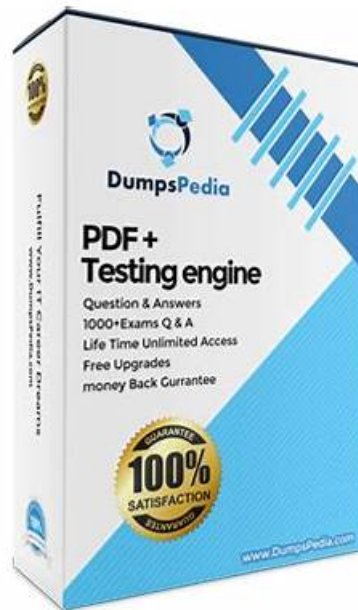


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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 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 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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

When is the License Service Check Date enforced on a BIG-IP system?

- A. During system startup
- B. After editing a virtual server
- C. During a software install

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Service Check Date determines whether a particular software version is allowed to run under the device's license.

* When installing or upgrading TMOS, the installer checks the Service Check Date stored in the BIG-IP license file.

* If the license date is older than the minimum required for the target version, the software installation is blocked.

* This check happens specifically during a software install, not during routine device operations.

Editing virtual servers or system startup do not trigger this validation.

Thus, the enforcement happens during software installation.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to purchase new licenses for a BIG-IP appliance.

The administrator needs to know:

- * Whether a module is licensed
- * The memory requirement for that module

Where should the administrator view this information in the System menu?

- A. Software Management
- B. Configuration Device
- C. Configuration OVSDDB
- **D. Resource Provisioning**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To understand:

- * Which modules are licensed
- * Which modules are provisioned
- * The resource requirements (CPU / RAM) of each module

The administrator uses:

System Resource Provisioning

This page displays:

- * All modules present in the license
- * Whether they are enabled or disabled
- * Required memory to activate each module
- * CPU and disk allocation information
- * Provisioning level options (None / Minimal / Nominal / Dedicated)

This is the exact location where BIG-IP administrators evaluate module capacity before enabling or purchasing licensing upgrades.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Configuration OVSDDB

- * Used for network virtualization integrations, not licenses or modules.

B). Software Management

- * Used for software image installation, not licensing.

C). Configuration Device

- * Displays hostname, failover settings, device properties - not module resource requirements.

Thus, module licensing and memory requirement data are found under Resource Provisioning.

NEW QUESTION # 15

When using the tmsh shell of a BIG-IP system, which command will display the management-ip address?

- A. show /sys management-ip
- B. run /util bash ifconfig mgmt
- **C. list /sys management-ip**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Paraphrased from F5 BIG-IP Administration / Installation / Initial Configuration concepts)

Within the BIG-IP Traffic Management Shell (tmsh), system configuration objects—including the management IP—are organized under the /sys hierarchy. The management IP address is a configurable property stored in the system configuration and can be viewed using the tmshlist command, which displays configuration objects and their currently assigned values.

Why "list /sys management-ip" is correct

- * The list command in tmsh is used to display configured system values, not runtime statistics.
- * The object that holds the management IP settings on BIG-IP systems is located at /sys management-ip
- * Running the command: list /sys management-ip will reveal the settings for the management IP interface, including the address, netmask, and any associated attributes.
- * This is the standard method used during system setup and verification to confirm the management IP configuration.

This behavior aligns with BIG-IP administration procedures, where configuration information is retrieved using list, while operational data is retrieved using show.

Why the other options are incorrect

A). run /util bash ifconfig mgmt

- * This command enters the Bash shell, then runs ifconfig to display the management interface.
- * While this can show the management interface address, it is not a tmsh-native command, and the question specifically asks for a tmsh command.
- * Administrators use tmsh directly for configuration display rather than leaving the shell.

C). show /sys management-ip

- * The show command displays statistics or operational data, not configuration values.

- * The management-ip object does not maintain statistics; therefore show does not return the configuration details required.
- * Only the list command reveals stored configuration data such as IP address and netmask.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 17

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

Answer: A

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

* No copying occurs.

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