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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIG IP Administration Data Plane Configuration: This section of the exam measures skills of System Administrators and covers configuring BIG IP objects that control data plane behavior. It focuses on setting up virtual servers, pools, nodes, monitors, and profiles so that applications are delivered reliably and efficiently according to design requirements.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIG IP Administration Support and Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures skills of Network Administrators and covers identifying and resolving common issues that affect BIG IP operation. It focuses on using logs, statistics, diagnostic tools, and basic troubleshooting methods to restore normal traffic flow and maintain stable application delivery.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIG IP Administration Control Plane Administration: This section of the exam measures skills of System Administrators and covers managing the control plane where BIG IP is configured and administered. It includes working with user accounts, roles, device settings, configuration management, and using the graphical interface and command line for daily administrative tasks.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIG IP Administration Install Initial Configuration and Upgrade: This section of the exam measures skills of System Administrators and covers the lifecycle tasks for deploying and maintaining a BIG IP system. It includes installing the platform, performing initial setup, applying licenses, configuring basic networking, and planning and executing software upgrades and hotfixes.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIG IP Administration Data Plane Concepts: This section of the exam measures skills of Network Administrators and covers how BIG IP handles application traffic on the data plane. It includes understanding flow of traffic, key data path components, basic concepts of load balancing, and how security and performance features affect user traffic.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

A BIG-IP device will be dedicated to functioning as a WAF, requiring only the ASM module to be provisioned.

What provisioning level will ensure that the system allocates all CPU, memory, and disk resources to this module exclusively?

- A. Comprehensive
- B. Dedicated**
- C. Maximal
- D. Nominal

Answer: B

Explanation:

Provisioning defines how BIG-IP allocates system resources to modules. The provisioning levels include:

- * Dedicated- allocates all CPU, memory, and disk resources to a single module
- * Nominal- standard resource allocation balanced with other modules
- * Minimal- lowest level, used for basic utility needs
- * None- module disabled
- * Comprehensive / Maximal- not valid TMOS provisioning levels

Why "Dedicated" is correct

When a BIG-IP device is intended to run only ASM (Web Application Firewall), the recommended way to maximize performance is to provision the module at Dedicated level.

With ASM: Dedicated:

- * ASM receives the entire hardware capacity
- * No other modules can or should be provisioned
- * This is explicitly recommended when a device is used solely as a WAF platform. Why other options are incorrect B).

Comprehensive / C. Maximal

- * These are not valid provisioning modes in BIG-IP.
- * TMOS supports: Nominal, Minimal, Large (module-specific), and Dedicated.
- D. Nominal

* Shares resources with other modules

- * Does not provide full system performance
- * Not suitable when exclusive resource allocation is required

Thus, Dedicated is the correct provisioning choice.

NEW QUESTION # 48

The BIG-IP Administrator received a ticket that an authorized user is attempting to connect to the Configuration Utility from a jump host and is being denied.

The HTTPD allow list is configured as:

```
sys httpd {
allow { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }
}
```

The jump host IP is 172.28.32.22.

What command should the BIG-IP Administrator use to allow HTTPD access for this jump host?

- A. modify /sys httpd allow delete { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }
- **B. modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.32.22 }**
- C. modify /sys httpd allow replace-all-with { 172.28.32.22 }

Answer: B

Explanation:

The HTTPD allow list controls which IP addresses or subnets may access the Configuration Utility (TMUI) on the BIG-IP system. The Administrator already has two subnets allowed and needs to add a single host IP to the existing list.

* The object /sys httpd allow supports actions such as add, delete, and replace-all-with.

* Because the goal is to add one more entry without removing the existing permitted subnets, the correct command is:

```
modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.32.22 }
```

This appends the new host to the existing list while preserving the previously configured networks.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* Option A (replace-all-with) would overwrite the entire allow list, removing existing permitted subnets - unacceptable.

* Option B (delete) would remove the existing networks and not add the required host.

Therefore, the correct administrative action is to add the jump host's IP.

NEW QUESTION # 49

An administrator is in the process of reactivating the license using the interface displayed in the exhibit.

What is the address of the license server to which the BIG-IP device must be able to establish an outbound connection in order to use the Automatic Activation Method?

- A. callhome.f5.com
- **B. activate.f5.com**
- C. ask.f5.com
- D. license.f5.com

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you choose Automatic as the activation method in the License, Re-activate screen, the BIG-IP device itself contacts F5's license activation service over the Internet.

For successful automatic activation:

* The BIG-IP must have outbound network connectivity (typically via the management interface).

* DNS resolution and routing must allow it to reach the F5 license activation host (the one shown in option D).

* The device sends its dossier and registration key to that service and receives an updated license file in return, which is then installed automatically.

The other hostnames in the options are not used by BIG-IP for license activation, so they cannot be correct in the context of Automatic Activation.

NEW QUESTION # 50

An organization is planning to upgrade a BIG-IP system from 16.1.x to 17.1.x.

For a successful upgrade, the Service Check Date must be equal to or newer than the License Check Date required for 17.1.x. Which command will show the Service Check Date on the BIG-IP system being upgraded?

- A. grep "Service check date" /config/bigip.license
- B. grep "Service check date" /config/BigDB.dat
- C. grep "Service check date" /config/bigip.conf
- D. grep "Service check date" /config/svc_chk_date.dat

Answer: A

Explanation:

BIG-IP licensing information, including the Service Check Date, is stored in the file:

/config/bigip.license

This file contains all license attributes downloaded from the F5 licensing server, including:

- * License key
- * Licensed modules
- * Useful life date
- * Service check date

The Service Check Date determines whether the system is eligible for upgrades to specific TMOS versions.

When reviewing upgrade readiness, administrators extract this value directly from the license file with:

grep "Service check date" /config/bigip.license

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * /config/bigip.conf stores BIG-IP configuration objects, not license metadata.
- * /config/svc_chk_date.dat is not a valid file in the licensing system; it does not contain license parameters.
- * /config/BigDB.dat stores internal database values, not licensing attributes.

Thus, only the bigip.license file contains the correct licensing information required for verifying upgrade eligibility.

NEW QUESTION # 51

The monitoring team reports that the SNMP server is unable to poll data from a BIG-IP device.

□ What information will help the BIG-IP Administrator determine whether the issue originates from the BIG-IP system?

- A. The "VLAN / Tunnel" setting must allow All Vlans.
- B. The configuration on the exhibit is correct and other options should be explored.
- C. The "Traffic Group" setting must use a floating Traffic Group.
- D. The "Port Lockdown" setting is preventing the SNMP server from polling data from the BIG-IP.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a Self IP with:

- * VLAN:Data
- * Port Lockdown:Allow None

Impact of "Allow None" on SNMP

When a Self IP is configured with:

Port Lockdown: Allow None

the BIG-IP blocks all services and ports except a few hardcoded HA communication ports.

This means:

- * UDP/161 (SNMP) is blocked
- * UDP/162 (SNMP traps) is blocked
- * The SNMP server cannot poll or receive data from the BIG-IP through this Self IP. SNMP relies on access through the Self IP if out-of-band (mgmt interface) is not used.

Thus, the issue is directly caused by Port Lockdown = Allow None, which prevents SNMP communication.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- B). Traffic Group must use a floating Traffic Group
- * SNMP polling does not require floating Self IPs.
- * Floating groups apply to HA failover IPs, not SNMP functionality.
- C). VLAN/Tunnel must allow All VLANs
- * Self IPs are always bound to a VLAN; SNMP does not require All VLANs.
- * As long as the Self IP belongs to a reachable VLAN, SNMP can work.
- D). Configuration is correct

* It is not correct: Allow Noneblocks SNMP and is the problem.

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