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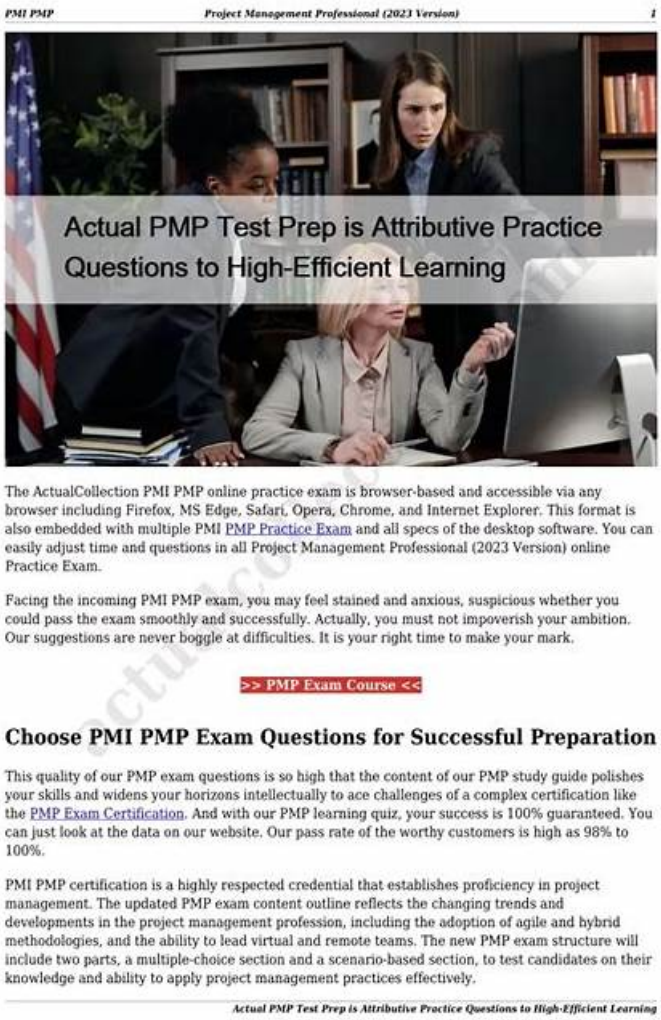


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## F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 2 | • 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 3 | • 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 | • 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 5 | • Given a scenario, review basic stats to confirm functionality: This section involves interpreting traffic object statistics and network configuration statistics to validate system functionality. |

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

**NEW QUESTION # 36**
A BIG-IP Administrator is receiving intermittent reports from users that SSL connections to the BIG-IP device are failing. Upon checking the log files, the administrator notices: SSL transaction (TPS) rate limit reached. Reviewing stats shows a max of 1200 client-side SSL TPS and 800 server-side SSL TPS. What is the minimum SSL license limit capacity required to handle this peak?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Troubleshooting SSL connection resets often involves verifying license limits against actual resource utilization. F5 devices use a "Transactions Per Second" (TPS) license to control the amount of SSL processing the device can handle. The log entry SSL transaction (TPS) rate limit reached is a clear indicator that the traffic volume has exceeded the licensed capacity. When determining the necessary license level, it is important to know that F5 primarily licenses and limits the "Client-side" SSL TPS-which represents the encrypted connections between the users and the virtual servers. In this specific scenario, the peak demand reached 1200 client-side transactions per second. Although there were also 800 server-side transactions (re-encryption from the BIG-IP to the pool), these typically do not count against the primary TPS license limit in the same manner. Therefore, to ensure that the virtual server works as expected during peak load, the administrator must upgrade the license to at least 1200 TPS. This troubleshooting process links system log errors to license-enforced resource constraints.

**NEW QUESTION # 37**
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 > Analytics > Process CPU Utilization

- B. Statistics > Module Statistics > Traffic Summary
- C. Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- D. S70tatistics > Module Statistics >71 Local Traffic > Virtual Addresses

**Answer: C**

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 # 38**
A BIG-IP Administrator observes the following messages in the /var/log/ltm log:
warning tmm[pid]: 011e0002: sweeper_segment_cb_any: Aggressive mode /Common/default-eviction-policy activated (0) (global memory) (345209/690176 pages) warning tmm[pid]: 011e0003: Aggressive mode sweeper /Common/default-eviction-policy (0) (global memory) 1 connections killed warning tmm[pid]: 011e0003: Aggressive mode sweeper /Common/default-eviction-policy (0) (global memory) 1 connections killed warning tmm[pid]: 011e0003: Aggressive mode sweeper /Common/default-eviction-policy (0) (global memory) 1 connections killed What is happening when the BIG-IP Administrator sees the messages displayed above? (Choose two answers)

- A. The BIG-IP system starts reaping connections; some connections will be dropped
- 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 global eviction policy is triggered due to swap memory being used too high

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 Words Explanation From BIG-IP Administration, Support, and Troubleshooting Documents:
These log messages indicate that the BIG-IP system's Traffic Management Microkernel (TMM) has entered aggressive eviction mode due to high global memory utilization. When TMM memory consumption reaches critical thresholds, BIG-IP activates the default eviction policy to protect system stability and prevent a full traffic processing failure. This condition directly corresponds to Option A, where the global eviction policy is triggered because TMM memory resources are nearing exhaustion.
Once aggressive mode is activated, BIG-IP begins using the connection sweeper mechanism, which selectively terminates existing connections to free memory. The repeated log entries stating "1 connections killed" confirm that the system is reaping some connections, not all connections. This behavior matches Option C. The eviction process is incremental and controlled, targeting idle, low-priority, or least-recently-used connections first to minimize impact on active traffic.
Option B is incorrect because BIG-IP does not drop all connections during aggressive mode; it only removes enough connections to relieve memory pressure. Option D is also incorrect because TMM eviction is based on TMM global memory usage, not swap memory utilization. TMM does not rely on swap space in the same way the host Linux system does.
These messages are a critical warning sign that the system is under memory stress and may require traffic optimization, connection limits, or hardware scaling.

**NEW QUESTION # 39**
A gateway_icmp health monitor is configured on a pool. The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating why the pool is reported as down while the server is online. Other pools with servers in the same subnet are correctly monitored.
What can cause this behavior? (Choose one answer)

- A. The HTTP service is not started on the server.
- B. The admin user is logged on the server.
- C. The host-based firewall is active on the server.
- D. The latest patches have not been installed on the server.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
A gateway_icmp monitor checks basic network reachability by sending ICMP echo requests (pings) to the pool member or its gateway. If the pool is marked DOWN while the server is confirmed to be online, the most likely cause is that ICMP traffic is being blocked.
A host-based firewall active on the server (Option C) can block ICMP echo requests or replies, preventing BIG-IP from receiving a successful response to the health check. This results in the monitor failing and the pool member being marked down, even though the server and application are otherwise functioning normally. This explanation is consistent with the scenario where other servers in the same subnet work correctly, indicating that routing and BIG-IP configuration are not the issue.
The other options are unrelated to ICMP monitoring. Logged-in users (Option A), missing patches (Option B), and stopped HTTP services (Option D) do not affect a gateway_icmp monitor. BIG-IP troubleshooting best practices recommend verifying ICMP reachability and firewall policies when diagnosing ICMP-based monitor failures.

**NEW QUESTION # 40**
A BIG-IP Administrator plans to upgrade a BIG-IP device to the latest TMOS version.
Which two tools could the administrator leverage to verify known issues for the target versions? (Choose two answers)

- A. F5 University
- B. F5 Bug Tracker
- C. F5 iHealth
- D. F5 End User Diagnostics (EUD)
- E. F5 Downloads

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:
Before upgrading a BIG-IP system to a newer TMOS version, it is critical to review known issues to avoid introducing instability or regressions. F5 Bug Tracker (Option B) is a primary resource for this purpose. It allows administrators to search for documented software defects by TMOS version, module, symptom, or bug ID. Using Bug Tracker, an administrator can identify unresolved issues, fixed bugs, and behavioral changes that may affect their specific deployment, such as traffic handling, high availability, or module-specific functionality. This directly supports proactive troubleshooting and informed upgrade planning.
F5 iHealth (Option D) is another essential tool used during upgrade preparation. iHealth analyzes uploaded UCS or QKView files and correlates the device configuration and software version with F5's known issues database. It provides actionable reports highlighting critical defects, upgrade risks, interoperability concerns, and recommended target versions. iHealth is especially valuable because it contextualizes known issues based on the actual configuration running on the device.
The other options are not appropriate for verifying known software issues. F5 End User Diagnostics (Option A) is a client-side troubleshooting tool, F5 University (Option C) is a training platform, and F5 Downloads (Option E) is primarily used to obtain software images and release notes, not to analyze known defects in depth.

**NEW QUESTION # 41**
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