

# F5CAB2テスト対策書 & F5CAB2資格専門知識



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## 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>• 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>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explain the relationship between interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, routes and</li></ul>

- Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.

>> F5CAB2テスト対策書 <<

## F5CAB2資格専門知識 & F5CAB2試験勉強過去問

F5CAB2の科学技術の改善は、社会の将来の建設と発展に強大な力を生み出します。F5CAB2模擬試験は、緊急の課題に対処するための最適な選択および有用なツールとなります。10年以上の努力により、当社のF5CAB2トレーニング資料は、業界で最も広く称賛され、待望の製品になりました。F5CAB2模擬試験の計画と設計において、プロのエリートから完全な技術サポートを受けています。もうheしないでください。F5CAB2学習エンジンの購入を後悔することはありません！

### F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) 認定 F5CAB2 試験問題 (Q26-Q31):

#### 質問 # 26

A BIG-IP system receives a client connection destined to 1.0.0.10:8080. Multiple virtual servers are configured on the system. Which virtual server will process the connection? (Choose one answer)

- A. A virtual server configured with 0.0.0.0:8080
- B. A forwarding virtual server configured with 1.0.0.10:any (port 0)
- C. A forwarding virtual server configured with 0.0.0.0:any
- **D. A virtual server configured with destination 1.0.0.10:8080 and is available (green)**

正解: D

解説:

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

BIG-IP uses a virtual server matching and precedence algorithm to determine which virtual server processes an incoming connection. This decision is made entirely in the data plane and is based on how specifically a virtual server matches the destination IP address and port.

BIG-IP Virtual Server Selection Rules (Simplified):

When multiple virtual servers could match a packet, BIG-IP selects the most specific match, using the following precedence:

Exact IP address and exact port

Exact IP address with wildcard port (port 0 / any)

Wildcard IP address with exact port

Wildcard IP address and wildcard port

Applying the Rules to This Scenario:

Incoming traffic destination: 1.0.0.10:8080

Option C: 1.0.0.10:8080

Exact IP match

Exact port match

Highest possible specificity

If the virtual server is available (green), it wins the match

Option B: 1.0.0.10:any

Exact IP match, but wildcard port

Lower priority than an exact IP + exact port match

Option D: 0.0.0.0:8080

Wildcard IP, exact port

Lower priority than an exact IP match

Option A: 0.0.0.0:any

Wildcard IP and wildcard port

Lowest priority, used only if no more specific virtual server exists

Final Determination:

Because a virtual server configured with destination 1.0.0.10:8080 exactly matches both the IP address and port of the incoming connection-and is available-it will always be selected to process the traffic.

Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

BIG-IP always processes traffic using the most specific matching virtual server. Exact destination IP and port matches take precedence over any wildcard or forwarding virtual server definitions.

#### 質問 # 27

A BIG-IP is configured with a pool member located on a different subnet that is not local to the BIG-IP. To ensure that the return traffic from the pool member is sent to the client through the BIG-IP, a Source NAT (SNAT) is used and configured for SNAT Automap. The BIG-IP has a default gateway on the external VLAN, a floating and non-floating self-IP address on each VLAN, and a management address. Which IP address will the BIG-IP use as the source address for the traffic to the pool member when client traffic is sent through the virtual server?

- A. The source address will be the first address available in the list of self-IPs.
- B. The source address will be the management IP address.
- C. The source address will be the floating self-IP address on the egress VLAN.
- D. The source address will be the non-floating self-IP address on the egress VLAN.

正解: C

解説:

SNAT Automap is a feature that automatically selects a self-IP address to use as the source address for translated packets. The selection logic follows a strict hierarchy to ensure that traffic is routable back to the BIG-IP:

\* Egress VLAN Priority: The BIG-IP first looks at the VLAN through which the traffic is exiting toward the pool member (the egress VLAN).

\* Floating Self-IP Preference: If the egress VLAN has a floating self-IP address, the BIG-IP will always prefer it for SNAT Automap. This is critical for High Availability (HA) because, during a failover, the floating IP moves to the new active device, allowing existing connections to be maintained or correctly timed out.

\* Non-Floating Fallback: If no floating self-IP is available on the egress VLAN, the system will use a floating self-IP from a different VLAN. If no floating IPs exist at all, it will then fall back to the non-floating self-IP.

Key Data Plane Concept:

The management IP is never used for data plane traffic. In this scenario, since the administrator has configured a floating self-IP, that specific address becomes the source for all SNAT Automap traffic leaving that VLAN to ensure symmetric routing during HA events.

#### 質問 # 28

The BIG-IP Administrator wants to provide quick failover between the F5 LTM devices that are configured as an HA pair with a single Self IP using the MAC Masquerade feature. The administrator configures MAC masquerade for traffic-group-1 using the following command:

```
`tmsh modify /cm traffic-group traffic-group-1 mac 02:12:34:56:00:00`
```

However, the Network Operations team identifies an issue with using the same MAC address across multiple VLANs. As a result, the administrator enables Per-VLAN MAC Masquerade to ensure a unique MAC address per VLAN by running:

```
`tmsh modify /sys db tm.macmasqaddr_per_vlan value true`
```

What would be the resulting MAC address on a tagged VLAN with ID 1501? (Choose one answer)

- A. 02:12:34:56:05:dd
- B. 02:12:34:56:dd:05
- C. 02:12:34:56:01:15
- D. 02:12:34:56:15:01

正解: A

#### 質問 # 29

A BIG-IP Administrator assigns the default HTTP health monitor to a pool that has three members listening on port 80. When the administrator connects to each pool member using the curl utility, two of the members respond with a status of 404 Not Found, while the third responds with 200 OK. What will the pool show for member availability? (Choose one answer)

- A. All members online
- B. Two members offline and one member online

- C. All members offline
- D. Two members online and one member offline

正解: B

解説:

In BIG-IP LTM, health monitors are used to determine the availability of pool members and directly influence traffic flow decisions in the data plane.

Key characteristics of the default HTTP monitor according to BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

- \* Sends an HTTP request (typically GET /)
- \* Expects an HTTP response code of 200 OK
- \* Any response other than 200 is treated as a monitor failure
- \* A failed monitor causes the pool member to be marked offline (down)

In this scenario:

- \* Two pool members return 404 Not Found
- \* A 404 response indicates that the requested object was not found
- \* This does not meet the success criteria of the default HTTP monitor
- \* These two members are therefore marked offline
- \* One pool member returns 200 OK
- \* This matches the expected response
- \* The member is marked online

Resulting Pool Member Availability:

- \* 2 members: Offline
- \* 1 member: Online

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- \* B - 404 responses are not considered healthy by the default HTTP monitor
  - \* C - At least one member responds with the expected 200 OK
  - \* D - Members returning 404 responses fail the monitor and cannot be marked online
- Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:  
BIG-IP health monitors make binary availability decisions based strictly on configured success criteria. For HTTP monitors, response codes matter-404 is a failure, even if the service is technically reachable.

### 質問 # 30

Which statement is true concerning the default communication between a redundant pair of BIG-IP devices?

- A. Communication between the systems cannot be effected by port lockdown settings.
- **B. Regardless of the configuration, some data is communicated between the systems at regular intervals.**
- C. Data for both connection and persistence mirroring are shared through the same TCP connection.
- D. Connection mirroring data is shared through the serial fail over cable unless network failover is enabled.

正解: B

解説:

Redundant BIG-IP systems (HA pairs) must maintain constant communication to monitor the health of the peer and synchronize states. 16

- \* Heartbeats: By default, even with a serial cable, the BIG-IP systems exchange "heartbeat" packets over the network to determine if the peer is still alive.
- \* Network Failover: This involves the exchange of UDP packets (typically on port 1026) at regular intervals.
- \* Device Service Clustering (DSC): Modern BIG-IP versions use the Central Management (cm) infrastructure to communicate configuration status and sync status constantly.
- \* Clarification on others: Port lockdown does affect HA communication if misconfigured (A is false).

Mirroring uses separate channels (B is false). Mirroring is never sent over the serial cable because it requires high bandwidth (D is false).

### 質問 # 31

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