

New F5CAB5 Exam Duration - Reliable F5CAB5 Test Braindumps



Exam4Tests provides 24/7 customer support to answer any of your queries or concerns regarding the BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting (F5CAB5) certification exam. They have a team of highly skilled and experienced professionals who have a thorough knowledge of the BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting (F5CAB5) exam questions and format.

F5 F5CAB5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<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 6	<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.
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Reliable F5CAB5 Test Braindumps - Reliable F5CAB5 Dumps Book

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

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 Protocol Profile (Server) as splitsession-default-tcp
- B. Enable Forward Proxy in the SSL Profile (Client)
- **C. Configure an SSL Profile (Server)**
- D. Remove the configured 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 # 64

Where should the BIG-IP Administrator go in the GUI to verify the status of pool members of a pool?

- A. Local Traffic -> Virtual Servers -> Statistics
- **B. Local Traffic -> Pools -> <pool_in_question> -> Members**
- C. Local Traffic -> Nodes
- D. Local Traffic -> Pools

Answer: B

Explanation:

To verify the specific health and availability status of individual members within a specific pool, the administrator must navigate to the Members tab of that specific pool.

* Navigation Path: The correct path is Local Traffic > Pools > Pool List, then clicking on the name of the <pool in question>, and finally selecting the Members tab. This screen provides a granular view of each member's IP address, port, and their current status (indicated by the colored icons: Green, Red, Yellow, or Blue).

* Why Option A is correct: While you can see a general status summary on the Pool List page (Option B), that page only shows the status of the pool as a whole. To troubleshoot why a pool is not working or to see which specific member is down, you must drill down into the Members tab.

* Evaluation of Other Options:

* Local Traffic -> Pools (Option B): This leads to the Pool List. It shows the aggregate status of all pools but does not list individual member details or their specific monitor results without further clicking.

* Local Traffic -> Virtual Servers -> Statistics (Option C): This path shows traffic statistics (bits in/out, connections) for virtual servers, not the health monitor status of individual pool members.

* Local Traffic -> Nodes (Option D): While this shows the health of the underlying IP address (Node), it does not show the status of the specific service (Port/Member) within a pool. A Node might be "Up" (ICMP), while the Pool Member is "Down" (HTTP failure).

NEW QUESTION # 65

A BIG-IP Administrator suspects that one of the BIG-IP device power supplies is experiencing power outages.

Which log file should the BIG-IP Administrator check to verify the suspicion? (Choose one answer)

- A. /var/log/audit
- B. /var/log/kern.log
- C. /var/log/daemon.log
- D. **/var/log/ltm**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to official F5 documentation (K52015891 - Troubleshooting BIG-IP power supply issues), hardware-related alerts for power supplies, fans, and chassis components are logged in /var/log/ltm.

When a BIG-IP device experiences a power supply issue-such as failure, intermittent outages, or fan-related faults-the system generates alerts through internal platform monitoring services. These alerts are written to the /var/log/ltm file and often appear with messages similar to:

Chassis power supply 2 has experienced an issue. Status is as follows: FAN=bad; STATUS=bad.

This makes /var/log/ltm the authoritative log file for identifying and verifying power supply and chassis-related problems on BIG-IP systems.

The other log files are not appropriate for this purpose:

/var/log/daemon.log contains general daemon messages but is not the primary source for chassis hardware alerts.

/var/log/kern.log logs kernel-level events, not platform power status.

/var/log/audit records administrative actions and configuration changes.

Conclusion:

Per F5-supported guidance, when suspecting power supply outages or chassis hardware issues, the BIG-IP Administrator should always check /var/log/ltm first.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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

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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 # 67

Refer to the exhibit.

□ The BIG-IP Administrator has modified an iRule on one device of an HA pair. The BIG-IP Administrator notices there is NO traffic on the BIG-IP device in which they are logged into. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to verify if the iRule works correctly?

- A. Log in to the other device in the cluster, pull configuration to it, and start to monitor traffic on that device
- B. Pull configuration to this device from the cluster and start to monitor traffic on this device
- **C. Push configuration from this device to the group and start to monitor traffic on this device**
- D. Log in to the other device in the cluster, push configuration from it, and start to monitor traffic on that device

Answer: C

Explanation:

Based on the provided exhibits, the BIG-IP device is currently in a Standby state ("ONLINE (STANDBY)") and has a sync status of "Changes Pending" (Yellow icon).

* Understanding Device State and Traffic: In an Active/Standby High Availability (HA) pair, traffic is processed by the Active device. The exhibit confirms the administrator is logged into the Standby device, which explains why there is "NO traffic" currently observed on this specific unit.

* Configuration Synchronization (ConfigSync): When an administrator modifies a local object, such as an iRule, on one member of a device group, the changes must be synchronized to the other members to ensure consistency. The "Changes Pending" status indicates that the local configuration on this device is newer than the configuration on other group members.

* Push vs. Pull: * Push: Sends the configuration from the current device to the other members of the device group.

* Pull: Overwrites the current device's configuration with the configuration from another member of the group.

* Resolving the Scenario: Since the administrator modified the iRule on "this device," they must Push the configuration to the group so the Active device receives the updated iRule. To verify the iRule works, the administrator can then monitor the traffic on the Active device or initiate a manual failover to make "this device" Active, allowing it to process traffic with the new iRule.

Option D is the correct administrative workflow: synchronize the changes to the group (Push) and then monitor the traffic flow to validate the new logic.

NEW QUESTION # 68

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This kind of polished approach is beneficial for a commendable grade in the BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting (F5CAB5) exam. While attempting the exam, take heed of the clock ticking, so that you manage the BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting (F5CAB5) questions in a time-efficient way. Even if you are completely sure of the correct answer to a question, first eliminate the incorrect ones, so that you may prevent blunders due to human error.

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