

完璧なF5CAB3試験問題解説集 &合格スムーズ F5CAB3専門知識 |最新のF5CAB3無料過去問



ちなみに、CertJuken F5CAB3の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XkvVjgAME0oC_olsJX7E9UIhzAmVviOi

あなたはいまF5のF5CAB3認定試験にどうやって合格できるかということで首を傾けているのですか。F5のF5CAB3認定試験は現在のいろいろなIT認定試験における最も価値のある資格の一つです。ここ数十年間では、インターネット・テクノロジーは世界中の人々の注目を集めているのです。それがもう現代生活の不可欠な一部となりました。その中で、F5の認証資格は広範な国際的な認可を得ました。ですから、IT業界で仕事している皆さんはF5の認定試験を受験して資格を取得することを通して、彼らの知識やスキルを向上させます。F5CAB3認定試験はF5の最も重要な試験の一つです。この資格は皆さんに大きな利益をもたらすことができます。

F5 F5CAB3 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	仮想サーバーの変更と管理に必要な手順の概念を適用します。このドメインでは、永続性、暗号化、プロトコルプロファイルの適用、iApp オブジェクトの識別、iRules のレポート、プール構成の表示など、仮想サーバーの管理について説明します。
トピック 2	プールの変更と管理に必要な手順の概念を適用する: このドメインでは、ヘルス モニター、負荷分散方法、優先グループ、サービス ポート構成などのサーバープールの管理について説明します。

>> F5CAB3試験問題解説集 <<

検証するF5CAB3試験問題解説集 & 合格スムーズF5CAB3専門知識 | 真 実的なF5CAB3無料過去問

世界経済の急速な発展に伴い、ますます多くの人々が社会的エリートになることを切望していることが広く受け入れられています。F5CAB3最新の学習ガイド資料は、ソーシャルエリートになりたい多くの人々の近道となります。F5CAB3試験の準備に最善を尽くし、短時間で関連する認定を取得すれば、私たちのような大企業の多くのリーダーから注目を集めることが容易になり、非常に簡単になります。F5CAB3学習ガイドの助けを借りて、多くの人々が労働市場で適切な仕事を得ることができます。

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration 認定 F5CAB3 試験問題 (Q60-Q65):

質問 # 60

A BIG-IP Administrator finds the following log entry after a report of user issues connecting to a virtual server:

01010201: Intercept exhaustion on 10.70.110.112 to 192.28.123.250:80 (proto 6) How should the BIG-IP Administrator modify the SNAT pool that is associated with the virtual server? (Choose one answer)

- A. Add an IP address to the SNAT pool
- B. Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses
- C. Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap
- D. Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool

正解: A

解説:

The log message "Intercept exhaustion" indicates that the BIG-IP system has exhausted the available source port translations for one or more SNAT addresses. This occurs when too many concurrent client connections are being translated through a limited number of SNAT IP addresses, and all ephemeral source ports (typically ~64,000 per SNAT IP) are in use.

According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

Each SNAT IP address provides a finite number of available source ports.

When the number of concurrent connections exceeds the available port space, the BIG-IP logs an Intercept exhaustion error and new connections fail.

The recommended resolution is to increase the available SNAT resources by adding additional IP addresses to the SNAT pool.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses

Increasing timeouts may actually worsen the problem by keeping ports allocated longer, accelerating port exhaustion.

B . Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap

SNAT Automap uses the Self IP addresses on the egress VLAN, which may not provide additional capacity and can introduce routing or design issues. This is not a direct or recommended fix for SNAT exhaustion.

C . Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool

This would reduce the number of available source ports and further exacerbate the intercept exhaustion condition.

Correct Resolution:

By adding an IP address to the SNAT pool, the BIG-IP increases the total number of available source ports, alleviating intercept exhaustion and restoring successful client connections.

質問 # 61

A virtual server is configured to offload SSL from a pool of backend servers. When users connect to the virtual server, they successfully establish an SSL connection but no content is displayed. A packet trace performed on the server shows that the server receives and responds to the request. What should a BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the problem?

- A. disable SNAT
- B. disable Server SSL profile
- C. enable Server SSL profile
- D. enable SNAT

正解: D

解説:

This scenario describes a classic routing issue often encountered during SSL offload deployments. The fact that an SSL connection is established indicates the Client SSL profile is working correctly. The packet trace showing the server "receives and responds" to the request is the most critical diagnostic clue.

When a BIG-IP receives traffic, it typically passes the client's original source IP address to the backend server. If the backend server's default gateway is not the BIG-IP (a common "one-arm" network topology), the server will attempt to send its response directly back to the client's IP via its own default router. The client's browser will reject this response because it expects traffic to come from the Virtual Server's IP, not the backend server's IP.

To resolve this, the administrator must enable SNAT (Source Address Translation), typically using SNAT Automap. When SNAT is enabled, the BIG-IP replaces the client's original source IP with one of its own Self IPs before forwarding the request to the server. Because the source of the packet is now the BIG-IP, the backend server is forced to send its response back to the BIG-IP. The BIG-IP then receives the response, translates it back, and delivers the content to the user. Option A is unnecessary if the

servers are expecting plain-text traffic after the BIG-IP performs offload. Option D would only worsen the existing routing discrepancy.

質問 # 62

A Standard Virtual Server reports poor network performance for Internet-based clients. What configuration should be applied?

- A. Client TCP: f5-tcp-wan / Server TCP: f5-tcp-lan
- B. Client TCP: f5-tcp-lan / Server TCP: f5-tcp-wan
- C. Client TCP: f5-tcp-lan
- D. Client TCP: f5-tcp-optimized

正解: A

解説:

WAN TCP profiles are optimized for high latency and packet loss typical of Internet clients, while LAN profiles are ideal for backend servers.

質問 # 63

Refer to the exhibit.

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to configure health monitors for a newly configured server pool named Pool_B. Which health monitor settings will ensure that all pool members will be accurately marked as available or unavailable? (Choose one answer)

- A. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of all health monitors
- B. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of all health monitors
- C. HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and ICMP with the Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor
- D. HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with the Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor

正解: D

解説:

From the exhibit, the pool contains different applications on different service ports (for example, HTTP/80, FTP/21, HTTPS/443, SSH/22). To mark pool members correctly, BIG-IP must be able to verify the actual service running on each member's port.

In BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration, monitor behavior is described as follows:

When multiple monitors are assigned to a pool, the Availability Requirement controls how monitor results are evaluated:

At least one = the pool member is marked up if any one of the assigned monitors succeeds.

All = the pool member is marked up only if every assigned monitor succeeds.

For pools containing members with different services/ports, using All can incorrectly mark members down because monitors intended for other services will fail on the wrong port.

Why C is correct:

Assigning HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH covers the actual services shown in the pool.

Setting the Availability Requirement to at least one ensures that each pool member is considered available when its appropriate service monitor succeeds, without being forced to pass unrelated service monitors.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A / D (Availability Requirement = all): would cause members to be marked down when unrelated monitors fail (e.g., SSH monitor against an HTTP member).

B (includes ICMP): ICMP can indicate the host is reachable even if the application service is down, which does not "accurately" reflect service availability.

Therefore, the best choice is HTTPS, HTTP, FTP, and SSH with Availability Requirement of at least one health monitor.

質問 # 64

A BIG-IP Administrator finds the following log entry: tmn tmn[714]: 011e0002:4: sweeper_update: aggressive mode activated. Which action should the BIG-IP administrator take to mitigate this memory issue?

- A. Decrease the TCP profile Idle Timeout value
- B. Increase the TCP profile Idle Timeout value

- 正解: A**

The log message "aggressive mode activated" indicates that the BIG-IP's adaptive connection management system (the "Sweeper") has detected that the system's memory or connection limits are reaching a critical threshold. To protect the system from crashing due to memory exhaustion (OOM), the BIG-IP enters Aggressive Mode, where it begins to proactively and rapidly reap (close) idle connections to free up resources for new incoming traffic.

Conversely, increasing the timeout (Option C) would exacerbate the problem by keeping "dead" connections in memory even longer. Connection Mirroring (Option D) actually increases memory usage because every connection must be duplicated on the standby peer. An active-active configuration (Option A) might spread the load but does not address the underlying resource management issue on the individual units. Therefore, tightening the idle timers is the standard procedural fix for memory pressure caused by high connection volumes.

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F5CAB3專門知識: <https://www.certjuken.com/F5CAB3-exam.html>

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