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## F5 F5CAB1 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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>
主題 2	<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>
主題 3	<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>
主題 4	<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>
主題 5	<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>

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### 最新的 F5-CA F5CAB1 免費考試真題 (Q38-Q43):

#### 問題 #38

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

答案: A,D

#### 解題說明:

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.

#### 問題 #39

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.

答案： A

解題說明：

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.

#### 問題 #40

An F5 BIG-IP Administrator is asked to report which modules are provisioned on the BIG-IP.

In which two ways can this be done?

(Choose two.)

- A. Via TMSH with `show /sys provision`
- B. Via TMSH with `list /sys provision`
- C. Via the GUI at `System # Resource Provisioning # Module Allocation`
- D. Via the GUI at `Statistics # Module Statistics # System`

答案： B,C

解題說明：

Provisioning determines:

- \* Which BIG-IP modules are enabled (LTM, ASM, APM, AFM, DNS, etc.)
- \* Their provisioning levels (None, Minimal, Nominal, Dedicated)

Two accurate ways to view provisioning settings are:

A). GUI - `System # Resource Provisioning # Module Allocation`

This is the primary GUI screen showing:

- \* All modules
- \* Their provisioning level
- \* System resource distribution impact

Administrators commonly use this page to confirm or change module provisioning.

D). TMSH - `list /sys provision`

This tmsh command displays each module and its provisioning level:

```
sys provision ltm { level nominal }
```

```
sys provision asm { level none }
```

This is the authoritative CLI method for checking module provisioning configurations.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B). show /sys provision

\* Shows runtime information but not the actual configuration levels.

\* list is the correct command for configuration details.

C). Statistics # Module Statistics

\* Shows performance statistics, NOT provisioning status.

Therefore, the correct responses are A and D.

#### 問題 #41

The device is currently on v15.1.2.1.

The BIG-IP Administrator needs to boot the device back to v13.1.0.6 to gather data for troubleshooting.

The system shows:

Sys::Software Status

Volume	Product	Version	Build	Active	Status	Allowed
HD1.1	BIG-IP	15.1.2.1	0.0.10	yes	complete	yes
HD1.2	BIG-IP	13.1.0.6	0.0.3	no	complete	yes

Which is the correct command-line sequence to boot the device to version 13.1.0.6?

- A. Use tmsh to select a new boot volume, tmsh switchboot HD1.2
- B. Use tmsh to select a new boot volume, tmsh reboot HD1.2
- C. switchboot -I HD1.2, then reboot
- D. switchboot -b HD1.2, then reboot

答案: D

解題說明:

To change the boot volume on a BIG-IP system from one installed TMOS version to another, the correct CLI tool is:

switchboot

The correct syntax uses the -b flag:

```
switchboot -b <volume>
```

This command marks the specified boot location as the one to be used on the next reboot.

Thus, to boot into HD1.2 which contains 13.1.0.6, the sequence is:

\* Mark HD1.2 as the next boot location:

```
* switchboot -b HD1.2
```

\* Reboot the system:

```
* reboot
```

This is the standard and officially supported method for selecting a different installed volume.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). "tmsh reboot HD1.2"

\* There is no such tmsh syntax.

\* Boot volume cannot be selected by adding a parameter to reboot.

C). switchboot -I HD1.2

\* The -I flag is invalid. Only -b is used.

D). "tmsh switchboot HD1.2"

\* switchboot is not a tmsh command; it is a system-level shell utility.

Therefore, Option B is the correct and valid command sequence.

#### 問題 #42

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 copies the image to /var/local/images/
- C. The system verifies the internal checksum

答案： C

解題說明：

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.

### 問題 #43

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