

F5CAB3 Übungsmaterialien - F5CAB3 Lernressourcen & F5CAB3 Prüfungsfragen



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ZertPruefung F5CAB3 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GCa7_mWuMmiC6qyVzZLdg5Pb22glpn

Trotzdem sagen viele Menschen, dass das Ergebniss nicht wichtig und der Prozess am allerwichtigsten ist. Aber diese Darstellung passt nicht in der F5 F5CAB3 Prüfung, denn die Zertifizierung der F5 F5CAB3 können Ihnen im Arbeitsleben in der IT-Branche echte Vorteile mitbringen. Wenn Sie Entschluss haben, die Prüfung zu bestehen, dann sollten Sie unsere F5 F5CAB3 Prüfungssoftware benutzen wegen ihrer anspruchsvollen Garantie. Wenn Sie noch zögern, können Sie zuerst unsere kostenlose Demo der F5 F5CAB3 probieren. Dadurch werden Sie empfinden die Konfidenz fürs Bestehen, die wir ZertPruefung Ihnen mitbringen!

F5 F5CAB3 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage virtual servers: This domain covers managing virtual servers including applying persistence, encryption, and protocol profiles, identifying iApp objects, reporting iRules, and showing pool configurations.

- Apply procedural concepts required to modify and manage pools: This domain addresses managing server pools including health monitors, load balancing methods, priority groups, and service port configurations.

>> F5CAB3 Schulungsunterlagen <<

F5CAB3 Praxisprüfung & F5CAB3 Examsfragen

Auf die Prüfung F5 F5CAB3 zu vorbereiten brauchen Sie ein großer Stapel Bücher nicht. An dem Schulungskurs geldaufwendig zu teilnehmen, brauchen Sie auch gar nicht. Mit die Software unserer ZertPruefung können Sie das Ziel erreichen! Unsere Produkte können nicht nur die Stresse der Vorbereitung der F5 F5CAB3 Prüfung erleichtern, sondern auch die Sorge der Geldverschwendung beseitigen. Da wir versprechen, falls Sie die F5 F5CAB3 nach dem Kauf der F5 F5CAB3 Prüfungsunterlagen nicht bei der ersten Probe bestehen, bieten wir Ihnen volle Rückerstattung. Lassen Sie beruhigt kaufen!

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Configuration F5CAB3 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q58-Q63):**58. Frage**

Refer to the exhibit.

A BIG-IP Administrator creates a new Virtual Server to load balance SSH traffic. Users are unable to log on to the servers. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to resolve the issue? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Set HTTP Profile to None**
- B. Set Protocol to UDP
- C. Set Source Address to 10.1.1.2
- D. Set Destination Address/Mask to 0.0.0.0/0

Antwort: A

Begründung:

SSH is a Layer 4 TCP-based protocol that operates on TCP port 22 and does not use HTTP in any capacity. In the exhibit, the Virtual Server is configured with an HTTP Profile applied, which is inappropriate for SSH traffic and causes connection failures.

According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

An HTTP profile must only be applied to Virtual Servers handling HTTP or HTTPS traffic.

When an HTTP profile is attached, BIG-IP expects HTTP headers and attempts to parse application-layer data.

Non-HTTP protocols such as SSH, FTP (control), SMTP, and other raw TCP services will fail if an HTTP profile is enabled.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Set Protocol to UDP

SSH uses TCP, not UDP. Changing the protocol would break SSH entirely.

B . Set Source Address to 10.1.1.2

The source address setting controls client access restrictions and is unrelated to protocol parsing issues.

C . Set Destination Address/Mask to 0.0.0.0/0

The destination address is already valid for a specific SSH service and does not impact protocol handling.

Correct Resolution:

The BIG-IP Administrator should remove the HTTP Profile (set it to None) so the Virtual Server functions as a pure Layer 4 TCP service, allowing SSH connections to pass through successfully.

59. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

A BIG-IP Administrator configures a new VLAN on an HA pair of devices that does NOT yet have any traffic. This action causes the assigned traffic group to fail over to the standby device. Which VLAN setting should be changed to prevent this issue?

- **A. Fail-safe**
- B. Customer Tag
- C. Auto Last Hop
- D. Source Check

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The exhibit shows the advanced configuration of a VLAN where the Fail-safe option is checked. VLAN Fail- safe is a high-availability feature used to monitor network connectivity on a specific VLAN. When enabled, the BIG-IP system monitors the VLAN for network traffic. If the system does not detect any "useful" traffic on the VLAN within the specified Fail-safe Timeout (which is 90 seconds in the exhibit), it attempts to generate traffic by pinging the default gateway or other devices. If it still detects no traffic, the BIG-IP concludes that the VLAN is unreachable or the network interface has failed, and it triggers a "Fail-safe Action"-in this case, "Reboot" or a failover to the peer device in the HA group.

Because the administrator has just created a new VLAN that "does NOT yet have any traffic," the Fail-safe mechanism triggers immediately after the 90-second timeout period. Since no devices are yet communicating on this VLAN, the BIG-IP incorrectly assumes there is a hardware or cabling failure and forces a failover to ensure the standby device (which might have better connectivity) takes over. To prevent this unwanted failover, the administrator should uncheck the Fail-safe box for that specific VLAN until the VLAN is fully populated with active nodes and regular traffic. Once the application is live and traffic is flowing, Fail-safe can be re-enabled to provide an additional layer of redundancy. Auto Last Hop (Option A) and Source Check (Option B) are routing and security features that do not trigger HA failover events.

60. Frage

A BIG-IP Administrator finds the following log entry after a report of user issues connecting to a virtual server:

01010201: Intercept exhaustion on 10.70.110.112 to 192.28.123.250:80 (proto 6) How should the BIG-IP Administrator modify the SNAT pool that is associated with the virtual server?

(Choose one answer)

- A. Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap
- B. Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool
- C. Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses
- **D. Add an IP address to the SNAT pool**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The log message "Intercept exhaustion" indicates that the BIG-IP system has exhausted the available source port translations for one or more SNAT addresses. This occurs when too many concurrent client connections are being translated through a limited number of SNAT IP addresses, and all ephemeral source ports (typically ~64,000 per SNAT IP) are in use.

According to the BIG-IP Administration: Data Plane Configuration documentation:

Each SNAT IP address provides a finite number of available source ports.

When the number of concurrent connections exceeds the available port space, the BIG-IP logs an Intercept exhaustion error and new connections fail.

The recommended resolution is to increase the available SNAT resources by adding additional IP addresses to the SNAT pool.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Increase the timeout of the SNAT addresses Increasing timeouts may actually worsen the problem by keeping ports allocated longer, accelerating port exhaustion.

B). Remove the SNAT pool and apply SNAT Automap SNAT Automap uses the Self IP addresses on the egress VLAN, which may not provide additional capacity and can introduce routing or design issues. This is not a direct or recommended fix for SNAT exhaustion.

C). Remove an IP address from the SNAT pool This would reduce the number of available source ports and further exacerbate the intercept exhaustion condition.

Correct Resolution:

By adding an IP address to the SNAT pool, the BIG-IP increases the total number of available source ports, alleviating intercept exhaustion and restoring successful client connections.

61. Frage

An LTM device has a virtual server mapped to www.f5.com with a pool assigned. The objects are defined as follows: Virtual server: Destination 192.168.245.100:443 netmask 255.255.255.0. Persistence: Source address persistence netmask 255.0.0.0. SNAT: Automap. Profiles: HTTP/TCP. How should the BIG-IP Administrator modify the persistence profile so that each unique IP address creates a persistence record?

- A. netmask 255.255.0.0
- B. netmask 0.0.0.0

- C. netmask 255.255.255.255
- D. netmask 255.255.255.0

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Source Address Affinity (Persistence) works by tracking the source IP address of incoming packets to ensure a client stays connected to the same backend server. The "netmask" setting within the persistence profile determines the "granularity" of this tracking. A netmask tells the BIG-IP how many bits of the source IP address to ignore when creating the persistence record. For example, the current setting of 255.0.0.0 (a /8 mask) means the BIG-IP only looks at the first octet of the IP; this results in all users from the same large Class A network (e.g., everyone from 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255) being persisted to the exact same server, which can lead to severe load imbalance.

To ensure that each unique IP address creates its own individual persistence record, the administrator must set the netmask to 255.255.255.255 (for IPv4). This is a "host mask" or /32, which instructs the BIG-IP to evaluate all 32 bits of the client's source IP address. With this setting, 10.1.1.1 and 10.1.1.2 will be treated as distinct entities and can be load balanced to different servers, each maintaining their own "stickiness". While Option A (255.255.255.0) would group users by their local subnet, only the full 255.255.255.255 mask satisfies the requirement for true unique-IP persistence. This configuration is standard for internet-facing applications where users arrive from diverse locations and the administrator wants to maintain the most granular and balanced distribution of traffic possible.

62. Frage

A web server administrator informs the BIG-IP Administrator that web servers currently load-balanced require encrypted traffic. Starting next month, the web server administrator will offload SSL. Starting next month, the BIG-IP device will terminate SSL to reduce web server load. The BIG-IP device is already using Client SSL, Client port, and iRules on HTTP traffic. What actions should the BIG-IP Administrator take to achieve the desired configuration? (Choose one answer)

- A. Remove the client SSL profile and configure the pool members to use HTTP
- B. Remove the server SSL profile and configure the pool members to use HTTP
- C. Remove the client SSL profile and change the Virtual Server to accept HTTP traffic
- D. Remove the server SSL profile and change the Virtual Server to accept HTTP traffic

Antwort: B

Begründung:

To solve this requirement, we must distinguish between the two "legs" of an SSL connection in a BIG-IP environment: Client-side and Server-side.

Current State (SSL Bridging): The administrator states the servers currently require encrypted traffic. This means the BIG-IP is likely performing "SSL Bridging." In this setup, a Client SSL profile terminates encryption from the user, and a Server SSL profile re-encrypts the traffic before sending it to the back-end servers.

Target State (SSL Offloading): The requirement is to "offload SSL" to reduce web server load. This means the BIG-IP will continue to handle the encryption for the users (keeping the Client SSL profile) but will communicate with the back-end servers using unencrypted HTTP.

Why Option A is correct:

Remove the Server SSL profile: By removing this profile, the BIG-IP stops attempting to initiate an SSL/TLS handshake with the pool members.

Configure Pool Members to use HTTP: The service port for the pool members must be changed (typically from port 443 to port 80) so that the BIG-IP sends standard HTTP traffic to the servers.

Why other options are incorrect:

B & D: These suggest removing the Client SSL profile. If you remove this, the users can no longer connect via HTTPS, which violates the requirement for encrypted communication between the users and the BIG-IP.

C: Changing the Virtual Server to accept HTTP traffic would mean the user-to-BIG-IP connection is no longer encrypted, which is the opposite of SSL termination/offloading.

63. Frage

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Warum wählen viele ZertPrüfung? Weil er Bequemlichkeiten und Anwendbarkeit bringen. Das hat von der Praxis überprüft. Die Lernmaterialien zur F5 F5CAB3 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPrüfung ist den allen bekannt. Viele Kandidaten sind nicht selbstsicher, die F5 F5CAB3 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Deshalb sollen Sie die Materialien zur F5 F5CAB3

F5CAB3 Praxisprüfung: https://www.zertpruefung.ch/F5CAB3_exam.html

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