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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 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 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.

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

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
- * SSH IP Allow settings

However, it does not contain any controls for restricting access to the WebUI (TMUI).

BIG-IP does not provide TMUI access restrictions from this part of the GUI.

Access to the web-based Configuration Utility is controlled by the httpd allow list, configured through TMSH:

```
tmsh modify /sys httpd allow { <IP/subnet> }
```

This setting is not displayed in the User Administration panel, and in many BIG-IP versions, the httpd allow list is only configurable from the CLI, not the GUI.

Therefore, the administrator cannot find the setting in the screen shown because:

- * TMUI access restriction is not located in this GUI section
- * It must be configured using `tmsh under /sys httpd allow`

This is why Option A is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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. UDP 53
- C. TCP 4353

Answer: C

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 # 32

A new logging solution is being implemented on the network. Policy requires keeping management traffic sent from the BIG-IP out of the management interface. After configuring the BIG-IP to forward messages to the new Syslog server, the BIG-IP Administrator notices that packets are being sent from a numbered data-plane Self IP.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator change to send the traffic out of the correct interface?

- A. Create a new Self IP in the same subnet as the management IP address using a route domain.
- B. Set the Management IP as the source address when configuring a Remote Syslog destination.
- C. Modify the port lockdown settings on the Self IP address to allow UDP port 514 traffic.
- D. Create a Management Route for the specific address/subnet of the syslog service via TMSH.

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, management-plane traffic uses the management routing table, while data-plane traffic uses the TMM routing table.

Remote Syslog traffic is management-plane traffic unless a management route exists.

If no Management Route matches the Syslog server's destination IP, the BIG-IP will instead:

* Use TMM routes, and

* Source the packets from a Self IP

This is exactly what the administrator is observing.

To force Syslog traffic out the management port:

You must create a Management Route, which is configured using:

`tmsh create /sys management-route <name> gateway <ip> network <syslog subnet>` This sends syslog traffic:

* Out of the management interface

* Using the Management IP as the source

Thus, Option B is correct.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Set the Management IP as the source address

* Source address selection is overridden by routing.

* Without a management route, traffic still goes out the data plane.

C). Create a new Self IP using a route domain

* Unnecessary and not related to management-plane routing.

* Syslog traffic should not rely on data-plane Self IPs.

D). Modify port lockdown on Self IP to allow UDP/514

* This would allow Syslog traffic into the BIG-IP over a Self IP, not force outbound traffic via management.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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` allows supported 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 # 34

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to verify the state of equipment in the data center.

A BIG-IP appliance has a solid yellow indicator on the status LED.

How should the administrator interpret this LED indicator?

- A. A warning-level alarm condition is present
- B. Appliance is halted or in End-User Diagnostic (EUD) mode
- C. Appliance is a standby member in a device group
- D. A power supply is NOT operating properly

Answer: A

Explanation:

BIG-IP hardware platforms use chassis LEDs to indicate system health states.

A solid yellow status LED typically indicates a warning condition, such as:

* A non-critical hardware alert

* A temperature threshold nearing limit

* A minor fan or sensor irregularity

* Other non-fatal environmental or system conditions

This state reflects a warning-level alarm, meaning the unit is operational but requires investigation.

Why the other options are incorrect

A). Halted or EUD mode

* This is associated with different LED patterns (usually flashing conditions or specific color codes), not a solid yellow status LED.

B). Standby in device group

* HA state is not indicated by the chassis status LED.

* Standby status is a logical device state, not a hardware LED state.

D). Power supply failure

* Power supply indicators use separate LEDs located on each power module (usually flashing amber/red), not the system status LED.

Thus, a solid yellow status indicator signifies a warning-level alarm.

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