F5CAB5덤프최신버전덤프는시험패스에가장좋은공부자료

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F5 F5CAB5 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Given a scenario, interpret traffic flow: This domain covers understanding traffic patterns through client-server communication analysis and interpreting traffic graphs and SNMP results.
주제 2	• 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.

주제 3	• Identify the reason a virtual server is not working as expected: This section covers diagnosing virtual server issues including availability status, profile conflicts and misconfigurations, and incorrect IP addresses or ports.

최신 F5-CA F5CAB5 무료샘플문제 (Q74-Q79):

질문 # 74
Refer to Exhibit:
An organization is reporting slow performance accessing their Intranet website, hosted in a public cloud. All employees use a single Proxy Server with the public IP of 104.219.110.168 to connect to the Internet. What should the BIG-IP Administrator of the Intranet website do to fix this issue?

- A. Change Load Balancing Method to Least Connection
- B. Change Source Address to 104.219.110.168/32
- C. Change Default Persistence Profile to cookie
- D. Change Fallback Persistence Profile to source_addr

정답：C

설명:
This scenario describes a classic network performance issue known as the "Mega-Proxy" problem. When an organization routes all employee traffic through a single proxy server, the BIG-IP sees thousands of unique users as having the exact same source IP address. If the administrator has configured "Source Address Affinity" persistence, the BIG-IP will correctly follow the rule but incorrectly route all users to the same single backend pool member. This creates a severe load imbalance where one server is overwhelmed while others remain idle, leading to poor application response times. To resolve this, the administrator must change the persistence profile to "HTTP Cookie". Cookie-based persistence allows the BIG-IP to place a unique identifier in each user's browser, allowing the system to distinguish between individual sessions even if they share the same source IP. This fix ensures that traffic is distributed evenly across the pool members, restoring4 the expect5ed load balancing functionality and resolving the slow performance reported by users behind the corporate proxy.

질문 # 75
Which command displays current connections?

- A. show sys memory
- B. show net vlan
- C. show sys failover
- D. show sys connection

정답：D

설명:
This shows active connections handled by the system.

질문 # 76
Refer to the exhibit.
The BIG-IP Administrator has modified an iRule on one device of an HA pair. The BIG-IP Administrator notices there is NO traffic

on the BIG-IP device in which they are logged into. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to verify if the iRule works correctly?

- A. Push configuration from this device to the group and start to monitor traffic on this device
- B. Log in to the other device in the cluster, push configuration from it, and start to monitor traffic on that device
- C. Pull configuration to this device from the cluster and start to monitor traffic on this device
- D. Log in to the other device in the cluster, pull configuration to it, and start to monitor traffic on that device

정답：A

설명:
Based on the provided exhibits, the BIG-IP device is currently in a Standby state ("ONLINE (STANDBY)") and has a sync status of "Changes Pending" (Yellow icon).
Understanding Device State and Traffic: In an Active/Standby High Availability (HA) pair, traffic is processed by the Active device. The exhibit confirms the administrator is logged into the Standby device, which explains why there is "NO traffic" currently observed on this specific unit.
Configuration Synchronization (ConfigSync): When an administrator modifies a local object, such as an iRule, on one member of a device group, the changes must be synchronized to the other members to ensure consistency. The "Changes Pending" status indicates that the local configuration on this device is newer than the configuration on other group members.
Push vs. Pull: * Push: Sends the configuration from the current device to the other members of the device group.
Pull: Overwrites the current device's configuration with the configuration from another member of the group.
Resolving the Scenario: Since the administrator modified the iRule on "this device," they must Push the configuration to the group so the Active device receives the updated iRule. To verify the iRule works, the administrator can then monitor the traffic on the Active device or initiate a manual failover to make "this device" Active, allowing it to process traffic with the new iRule.
Option D is the correct administrative workflow: synchronize the changes to the group (Push) and then monitor the traffic flow to validate the new logic.

질문 # 77
A device group is currently in theChanges Pendingsync status. How can the BIG-IP Administrator determine which member of the device group has the most recent configuration? (Choose one answer)

- A. Device Management > Device Groups
- B. System > High Availability
- C. Device Management > Devices
- D. Device Management > Overview

정답：A

설명:
When a BIG-IP device group shows a Changes Pending status, it indicates that one or more devices in the group have configuration changes that have not yet been synchronized to the other members. To identifywhich device has the most recent (authoritative) configuration, the administrator must view the detailed synchronization status at thedevice group level.
The correct location is Device Management > Device Groups (Option D). Within this menu, the BIG-IP Configuration Utility displays each device group along with its synchronization status and provides details about which device has pending changes. From this view, the administrator can clearly see which device is marked as havingchanges pending, making it the source device that should be used to initiate a Sync to Groupoperation.

질문 # 78
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 MAC Masquerade
- C. Set up Failover Method to HA Order
- D. Configure a global SNAT Listener

정답：B

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 traffic4848. 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 cached4949. 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 # 79
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