

F5CAB2認定資格試験問題集、F5CAB2的中合格問題集



BONUS!!! JPNTest F5CAB2ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YDScz4SWzsHBXQufWFzk0ZtN3Ck5nKjE>

F5CAB2トレーニング資料の助けを借りて、お客様の間の合格率は98%~100%に達しました。F5CAB2ガイド資料の内容はすべて試験の本質であるため、F5CAB2トレーニング資料は、試験の受験者の万能薬として表彰されています。その結果、F5CAB2学習教材の助けを借りて、F5CAB2試験に合格し、関連する認定資格をログに記録するのと同じくらい簡単に取得できると確信できます。何を求めている? ただちに行動を起こしてください!

F5 F5CAB2 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.
トピック 2	- Determine expected traffic behavior based on configuration: This domain focuses on predicting traffic behavior based on persistence, processing order, object status, egress IPs, and connection - rate limits.
トピック 3	Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.
トピック 4	- Explain the relationship between interfaces, trunks, VLANs, self-IPs, routes and their status - 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.
トピック 5	Identify the different virtual server types: This domain covers BIG-IP virtual server types: Standard, Forwarding, Stateless, Reject, Performance Layer 4, and Performance HTTP.

検証する-素晴らしいF5CAB2認定資格試験問題集試験-試験の準備方法 F5CAB2の中合格問題集

F5のF5CAB2認定試験に合格するためにたくさん方法があって、非常に少ないの時間とお金を使いのは最高で、JPNTestが対応性の訓練が提供いたします。

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) 認定 F5CAB2 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

質問 # 48

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

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

正解: B

解説:

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 # 49

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to apply a health monitor for a pool of database servers named DB_Pool that uses TCP port 1521. Where should the BIG-IP Administrator apply this monitor?

- A. Local Traffic > Profiles > Protocol > TCP
- B. Local Traffic > Nodes > Default Monitor
- C. Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Members
- **D. Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Properties**

正解: D

解説:

In the BIG-IP system object hierarchy, health monitors can be applied at three levels: Node, Pool, and Pool Member.

* Pool Level (Properties): Applying a monitor at the Pool > Properties level is the most common and efficient administrative practice. When applied here, the monitor is inherited by all members of that pool. If the monitor fails for a specific member, that member is marked "down" specifically for that pool.

* Node Level: If a monitor is applied at the Node level (Local Traffic > Nodes), it checks the health of the physical IP address itself. If it fails, that node (and all pool members associated with it) is marked down globally across the entire system.

* Member Level: Applying a monitor at the Pool > Members level allows for specific "per-member" monitoring, which is usually only done if different members in the same pool require different health checks.

* The Specific Case: For a standard database pool like DB_Pool, the administrator should navigate to Local Traffic > Pools > DB_Pool > Properties and select the appropriate monitor (e.g., a custom TCP or Oracle monitor) from the "Health Monitors" configuration section.

質問 # 50

A BIG-IP Administrator wants to add a new Self IP to the BIG-IP device. Which item should be assigned to the new Self IP being configured?

- A. Interface
- B. Route
- C. VLAN
- D. Trunk

正解: C

解説:

A Self IP is an IP address on the BIG-IP system that you associate with a specific VLAN.

* VLAN Association: A Self IP cannot exist independently; it must be bound to a VLAN to define which network segment the BIG-IP can communicate with.

* Layer 2 to Layer 3 Mapping: While a VLAN is associated with physical interfaces or trunks (Layer 2), the Self IP provides the Layer 3 identity for the BIG-IP on that VLAN.

* Traffic Processing: Self IPs are used by the BIG-IP for health checking backend servers, acting as a default gateway for servers, and for HA heartbeat communication.

質問 # 51

The BIG-IP appliance fails to boot. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to run the End User Diagnostics (EUD) utility to collect data to send to F5 Support.

Where can the BIG-IP Administrator access this utility?

- A. External VLAN interface
- B. Management Port
- C. Console Port
- D. Internal VLAN interface

正解: C

質問 # 52

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to have a BIG-IP linked to two upstream switches for resilience of the external network. The network engineer who is going to configure the switch instructs the BIG-IP Administrator to configure interface binding with LACP. Which configuration should the administrator use?

- A. A virtual server with an LACP profile and the interfaces connected to the switches as pool members
- B. A virtual server with an LACP profile and the switches' management IPs as pool members
- C. A Trunk listing the allowed VLAN IDs and MAC addresses configured on the switches
- D. A Trunk containing an interface connected to each switch

正解: D

解説:

In BIG-IP terminology, a Trunk is the object used to implement Link Aggregation (IEEE 802.3ad/802.1AX).

When a network engineer refers to "interface binding" or "EtherChannel" with LACP, the BIG-IP equivalent is a Trunk.

* LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol): This is a protocol that allows the BIG-IP system to communicate with the upstream switches to negotiate the bundling of multiple physical links into a single logical link.

* Resilience and Redundancy: By creating a trunk that includes interfaces connected to two different switches (typically configured as

さらに、JPNTest 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=1YDSzcz4SWzsHBXOufWFzk0ZtN3Ck5nKjE>