

F5CAB2합격보장가능인증덤프 & F5CAB2높은통과율 시험덤프문제



Pass4Test의 경험이 풍부한 IT전문가들이 연구제작해낸 F5인증 F5CAB2덤프는 시험패스율이 100%에 가까워 시험의 첫번째 도전에서 한방에 시험패스하도록 도와드립니다. F5인증 F5CAB2덤프는F5인증 F5CAB2최신 실제시험 문제의 모든 시험문제를 커버하고 있어 덤프에 있는 내용만 공부하시면 아무런 걱정없이 시험에 도전할수 있습니다.

Pass4Test에서 출시한 F5인증F5CAB2 덤프는 시험문제점유율이 가장 높은 시험대비자료입니다. 실제F5인증 F5CAB2시험문제유형과 같은 형식으로 제작된F5인증F5CAB2 시험공부자료로서Pass4Test덤프의 실용가치를 자랑하고 있습니다.덤프를 공부하여 시험불합격하시면 덤프비용은 환불처리해드립니다.

>> F5CAB2합격보장 가능 인증덤프 <<

F5CAB2높은 통과율 시험덤프문제 - F5CAB2퍼펙트 덤프 최신 샘플

그렇게 많은 IT인증덤프공부자료를 제공하는 사이트중Pass4Test의 인지도가 제일 높은 원인은 무엇일까요?그건 Pass4Test의 제품이 가장 좋다는 것을 의미합니다. Pass4Test에서 제공해드리는 F5인증 F5CAB2덤프공부자료는F5 인증 F5CAB2실제시험문제에 초점을 맞추어 시험커버율이 거의 100%입니다. 이 덤프만 공부하시면F5인증 F5CAB2시험패스에 자신을 느끼게 됩니다.

최신 F5-CA F5CAB2 무료샘플문제 (Q34-Q39):

질문 # 34

A BIG-IP Administrator has a cluster of devices.

What should the administrator do after creating a new Virtual Server on device 1? (Choose one answer)

- A. Create a new virtual server on device 2
- B. Synchronize the settings of device 1 to the group
- C. Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1
- D. Create a new cluster on device 1

정답: B

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

In a BIG-IP device service cluster, configuration objects such as virtual servers, pools, profiles, and iRules are maintained through configuration synchronization (config-sync).

Key BIG-IP concepts involved:

Device Service Cluster (DSC)

A cluster is a group of BIG-IP devices that share configuration data. One device is typically used to make changes, which are then synchronized to the rest of the group.

Config-Sync Direction Matters

Changes are made on a local device

Those changes must be pushed to the group

The correct operation is "Sync Device to Group"

Why C is correct:

The virtual server was created only on device 1

Other devices in the cluster do not yet have this object

To propagate the new virtual server to all cluster members, the administrator must synchronize device 1 to the group. Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1

This would overwrite device 1's configuration with the group's existing configuration and may remove the newly created virtual server.

B . Create a new cluster on device 1

The cluster already exists. Creating a new cluster is unnecessary and disruptive.

D . Create a new virtual server on device 2

This defeats the purpose of centralized configuration management and risks configuration drift.

Conclusion:

After creating a new virtual server on a BIG-IP device that is part of a cluster, the administrator must synchronize the configuration from that device to the group so all devices share the same ADC application objects.

질문 # 35

An ecommerce company is experiencing latency issues with online shops during Black Friday's peak season. The BIG-IP Administrator detects an overall high CPU load on the BIG-IP device and wants to move the top utilized Virtual Servers to a dedicated BIG-IP device. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator determine the problematic Virtual Servers? (Choose one answer)

- A. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers > Virtual Server List
- B. System > Platform
- **C. Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers**
- D. Local Traffic > Network Map

정답 : C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:

When troubleshooting performance and latency issues on BIG-IP, especially under peak load conditions, it is critical to identify which Virtual Servers are consuming the most resources. This is a core data plane analysis task.

BIG-IP provides multiple views of configuration and status, but only certain areas expose real-time and historical traffic statistics that correlate directly with CPU usage and throughput.

Why Option C Is Correct:

Statistics > Module Statistics > Local Traffic > Virtual Servers provides:

Real-time and cumulative statistics per Virtual Server

Metrics such as:

Bits in / Bits out

Packets in / Packets out

Current connections

Connection rate

Total requests

The ability to identify high-traffic or high-connection Virtual Servers, which are the most likely contributors to elevated CPU utilization. These statistics allow the administrator to objectively determine which Virtual Servers are the top consumers of system resources and therefore good candidates for migration to a dedicated BIG-IP device.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Local Traffic > Virtual Servers > Virtual Server List

Primarily a configuration view

Does not provide sufficient performance or utilization statistics to identify CPU-heavy Virtual Servers

B . System > Platform

Displays hardware-level information such as CPU cores, memory, disk, and platform type. Does not break down utilization by

Virtual Server

D . Local Traffic > Network Map

Provides a logical topology view of Virtual Servers, pools, and pool members

Useful for understanding relationships, but not for identifying high-utilization Virtual Servers Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced: To diagnose performance problems and plan traffic redistribution, BIG-IP administrators must rely on Module and object-level statistics, not configuration screens. The Virtual Server statistics view is the authoritative location for identifying traffic hotspots that directly impact CPU and latency during peak events such as Black Friday.

질문 # 36

An organization needs to deploy an HTTP application on a BIG-IP system. The requirements specify hardware acceleration to enhance performance, while HTTP optimization features are not required.

What type of virtual server and associated protocol profile should be used to meet these requirements? (Choose one answer)

- A. Type: Stateless Protocol Profile: fastL4
- B. Type: Performance (HTTP) Protocol Profile: fasthttp
- C. Type: Performance (Layer 4) Protocol Profile: fastL4
- D. Type: Standard Protocol Profile: tcp-wan-optimized

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:

To select the correct virtual server type, an administrator must balance the need for L7 intelligence versus raw throughput and hardware offloading:

Performance (Layer 4) Virtual Server: This type is designed for maximum speed. It uses the fastL4 profile, which allows the BIG-IP system to leverage the ePVA (Embedded Packet Velocity Accelerator) hardware chip. When a Performance (L4) virtual server is used, the system processes packets at the network layer (L4) without looking into the application payload (L7). This fulfills the requirement for hardware acceleration and avoids the overhead of HTTP optimization features, which are not needed in this scenario.

Performance (HTTP) Virtual Server: While fast, this type uses the fasthttp profile to provide some L7 awareness and optimization (like header insertion or small-scale multiplexing). Since the requirement specifically states HTTP optimization is not required, the L4 variant is more efficient.

Standard Virtual Server: This is a full-proxy type. While it offers the most features (SSL offload, iRules, Compression), it processes traffic primarily in the TMOS software layer (or via high-level hardware assistance), which is "slower" than the pure hardware switching path of the Performance (L4) type.

Stateless Virtual Server: This is typically used for specific UDP/ICMP traffic where the system does not need to maintain a connection table. It is not appropriate for standard HTTP (TCP) applications requiring persistent sessions or stateful load balancing. By choosing Performance (Layer 4) with the fastL4 profile, the organization ensures that the traffic is handled by the hardware acceleration chips, providing the lowest latency and highest throughput possible for their HTTP application.

질문 # 37

Which virtual server type is being configured in the screenshot? (Choose one answer.)

- A. Standard
- B. Performance Layer 4
- C. Forwarding IP

정답: B

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

The configuration shown matches a Performance Layer 4 virtual server because it is explicitly using a FastL4 profile:

The screenshot shows Protocol: TCP and Protocol Profile (Client): fastL4.

In BIG-IP data plane terms, FastL4 is the hallmark of a Performance (Layer 4) virtual server, designed to process connections at Layer 4 with minimal overhead (high throughput/low latency) compared to full proxy L7 processing.

The screenshot also shows HTTP Profile (Client): None (and HTTP server profile effectively not in use).

A Standard virtual server commonly uses full-proxy features and frequently includes L7 profiles (like HTTP) when doing HTTP-aware load balancing, header manipulation, cookie persistence, etc. In contrast, a Performance L4 virtual server typically does not use an HTTP profile because it is not doing HTTP-aware (Layer 7) processing.

It is not a Forwarding IP virtual server:

A Forwarding (IP) virtual server is used to route/forward packets (often without load balancing to pool members in the same way as Standard/Performance VS) and is selected by choosing a forwarding type. The presence of a TCP protocol with a FastL4 client

profile aligns with a Layer 4 load-balancing style virtual server, not a packet-forwarding virtual server type.

Conclusion: Because the configuration is TCP-based and explicitly uses fastL4 with no HTTP profile, the expected BIG-IP virtual server type is Performance Layer 4 (Option C).

질문 # 38

Active connections to pool members are unevenly distributed. The load balancing method is Least Connections (member). Priority Group Activation is disabled.

What is a potential cause of the uneven distribution? (Choose one answer)

- A. Incorrect load balancing method
- **B. A persistence profile is applied**
- C. SSL Profile Server is applied
- D. Priority Group Activation is disabled

정답: B

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

With Least Connections (member), BIG-IP attempts to send new connections to the pool member with the fewest current connections. In a perfectly "stateless" scenario (no affinity), this often trends toward a fairly even distribution over time.

However, persistence overrides load balancing:

When a persistence profile is applied, BIG-IP will continue sending a client (or client group) to the same pool member based on the persistence record (cookie / source address / SSL session ID, etc.).

This means even if another pool member has fewer connections, BIG-IP may still select the persisted member to honor session affinity.

The result can be uneven active connection counts, even though the configured load balancing method is Least Connections.

Why the other options are not the best cause:

A . Priority Group Activation is disabled

Priority Group Activation only affects selection when priority groups are configured; disabling it does not inherently create uneven distribution under Least Connections.

B . SSL Profile Server is applied

A server-side SSL profile affects encryption to pool members, but it does not by itself cause skewed selection across pool members. (Skew could happen indirectly if members have different performance/latency, but that's not the primary, expected exam answer.) D . Incorrect load balancing method Least Connections is a valid method and does not itself explain unevenness unless something is overriding it (like persistence) or pool members are not all eligible.

Conclusion:

A persistence profile is the most common and expected reason that active connections become unevenly distributed, because persistence takes precedence over the Least Connections load-balancing decision.

질문 # 39

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F5CAB2높은 통과율 시험덤프문제 : <https://www.pass4test.net/F5CAB2.html>

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정식의 말은 부드럽게 우리에게 올렸다, 내가 거짓 자백을 하F5CAB2고 거짓 증거를 제출한 이유, IT업계에 오랜 시간동안 종사하신 IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 노하우로 작성한 F5CAB2덤프에 관심이 있는데 섣뚱 구매결정을 내릴수없는 분은 F5CAB2 덤프 구매 사이트에서 메일주소를 입력한후 DEMO를 다운받아 문제를 풀어보고 구매할 수 있습니다.

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