

# Das neueste F5CAB5, nützliche und praktische F5CAB5 pass4sure Trainingsmaterial



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Wenn Sie sich noch anstrengend um die F5 F5CAB5 Zertifizierungsprüfung bemühen, dann haben Sie einen großen Fehler gemacht. Durch fleißiges Lernen können Sie sicher die Prüfung bestehen. Aber Sie können vielleicht das erwartete Ziel vielleicht nicht erreichen. Im Zeitalter des Internets gibt es zahlreiche erfolgreiche IT-Zertifizierungen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur F5 F5CAB5 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Zertpruefung sind sehr gut. Sie sind zielgerichtet und versprechen Ihnen, die F5 F5CAB5 Prüfung 100% zu bestehen. Diese Schulungsunterlagen sind nicht nur rational, sondern können viel Zeit ersparen. Sie können mit der ersparten Zeit etwas anderes lernen. So können Sie bessere Resultate bei weniger Einsatz erzielen.

## F5 F5CAB5 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given a scenario, interpret traffic flow: This domain covers understanding traffic patterns through client-server communication analysis and interpreting traffic graphs and SNMP results.</li> </ul>

Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the reason load balancing is not working as expected: This domain addresses troubleshooting load balancing by analyzing persistence, priority groups, rate limits, health monitor configurations, and availability status.</li> </ul>
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the reason a pool is not working as expected: This domain focuses on troubleshooting pools including health monitor failures, priority group membership, and configured versus availability status of pools and members.</li> </ul>

>> F5CAB5 Fragen Antworten <<

## Aktuelle F5 F5CAB5 Prüfung pdf Torrent für F5CAB5 Examen Erfolg prep

Ihnen bei dem Bestehen der F5 F5CAB5 Prüfung erfolgreich zu helfen bedeutet die beste Anerkennung unseres Fleißes. Um diesen Wunsch zu verwirklichen verbessern wir die Prüfungsunterlagen der F5 F5CAB5 immer wieder. Sie können sie beruhigt benutzen. Wenn Sie Fragen über unsere Produkte oder Service haben, können Sie mit uns einfach online kontaktieren oder uns mailen. Nachdem Sie die F5 F5CAB5 Prüfungsunterlagen gekauft haben, geben wir Ihnen die neueste Informationen über die Aktualisierung per E-Mail.

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting F5CAB5 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q29-Q34):

### 29. Frage

A set of servers is used for an FTP application as well as an HTTP website via separate BIG-IP Pools. The server support team reports that some servers are receiving a lot more traffic than others. Which Load Balancing Method should the BIG-IP Administrator apply to even out the connection count?

- A. Least Connections (Node)
- B. Ratio (Member)
- C. Ratio (Node)
- D. Least Connections (Member)

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

When load balancing is not working as expected across hardware hosting multiple services, the administrator must distinguish between "member" and "node" level algorithms. A "member" is a specific IP and port (e.g., 10.1.1.1:80), while a "node" is the physical server's IP (10.1.1.1) regardless of the port. If servers host both FTP and HTTP services in separate pools, using "Least Connections (Member)" only balances connections within each individual pool. This can lead to a skewed distribution where one server is selected for a new HTTP connection because it has the fewest HTTP connections, even if it is currently overloaded with hundreds of FTP connections. By applying "Least Connections (Node)," the BIG-IP tracks the total number of connections to the physical hardware across all ports and pools. This ensures that the administrator can maintain an even distribution of the total workload across the server fleet, resolving the reports of uneven traffic distribution reported by the server support team.

### 30. Frage

A BIG-IP Administrator configured a virtual server with a pool of 3 members and selected the Round Robin load balancing method to evenly distribute traffic across the pool members. During initial testing, the virtual server failed to respond to http requests.

Plaintext

```
ltm virtual http.vs {
  destination 10.10.1.100:http
  ip-protocol tcp
  mask 255.255.255.255
  pool http.pool
  profiles {
  tcp {}
  }
```

```

serverssl-use-sni disabled
source 0.0.0.0/0
translate-address enabled
translate-port enabled
}
ltm pool http_pool {
members {
10.10.1.101:http {
address 10.10.1.101
session monitor-enabled
state checking
}
10.10.1.102:http {
address 10.10.1.102
session monitor-enabled
state checking
}
}
}
monitor tcp
}

```

What configuration change on the BIG-IP will resolve this issue?

- A. Add http monitor
- **B. Add SNAT Auto Map**
- C. Add http profile

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

The issue described is a classic case of asymmetric routing in a "one-arm" or same-subnet topology.

\* Symptom Analysis: The Virtual Server (10.10.1.100) and the pool members (10.10.1.101 and 10.10.1.102) are on the same subnet.

\* The Problem: When a client sends a request to the VIP, the BIG-IP translates the destination IP but keeps the client's original source IP. The server receives the packet and sees a source IP from a different subnet. Instead of sending the response back to the BIG-IP, the server sends it directly to its default gateway. The client receives a response from the server's IP, which it doesn't recognize, causing the connection to fail.

\* The Solution: Enabling SNAT Auto Map ensures the BIG-IP changes the source IP of the packet to its own self-IP. This forces the pool member to send the response back to the BIG-IP, which then translates it correctly and sends it to the client.

\* Incorrect Options: Adding an HTTP profile (Option B) or an HTTP monitor (Option C) would enhance the configuration but would not fix the underlying Layer 3 routing issue causing the traffic drop.

### 31. Frage

Which menu should you use on the BIG-IP Configuration Utility to generate a QKView support file? (Choose one answer)

- A. System > Configuration
- B. System > Archive
- C. System > Logs
- **D. System > Support**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 Words Explanation From BIG-IP Administration, Support, and Troubleshooting Documents:

A QKView file is the primary diagnostic support bundle used by F5 Support to troubleshoot BIG-IP system issues. It contains comprehensive system information, including running configuration, licensing details, module provisioning, hardware status, software versions, log files, statistics, and the output of numerous diagnostic commands. Generating a QKView is a standard and recommended first step when investigating performance problems, configuration issues, or when opening a support case with F5. In the BIG-IP Configuration Utility (GUI), the correct and supported location to generate a QKView is System > Support. This menu is specifically designed for support and troubleshooting operations. From this section, administrators can generate a QKView

file, monitor its creation progress, download it locally, or upload it directly to F5 iHealth for automated analysis. This workflow is clearly documented in BIG-IP Administration and Support guides and aligns with F5 best practices.

The other menu options are not appropriate:

System > Configuration is used for system-wide settings such as DNS, NTP, and device identity.

System > Archive is used to create UCS backup files, which are configuration backups, not diagnostic bundles.

System > Logs is used only for viewing system logs, not generating support files.

Therefore, System > Support is the correct and only valid answer.

### 32. Frage

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to determine why only one pool member is showing connections from the virtual server, resulting in uneven load balancing.

What two reasons would cause uneven load balancing? (Choose two answers)

- A. All pool members are marked down.
- **B. The pool has a persistence profile configured.**
- C. The virtual server is marked down.
- **D. Monitors have marked down multiple pool members.**

**Antwort: B,D**

Begründung:

Uneven load balancing on a BIG-IP system typically occurs when traffic is not distributed evenly across all available pool members. One common reason is that monitors have marked down multiple pool members (Option B). When health monitors fail for specific pool members, BIG-IP automatically removes those members from load-balancing decisions. As a result, traffic is sent only to the remaining healthy member, creating the appearance that load balancing is not functioning correctly. This behavior is expected and aligns with BIG-IP's design to ensure traffic is sent only to healthy resources.

Another frequent cause is the presence of a persistence profile on the pool or virtual server (Option C). Persistence (such as source address or cookie persistence) forces subsequent client connections to be sent to the same pool member for session continuity.

While persistence is critical for certain applications, it can override the load-balancing algorithm and cause most or all traffic to be directed to a single pool member, especially during low traffic volumes or testing scenarios.

The other options are incorrect because a virtual server marked down (Option A) would not pass traffic at all, and all pool members marked down (Option D) would result in no connections rather than uneven distribution. This analysis follows standard BIG-IP troubleshooting methodology using pool status, monitor results, and persistence configuration review.

### 33. Frage

Which two methods should the BIG-IP Administrator troubleshoot a Pool-member that's been marked "DOWN" by its Health Monitor? (Pick the 2 correct responses below)

- **A. Enable Monitor Logging for the Pool-member that's "DOWN".**
- B. Review the Pool & Pool-member Statistics table for error data.
- **C. Collect a TCPdump packet capture for the "DOWN" Pool-member.**
- D. Review the BIG-IP's routing table using "netstat -rn" to show all routes.

**Antwort: A,C**

Begründung:

When a health monitor marks a member "Down," the goal is to determine if the issue is at the network level or the application level.

Monitor Logging (Option A): In the Pool Member configuration, an administrator can enable

"Monitor Logging". This generates a detailed text file in /var/log/monitors/ that shows the exact

"Send" string sent by the BIG-IP and the exact "Receive" string (or lack thereof) returned by the server.

TCPdump (Option C): This is the most definitive way to see if the monitor traffic is even leaving the BIG-IP and if the server is

responding with a TCP RST (reset) or an ICMP unreachable message. A command such as tcpdump -ni <vlan> host <member\_ip> and port <member\_port> is standard for this task.

### 34. Frage

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