

F5CAB2 Übungsfragen: BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) & F5CAB2 Dateien

Prüfungsunterlagen



F5 F5CAB2 Prüfungsunterlagen von Pass4Test können Ihnen helfen, die F5CAB2 Prüfung zu bestehen und die Kenntnisse über F5 F5CAB2 Prüfungen zu lernen. Die Pass4Test Dumps integrieren alle Kenntnisse in den Unterlagen, die vielleicht in der aktuellen Prüfungen vorhanden sind. Damit können Sie Ihre Fähigkeit verbessern und die in dem Arbeitsleben gut verwenden. Die F5 F5CAB2 Dumps von Pass4Test sind unbedingt die beste Wahl für die Prüfungsvorbereitung und die Verbesserung der Fähigkeit. Sie können glauben, dass wir Pass4Test gute Aussichten für Sie anbieten können.

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>> F5CAB2 Prüfungsmaterialien <<

F5CAB2 Bestehen Sie BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2)! - mit höhere Effizienz und weniger Mühen

Pass4Test ist der beste Katalysator für den Erfolg der IT-Fachleute, Viele Kandidaten, die F5 F5CAB2 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen bestanden haben, haben Schulungsunterlagen von Pass4Test benutzt. Unser Expertenteam von Pass4Test hat die neuesten und effizientesten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur F5 F5CAB2 Zertifizierungsteste.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) F5CAB2 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q26-Q31):

26. Frage

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

27. Frage

What type of virtual server has a destination of 0.0.0.0 and listens on a specific VLAN? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Wildcard**
- B. Forwarding (IP)
- C. Standard
- D. Forwarding (Layer 2)

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In the F5 BIG-IP system, virtual servers are categorized based on their destination address and mask. The system distinguishes between three primary destination scopes:

* Host Virtual Server: A virtual server that has a specific IP address (e.g., 10.10.10.50) and a /32 mask.

* Network Virtual Server: A virtual server that has a destination address representing a subnet (e.g., 192.168.10.0) and a specific mask (e.g., /24).

* Wildcard Virtual Server: A virtual server that has a destination address of 0.0.0.0 (or :: for IPv6) and a mask of 0.0.0.0 (or /0). While a "Forwarding (IP)" virtual server (Option D) is the Type (behavioral configuration) often used to route traffic without load balancing, the term Wildcard (Option C) is the specific administrative term used to define the "type" of virtual server based on the 0.0.0.0 destination address.

A common architectural use case is to create a Wildcard Virtual Server that listens only on an internal VLAN to act as a default gateway for outbound traffic (Internet access) for back-end servers. This ensures the BIG-IP system can process and forward traffic that does not match any other specific virtual server configuration.

28. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

□ During a planned upgrade to a BIG-IP HA pair running Active/Standby, an outage to application traffic is reported shortly after the Active unit is forced to Standby. Reverting the failover resolves the outage. What should the BIG-IP Administrator modify to avoid an outage during the next failover event? (Choose one answer)

- **A. The Interface on the Standby device to 1.1**
- B. The Tag value on the Active device
- C. The Tag value on the Standby device
- D. The interface on the Active device to 1.1

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

In an Active/Standby BIG-IP design, application availability during failover depends on both units having equivalent data-plane connectivity for the networks that carry application traffic. Specifically:

VLANs are bound to specific interfaces (and optionally VLAN tags).

Floating self IPs / traffic groups move to the new Active device during failover.

For traffic to continue flowing after failover, the new Active device must have the same VLANs available on the correct interfaces that connect to the upstream/downstream networks.

What the symptom tells you:

Traffic works when Device A is Active

Traffic fails when Device B becomes Active

Failback immediately restores traffic

This pattern strongly indicates the Standby unit does not have the VLAN connected the same way (wrong physical interface assignment), so when it becomes Active, it owns the floating addresses but cannot actually pass traffic on the correct network segment.

Why Interface mismatch is the best match:

If the Active unit is already working, its interface mapping is correct.

The fix is to make the Standby unit's VLAN/interface assignment match the Active unit.

That corresponds to changing the Standby device interface to 1.1.

Why the Tag options are less likely here (given the choices and the exhibit intent):

Tag issues can also break failover traffic, but the question/options are clearly driving toward the classic HA requirement: consistent VLAN-to-interface mapping on both devices so the data plane remains functional after the traffic group moves.

Conclusion: To avoid an outage on the next failover, the BIG-IP Administrator must ensure the Standby device uses the same interface (1.1) for the relevant VLAN(s) that carry the application traffic, so when it becomes Active it can forward/receive traffic normally.

29. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

The network team creates a new VLAN on the switches. The BIG-IP Administrator creates a new VLAN and a Self IP on the BIG-IP device, but the servers on the new VLAN are NOT reachable from the BIG-IP device.

Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Assign a physical interface to the new VLAN
- B. Set Port Lockdown of the Self IP to Allow All
- C. Create a Floating Self IP address
- D. Change Auto Last Hop to enabled

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

For BIG-IP to send or receive traffic on a VLAN, that VLAN must be bound to a physical interface or a trunk. Creating a VLAN object and a Self IP alone is not sufficient to establish data-plane connectivity.

From the exhibit:

The VLAN (vlan_1033) exists and has a tag defined.

A Self IP is configured and associated with the VLAN.

However, traffic cannot reach servers on that VLAN.

This indicates a Layer 2 connectivity issue, not a Layer 3 or HA issue.

Why assigning a physical interface fixes the problem:

BIG-IP VLANs do not carry traffic unless they are explicitly attached to:

A physical interface (e.g., 1.1), or

A trunk

Without an interface assignment, the VLAN is effectively isolated and cannot transmit or receive frames, making servers unreachable regardless of correct IP addressing.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A. Set Port Lockdown to Allow All

Port Lockdown controls which services can be accessed on the Self IP (management-plane access), not whether BIG-IP can reach servers on that VLAN.

B. Change Auto Last Hop to enabled

Auto Last Hop affects return traffic routing for asymmetric paths. It does not fix missing Layer 2 connectivity.

D. Create a Floating Self IP address

Floating Self IPs are used for HA failover. They do not resolve reachability issues on a single device when the VLAN itself is not connected to an interface.

Conclusion:

The servers are unreachable because the VLAN has no physical interface assigned. To restore connectivity, the BIG-IP Administrator must assign a physical interface (or trunk) to the VLAN, enabling Layer 2 traffic flow.

30. Frage

Active connections to pool members are unevenly distributed. The load balancing method is Least Connections (member). Priority Group Activation is disabled.

What is a potential cause of the uneven distribution? (Choose one answer)

- A. SSL Profile Server is applied
- B. Priority Group Activation is disabled
- C. A persistence profile is applied
- D. Incorrect load balancing method

Antwort: C

Begründung:

With Least Connections (member), BIG-IP attempts to send new connections to the pool member with the fewest current connections. In a perfectly "stateless" scenario (no affinity), this often trends toward a fairly even distribution over time.

However, persistence overrides load balancing:

* When a persistence profile is applied, BIG-IP will continue sending a client (or client group) to the same pool member based on the persistence record (cookie / source address / SSL session ID, etc.).

* This means even if another pool member has fewer connections, BIG-IP may still select the persisted member to honor session affinity.

* The result can be uneven active connection counts, even though the configured load balancing method is Least Connections.

Why the other options are not the best cause:

* A. Priority Group Activation is disabled Priority Group Activation only affects selection when priority groups are configured; disabling it does not inherently create uneven distribution under Least Connections.

* B. SSL Profile Server is applied A server-side SSL profile affects encryption to pool members, but it does not by itself cause skewed selection across pool members. (Skew could happen indirectly if members have different performance/latency, but that's not the primary, expected exam answer.)

* D. Incorrect load balancing method Least Connections is a valid method and does not itself explain unevenness unless something is overriding it (like persistence) or pool members are not all eligible.

Conclusion:

A persistence profile is the most common and expected reason that active connections become unevenly distributed, because persistence takes precedence over the Least Connections load-balancing decision.

31. Frage

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