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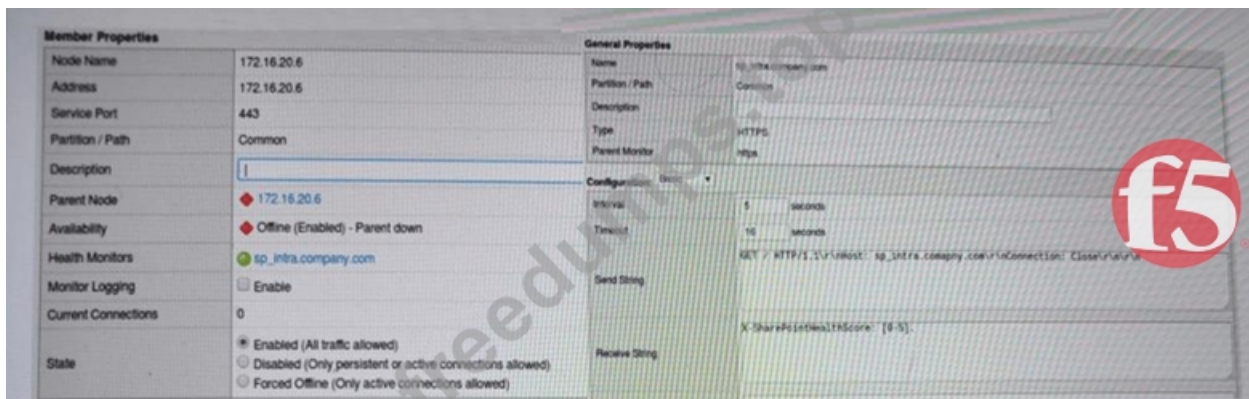
Valid F5CAB5 Exam Pattern, F5CAB5 Formal Test

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

Answer: D

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 # 22

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. All pool members are marked down.
- B. The virtual server is 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 # 23

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

Answer: C

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 # 24

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

Answer: B

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 # 25

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. Enable Failover Multicast Configuration
- **C. Configure MAC Masquerade**
- D. Configure a global SNAT Listener

Answer: C

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 # 26

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