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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

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

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

Only after this checksum verification succeeds does the image appear under:

System # Software Management # Image List

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). The system performs a reboot into a new partition

* Uploading an ISO file never triggers a reboot.

C). The system copies the image to /var/local/images/

* All valid TMOS images remain in/shared/images/.

* No copying occurs.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

Answer: C

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 # 46

Which command will display the current active volume on a BIG-IP system?

- A. tmsh show sys version
- B. tmsh show sys software status
- C. tmsh list sys software update

Answer: B

Explanation:

To identify which boot volume is currently active on a BIG-IP system, the correct command is:

tmsh show sys software status

This command displays:

- * All installed boot volumes (HD1.1, HD1.2, HD1.3, etc.)
- * The BIG-IP software version installed on each volume
- * The Active field, indicating which volume the system is currently booted from
- * The installation status ("complete", "in-progress", "allowed")

This is the standard and authoritative way to determine the active boot location.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). tmsh show sys version

- * Displays OS version, build, and date.
- * Does not show boot locations or which volume is active.

C). tmsh list sys software update

- * Shows software update configurations, not boot volume status.
- * Does not display which volume is active.

NEW QUESTION # 47

What are the two options for securing a BIG-IP's management interface?

(Choose two.)

- A. Restrict administrative HTTPS and SSH access to specific IP addresses or IP ranges.
- B. Limiting network access through the management interface to a trusted/secured network VLAN.
- C. Use the BIG-IP's Self-IP addresses for administrative access rather than the management interface.
- D. Block all management-interface administrative HTTPS and SSH service ports to prevent access.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Securing the BIG-IP management interface is a fundamental administrative responsibility. F5 best practices emphasize restricting who can reach the management port and ensuring that only authorized systems are allowed access.

A). Limiting management access to trusted network segments

F5 recommends placing the management interface on a dedicated, isolated, and secured management network or VLAN, rather than exposing it to production or untrusted networks.

This reduces the attack surface by ensuring only trusted segments have visibility to administrative interfaces.

D). Restricting management access by IP or subnet

F5 BIG-IP uses the /sys httpd allowlist (for HTTPS) and configuration options insshd (for SSH) to control which IP addresses or subnets can access the device.

By specifying only known administrative IPs or ranges, unauthorized users cannot reach the login services.

Why the other options are incorrect

B). Blocking all management HTTPS/SSH ports

- * This would prevent any administrative access and is not a viable security practice.

C). Using Self-IP addresses for administrative access

- * F5 explicitly warns against using Self-IPs for management access unless strictly necessary.

- * Self-IPs are exposed to the data plane and should not be used as the primary administrative interface.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which configuration file can a BIG-IP administrator use to verify the provisioned modules?

- A. /var/local/ucs/config.ucs
- B. /config/bigip.license
- C. /config/bigip_base.conf
- D. /config/bigip.conf

Answer: D

Explanation:

Provisioning settings define which modules are enabled and how system resources are allocated to them.

These provisioning declarations are stored in:

/config/bigip.conf

This file contains:

- * Full module provisioning statements
- * TSMH-equivalent provisioning configurations such as:
- * sys provision ltm { level nominal }
- * sys provision asm { level nominal }

It is the primary system configuration file that stores all active provisioning details.

Why the other answers are incorrect

A). /config/bigip.license

- * Shows licensed modules, not provisioned modules.
- B). /config/bigip_base.conf
 - * Stores base networking (VLANs, Self-IPs, routes), not provisioning
- D). config.ucs
 - * A backup archive, not a live configuration file.

Thus, the correct file to review active module provisioning is /config/bigip.conf.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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