cause is the presence of a persistence profile on the pool or virtual server (Option C). Persistence (such as source address or cookie persistence) forces subsequent client connections to be sent to the same pool member for session continuity. While persistence is critical for certain applications, it can override the load-balancing algorithm and cause most or all traffic to be directed to a single pool member, especially during low traffic volumes or testing scenarios.
The other options are incorrect because a virtual server marked down (Option A) would not pass traffic at all, and all pool members marked down (Option D) would result in no connections rather than uneven distribution. This analysis follows standard BIG-IP troubleshooting methodology using pool status, monitor results, and persistence configuration review.

NEW QUESTION # 43
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