

# F5CAB5최신버전덤프, F5CAB5 PDF버전데모



Fast2test F5CAB5 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ijAQxU2vMdi6FDhbcC7mwki\\_YtfcVgP6](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ijAQxU2vMdi6FDhbcC7mwki_YtfcVgP6)

F5인증 F5CAB5시험을 패스하고 싶다면Fast2test에서 출시한F5인증 F5CAB5덤프가 필수이겠죠. F5인증 F5CAB5시험을 통과하여 원하는 자격증을 취득하시면 회사에서 자기만의 위치를 단단하게 하여 인정을 받을 수 있습니다.이 점이 바로 많은 IT인사들이F5인증 F5CAB5시험에 도전하는 원인이 아닐까 싶습니다. Fast2test에서 출시한F5인증 F5CAB5덤프 실제시험의 거의 모든 문제를 커버하고 있어 최고의 인기와 사랑을 받고 있습니다. 어느사이트의F5 인증 F5CAB5공부자료도Fast2test제품을 대체할 수 없습니다. 학원등록 필요없이 다른 공부자료 필요없이 덤프에 있는 문제만 완벽하게 공부하신다면F5인증 F5CAB5시험패스가 어렵지 않고 자격증취득이 쉬워집니다.

F5 인증F5CAB5인증시험공부자료는Fast2test에서 제공해드리는F5 인증F5CAB5덤프가 가장 좋은 선택입니다. Fast2test에서는 시험문제가 업데이트되면 덤프도 업데이트 진행하도록 최선을 다하여 업데이트서비스를 제공해드려 고객님께서소유하신 덤프가 시장에서 가장 최신버전덤프로 되도록 보장하여 시험을 맞이할 수 있게 도와드립니다.

>> F5CAB5높은 통과율 공부문제 <<

## F5CAB5인증시험대비 덤프공부 & F5CAB5유효한 공부자료

F5 F5CAB5인증시험패스에는 많은 방법이 있습니다. 먼저 많은 시간을 투자하고 신경을 써서 전문적으로 과련 지식을 터득한다거나; 아니면 적은 시간투자과 적은 돈을 들여 Fast2test의 인증시험덤프를 구매하는 방법 등이 있습

니다.

## F5 F5CAB5 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Determine resource utilization: This domain covers analyzing system resources including control plane versus data plane usage, CPU statistics per virtual server, interface statistics, and disk and memory utilization.</li></ul>
주제 2	<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>
주제 3	<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>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## 최신 F5-CA F5CAB5 무료샘플문제 (Q55-Q60):

### 질문 # 55

A gateway\_icmp health monitor is configured on a pool. The BIG-IP Administrator is investigating why the pool is reported as down while the server is online. Other pools with servers in the same subnet are correctly monitored. What can cause this behavior? (Choose one answer)

- A. The HTTP service is not started on the server.
- B. The latest patches have not been installed on the server.
- **C. The host-based firewall is active on the server.**
- D. The admin user is logged on the server.

정답: C

### 설명:

A gateway\_icmp monitor checks basic network reachability by sending ICMP echo requests (pings) to the pool member or its gateway. If the pool is marked DOWN while the server is confirmed to be online, the most likely cause is that ICMP traffic is being blocked.

A host-based firewall active on the server (Option C) can block ICMP echo requests or replies, preventing BIG-IP from receiving a successful response to the health check. This results in the monitor failing and the pool member being marked down, even though the server and application are otherwise functioning normally. This explanation is consistent with the scenario where other servers in the same subnet work correctly, indicating that routing and BIG-IP configuration are not the issue.

The other options are unrelated to ICMP monitoring. Logged-in users (Option A), missing patches (Option B), and stopped HTTP services (Option D) do not affect a gateway\_icmp monitor. BIG-IP troubleshooting best practices recommend verifying ICMP reachability and firewall policies when diagnosing ICMP-based monitor failures.

### 질문 # 56

A BIG-IP Administrator observes the following messages in the /var/log/ltn log:

```
warning tmm[pid]: 011e0002: sweeper_segment_cb_any: Aggressive mode /Common/default-eviction-policy activated (0) (global memory) (345209/690176 pages) warning tmm[pid]: 011e0003: Aggressive mode sweeper /Common/default-eviction-policy (0) (global memory) 1 connections killed warning tmm[pid]: 011e0003: Aggressive mode sweeper /Common/default-eviction-policy (0) (global memory) 1 connections killed warning tmm[pid]: 011e0003: Aggressive mode sweeper /Common/default-eviction-policy (0) (global memory) 1 connections killed What is happening when the BIG-IP Administrator sees the messages displayed above?
```

(Choose two answers)

- **A. The BIG-IP system starts reaping connections; some connections will be dropped**

- B. The BIG-IP system starts reaping connections; all the connections will be dropped
- C. The global eviction policy is triggered due to swap memory being used too high
- D. The global eviction policy is triggered due to TMM memory exhaustion

**정답: A,D**

**설명:**

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

These log messages indicate that the BIG-IP system's Traffic Management Microkernel (TMM) has entered aggressive eviction mode due to high global memory utilization. When TMM memory consumption reaches critical thresholds, BIG-IP activates the default eviction policy to protect system stability and prevent a full traffic processing failure. This condition directly corresponds to Option A, where the global eviction policy is triggered because TMM memory resources are nearing exhaustion.

Once aggressive mode is activated, BIG-IP begins using the connection sweeper mechanism, which selectively terminates existing connections to free memory. The repeated log entries stating "1 connections killed" confirm that the system is reaping some connections, not all connections. This behavior matches Option C. The eviction process is incremental and controlled, targeting idle, low-priority, or least-recently-used connections first to minimize impact on active traffic.

Option B is incorrect because BIG-IP does not drop all connections during aggressive mode; it only removes enough connections to relieve memory pressure. Option D is also incorrect because TMM eviction is based on TMM global memory usage, not swap memory utilization. TMM does not rely on swap space in the same way the host Linux system does.

These messages are a critical warning sign that the system is under memory stress and may require traffic optimization, connection limits, or hardware scaling.

**질문 # 57**

A BIG-IP Administrator makes a configuration change to the BIG-IP device. Which file logs the message regarding the configuration change?

- A. /var/log/audit
- B. /var/log/messages
- C. /var/log/secure
- D. /var/log/user.log

**정답: A**

**설명:**

The BIG-IP system uses the audit log to track administrative actions and configuration changes.

**Audit Logging Functionality:** When a user modifies the configuration via the Configuration Utility (GUI), the Traffic Management Shell (tmsh), or iControl, the system records the event in the audit log. This includes the name of the user who made the change, the timestamp, and the specific command or object that was modified.

**Log Location:** The audit log is stored at /var/log/audit.

**질문 # 58**

A BIG-IP Administrator uses backend servers to host multiple services per server. There are multiple virtual servers and pools defined, referencing the same backend servers. Which load balancing algorithm is most appropriate to have an equal number of connections on each backend server?<sup>17</sup>

- A. Predictive (member)
- B. Least Connections (member)
- C. Least Connections (node)
- D. Predictive (node)

**정답: C**

**설명:**

When load balancing is not working as expected and connections appear skewed across physical hardware, the administrator must distinguish between "member"<sup>24</sup> and "node" level balancing. A "member" refers to a specific IP and Port combination (e.g., 10.1.1.1:80), whereas a "node" refers to the underlying IP address (10.1.1.1) regardless of the port<sup>25</sup>. If a single server hosts multiple services (Web, FTP, API) across different pools, using "Least Connections (member)" would only balance connections within each individual pool<sup>26</sup>. This could lead to a scenario where one server is overwhelmed because it is winning the "least

connections" count in three different pools simultaneously. By selecting "Least Connections (node)," the BIG-IP tracks the total number of concurrent connections to the physical IP address across all pools it belongs to<sup>27</sup>. This ensures that the administrator can maintain an equal distribution of work across the hardware, preventing performance degradation on backend servers that host multiple application services.

### 질문 # 59

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- A. Predictive (member)
- B. Least Connections (member)
- C. Least Connections (node)
- D. Predictive (node)

정답: C

### 설명:

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### 질문 # 60

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Fast2test는 IT인증자격증을 취득하려는 IT업계 인사들의 검증으로 크나큰 인지도를 가지게 되었습니다. 믿고 애용 해주신 분들께 감사의 인사를 드립니다. F5 F5CAB5덤프도 다른 과목 덤프자료처럼 적중률 좋고 통과율이 장난이 아닙니다. 덤프를 구매하시면 완벽한 구매후 서비스까지 제공해드려 고객님의 보유한 덤프가 항상 시장에서 가장 최신버전임을 약속해드립니다. F5 F5CAB5덤프만 구매하신다면 자격증 취득이 쉬워져 고객님의 밝은 미래를 예약한 것과 같습니다.

F5CAB5인증시험대비 덤프공부 : <https://kr.fast2test.com/F5CAB5-premium-file.html>

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