

# 信頼できるF5CAB2模擬体験試験-試験の準備方法-素晴らしいF5CAB2試験情報



さらに、JPTestKing F5CAB2ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ApO7VDbbmuuMlnw7OIoR1FyUCvfqaQ9D>

JPTestKingのF5のF5CAB2試験トレーニング資料は受験生が模擬試験場で勉強させます。受験生は問題を選び、テストの時間もコントロールできます。JPTestKingというサイトで、あなたはストレスと不安なく試験の準備をすることができますから、一般的な間違いを避けられます。そうしたら、あなたは自信を得ることができて、実際の試験で経験を活かして気楽に合格します。

## F5 F5CAB2 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"><li>Identify the different virtual server types: This domain covers BIG-IP virtual server types: Standard, Forwarding, Stateless, Reject, Performance Layer 4, and Performance HTTP.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Explain the relationship between interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, routes and</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>their status</li><li>statistics: This domain covers BIG-IP networking components including interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, and routes, their dependencies and status, plus predicting traffic paths and egress IPs.</li></ul>

>> F5CAB2模擬体験 <<

## 真実的なF5CAB2模擬体験試験-試験の準備方法-信頼的なF5CAB2試験情報

JPTestKingは毎日24時間オンラインに顧客に対してサービスを提供するアフターサービスはとても良いサイトでございます。最新のF5CAB2情報を1年間に無料でアップデートしております。少ないお金をかかって、一回に合格しましょう。JPTestKingの問題集は最大のお得だね!

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) 認定 F5CAB2 試験問題 (Q32-Q37):

### 質問 # 32

What should a BIG-IP Administrator configure to minimize impact during a failover? (Choose one answer)

- A. Clone pool
- B. External monitors
- **C. MAC masquerading**
- D. OneConnect profile

正解: C

解説:

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

In BIG-IP high availability (HA) deployments, one of the primary causes of traffic disruption during failover is Layer 2 and Layer 3 relearning by upstream network devices (switches and routers). When traffic groups move from the Active device to the Standby device, the network must quickly associate the IP addresses with the new device.

Why MAC Masquerading Minimizes Failover Impact:

MAC masquerading allows a traffic group to use a floating, shared MAC address for its Self IPs. This MAC address moves with the traffic group during failover.

Key benefits:

The MAC address does not change when failover occurs

Upstream switches do not need to relearn ARP entries

Traffic resumes almost immediately after failover

Dramatically reduces packet loss and connection interruption

From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

MAC masquerade is specifically designed to provide fast failover

It is a best practice for HA pairs, especially in environments sensitive to latency and connection loss Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . External monitors

Used to check the availability of external resources

Do not reduce network convergence or failover disruption

B . Clone pool

Used for traffic mirroring or security analysis

Has no impact on failover behavior

C . OneConnect profile

Optimizes server-side TCP connections

Does not address ARP or MAC relearning during failover

Key HA Concept Reinforced:

To minimize failover impact on live traffic, BIG-IP administrators should ensure Layer 2 continuity. MAC masquerading is the primary mechanism that enables near-instant failover by preventing ARP and MAC table reconvergence delays.

### 質問 # 33

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

### 質問 # 34

What is the result when a BIG-IP Administrator manually disables a pool member? (Choose one answer)

- **A. The disabled pool member stops processing persistent connections.**
- B. All pool members continue to process persistent connections.
- C. All pool members stop accepting new connections.
- D. The disabled pool member stops processing existing connections.

正解: A

解説:

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

In BIG-IP LTM, a pool member state directly affects how traffic is handled at the data plane level. When a pool member is manually disabled, BIG-IP changes the member's availability state to disabled, which has specific and predictable traffic-handling consequences.

According to BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

A disabled pool member:

Does not accept new connections

Continues to process existing non-persistent connections until they naturally close. Is removed from load-balancing decisions, including persistence lookups. Most importantly for this question:

Persistent connections

(such as those created using source-address persistence, cookie persistence, or SSL persistence) are not honored for a disabled pool member. BIG-IP will not send new persistent traffic to a disabled member, even if persistence records exist. Therefore, when a pool member is manually disabled, it stops processing persistent connections, while allowing existing non-persistent flows to drain gracefully.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

B - Persistent connections are not honored for a disabled pool member

C - Existing connections are not immediately terminated when a pool member is disabled. D - Only the disabled pool member stops accepting new connections, not all pool members.

Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

Manually disabling a pool member is a graceful administrative action that prevents new and persistent traffic from reaching the member while allowing existing connections to complete, which is critical for maintenance and troubleshooting scenarios.

### 質問 # 35

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

### 質問 # 36

A development team needs to apply a software fix and troubleshoot one of its servers. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to immediately remove all connections from the BIG-IP system to the back-end server.

The BIG-IP Administrator checks the Virtual Server configuration and finds that a persistence profile is assigned to it. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Set the pool member to a Disabled state
- **B. Set the pool member to a Forced Offline state and manually delete existing connections through the command line**
- C. Set the pool member to a Forced Offline state
- D. Set the pool member to a Disabled state and manually delete existing connections through the command line

正解: B

解説:

Managing the lifecycle of a pool member requires understanding the difference between "Disabled" and "Forced Offline" states, especially when persistence is involved.

\* Disabled (User-Disabled): This state allows existing connections and persistent sessions to continue until they naturally time out or are closed by the client/server. It only prevents new sessions from being established.

\* Forced Offline: This state is more restrictive; it allows existing connections to complete but rejects all new connections, including those with existing persistence records.

\* Immediate Removal: Neither "Disabled" nor "Forced Offline" will instantly kill currently active, established TCP connections. To meet the requirement of "immediately" removing all connections, the administrator must first set the member to Forced Offline (to prevent persistence from bringing in new traffic) and then use the command line (e.g., tmsh delete sys connection ss-server-addr [IP]) to clear the current connection table entries.

### 質問 # 37

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専門的にIT認証試験のためのソフトを作る会社として、我々の提供するのはF5のF5CAB2ソフトのような高質量の商品だけでなく、最高の購入した前のサービスとアフターサービスです。オンライン係員は全日であなたにサービスを提供します。ほかのソフトを探したいなら、それとも、疑問があるなら、係員にお問い合わせください。ご購入した一年間、F5のF5CAB2ソフトが更新されたら、あなたに最新版のソフトを送ります。

F5CAB2試験情報: <https://www.jpctestking.com/F5CAB2-exam.html>

