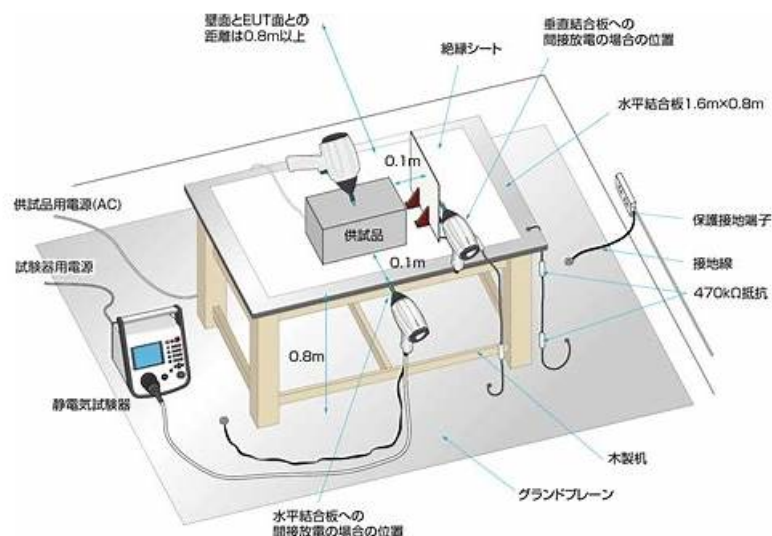


試験の準備方法-最新のF5CAB5テストサンプル問題試験-一番優秀なF5CAB5テスト難易度



ちなみに、CertShiken F5CAB5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=1VUg_y5DIXakMvcFi_kfvSbAALNLibeil

10年以上のビジネス経験により、当社のF5CAB5テストトレントは、顧客の購入体験を非常に重要視していました。電子製品の購入速度を心配する必要はありません。弊社では、F5CAB5試験準備の信頼性を長期間にわたって評価および評価し、保証された購入スキームを提案するために尽力しています。

F5 F5CAB5 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	プールが期待どおりに動作しない理由を特定します。このドメインでは、ヘルス モニターの障害、優先グループ メンバーシップ、プールとメンバーの構成ステータスと可用性ステータスなど、プールのトラブルシューティングに重点を置いています。
トピック 2	仮想サーバーが期待どおりに動作しない理由を特定します。このセクションでは、可用性ステータス、プロファイルの競合と誤った構成、IP アドレスまたはポートの誤りなど、仮想サーバーの問題の診断について説明します。
トピック 3	シナリオに応じて、基本的な統計を確認して機能性を確認します。このセクションでは、トラフィック オブジェクトの統計とネットワーク構成の統計を解釈して、システムの機能性を検証します。
トピック 4	シナリオに基づいてトラフィックフローを解釈する:このドメインでは、クライアントとサーバー間の通信分析を通じてトラフィック パターンを理解し、トラフィック グラフと SNMP 結果を解釈する方法について説明します。
トピック 5	ネットワーク レベルのパフォーマンスの問題を特定する:このセクションでは、パケット キャプチャの必要性、インターフェイスの可用性、パケットのドロップ、速度とデュープレックスの設定、TCP プロファイルの最適化などのネットワークの問題の診断に焦点を当てます。

>> F5CAB5テストサンプル問題 <<

F5CAB5テスト難易度、F5CAB5資格認定試験

F5CAB5の実際のテストのオンラインバージョンを使用すると非常に便利です。オンライン版の利便性を実感すれば、多くの問題の解決に役立ちます。一方で、オンライン版は機器に限定されません。F5CAB5テスト準備のオンラインバージョンは、電話、コンピューターなどを含むすべての電子機器に適用されます。一方、F5CAB5学習教材のオンライン版を使用することに決めた場合、WLANネットワークがないことを心配する必要はありません。

F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting 認定 F5CAB5 試験 問題 (Q42-Q47):

質問 # 42

A BIG-IP Administrator observes the following pool member status message:

Pool /Common/testpool member /Common/10.120.0.5:8090 monitor status down

[/Common/http: up, /Common/http2: down; last error:]

Why is this pool member being marked down? (Choose one answer)

- A. The pool member is currently only serving HTTPS traffic.
- **B. The pool member is currently only serving HTTP traffic.**
- C. The pool member is currently only serving UDP traffic.
- D. The pool member is currently only serving TCP traffic.

正解: B

解説:

The pool member is marked DOWN because it is monitored by multiple health monitors, specifically an HTTP monitor and an HTTP/2 monitor. The status message clearly shows that the HTTP monitor is UP, while the HTTP/2 monitor is DOWN. In BIG-IP, when multiple monitors are assigned to a pool member, the default behavior is AND logic, meaning all assigned monitors must succeed for the pool member to be considered healthy.

In this scenario, the server is responding successfully to standard HTTP (likely HTTP/1.1) requests but does not support or respond correctly to HTTP/2 requests. As a result, the HTTP/2 monitor fails, which causes the overall monitor status to be DOWN, even though HTTP traffic itself is working.

This behavior is expected and documented in BIG-IP monitoring logic. Unless the monitor rule is explicitly changed to "at least one of", a single failing monitor will mark the pool member down. Therefore, the correct conclusion is that the pool member is only serving HTTP traffic, not HTTP/2.

The resolution would be to either remove the HTTP/2 monitor, correct the application to support HTTP/2, or adjust the monitor rule to match the intended health-check logic.

質問 # 43

When using the "Manual Resume" feature in BIG-IP, what state will a pool member remain in after a health monitor failure, even if health checks begin to pass again?

- A. Available (Enabled)
- B. Offline (Enabled)
- C. Available (Disabled)
- **D. Offline (Disabled)**

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: The "Manual Resume" feature is a safety mechanism used when a pool is not working as expected due to flapping services or unstable backend applications. Normally, when a health monitor fails, the pool member is marked "Offline" (Red), and when the monitor passes, it automatically returns to "Available" (Green)⁴⁷. However, if "Manual Resume" is enabled, the BIG-IP will not automatically put the member back into rotation after a failure⁴⁸. Even if the health check begins to pass again, the member remains in an "Offline (Disabled)" state⁴⁹. This requires an administrator to manually intervene and re-enable the member.

This is a common point of confusion when troubleshooting; a member may show passing health checks but still not receive traffic because it is waiting for a manual administrative "resume" command. This feature is intended to prevent "unhealthy" servers from receiving traffic until an engineer has confirmed the root cause of the initial failure was resolved.

質問 # 44

A BIG-IP Administrator adds new Pool Members into an existing, highly utilized pool. Soon after, there are reports that the application is failing to load for some users. What pool level setting should the BIG-IP Administrator check?

- A. Availability Requirement
- B. Allow SNAT
- **C. Slow Ramp Time**
- D. Action On Service Down

正解: C

解説:

When troubleshooting a pool that is not working correctly after adding new members, the "Slow Ramp Time" setting is a primary suspect. In a pool that is already under high load and using a "Least Connections" load balancing method, a newly added server has zero connections. Without a slow ramp time, the BIG-IP will immediately direct a massive flood of new connections to the new server to "balance" it with the others. This "thundering herd" effect can crash a newly initialized application server before it has time to warm up its caches or establish its own database connections. By setting a "Slow Ramp Time" (typically in seconds), the administrator ensures the BIG-IP gradually increases the connection ratio to the new member. This allows the server to stabilize and scale up its performance over time. If users report intermittent failures specifically coinciding with the expansion of a pool, checking this setting is a vital troubleshooting step to maintain pool health during maintenance.

質問 # 45

A BIG-IP device sends out the following SNMP trap: big-ipo.f5.com - bigipExternalLinkChange Link: 1.0 is DOWN. Where in the BIG-IP Configuration utility should the BIG-IP Administrator verify the current status of Link 1.0?

- A. Statistics > Performance > System
- B. System > Platform
- C. Network > Trunks > Trunk List
- **D. Network > Interfaces > Interface List**

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: Identifying network-level performance issues often starts with investigating hardware-level alerts⁷⁸. In F5 terminology, a "Link" like "1.0" or "1.1" refers to a physical interface on the appliance⁷⁹. When an SNMP trap reports that a link is "DOWN," it indicates a loss of signal or an administrative shutdown of the physical port⁸⁰. To verify this, the administrator must navigate to Network > Interfaces > Interface List⁸¹. This screen provides real-time status, showing whether the interface is "up," "down," or "uninitialized," as well as any media speed or duplex mismatches that could be causing performance degradation⁸². Troubleshooting this is the first step in resolving "pool member down" or "VLAN failsafe" issues, as a down interface will take down any VLANs associated with it, immediately halting all traffic flow for the services relying on that physical path.

質問 # 46

A pool member is exhibiting frequent up-and-down state changes, leading the BIG-IP Administrator to suspect a health monitor issue. Which specific log file should the BIG-IP Administrator review to diagnose the problem?

- **A. /var/log/ltn**
- B. /var/log/tmm
- C. /var/log/syslog
- D. /var/log/audit

正解: A

解説:

The Local Traffic Manager (LTM) log file is the primary repository for all events related to load balancing objects, including virtual servers, pools, and nodes.

* Monitor Logging: When a health monitor marks a pool member as "UP" or "DOWN," the system generates a log entry in /var/log/ltn.

* Diagnosing Flaps: To troubleshoot "flapping" (frequent state changes), an administrator would look for messages like 010100283:

質問 #47

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F5CAB5テスト難易度: <https://www.certshiken.com/F5CAB5-shiken.html>

- P.S.CertShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 F5 F5CAB5ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VUg_y5DIXakMvcFi_kf/SbAALNLibeil