

F5CAB5완벽한덤프자료시험준비에가장좋은인기덤프



BONUS!!! DumpTOP F5CAB5 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FMBaIMJH882rnZIEQwAsyLAYjEv5kQrE>

우선 우리DumpTOP 사이트에서 F5 F5CAB5관련자료의 일부 문제와 답 등 샘플을 제공함으로 여러분은 무료로 다운받아 체험해보실 수 있습니다. 체험 후 우리의DumpTOP에 신뢰감을 느끼게 됩니다. DumpTOP에서 제공하는 F5 F5CAB5덤프로 시험 준비하시면 편안하게 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다.

F5 F5CAB5 시험요강:

| 주제 | 소개 |
|------|--|
| 주제 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| 주제 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |

F5 F5CAB5퍼펙트 덤프 최신 샘플 & F5CAB5인증시험공부

경쟁율이 점점 높아지는 IT업계에 살아남으려면 국제적으로 인증해주는 IT자격증 몇개쯤은 취득해야 되지 않을까요? F5 F5CAB5시험으로부터 자격증 취득을 시작해보세요. F5 F5CAB5 덤프의 모든 문제를 외우기만 하면 시험패스가 됩니다. F5 F5CAB5덤프는 실제 시험문제의 모든 유형을 포함되어있어 적중율이 최고입니다.

최신 F5-CA F5CAB5 무료샘플문제 (Q26-Q31):

질문 # 26

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:

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 # 27

Without decrypting, what portion of an HTTPS session is visible with a packet capture?

- A. Cookies
- B. Source IP Address
- C. HTTP Response Headers
- D. HTTP Request Headers

정답: B

설명:

When analyzing HTTPS traffic using tools like tcpdump without access to the SSL private keys for decryption, only the Layer 2 through Layer 4 information remains visible.

* Visible Information: You can see the Source and Destination IP addresses, TCP ports, and the TLS handshake headers (such as the Server Name Indication/SNI in the Client Hello).

* Encrypted Information: Once the encrypted tunnel is established, all Layer 7 data is masked. This includes HTTP Request/Response Headers (Option A and D) and Cookies (Option C).

* Troubleshooting Note: To see the headers or cookies, an administrator must either perform the packet capture on the "server-side" of the BIG-IP (if it is performing SSL Offload) or use a tool like Wireshark with the appropriate SSL keys loaded.

질문 # 28

A BIG-IP Administrator configured the following virtual server to pass traffic on all addresses and ports. After configuration is completed, the BIG-IP Administrator notices that the virtual server is unable to pass traffic.

```
ltm virtual forwarding_any_vs {
```

```
destination 0.0.0.0:any
ip-forward
mask 255.255.255.255
profiles {
fastL4 {}
}
serverssl-use-sni disabled
source 0.0.0.0/0
translate-address disabled
translate-port disabled
}
```

Which part of the configuration is the cause of the issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Incorrect destination configured
- B. Incorrect mask **255.255.255.255**
- C. Incorrect translate-address configured

정답: B

설명:

This virtual server is intended to function as a forwarding (IP-forwarding) virtual server, which is commonly used for routing or firewall-style deployments where BIG-IP forwards traffic transparently without load balancing or address translation. For a forwarding virtual server to match and pass all traffic, the destination must be configured as 0.0.0.0:any with a mask of 0.0.0.0, not 255.255.255.255.

The configured mask 255.255.255.255 represents a /32 host mask, which restricts the virtual server to matching traffic destined only for the exact IP address 0.0.0.0. Since 0.0.0.0 is not a valid routable destination for normal traffic, no packets will ever match the virtual server, causing it to pass no traffic at all.

This is a well-documented BIG-IP behavior:

```
destination 0.0.0.0:any
```

```
mask 0.0.0.0
```

together define a catch-all forwarding virtual server.

The destination itself (Option A) is correct for a forwarding VS, and disabling address translation (Option C) is expected and required for IP-forwarding mode. Therefore, the incorrect subnet mask is the sole reason the virtual server is not functioning as expected.

질문 # 29

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to determine why only one pool member is showing connections from the virtual server, resulting in uneven load balancing.

What two reasons would cause uneven load balancing? (Choose two answers)

- A. The pool has a persistence profile configured.
- B. Monitors have marked down multiple pool members.
- C. The virtual server is marked down.
- D. All pool members are marked down.

정답: A,B

설명:

Uneven load balancing on a BIG-IP system typically occurs when traffic is not distributed evenly across all available pool members. One common reason is that monitors have marked down multiple pool members (Option B). When health monitors fail for specific pool members, BIG-IP automatically removes those members from load-balancing decisions. As a result, traffic is sent only to the remaining healthy member, creating the appearance that load balancing is not functioning correctly. This behavior is expected and aligns with BIG-IP's design to ensure traffic is sent only to healthy resources.

Another frequent cause is the presence of a persistence profile on the pool or virtual server (Option C).

Persistence (such as source address or cookie persistence) forces subsequent client connections to be sent to the same pool member for session continuity. While persistence is critical for certain applications, it can override the load-balancing algorithm and cause most or all traffic to be directed to a single pool member, especially during low traffic volumes or testing scenarios.

The other options are incorrect because a virtual server marked down (Option A) would not pass traffic at all, and all pool members marked down (Option D) would result in no connections rather than uneven distribution.

This analysis follows standard BIG-IP troubleshooting methodology using pool status, monitor results, and persistence configuration

review.

질문 #30

Clients report that they cannot reach the virtual server vs-production on port 80, but are able to ping the virtual server address. The configuration is shown below:

Plaintext

```
ltm virtual vs-production {  
    destination 10.99.20.50:80  
    ip-protocol http  
    mask 255.255.255.255  
    profiles {  
        http {}  
        tcp {}  
    }  
    source 192.168.0.0/16  
    translate-address enabled  
    translate-port enabled  
    vlans {  
        external  
    }  
    vlans-enabled  
}
```

What is the cause?

- A. The virtual server is disabled.
- B. The client comes from an unallowed subnet.
- C. The virtual server does NOT listen on port 80.
- D. The client uses an old browser.

정답: B

설명:

The issue is caused by the Source Address restriction configured on the virtual server.

* Source Filter: The configuration contains the line source 192.168.0.0/16. This acts as an implicit Access Control List (ACL). The virtual server will only accept and process TCP connections if the client's source IP address falls within the 192.168.x.x range.

* Why Ping Works: ICMP (Ping) is handled by the Virtual Address object, not the Virtual Server object. Unless ICMP is specifically disabled on the Virtual Address, it will respond to pings from any subnet, even if the Virtual Server itself is restricted by a source filter or is even disabled.

* Evaluation of Other Options:

* Disabled (Option A): If the VS were disabled, the configuration would typically show disabled or state down, and the symptoms would be similar, but the source filter is a more specific

"misconfiguration" in this context.

* Port 80 (Option C): The configuration destination 10.99.20.50:80 explicitly confirms it is listening on port 80.

* Unallowed Subnet: If a client from a different network (e.g., 10.10.1.5) tries to connect, the BIG-IP will silently drop the connection or send a reset because it does not match the defined source criteria.

질문 #31

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DumpTOP의 F5 F5CAB5덤프는 IT업계에 오랜 시간동안 종사한 전문가들의 끊임없는 노력과 지금까지의 노하우로 만들어낸 F5 F5CAB5시험대비 알맞춤 자료입니다. DumpTOP의 F5 F5CAB5덤프만 공부하시면 여러분은 충분히 안전하게 F5 F5CAB5시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다. DumpTOP F5 F5CAB5덤프의 도움으로 여러분은 IT업계에서 또 한층 업그레이드 될것입니다

F5CAB5퍼펙트 덤프 최신 샘플 : <https://www.dumptop.com/F5/F5CAB5-dump.html>

- F5CAB5퍼펙트 덤프 공부자료 □ F5CAB5합격보장 가능 덤프문제 □ F5CAB5높은 통과율 덤프공부 □ 《 F5CAB5 》를 무료로 다운로드하려면 《 www.pass4test.net 》 웹사이트를 입력하세요 F5CAB5최신 업데이트버전 공부문제

참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 F5CAB5 시험 문제집이 있습니다:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FMBaLMJH882rnZIEQwAsyLAYjEv5kQrE>