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F5 F5CAB2 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• Explain high availability (HA) concepts: This domain addresses HA concepts including integrity methods, implementation approaches, and advantages of high availability configurations.
主題 3	• Define ADC application objects: This domain covers ADC basics including application objects, load balancing methods, server selection, and key ADC features and benefits.
主題 4	• Identify the different virtual server types: This domain covers BIG-IP virtual server types: Standard, Forwarding, Stateless, Reject, Performance Layer 4, and Performance HTTP.
主題 5	• 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.

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最新的 F5-CA F5CAB2 免費考試真題 (Q19-Q24):

問題 #19
Which event is always triggered when a client initially connects to a virtual server configured with an HTTP profile?

- A. HTTP_REQUEST
- B. CLIENT_ACCEPTED
- C. HTTP_DATA
- D. CLIENT_DATA

答案：B

解題說明：
The BIG-IP processing flow follows a specific sequence of events as a packet moves through the system.
* TCP Handshake: Before any application-layer data (like HTTP) can be processed, a TCP connection must be established.
* The First Event: The very first event triggered when a client completes the 3-way handshake with the virtual server is CLIENT_ACCEPTED.
* Profile Influence: Even if an HTTP profile is attached, the system must first "accept" the connection at the protocol level. HTTP_REQUEST only triggers after the client sends data that the BIG-IP recognizes as a valid HTTP request. If a client connects but never sends a request, CLIENT_ACCEPTED will have fired, but HTTP_REQUEST will not.

問題 #20
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. All members offline
- C. Two members offline and one member online
- D. Two members online and one member offline

答案：C

解題說明：
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.

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

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
In BIG-IP LTM, pool member availability is determined by health monitors, which continuously test application responsiveness and correctness.
For the default HTTP monitor, the behavior is defined as follows:
BIG-IP sends an HTTP request (by default, GET /)
The monitor expects a response with HTTP status 200 OK
Any HTTP response code other than 200 is considered a monitor failure
A failed monitor causes the associated pool member to be marked offline (down) Applying this to the scenario:
Two pool members return 404 Not Found
A 404 response indicates the requested object is missing
This response does not satisfy the success criteria of the default HTTP monitor BIG-IP marks these two members as offline One pool member returns 200 OK This matches the expected response code BIG-IP marks this member as online Resulting Pool Status:
2 members: Offline
1 member: Online
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
B - Members returning 404 responses cannot be considered healthy
C - At least one member responds with 200 OK, so the entire pool is not offline D - Not all members meet the monitor success criteria Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:
BIG-IP health monitors validate not just reachability, but application correctness. For HTTP monitors, the response code is critical-404 is treated as a failure, even though the service is reachable.

問題 #22
When upgrading a BIG-IP redundant pair, what happens when one system has been updated but the other has not?

- A. The first system to be updated will assume the Active role.
- B. Synching should not be performed.
- C. The older system will issue SNMP traps indicating a communication error with the partner.
- D. This is not possible since both systems are updated simultaneously.

答案：B

問題 #23
A BIG-IP system receives UDP traffic from a specific source. The administrator wants the traffic to be forwarded, not dropped or rejected. Which virtual server type should be used? (Choose one answer)

- A. Reject
- B. Drop
- C. Standard
- D. Block

答案：C

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

BIG-IP virtual server types define how traffic is handled at the data plane when it matches a virtual server's destination address and service port.

According to BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts:

Standard virtual server

The default and most commonly used type

Accepts client connections and forwards traffic to pool members

Supports both TCP and UDP traffic

Allows full use of profiles (UDP, FastL4, persistence, etc.) and iRules Required when the goal is to process and pass traffic through BIG-IP Drop virtual server Silently discards matching traffic No response is sent to the client Reject virtual server Actively rejects traffic by sending an error response For UDP, BIG-IP may send an ICMP unreachable message Block virtual server Used to block traffic at the virtual server level Traffic is neither forwarded nor processed by pools In this scenario:

The administrator explicitly wants the UDP traffic to be forwarded

Only a Standard virtual server forwards traffic to a pool or next-hop destination Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Drop - Traffic is silently discarded

B . Reject - Traffic is actively rejected

C . Block - Traffic is blocked and not forwarded

Key Data Plane Concept Reinforced:

When traffic must be accepted and forwarded-regardless of whether it is TCP or UDP-the BIG-IP administrator must use a Standard virtual server, which is the only virtual server type designed for normal application traffic processing.