

F5 F5CAB4最新資料 & F5CAB4試験概要



F5CAB4試験ガイドを購入すると、購入したテストバンクをすぐにダウンロードできます。F5CAB4試験の教材のすべての内容を把握するだけで十分であり、F5CAB4試験問題の合格率は非常に高いため、F5CAB4試験の学習と準備に必要な時間は20~30時間です。そして約98%-100%。Jpexam最新のF5CAB4クイズトレントには3つのバージョンがあり、学習に最適なものを選択できます。全体として、F5CAB4クイズ準備には多くのメリットがあります。

F5 F5CAB4 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify configured system services: This domain covers verifying proper configuration of essential services including DNS, NTP, SNMP, and syslog
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Given a scenario, determine device upgrade eligibility: This domain covers determining appropriate timing for software and platform upgrades and strategies to minimize downtime during upgrades.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain config sync: This section focuses on configuration synchronization procedures, identifying sync errors, determining sync necessity, checking sync status, and comparing configuration timestamps.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and report current device status: This domain covers monitoring BIG-IP operational status through LCD panels, dashboards, Network Map, GUITMsh commands, and checking high availability states.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply procedural concepts required to manage the state of a high availability pair: This domain covers controlling and monitoring failover states in high availability pairs, including forcing standbyoffline modes, reporting failover status, and verifying device trust.
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Given a scenario, interpret Service status: This section teaches interpreting service states, analyzing netstat output, and determining whether services are listening on specific ports.

>> F5 F5CAB4最新資料 <<

F5CAB4試験概要、F5CAB4学習指導

これらすべてのF5CAB4学習教材で、あなたの成功は100%保証されます。さらに、無料のデモがあります。無料のデモでは、練習資料の内容について証明された経験に基づいた推測を提供します。F5CAB4試験の知識を、あなたのように成功することに熱心な熱心な試験受験者に伝えることで、彼らはそれを助けを提供する責任として扱います。あなたの情報の次の特徴を備えたF5CAB4学習ガイドを入手できる場合は、驚くべき進歩を遂げる準備をしてください。

F5 BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration 認定 F5CAB4 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45

One of the two members of a device group has been decommissioned. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to delete the device group, but is unsuccessful.

Prior to removing the device group, which action should be performed? (Choose one answer)

- A. Remove all members from the device group
- B. Disable the device group
- C. Make sure all members of the device group are in sync
- D. Remove the decommissioned device from the device group

正解: D

解説:

A BIG-IP device group cannot be deleted if it still contains device members, even if one of those devices has already been decommissioned or is unreachable. Before deleting the device group, the administrator must explicitly remove the decommissioned device from the device group configuration.

Once the removed or unreachable device is deleted from the device group membership, the BIG-IP system allows the remaining administrator to successfully delete the device group.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Remove all members from the device group This is not required; the key requirement is removing the decommissioned device, not all members.
- * B. Make sure all members are in sync Synchronization status does not prevent device group deletion.
- * D. Disable the device group Device groups cannot be disabled; they must be modified or deleted.

Therefore, the correct prerequisite action is to remove the decommissioned device from the device group, making C the correct answer.

質問 # 46

A BIG-IP Administrator must determine if a Virtual Address is configured to fail over to the standby member of a device group. In which area of the Configuration Utility can this be confirmed?

- A. Device Management > Overview
- B. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
- C. Device Management > Devices
- D. Device Management > Traffic Groups

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration documents: To report the current status of high availability for specific traffic, an administrator must verify the Traffic Group association. In the Configuration Utility, Virtual Server properties include the Virtual Address settings where the 'Traffic Group' is assigned. If the Virtual Address is assigned to a floating traffic group (like traffic-group-1), it is configured to fail over to the standby member.

質問 # 47

In which of the following log files would log events pertaining to pool members being marked "UP" or "DOWN" by their Health Monitors be written? (Choose one answer)

- A. /var/log/monitors
- B. /var/log/audit
- C. /var/log/ltm
- D. /var/log/secure

正解: C

解説:

On BIG-IP systems, Local Traffic Manager (LTM) is responsible for:

* Pool and pool member management

* Health monitor execution

* Marking pool members UP or DOWN based on monitor results

Events related to health monitor status changes, including when pool members transition between UP and DOWN, are logged in /var/log/ltm.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* /var/log/audit records administrative configuration changes, not runtime health status.

* /var/log/secure logs authentication and authorization events.

* /var/log/monitors is not a standard BIG-IP log file.

Therefore, the correct log file for pool member health monitor status events is /var/log/ltm

質問 #48

A BIG-IP Administrator receives an RMA replacement for a failed F5 device. The Administrator tries to restore a UCS taken from the previous device, but the restore fails. The following error appears in the /var/log/ltm:

insufficient pool members. 01070608:3: License is not operational

(expired, digital signature does not match contents)

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to avoid this error? (Choose one answer)

- A. Reactivate the license on the new device using the manual activation method
- B. Use the appropriate tmsh command with the no-license option
- C. Remove the license information from the UCS archive
- D. Revoke the license prior to restoring

正解: B

解説:

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

When restoring a UCS file to replacement hardware (RMA device), the license from the original device is not valid on the new system. If the UCS restore attempts to load the old license, BIG-IP reports license errors such as "License is not operational", which can prevent traffic objects (including pools and virtual servers) from loading correctly.

To avoid this issue, F5 documentation recommends restoring the UCS without the license, using the following command:

tmsh load /sys ucs <ucs filename> no-license

This approach:

Restores all configuration objects (LTM, networking, certificates, keys, etc.) Excludes the invalid license tied to the old hardware
Allows the administrator to activate a new license separately on the replacement device

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Remove the license information from the UCS archive

Not supported or recommended; UCS files should not be manually modified.

B . Revoke the license prior to restoring

License revocation does not prevent the UCS from attempting to load license data.

D . Reactivate the license on the new device using the manual activation method This must be done after restoring the UCS and does not prevent the restore failure itself.

Therefore, the correct and supported method to avoid this error is C.

質問 #49

One of the two members of a device group has been decommissioned. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to delete the device group, but is unsuccessful.

Prior to removing the device group, which action should be performed? (Choose one answer)

- A. Remove all members from the device group
- B. Disable the device group
- C. Make sure all members of the device group are in sync
- D. Remove the decommissioned device from the device group

正解: D

解説:

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

A BIG-IP device group cannot be deleted if it still contains device members, even if one of those devices has already been decommissioned or is unreachable. Before deleting the device group, the administrator must explicitly remove the decommissioned

device from the device group configuration.

Once the removed or unreachable device is deleted from the device group membership, the BIG-IP system allows the remaining administrator to successfully delete the device group.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Remove all members from the device group

<div This is not required; the key requirement is removing the decommissioned device, not all members.

B . Make sure all members are in sync

Synchronization status does not prevent device group deletion.

D. Disable the device group

Device groups cannot be disabled; they must be modified or deleted.

Therefore, the correct prerequisite action is to remove the decommissioned device from the device group, making C the correct answer.

質問 #50

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一部の候補者は、自社のF5CAB4ソフトウェアテストシミュレーターを購入する場合があります。ソフトバージョンをインストールできるパソコンの台数を尋ねられます。実際、コンピューターの数に制限はありません。したがって、F5CAB4ソフトウェアテストシミュレータを購入すると、同時にマルチユーザーをサポートします。無制限にコンピューターにインストールできます。あなたが訓練学校である場合、教師が気軽に発表して説明するのに適しています。優れたF5CAB4ソフトウェアテストシミュレータは合格率が高く、Jpexamは長期的な協力を待ちしています。

F5CAB4試験概要: https://www.jpexam.com/F5CAB4_exam.html