F5 F5CAB5無料試験、F5CAB5入門知識

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F5 F5CAB5試験のAPPテストエンジンは、ほとんどの認定候補者がファッションであり、この新しい学習方法に簡単に適応できるため、少なくとも60％の受験者に人気があります。 F5CAB5試験のAPPテストエンジンは、いつでもどこでも使用できると考える人がいます。 また、候補者の一部は、このバージョンでは実際のテストで実際のシーンをシミュレートできると考えています。 ブラウザを開くことができれば、学ぶことができます。 また、オフラインで学習したい場合は、F5CAB5試験のAPPテストエンジンをダウンロードしてインストールした後、キャッシュをクリアしないでください。

F5 F5CAB5 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• Given a scenario, interpret traffic flow: This domain covers understanding traffic patterns through client-server communication analysis and interpreting traffic graphs and SNMP results.
トピック 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.
トピック 4	• 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.

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F5CAB5入門知識、F5CAB5日本語版参考資料

F5CAB5学習教材は、F5専門資格試験に100％合格することを保証します。 TopexamのF5CAB5ガイドトレントの品質に自信を持っています。 F5CAB5トレーニングブレインダンプの合格率は98％から100％です。 F5CAB5練習問題に完全に頼ることができます。 優れた品質を確認するためのF5CAB5学習準備の無料デモがあります。 F5CAB5試験問題を無料でダウンロードする限り、問題に満足し、BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting試験に簡単に合格します。

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting 認定 F5CAB5 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

質問 # 13
Refer to the exhibit.
A user with IP address 192.168.162.70 is unable to connect to an HTTP application. What is a possible cause within the Virtual Server configuration?

- A. The Source Address is configured as 10.128.10.0/24
- B. The Virtual Server is configured as a Standard Type
- C. The Destination Address is configured as 192.168.162.80
- D. The Service Port is configured as 0 *All Ports

正解：A

解説：
The failure to connect is caused by a restrictive Source Address filter configured on the Virtual Server.
* Source Address Filtering: In the BIG-IP system, the Source Address field on a Virtual Server acts as an implicit Access Control List (ACL). Only traffic originating from a client IP address that matches the specified network range will be accepted and processed by the Virtual Server.
* Analyzing the Exhibit: The provided configuration for vs_http shows the Source Address is set to 10.128.10.0/24. This means the Virtual Server will only accept connections from the subnet ranging from 10.128.10.1 to 10.128.10.254.
* Identifying the Conflict: The user trying to connect has the IP address 192.168.162.70. Since 192.168.162.70 does not fall within the allowed 10.128.10.0/24 range, the BIG-IP system will not match this traffic to the Virtual Server, effectively blocking the connection attempt.
* Evaluation of Other Options:
* All Ports (Option A): Configuring a Virtual Server for "All Ports" (port 0) allows it to handle traffic for any destination port, which would not block a standard HTTP application.
* Destination Address (Option B): The destination address 192.168.162.80 is the Virtual IP (VIP) users should be connecting to; this is a standard configuration and not the cause of the failure for a user reaching out to it.
* Standard Type (Option C): A "Standard" Virtual Server is the most common type used for HTTP applications as it allows for Layer 7 profiles and full proxy capabilities.

質問 # 14
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. Large files on /usr file system
- C. Large files on the / file system
- D. Results from the platform diagnostics test

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 15
A BIG-IP Administrator is informed that traffic on Interface 1.1 is expected to increase over the maximum bandwidth capacity on the link. There is a single VLAN on the Interface. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to increase the total available bandwidth?

- A. Set the media speed of Interface 1.1 manually
- B. Increase the MTU on the VLAN using Interface 1.1
- C. Create a trunk object with two Interfaces
- D. Assign two Interfaces to the VLAN

正解：C

解説：
When a physical network link (like Interface 1.1) reaches its maximum capacity, it creates a bottleneck that negatively impacts network-level performance. To overcome the physical limits of a single interface, BIG-IP administrators use "Trunking," which is the F5 term for Link Aggregation (often implemented via LACP). A trunk object bundles multiple physical interfaces into a single logical link. By creating a trunk with two or more interfaces, the BIG-IP can spread the traffic load across all members of the trunk, effectively doubling or tripling the available bandwidth for the associated VLANs. Beyond performance, troubleshooting redundancy often leads to the use of trunks; if one cable in a trunk fails, the others continue to carry traffic, preventing a complete outage. This is a superior solution to simply increasing MTU (which requires end-to-end support) or manually setting media speeds. In a high-availability environment, configuring trunks is a foundational troubleshooting and optimization step to ensure that traffic spikes do not result in packet loss due to link saturation.

質問 # 16
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. Predictive (member)
- B. Predictive (node)
- C. Least Connections (member)
- D. Least Connections (node)

正解：D

解説：
When load balancing is not working as 23expected 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.

質問 # 17
An organization is reporting slow performance accessing their Intranet website, hosted in a public cloud. All employees use a single Proxy Server with the public IP of 104.219.110.168 to connect to the Internet. What should the BIG-IP Administrator of the

Intranet website do to fix this issue?

- A. Change Fallback Persistence Profile to source_addr
- B. Change Source Address to 104.219.110.168/32
- C. Change Default Persistence Profile to cookie
- D. Change Load Balancing Method to Least Connection

正解：C

解説：
This scenario describes a classic network performance issue known as the "Mega-Proxy" problem. When an organization routes all employee traffic through a single proxy server, the BIG-IP sees thousands of unique users as having the exact same source IP address. If the administrator has configured "Source Address Affinity" persistence, the BIG-IP will correctly follow the rule but incorrectly route all users to the same single backend pool member. This creates a severe load imbalance where one server is overwhelmed while others remain idle, leading to poor application response times. To resolve this, the administrator must change the persistence profile to "HTTP Cookie". Cookie-based persistence allows the BIG-IP to place a unique identifier in each user's browser, allowing the system to distinguish between individual sessions even if they share the same source IP. This fix ensures that traffic is distributed evenly across the pool members, restoring4 the expect5ed load balancing functionality and resolving the slow performance reported by users behind the corporate proxy.

質問 # 18
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