F5CAB2日本語版テキスト内容、F5CAB2学習範囲

弊社のPass4TestはIT認定試験のソフトの一番信頼たるバンドになるという目標を達成するために、弊社はあなたに最新版のF5のF5CAB2試験問題集を提供いたします。弊社のソフトを使用して、ほとんどのお客様は難しいと思われているF5のF5CAB2試験に順調に剛角しました。これも弊社が自信的にあなたに商品を薦める原因です。もし弊社のソフトを使ってあなたは残念で試験に失敗したら、弊社は全額で返金することを保証いたします。すべてのことの目的はあなたに安心に試験に準備さされるということです。

夢を叶えたいなら、専門的なトレーニングだけが必要です。Pass4TestはF5のF5CAB2試験トレーニング資料を提供する専門的なサイトです。Pass4Testの F5のF5CAB2試験トレーニング資料は高度に認証されたIT領域の専門家の経験と創造を含めているものです。あなたはPass4Testの学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

>> F5CAB2日本語版テキスト内容 <<

試験の準備方法-信頼的なF5CAB2日本語版テキスト内容試験-正確的なF5CAB2学習範囲

今の競争の激しいIT業界では、多くの認定試験の合格証明書が君にをとんとん拍子に出世するのを助けることができます。多くの会社は君の実力と昇進がその証明書によって判断します。F5のF5CAB2認証試験はIT業界の中で含金度高い試験で、Pass4TestがF5のF5CAB2認証試験について対応性の訓練 を提供しておって、ネットで弊社が提供した部分の問題集をダウンロードしてください。

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) 認定 F5CAB2 試験問題 (Q25-Q30):

質問 # 25
A development team needs to apply a software fix and troubleshoot one of its servers. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to immediately remove all connections from the BIG-IP system to the back-end server.
The BIG-IP Administrator checks the virtual server configuration and finds that a persistence profile is assigned to it.
What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to meet this requirement? (Choose one answer)

- A. Set the pool member to a Disabled state
- B. Set the pool member to an Offline state and manually delete existing connections through the command line
- C. Set the pool member to a Forced Offline state
- D. Set the pool member to a Forced Offline state and manually delete existing connections through the command line

正解：C

解説：

In BIG-IP traffic management, persistence profiles cause existing client connections (and subsequent requests) to be repeatedly sent to the same pool member. When persistence is enabled, simply preventing new connections is not sufficient if the requirement is to immediately remove all existing connections.
Key behavior of pool member states:
* Forced Offline
* Immediately removes the pool member from load balancing.
* Terminates all existing connections, regardless of persistence.
* Prevents new connections from being established.
* This is the correct state when urgent maintenance or troubleshooting is required.
* Disabled
* Prevents new connections from being sent to the pool member.
* Allows existing connections to continue, which is not acceptable when persistence is configured and connections must be cleared immediately.
* Offline (non-forced)
* Similar to Disabled behavior depending on context.
* Does not guarantee immediate termination of existing connections.
* Manually deleting connections via the command line
* Is unnecessary and operationally inefficient.
* BIG-IP already provides a supported mechanism (Forced Offline) to cleanly and immediately remove traffic.
Conclusion:
To immediately remove all existing connections, including those maintained by persistence, the BIG-IP Administrator must set the pool member to a Forced Offline state. This directly satisfies the requirement without additional manual steps.

質問 # 26
Which statement is true concerning iRule events?

- A. All iRule events relate to HTTP processes.
- B. If an iRule references an event that doesn't occur during the client's communication, the client's connection will be terminated prematurely.
- C. All client traffic has data that could be used to trigger iRule events.
- D. All iRule events are appropriate at any point in the client-server communication.

正解：C

解説：
iRules are event-driven scripts that allow for advanced traffic manipulation.
* Universality of Events: Every packet that passes through t21he BIG-IP data plane triggers events.
Even non-HTTP traffic triggers events such as CLIENT_ACCEPTED (when the TCP connection is established22) or CLIENT_DATA (when raw data is received). Therefore, all client traffic-regardless of protocol-has data that can trigger an iRule event.
* Event Specificity: Events are not universal (Option C is false). For example, HTTP_REQUEST only occurs after a full HTTP header is parsed. You cannot trigger an HTTP_RESPONSE event before a request has been sent to a server.
* Protocol Agnostic: iRules are not limited to HTTP (Option A is false); they can handle TCP, UDP, DNS, FTP, SIP, and more.
* Error Handling: If an iRule references an event that never triggers (e.g., an HTTP_REQUEST event in a purely TCP virtual server), the iRule code for that event simply never executes. It does not terminate the connection (Option D is false).

質問 # 27
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 existing connections.
- C. All pool members continue to process persistent connections.
- D. The disabled pool member stops processing persistent connections.

正解：D

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 # 28
The network architecture for a BIG-IP consists of an external VLAN and an internal VLAN with two interfaces connected to the upstream switch. The design requires fault tolerance in the case that one of the interfaces is down. Which deployment architecture meets these requirements? (Choose one answer)

- A. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP disabled, and one VLAN configured as tagged and one VLAN configured as untagged
- B. Two network trunks each with one VLAN and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as tagged
- C. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as tagged
- D. One network trunk with both VLANs and LACP enabled, and both VLANs configured as untagged

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:
To meet the requirement of fault tolerance when one interface goes down, BIG-IP must use link aggregation so that loss of a single physical link does not isolate the VLAN(s).
How the objects relate (data plane view)
Interfaces = physical links.
Trunk (LACP) = bundles multiple interfaces into one logical link that provides redundancy (and possibly bandwidth aggregation).
VLANs are assigned to interfaces or trunks. If you need multiple VLANs on the same trunk, they must use 802.1Q tagging (because you can only have one untagged VLAN per interface/trunk).
Self IPs are then placed on the VLANs to provide BIG-IP presence and routing/ARP functions, but self IPs are not what provides link resiliency-the trunk does.
Why Option D is correct
You have two physical interfaces and you want resiliency if one fails → put both interfaces into one trunk with LACP enabled.
You need both external and internal VLANs on those same two links → both VLANs should be configured as tagged on that trunk, so they can coexist on the same aggregated link.
If either physical interface fails, the trunk remains up via the remaining interface, keeping both VLANs operational.
Why the other options are incorrect
A: Two VLANs cannot both be untagged on the same trunk/interface. Only one untagged VLAN is possible; additional VLANs must be tagged.
B: Two trunks "each with one VLAN" would typically mean splitting VLANs across separate trunks. With only two interfaces total, that becomes one interface per trunk-if one interface goes down, the VLAN on that interface is down (no redundancy for that VLAN).
C: Same redundancy problem as B, and disabling LACP removes the negotiated aggregation behavior expected when the switch engineer specifically requested LACP.

質問 # 29
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. Priority Group Activation is disabled
- B. SSL Profile Server is applied
- C. Incorrect load balancing method
- D. A persistence profile is applied

正解：D

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

質問 # 30
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F5CAB2学習範囲: https://www.pass4test.jp/F5CAB2.html

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