

시험패스가능한F5CAB5최신버전시험공부최신덤프공부



아직도 F5인증F5CAB5시험준비를 어떻게 해야 할지 망설이고 계시나요? 고객님의 IT인증시험준비길에는 언제나 PassTIP가 곁을 지켜주고 있습니다. PassTIP시험공부자료를 선택하시면 자격증취득의 소원이 이루어집니다. F5인증F5CAB5시험덤프는PassTIP가 최고의 선택입니다.

PassTIP는 우수한 IT인증시험 공부가이드를 제공하는 전문 사이트인데 업계에서 높은 인지도를 가지고 있습니다. PassTIP에서는 IT인증시험에 대비한 모든 덤프자료를 제공해드립니다. F5인증 F5CAB5시험을 준비하고 계시는 분들은PassTIP의F5인증 F5CAB5덤프로 시험준비를 해보세요. 놀라운 고득점으로 시험패스를 도와드릴것입니다.시험에서 불합격하면 덤프비용 전액환불을 약속드립니다.

>>> F5CAB5최신버전 시험공부 <<<

최신버전 F5CAB5최신버전 시험공부 인증덤프는 BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting 시험패스에 유효한 자료

F5 F5CAB5인증시험은 전업적지식이 강한 인증입니다. IT업계에서 일자리를 찾고 계시다면 많은 회사에서는F5 F5CAB5있는지 없는지에 알고 싶어합니다. 만약F5 F5CAB5자격증이 있으시다면 여러분은 당연히 경쟁력향상입니다.

최신 F5-CA F5CAB5 무료샘플문제 (Q27-Q32):

질문 # 27

The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating disk utilization on the BIG-IP device. (Exhibit shows /dev/md4 mounted on / at 100% utilization). What should the BIG-IP Administrator check next?

- A. Large files on the / file system
- B. Large files on /usr file system
- C. Results from the EUD test
- D. Results from the platform diagnostics test

정답: A

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: Monitoring resource utilization is essential for maintaining system stability. If the root (/) file system reaches 100% capacity, the BIG-IP may become unresponsive, fail to save configuration changes, or experience daemon crashes⁸³. When the / partition is full, the immediate troubleshooting step is to identify large or unnecessary files-such as old log files, core dumps, or temporary installer files-located specifically within that file system⁸⁴. In the provided exhibit, /dev/md4 is explicitly listed at 100% usage for the / mount point⁸⁵. Checking other partitions like /usr (which is at 82% in the exhibit) would not resolve the immediate "Full" status of the root directory⁸⁶. Administrators often use the du (disk usage) command via the CLI to find the problematic files. Managing disk space is a proactive task; however, when utilization hits 100%, it becomes a reactive troubleshooting emergency that must be resolved to restore the management plane's functionality.

질문 # 28

A Virtual Server uses an iRule to send traffic to pool members depending on the URI. The BIG-IP Administrator needs to modify the pool member in the iRule. Which event declaration does the BIG-IP Administrator need to change to accomplish this?

- A. HTTP_RESPONSE
- B. CLIENT_ACCEPTED
- C. HTTP_REQUEST
- D. SERVER_CONNECTED

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting documents: In F5 TMOS administration, the traffic flow is processed through specific event huddles w3ithin iRules. To troubleshoot or m4odify traffic based on a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier), the BIG-IP system must first parse the application-layer data. The HTTP_REQUEST event is triggered when the system has fully received and parsed the HTTP request headers from the client⁵. This is the correct point to implement logic that selects a pool or pool member based on the path or file requested (e.g., /images or /api). Using CLIENT_ACCEPTED would be too early in the troubleshooting process because that event triggers at the L4 (TCP) connection establishment phase, before any URI information is available⁶. Conversely, HTTP_RESPONSE occurs during the return traffic from the server, which is too late to make a load balancing decision⁷. For troubleshooting virtual server behavior where URIs are involved, ensuring the iRule is attached to a Virtual Server with an HTTP profile and using the HTTP_REQUEST event is essential for proper traffic steering and inspection.

질문 # 29

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 30

Users report that traffic is negatively affected every time a BIG-IP device fails over. The traffic becomes stabilized after a few minutes. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to reduce the impact of future failovers?

- A. Enable Failover Multicast Configuration
- B. Configure a global SNAT Listener
- C. Set up Failover Method to HA Order
- **D. Configure MAC Masquerade**

정답: D

설명:

When a virtual server's traffic flow is disrupted only during failover events and takes several minutes to stabilize, the issue is typically related to the ARP cache on upstream network devices⁴⁷. By default, each BIG-IP in an HA pair uses its own unique hardware MAC address for traffic^{48,49}. When a failover occurs, the new active device takes over the floating IP addresses, but the upstream switch may still have the MAC address of the old device cached^{49,49}. Traffic fails until the switch's ARP entry is updated. "MAC Masquerade" is a troubleshooting feature that assigns a shared, virtual MAC address to the floating traffic group. Regardless of which BIG-IP is currently active, it will use this masqueraded MAC address for all traffic related to that group⁵². Because the MAC address seen by the network never changes during a failover, the upstream devices do not need to relearn ARP entries, resulting in an instantaneous transition and eliminating the performance drop reported by users.

질문 # 31

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to a Virtual Server on the Standby device of an HA pair. The HA pair is currently configured with Auto-Sync Enabled. What effect will the change have on the HA pair configuration?

- **A. The change will take effect when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.**
- B. The change will be undone when Auto-Sync propagates the config to the HA pair.
- C. The change will be propagated next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.
- D. The change will be undone next time a configuration change is made on the Active device.

정답: A

설명:

Understanding High Availability (HA) synchronization behavior is critical for maintaining a stable environment. In a device group where "Auto-Sync" is enabled, the BIG-IP system monitors the management plane for any configuration updates across all members. While best practices often suggest making changes on the "Active" device, TMOS allows changes on any device within the group. When a change is made on the "Standby" device, the system detects a configuration mismatch and, because Auto-Sync is enabled, it automatically pushes those changes to the other devices in the sync group, including the current Active member. To troubleshoot if this is working correctly, the administrator should review the "Sync Status" stats in the Configuration Utility. If the changes do not propagate, it suggests⁹ a breakdown in the HA trust relationship or network connectivity issues on the failover VLAN. Proper interpretation of this scenario confirms that the HA functionality is operating correctly, ensuring that both devices have a consistent set of virtual servers and pools, which is vital for seamless failover.

질문 # 32

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- [illegible]