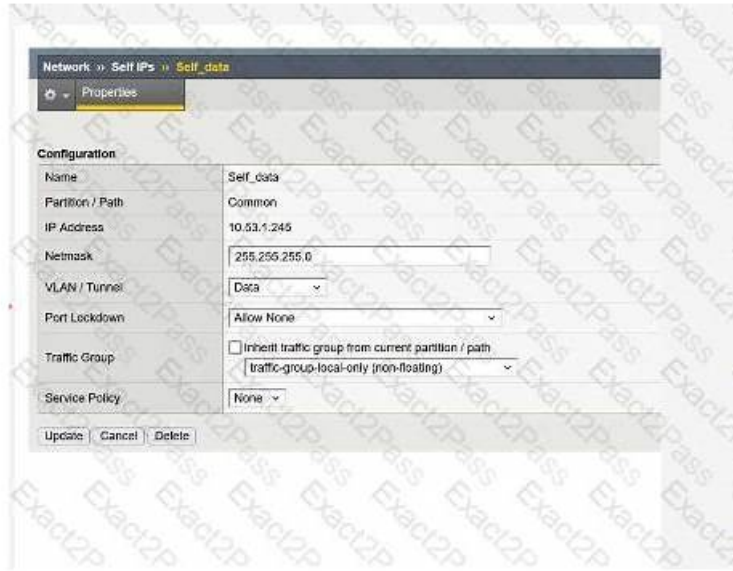


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## F5CAB1 New Dumps Book - Training & Certification Courses for Professional - F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade

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### F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

How can the BIG-IP Administrator tell when an unlicensed module has been provisioned?

- A. When provisioning an unlicensed module, a warning will appear.
- **B. A Provisioning Warning will be displayed in the GUI in the upper left corner.**
- C. A BIG-IP does not allow unlicensed modules to be provisioned.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The BIG-IP system has built-in licensing enforcement.

If an administrator provisions a module that the device is not licensed to run, the system will still allow the provisioning action to occur initially, but the system detects the mismatch and displays an alert.

What actually happens:

- \* The GUI places a warning banner in the upper-left corner labeled something similar to: "Provisioning Warning"
- \* This appears immediately after provisioning a module that is not included in the active license.
- \* The system remains in an "inconsistent state" until the module is disabled again or the license is updated.

This is the visual cue BIG-IP uses to indicate that a module was provisioned without valid licensing.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). "A BIG-IP does not allow unlicensed modules to be provisioned."

- \* Not true. BIG-IP does allow provisioning, but warns afterward.

B). "A warning will appear when provisioning an unlicensed module."

- \* The warning does not appear during the provisioning step itself.
- \* It appears after provisioning, in the main GUI, as a system banner.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization has purchased a BIG-IP license that includes all available modules but has chosen to provision only the modules they require.

The exhibit displays the current resource allocation from the System > Resource Provisioning page. Based on the information provided, which F5 modules have been provisioned?

- A. LTM, APM
- B. DNS, APM
- C. TMM, DNS, APS
- **D. LTM, DNS, APM**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the Current Resource Allocation for:

- \* CPU
- \* Disk
- \* Memory

In particular, the Memory Allocation bar displays the modules that are currently provisioned.

Memory is the most reliable indicator because BIG-IP allocates memory only to modules that are actively provisioned.

From the exhibit:

- \* MGMT (Management) - always present
- \* TMM (Traffic Management Microkernel) - indicates LTM is provisioned
- \* GTM - this label indicates that the DNS module is provisioned (GTM = Global Traffic Manager, now called DNS)
- \* APM - explicitly shown, indicating Access Policy Manager is provisioned

Therefore, the provisioned modules are:

- \* LTM (implied by TMM allocation)
- \* DNS/GTM
- \* APM

This matches Option C: LTM, DNS, APM.

## NEW QUESTION # 28

Which port is an exception to the Port Lockdown function of Self-IPs if a device-group synchronization cluster is configured?

- A. TCP 443
- **B. TCP 4353**
- C. UDP 53

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Self-IPs implement a security feature known as Port Lockdown, which limits which services are reachable on a Self-IP.

However, certain services required for BIG-IP device-to-device communication bypass Port Lockdown to ensure cluster and HA functionality.

TCP 4353

\* TCP port 4353 is used by Device Service Clustering (DSC) for:

- \* Device trust establishment
- \* Configuration synchronization
- \* Failover communication

\* Because BIG-IP devices must always be able to communicate for HA functions to remain operational, port 4353 is exempt from Port Lockdown rules.

Why the other options are incorrect

A). TCP 443

- \* Not required for device trust or synchronization.
  - \* HTTPS access is fully controlled by Port Lockdown.
- C). UDP 53
- \* DNS traffic is not required for synchronization and has no exemption under Port Lockdown.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 30

The BIG-IP Administrator uses Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) to upload a TMOS image to the /shared/images/ directory in preparation for a TMOS upgrade.

After the upload is completed, what will the system do before the image is shown in the GUI under:

System » Software Management » Image List?

- A. The system copies the image to /var/local/images/
- **B. The system verifies the internal checksum**
- C. The system performs a reboot into a new partition

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When a TMOS image (.iso file) is uploaded into the /shared/images/ directory, the BIG-IP performs an internal validation step before the ISO appears in the GUI.

1. The system verifies the internal checksum

- \* BIG-IP automatically reads the embedded checksum inside the ISO file
- \* Verifies integrity of the uploaded image
- \* Confirms the file is not corrupted or incomplete
- \* Ensures the image is a valid F5 TMOS software image

\* No copying occurs.

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