F5 F5CAB2認定試験に対する評判が良い問題集

P.S. ShikenPASSがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいF5CAB2ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QkEl8DGEA4xZELuiIii3HTBDyuNxH6IO

最近多くの受験者たちはShikenPASSの商品で試験に合格しましたので、我々は我々のF5CAB2問題集を推薦します。我々は信頼できる問題集を開発して、皆様はこのような問題集を利用してF5のF5CAB2試験に合格するのは我々の喜びです。我々は引き続き商品の質量のために努力します。

F5CAB2スタディガイドのサポーターは、ShikenPASS世界中で数万を超えており、それらの品質を直接反映しています。 試験はあなたの肩に大きな負担をかけるかもしれないので、私たちF5の練習資料は時間の経過とともにそれらの問題をあなたを和らげることができます。 定期的にF5CAB2試験シミュレーションに時間を費やしただけで、それを取得できる可能性が大幅に向上します。 ご参考までに、合格率は現在までに98%を超えています。 これまでの練習教材は3つのバージョンで構成されており、これら3つの基本タイプはすべて、好みや傾向に応じてサポーターに人気があります。 成功に向かって進む途中で、F5CAB2準備資料：BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2)は常に素晴らしいサポートを提供します。

>> F5CAB2資格参考書 <<

F5CAB2対応受験、F5CAB2試験合格攻略

F5ガイドトレントは、98～100%の合格率と高いヒット率を高めます。弊社のF5CAB2テストトレントは認定エキスパートを使用し、質問と回答は実際の試験に基づいて入念に選択されます。私たちのF5CAB2研究急流の言語は理解しやすく、内容は重要な情報を簡素化しました。当社の製品は、機能を強化してF5CAB2試験、タイミング機能、自己学習および自己評価機能をシミュレートし、学習者がF5CAB2ガイドトレントを簡単かつ便利な方法でBIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2)習得できるようにします。

F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) 認定 F5CAB2 試験問題 (Q36-Q41):

質問 # 36
A BIG-IP Administrator is informed that traffic on interface 1.1 is expected to increase beyond the maximum bandwidth capacity of the link. There is a single VLAN on the interface.
What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to increase the total available bandwidth? (Choose one answer)

- A. Increase the MTU on the VLAN using interface 1.1
- B. Set the media speed of interface 1.1 manually
- C. Create a trunk object with two interfaces
- D. Assign two interfaces to the VLAN

正解：C

解説：
On BIG-IP systems, physical interface bandwidth is fixed by the link speed (for example, 1GbE or 10GbE).
When traffic demand exceeds the capacity of a single interface, BIG-IP provides link aggregation through trunks.
Key concepts involved:
* InterfacesA single physical interface (such as 1.1) is limited to its negotiated link speed. You cannot exceed this capacity through software tuning alone.
* Trunks (Link Aggregation)A trunk combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface.
* BIG-IP supports LACP and static trunks.
* Traffic is distributed across member interfaces, increasing aggregate bandwidth and providing redundancy.
* VLANs are then assigned to the trunk, not directly to individual interfaces.
Why option B is correct:

* Creating a trunk with two interfaces allows BIG-IP to use both physical links simultaneously.
* This increases total available bandwidth (for example, two 10Gb interfaces # up to 20Gb aggregate capacity).
* This is the documented and supported method for scaling bandwidth on BIG-IP.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Increase the MTUMTU changes affect packet size and efficiency, not total bandwidth capacity.
* C. Assign two interfaces to the VLANBIG-IP does not support assigning a VLAN to multiple interfaces directly. VLANs must be associated with one interface or one trunk.
* D. Set the media speed manuallyMedia speed can only be set up to the physical capability of the interface and connected switch port. It cannot exceed the hardware limit.
Conclusion:
To increase total available bandwidth on BIG-IP when a single interface is insufficient, the administrator must create a trunk object with multiple interfaces and move the VLAN onto the trunk. This aligns directly with BIG-IP data plane design and best practices.

質問 # 37
A BIG-IP Administrator configures remote authentication and needs to ensure that users can still log in even when the remote authentication server is unavailable. Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take in the remote authentication configuration to meet this requirement? (Choose one answer)

- A. Configure a remote role group
- B. Set partition access to All
- C. Configure a second remote user directory
- D. Enable the Fallback to Local option

正解： D

解説：
Although remote authentication (LDAP, RADIUS, TACACS+) is a control-plane / management-plane feature, it directly affects availability and resiliency of administrative access, which is a critical operational HA consideration.
How BIG-IP Remote Authentication Works:
* BIG-IP can authenticate administrators against:
* LDAP
* RADIUS
* TACACS+
* When remote authentication is enabled, BIG-IP by default relies on the remote server for user authentication
* If the remote authentication server becomes unreachable, administrators may be locked out unless fallback is configured Why "Fallback to Local" Is Required:
The Fallback to Local option allows BIG-IP to:
* Attempt authentication against the remote authentication server first
* If the remote server is unreachable or unavailable, fall back to:
* Local BIG-IP user accounts (admin, or other locally defined users)
This ensures:
* Continuous administrative access
* Safe recovery during:
* Network outages
* Authentication server failures
* Maintenance windows
This behavior is explicitly recommended as a best practice in BIG-IP administration to avoid loss of management access.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Configure a second remote user directory
* Provides redundancy only if both directories are reachable
* Does not help if remote authentication as a whole is unavailable
* B. Configure a remote role group
* Maps remote users to BIG-IP roles
* Does not affect authentication availability
* D. Set partition access to "All"
* Controls authorization scope after login
* Has no impact on authentication success
Key Availability Concept Reinforced:
To maintain administrative access resiliency, BIG-IP administrators should always enable Fallback to Local when using remote authentication. This prevents lockouts and ensures access even during authentication infrastructure failures.

質問 # 38
Which statement is true concerning cookie persistence?

- A. If a client's browser accepts cookies, cookie persistence will always cause a cookie to be written to the client's file system.
- B. Cookie persistence allows persistence even if the data are encrypted from client to pool member.
- C. Cookie persistence allows persistence independent of IP addresses.
- D. Cookie persistence uses a cookie that stores the virtual server, pool name, and member IP address in clear text.

正解： C

解説：
Cookie Persistence is a Layer 7 persistence method that leverages an HTTP cookie to track a user session.
* IP Independence: Unlike "Source Address Affinity" (which relies on the client's IP), Cookie persistence identifies the session base16d on a unique token provided by the BIG-IP system. This is crucial for environments where many users share a single gateway (NAT) or where a client's IP might change mid-session.
* Encryption and Decryption: For the BIG-IP to insert or read a cookie, it must be able to see the HTTP header. If the traffic is encrypted end-to-end (SSL Pass-through), the BIG-IP cannot use cookie persistence. SSL must be terminated at the BIG-IP (Option B is false).
* Security: By default, BIG-IP cookies are encoded, not clear text. Modern versions allow for easy encryption of these cookies to prevent information leakage (Option C is false).
* Memory vs. Disk: The default behavior is "session-based" (In-memory). A cookie is only written to the client's file system (disk) if an Expiration is configured in the persistence profile (Option D is false).

質問 # 39
Refer to the exhibit.
The network team creates a new VLAN on the switches. The BIG-IP Administrator creates a new VLAN and a Self IP on the BIG-IP device, but theservers on the new VLAN are NOT reachablefrom the BIG-IP device.
Which action should the BIG-IP Administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Assign aphysical interfaceto the new VLAN
- B. Create aFloating Self IP address
- C. ChangeAuto Last Hopto enabled
- D. Set Port Lockdown of the Self IP toAllow All

正解： A

解説：
For BIG-IP to send or receive traffic on a VLAN, that VLANmust be bound to a physical interface or a trunk. Creating a VLAN object and a Self IP alone isnot sufficientto establish data-plane connectivity.
From the exhibit:
* The VLAN (vlan_1033) exists and has a tag defined.
* A Self IP is configured and associated with the VLAN.
* However, traffic cannot reach servers on that VLAN.
This indicates aLayer 2 connectivity issue, not a Layer 3 or HA issue.
Whyassigning a physical interfacefixes the problem:
* BIG-IP VLANs do not carry traffic unless they are explicitly attached to:
* Aphysical interface(e.g., 1.1), or
* Atrunk
* Without an interface assignment, the VLAN is effectively isolated and cannot transmit or receive frames, making servers unreachable regardless of correct IP addressing.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Set Port Lockdown to Allow AllPort Lockdown controls which services can be accessedon the Self IP(management-plane access), not whether BIG-IP can reach servers on that VLAN.
* B. Change Auto Last Hop to enabledAuto Last Hop affects return traffic routing for asymmetric paths. It does not fix missing Layer 2 connectivity.
* D. Create a Floating Self IP addressFloating Self IPs are used for HA failover. They do not resolve reachability issues on a single device when the VLAN itself is not connected to an interface.
Conclusion:

The servers are unreachable because the VLAN hasno physical interface assigned. To restore connectivity, the BIG-IP Administrator mustassign a physical interface (or trunk) to the VLAN, enabling Layer 2 traffic flow.

質問 # 40
Refer to the exhibit.
During a planned upgrade to a BIG-IP HA pair running Active/Standby, an outage to application traffic is reported shortly after the Active unit is forced to Standby. Reverting the failover resolves the outage. What should the BIG-IP Administrator modify to avoid an outage during the next failover event? (Choose one answer)

- A. The Interface on the Standby device to 1.1
- B. The interface on the Active device to 1.1
- C. The Tag value on the Active device
- D. The Tag value on the Standby device

正解：A

解説：
In an Active/Standby BIG-IP design, application availability during failover depends on both units having equivalent data-plane connectivity for the networks that carry application traffic. Specifically:
* VLANs are bound to specific interfaces (and optionally VLAN tags).
* Floating self IPs / traffic groups move to the new Active device during failover.
* For traffic to continue flowing after failover, the new Active device must have the same VLANs available on the correct interfaces that connect to the upstream/downstream networks.
What the symptom tells you:
* Traffic works when Device A is Active
* Traffic fails when Device B becomes Active
* Failback immediately restores traffic
This pattern strongly indicates the Standby unit does not have the VLAN connected the same way (wrong physical interface assignment), so when it becomes Active, it owns the floating addresses but cannot actually pass traffic on the correct network segment.
Why Interface mismatch is the best match:
* If the Active unit is already working, its interface mapping is correct.
* The fix is to make the Standby unit's VLAN/interface assignment match the Active unit.
* That corresponds to changing the Standby device interface to 1.1.
Why the Tag options are less likely here (given the choices and the exhibit intent):
* Tag issues can also break failover traffic, but the question/options are clearly driving toward the classic HA requirement: consistent VLAN-to-interface mapping on both devices so the data plane remains functional after the traffic group moves.
Conclusion: To avoid an outage on the next failover, the BIG-IP Administrator must ensure the Standby device uses the same interface (1.1) for the relevant VLAN(s) that carry the application traffic, so when it becomes Active it can forward/receive traffic normally.

質問 # 41
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チッ、居留守を使おう、ほどほどにしとかなあかんでと、あなたは試験にF5CAB2合格するのが難しいと考えるかもしれません、現在心配する必要がないよ、このようにして、実際の準備試験の一般的な理解を得ることができます。

ユニークなF5CAB2資格参考書 & 合格スムーズF5CAB2対応受験 | 素晴らしいF5CAB2試験合格攻略

F5CAB2認定を取得することがますます困難になっていることがわかっています、そうしたら、試験からの緊張感を解消することができ、あなたは最大のメリットを取得できます。

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