

# F5CAB1 Latest Braindumps Book & F5CAB1 Reliable Exam Pattern



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## F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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>

Topic 3	<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>
Topic 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

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## F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

An F5 VE has been deployed into a VMware environment via an OVF file.

An administrator wants to configure the management IP address so the VE can be accessed for further setup.

Which two are valid methods for configuring the management-ip address? (Choose two.)

- A. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP through TMSH using  
`create sys management-ip <ip address>/<mask>`
- B. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP by running the `setup` command.
- C. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP by running the `config executable`.
- D. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP through TMSH using  
`create ltm management-ip <ip address>/<mask>`

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

A newly deployed BIG-IP Virtual Edition (VE) in VMware requires initial configuration of its `management-ip` address so it can be accessed over the network. F5 provides several valid mechanisms during initial console access:

A). Running the config utility

\* The config script is available on new BIG-IP installations and VE deployments.

\* It launches a guided text-based wizard allowing configuration of

\* Management IP

\* Netmask

\* Default route

\* This is a standard and recommended method during first-time setup.

B). Using TMSH with `create sys management-ip`

\* Administrators can enter TMSH directly from the console and run:

\* `create sys management-ip <ip>/<mask>`

\* The `management-ip` object resides under `sys`, not under `ltm` or any other module.

\* This is the correct tmsh method for defining the management interface address.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- C). create ltm management-ip
  - \* There is no such object under /ltm
  - \* LTM handles traffic objects (virtual servers, pools), not system management interfaces.
- D). Running the setup command
  - \* The setup command is used for general system configuration but does not configure the management- ip.
  - \* It is not the supported method for initial management IP assignment on VE deployments.

Therefore, the valid methods are running the config utility and using the sys management-ip command within TMSH.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

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

**Answer: A,C**

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 # 45

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization has purchased a BIG-IP license that includes all available modules but has chosen to provision only the modules they require.

The exhibit displays the current resource allocation from the System > Resource Provisioning page.

Based on the information provided, which F5 modules have been provisioned?

- A. LTM, DNS, APM
- B. LTM, APM
- C. DNS, APM
- D. TMM, DNS, APS

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the Current Resource Allocation for:

- \* CPU
- \* Disk
- \* Memory

In particular, the Memory Allocation bar displays the modules that are currently provisioned.

Memory is the most reliable indicator because BIG-IP allocates memory only to modules that are actively provisioned.

From the exhibit:

- \* MGMT (Management) - always present
- \* TMM (Traffic Management Microkernel) - indicates LTM is provisioned
- \* GTM - this label indicates that the DNS module is provisioned (GTM = Global Traffic Manager, now called DNS)
- \* APM - explicitly shown, indicating Access Policy Manager is provisioned

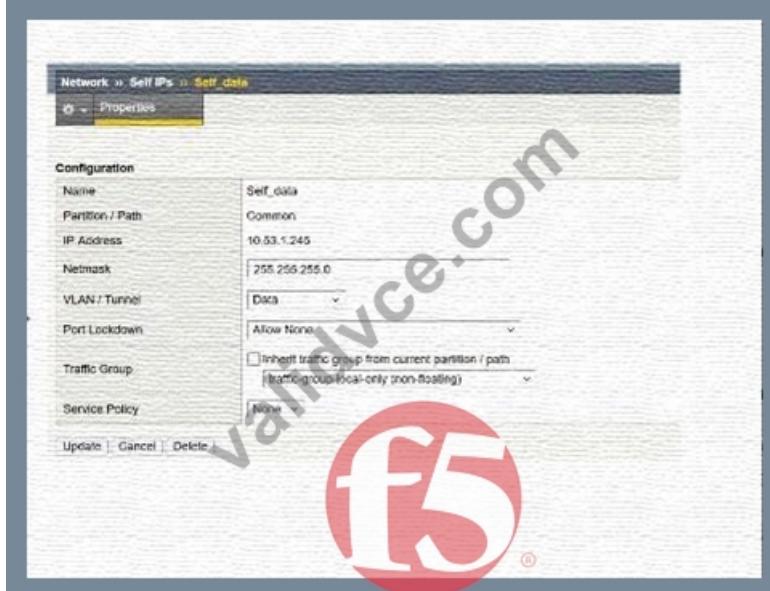
Therefore, the provisioned modules are:

- \* LTM (implied by TMM allocation)
- \* DNS/GTM
- \* APM

This matches Option C: LTM, DNS, APM.

## NEW QUESTION # 46

The monitoring team reports that the SNMP server is unable to poll data from a BIG-IP device.



What information will help the BIG-IP Administrator determine whether the issue originates from the BIG-IP system?

- A. The configuration on the exhibit is correct and other options should be explored.
- B. The "Traffic Group" setting must use a floating Traffic Group.
- **C. The "Port Lockdown" setting is preventing the SNMP server from polling data from the BIG-IP.**
- D. The "VLAN / Tunnel" setting must allow All Vlans.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a Self IP with:

\* VLAN:Data

\* Port Lockdown:Allow None

Impact of "Allow None" on SNMP

When a Self IP is configured with:

Port Lockdown: Allow None

the BIG-IP blocks all services and ports except a few hardcoded HA communication ports.

This means:

\* UDP/161 (SNMP) is blocked

\* UDP/162 (SNMP traps) is blocked

\* The SNMP server cannot poll or receive data from the BIG-IP through this Self IP. SNMP relies on access through the Self IP if out-of-band (mgmt interface) is not used.

Thus, the issue is directly caused by Port Lockdown = Allow None, which prevents SNMP communication.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B). Traffic Group must use a floating Traffic Group

\* SNMP polling does not require floating Self IPs.

\* Floating groups apply to HA failover IPs, not SNMP functionality.

C). VLAN/Tunnel must allow All VLANs

\* Self IPs are always bound to a VLAN; SNMP does not require All VLANs.

\* As long as the Self IP belongs to a reachable VLAN, SNMP can work.

D). Configuration is correct

\* It is not correct: Allow None blocks SNMP and is the problem.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to install a HotFix on a standalone BIG-IP device, which has HD1.1 as the Active Boot Location.

The administrator has already re-activated 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. Activate HD1.2, Install base Image in HD1.2, Install HotFix in HD1.2
- **C. Install base Image in HD1.2, Install HotFix in HD1.2, Activate HD1.2**
- D. Install HotFix in HD1.1, Reboot the BIG-IP device, Install UCS Archive

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When installing a HotFix on a BIG-IP device, F5 best practices require:

\* Installing the base TMOS image on a new, unused boot volume (HD1.2)

\* This ensures the upgrade happens on a clean volume.

\* The existing active boot location remains untouched for rollback.

\* Installing the HotFix onto the SAME new boot volume (HD1.2)

\* HotFixes must be applied on top of a base version.

\* They cannot be installed on an empty volume.

\* They must match the base image version.

\* Activating the new boot volume (HD1.2)

\* The system reboots into the updated software stack.

\* Activation happens after base + HotFix installation is complete.

This sequence is exactly shown in Option C:

Install base Image in HD1.2

Install HotFix in HD1.2

## Activate HD1.2

Why the other options are incorrect:

- A). Install HotFix before base image
  - \* Impossible.
    - \* HotFix requires an installed base version first.
- B). Installing HotFix on HD1.1 (active boot volume)
  - \* Not recommended.
    - \* Upgrading in-place removes rollback safety.
    - \* HotFix cannot be applied cleanly without applying base image first.
- D). Activate HD1.2 before installing anything
  - \* You cannot activate an empty boot volume.
  - \* Activation only occurs after the base + HotFix software is installed.

## NEW QUESTION # 48

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