

F5CAB1 Test Guide: BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade - High Pass-Rate F5 F5CAB1 Discount Code

Score Report



F5CAB1 - BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade

Exam Score Report

Date Tested: 12/9/2025

Candidate: [Redacted]

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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 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 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 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 5	<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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which two items demonstrate the creation of a new volume for software images? (Choose two.)

- A. Using the GUI, go to System > Software Management > Available Images > Install, and in the Install Software Image pop-up window, type the new volume name or number and click Install.
- B. `tmsh install sys software image /shared/images/BIGIP-<version>.iso volume HD1.5 create- volume`
- **C. Using the GUI, go to System > Disk Management, select New Volume. In the pop-up window, type the name or number of the new volume and click Apply.**
- D. `tmsh install /sys software image BIGIP-<version>.iso volume HD1.5 create-volume`
- **E. `tmsh install software image /shared/images/BIGIP-<version>.iso volume HD1.5 create-volume`**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

In BIG-IP, software images are installed on boot volumes (for example, HD1.1, HD1.2, HD1.3, etc.).

To install software on a new volume, the administrator must instruct the system to create a new boot location before installation.

There are two correct ways to create a new volume:

A). `tmsh` command (with correct syntax)

`tmsh install software image /shared/images/BIGIP-<version>.iso volume HD1.5 create-volume` This syntax correctly includes:

`install software image`

full path to ISO (`/shared/images/...`)

volume name (HD1.5)

`create-volume` keyword

This instructs BIG-IP to create the new boot volume as part of the installation.

C). Using the GUI System > Disk Management

From the Disk Management menu, the administrator can:

Select "New Volume"

Enter the volume identifier (e.g., HD1.5)

Apply changes

This GUI method is officially supported and explicitly creates a new boot volume before installing the software.

NEW QUESTION # 31

A BIG-IP Administrator is responsible for deploying a new software image on an F5 BIG-IP HA pair and has scheduled a one-hour maintenance window.

With a focus on minimizing service disruption, which of the following strategies is the most appropriate?

- **A. Update the standby node first and reboot it to the newly updated boot location, failover to the newly updated node and verify functionality. Repeat the upgrade procedures on the next node, which is now in standby mode.**
- B. Update both nodes in the HA pair, then reboot both nodes simultaneously to ensure they run the same software version.
- C. Reset the Device Trust, apply the update to each node separately, reboot both nodes, then re-establish the Device Trust.
- D. Update the active node first, reboot to the newly updated boot location and verify functionality, then push the update from the active to the standby node and reboot the standby node.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For BIG-IP high-availability (HA) pairs, F5's recommended upgrade workflow prioritizes service continuity, predictable failover, and minimal downtime. The established best-practice sequence is:

- * Upgrade the standby unit first
 - * Because the standby device is not passing traffic, upgrading and rebooting it does not impact production.
 - * Boot the standby unit into the newly installed version
 - * Once online, the administrator verifies basic health, device sync status, cluster communication, and module functionality.
 - * Perform a controlled failover to the upgraded unit
 - * Traffic shifts to the newly upgraded device, allowing validation of the configuration and operational behavior under real traffic loads.
 - * Upgrade the second device (now standby)
 - * The previously active device becomes standby after failover, allowing it to be safely upgraded and rebooted without interruption.
- This phased approach ensures only one device is unavailable at a time, allowing continuous traffic flow throughout the upgrade process.

Why the Correct Answer is C

Option C exactly matches F5's documented production-safe upgrade method:

- * Upgrade the standby node first
 - * Reboot into new image
 - * Failover to upgraded device
 - * Validate
 - * Upgrade the remaining (now-standby) device
- This procedure minimizes risk and traffic disruption.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Upgrade the active node first

* Upgrading the active device requires removing it from service and failing over abruptly. This is not recommended and increases service disruption risk.

B). Resetting device trust

* Resetting trust is unnecessary and can disrupt configuration sync, peer communication, and cluster operation. It is not part of any standard upgrade workflow.

D). Upgrading and rebooting both nodes simultaneously

* This would cause total outage, because both HA members would be unavailable at the same time.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

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 # 33

The BIG-IP Administrator wants to manage the newly built F5 system through an in-band Self-IP.

The administrator has configured a VLAN and Self-IP and can ping the IP from their workstation, but cannot access the system via SSH or HTTPS.

What port lockdown settings should the BIG-IP Administrator use to allow management access on the Self-IP?

(Choose two.)

- A. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow Management
- B. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow Mgmt
- C. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow Default
- D. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow All

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Self-IPs include a security feature called Port Lockdown, which restricts which services respond on that Self-IP.

By default, Self-IPs block management access (SSH and HTTPS/TMUI), meaning an administrator cannot manage the device through in-band Self-IPs unless explicitly allowed.

Allow Mgmt / Allow Management

These settings enable only the management services required for administrative access, specifically:

- * SSH (22)
- * HTTPS/TMUI (443)

These options allow secure administration without opening unnecessary ports.

Why these are correct:

- * They provide only the essential access for management.
- * They follow F5 security best practices when using in-band admin access.
- * They do not expose all services, reducing the attack surface.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Allow Default

- * This allows only a minimal set of system-required ports (e.g., failover, config sync), not SSH or HTTPS.
- * Administrator access would still fail.

B). Allow All

- * Opens all ports on the Self-IP, which is not secure.
- * Exposes services that should remain restricted.

Therefore, Allow Mgmt / Allow Management are the correct choices.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which one of the following is a port and protocol combination allowed by the Allow Default setting for Port Lockdown?

- A. TCP 443
- B. UDP 8443
- C. TCP 80

