

F5 F5CAB4: BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration braindumps PDF & Testking echter Test



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F5 F5CAB4 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Explain authentication methods: This section focuses on user management including creating • modifying users, configuring remote authentication providers, and implementing group-based access control.
Thema 2	• Given a scenario, interpret Service status: This section teaches interpreting service states, analyzing netstat output, and determining whether services are listening on specific ports.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• Identify configured system services: This domain covers verifying proper configuration of essential services including DNS, NTP, SNMP, and syslog.
Thema 5	• List which log files could be used to find events and • or hardware issues: This section teaches identification of key log files (• var • log • ltm, secure, audit), understanding event severity levels, and interpreting log messages.

- Apply procedural concepts required to create, manage, and restore a UCS archive: This domain covers UCS backup and restore procedures, understanding backup use cases, proper storage practices, and UCS file contents including private keys.

>> F5CAB4 Prüfungsfragen <<

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Per PrüfungFrage können Sie die neuesten Fragen und Antworten zur F5 F5CAB4 Zertifizierungsprüfung bekommen. Bitte kaufen Sie die Produkte schnell, so dass Sie die Prüfung zum ersten mal bestehen können. Zur Zeit besitzt nur PassTest die kürzlich aktualisierten F5 F5CAB4 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten .

F5 BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration F5CAB4 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q44-Q49):

44. Frage

In a Palo Alto Networks firewall HA pair, what happens if a configuration change is made directly on the Passive device while Auto-Sync is enabled?

- A. The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.
- **B. The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.**
- C. The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- D. The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration documents: TMOS Device Service Cluster (DSC) allows for configuration changes to be made on any device within a synchronization group. If Auto-Sync is enabled, the Control Plane detects the change on the Standby unit and automatically propagates (pushes) that updated configuration to the other members of the HA pair

45. Frage

Which TMSH command initiates a manual configuration synchronization to the specified device group? (Choose one answer)

- A. tmsh run sys device-group update-config
- B. tmsh load sys config to-group <device_group>
- C. tmsh modify sys failover auto-sync enable
- **D. tmsh run cm config-sync to-group <device_group>**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration documents:
In a BIG-IP Device Service Cluster (DSC), manual configuration synchronization is performed using the ConfigSync framework. The supported and documented command to manually push the local configuration to a specific device group is:
tmsh run cm config-sync to-group <device_group>

This command:

Initiates a one-time manual ConfigSync

Pushes the local device's configuration to all members of the specified device group Is commonly used when auto-sync is disabled or when the administrator wants explicit control over synchronization timing Why the other options are incorrect:

A is not a valid TMSH command for ConfigSync.

B enables auto-sync but does not perform an immediate synchronization.

D is not a valid or supported TMSH command for device group configuration synchronization.

Therefore, the correct command to manually synchronize configuration to a device group is C.

46. Frage

As an organization grows, more people have to log into the BIG-IP. Instead of adding more local users, the BIG-IP Administrator is asked to configure remote authentication against a central authentication server.

Which two types of remote server can be used here? (Choose two answers)

- A. RADIUS
- B. LDAP
- C. SAML
- D. OAUTH

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

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

BIG-IP supports remote authentication by integrating with centralized authentication services through its AAA framework. The supported and commonly used remote authentication servers include:

LDAP (A)

Used to authenticate users against directory services such as Active Directory or other LDAP-compliant directories.

RADIUS (C)

Commonly used for centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting, especially in network and security environments.

Why the other options are incorrect:

OAUTH (B) is an authorization framework, not supported as a direct administrative authentication backend for BIG-IP management access.

SAML (D) is primarily used for single sign-on (SSO) in application authentication scenarios, not for BIG-IP administrative login authentication.

Thus, the correct remote authentication server types are LDAP and RADIUS.

47. Frage

A BIG-IP Administrator reviews the Plane CPU Usage performance chart and discovers a high percentage of Control Plane utilization. Which type of traffic does this indicate a higher usage of?

- A. Accelerated
- B. Application
- C. Tunnel
- D. Administrative

Antwort: D

Begründung:

F5 architecture distinguishes between the Data Plane (TMM processing application traffic) and the Control Plane (Linux host processing management tasks). High Control Plane CPU utilization typically points to administrative activities such as heavy GUI usage, complex API calls (iControl), large-scale configuration synchronizations, or intensive logging/monitoring tasks rather than the actual switching or load balancing of application data.

48. Frage

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to restore an encrypted UCS archive from the command line using the TMSH utility. Which TMSH command should the BIG-IP Administrator use to accomplish this?

- A. load /sys ucs <filepath> passphrase <password>
- B. load /sys config file <filepath>
- C. load /sys config file <filepath> passphrase <password>
- D. load /sys ucs <filepath> no-license

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Restoring system states from backups is a fundamental Control Plane administrative task². When a User Configuration Set (UCS) archive is created with encryption, it requires the correct passphrase to be decrypted and loaded during the restoration process.

