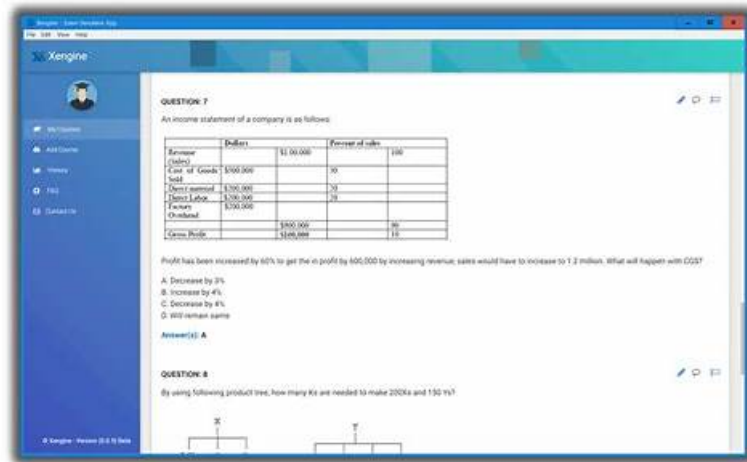


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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 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 3	<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 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 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 26

The BIG-IP Administrator needs to update access to the Configuration Utility to include the 172.28.31.0/24 and 172.28.65.0/24 networks.

From the TMOS Shell (tmsh), which command should the BIG-IP Administrator use to complete this task?

- A. `modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }`
- B. `modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0 172.28.65.0 }`
- C. `modify /sys httpd permit add { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Access to the BIG-IP Configuration Utility (TMUI) is controlled through the `/sys httpd allowlist`.

This list defines which IP addresses or subnets are allowed to connect to the management web interface.

To allow two new subnets-172.28.31.0/24 and 172.28.65.0/24-the administrator must add both subnets to the existing list without removing current entries.

In tmsh, subnet entries must be specified in network/netmask format, for example:

172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0

The correct tmsh command to append these networks is:

`modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }` Why the other options are incorrect:

Option B:

* IPs are listed without masks, which is invalid for subnet-based access control.

* The system requires network/netmask format.

Option C:

* The command uses permit instead of allow, which is not a valid attribute of `/sys httpd`.

* The correct keyword must be allow.

Thus, only Option A correctly adds both permitted subnets in the proper tmsh format.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A secondary administrator has been granted access to a BIG-IP device through its Management Interface, but is unable to access the Configuration Utility (WebUI).

What command can be run from the CLI to capture the network traffic on the management interface and troubleshoot the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. `tcpdump -i eth0 -n port 443`
- B. `tcpdump -i 0.0 -n port 443`
- C. `tcpdump -i tun0 -n port 443`
- D. `tcpdump -i management -n port 443`
- E. `tcpdump -i mgmt -n port 443`

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The BIG-IP has two distinct planes:

- * Management-plane# handled entirely by the management interface (MGMT)
- * Data-plane (TMM)# handles Self IPs, VLAN interfaces, and traffic processing To capture traffic on the management interface, only the management-side NICs may be used:
- * mgmt# Logical name for the management interface
- * eth0# Physical Linux interface mapped to the management port on most BIG-IP platforms Both of these correctly capture inbound/outbound WebUI (HTTPS/443) traffic on the management port.

Why the correct answers are A and B

A). `tcpdump -i eth0 -n port 443`

* On BIG-IP appliances and VMs, the management port maps to eth0 at the Linux OS level.

* Capturing on eth0 correctly shows HTTPS traffic to the WebUI.

B). `tcpdump -i mgmt -n port 443`

* mgmt is the BIG-IP alias for the management interface.

* This is the preferred and most explicit capture interface for management-plane packet captures.

Why the other options are incorrect:

C). `tcpdump -i 0.0`

* Interface 0.0 is the TMM switch interface used for data-plane packet captures.

* It does NOT capture management-plane traffic.

D). `tcpdump -i tun0`

* Used for tunnel interfaces (IPsec, VXLAN, etc.)

* Not related to management access.

E). `tcpdump -i management`

* There is no interface named management on BIG-IP.

* The correct names are mgmt or eth0.

NEW QUESTION # 28

How should a BIG-IP Administrator check the provisioned CPU percent for a module?

(Choose two.)

- A. By running `tmsh show /sys provision` and reviewing the specific module in the output.
- B. By running `tmsh show /sys cpu` and reviewing the specific module provisioned output.
- C. By running the `top` command and reviewing the output for the provisioned module.
- D. By going to System / Resource Provisioning and hovering over the CPU section colors.
- E. By checking the Dashboard output in the Statistics tab in the GUI.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

BIG-IP allocates CPU and memory resources based on module provisioning levels.

To view how much CPU a module is assigned, administrators must check provisioning information from:

C). GUI - System Resource Provisioning

This page visually displays CPU allocation via color-coded bars.

Hovering over the CPU bar shows:

- * CPU usage percent per module
- * Which modules share CPU cycles
- * The system's total resource allocation

This is the primary GUI method.

D). `tmsh show /sys provision`

This command displays detailed module provisioning information including:

- * Provisioned modules
- * Their provisioning level
- * CPU and memory allocation data

It is the authoritative CLI method for resource provisioning status.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). `top`

* Shows real-time process usage, not provisioned CPU allocation.

B). `tmsh show /sys cpu`

* Displays CPU runtime utilization, not per-module provisioning.

E). Statistics Dashboard

* Only shows traffic / system runtime metrics, not provisioning resource allocations.

Therefore, C and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 29

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to install a HotFix on a standalone BIG-IP device. The device currently has HD1.1 as the Active Boot Location. The administrator has already reactivated the license and created a UCS archive. In which sequence should the administrator perform the remaining steps?

- A. Install HotFix in HD1.2, Install base Image in HD1.2, Activate HD1.2
- **B. Install base Image in HD1.2, Install HotFix in HD1.2, Activate HD1.2**
- C. Install HotFix in HD1.1, Reboot the BIG-IP device, Install UCS Archive
- D. Activate HD1.2, Install base Image in HD1.2, Install HotFix in HD1.2

Answer: B

Explanation:

When installing a software upgrade with a HotFix on BIG-IP, the correct workflow requires:

- * Install the base TMOS image on an unused boot volume
- * Install the corresponding HotFix onto that same boot volume
- * Activate the updated boot volume to boot into the new software

This method ensures:

- * The existing active system (HD1.1) is untouched
- * The upgrade occurs in a new, clean volume (HD1.2)
- * The HotFix applies properly to the same base image
- * The administrator can revert to HD1.1 if issues occur

Option C matches the correct F5 upgrade sequence:

1. Install base image on HD1.2
2. Install HotFix on HD1.2
3. Activate HD1.2

Why the other options are incorrect:

- A). Install HotFix before base image
 - * HotFixes must be applied after the base image; not valid.
- B). Installing a HotFix on the active boot location (HD1.1)
 - * Not recommended and does not use a clean new volume.
 - * Also does not involve installing the base image.
- D). Activating HD1.2 before installing anything
 - * Cannot activate an empty or invalid boot volume.

Thus, Option C is the correct sequence.

NEW QUESTION # 30

For security reasons, a BIG-IP Administrator needs to specify allowable IP ranges for access to the Configuration Utility (WebUI). The exhibit shows the User Administration section of the Configuration Utility.

□ The administrator could not find any setting that explicitly restricts access to the Configuration Utility.

Which one of the following is a reason for that?

- A. To avoid locking out the administrator, recent versions of BIG-IP no longer allow restricting administrator access to the Configuration Utility by source IP address
- **B. Restricting access to the Configuration Utility can only be done from the Command Line Interface**
- C. The administrator must restrict access by IP address for SSH, which will implicitly restrict access to the Configuration Utility
- D. The administrator needs to switch to the "Advanced" view mode in order to display the relevant setting

Answer: B

Explanation:

The screenshot shown is from the User Administration section of the BIG-IP GUI.

This section controls:

- * Root and Admin passwords
- * SSH Access

This is why Option A is correct.

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