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F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the reason a virtual server is not working as expected: This section covers diagnosing virtual server issues including availability status, profile conflicts and misconfigurations, and incorrect IP addresses or ports.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to the BIG-IP device. Which file logs the message regarding the configuration change?

- A. /var/log/user.log
- B. /var/log/secure
- C. /var/log/audit
- D. /var/log/messages

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: Troubleshooting configuration-related issues requires a clear trail of what was changed and by whom. The BIG-IP system includes a dedicated audit logging feature for this purpose²⁸. Whenever a system object—such as a virtual server, pool, or iRule—is created, modified, or deleted, the system records the event in /var/log/audit²⁹. These logs provide critical context during troubleshooting by showing if a performance drop or traffic failure coincided with a specific administrative action³⁰. Unlike /var/log/ltn, which focuses on local traffic events like pool member status changes, or /var/log/secure, which handles authentication attempts, the audit log specifically tracks the "how" and "when" of configuration changes³¹. This is a vital resource for administrators to determine if a virtual server is not working as expected due to a recent manual change or an automated system action, allowing for a rapid "rollback" or correction of the configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 81

A device group is currently in the Changes Pending sync status. How can the BIG-IP Administrator determine which member of the device group has the most recent configuration? (Choose one answer)

- A. System > High Availability
- B. Device Management > Devices
- C. Device Management > Over
- D. Device Management > Device Groups

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 82

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

Answer: B

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 # 83

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?¹⁷

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

When load balancing is not working as expected and connections appear skewed across physical hardware, the administrator must distinguish between "member"²⁴ 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 port²⁵. If a single server hosts multiple services (Web, FTP, API) across different pools, using "Least Connections (member)" would only balance connections within each individual pool²⁶.

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 to²⁷. 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 # 84

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

