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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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 5	• 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 (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
Given thatBIGIP-<version>.isoandHotfix-BIGIP-<version>-ENG.isohave been uploaded to/shared/images on an F5 device, what is the appropriatetmshcommand to prepare and update the BIG-IP device with the hotfixof a software version on anew volume HD1.2?
(Choose one.)

- A. tmsh create /sys software hotfix Hotfix-BIGIP-<version>-ENG.iso volume HD1.2
- B. tmsh install /sys software hotfix Hotfix-BIGIP-<version>-ENG.iso create-volume HD1.2
- C. tmsh install /sys software BIGIP-<version>.iso hotfix Hotfix-BIGIP-<version>-ENG.iso create-volume HD1.2
- D. tmsh copy /sys software hotfix Hotfix-BIGIP-<version>-ENG.iso volume HD1.2

Answer: C

Explanation:
When installing a BIG-IP software versionwith a HotFixon anew boot volume, F5 requires that both thebase TMOS imageand theHotFix imagebe installed together as part of the same installation workflow.
The correct process is:
* Specify thebase TMOS ISO
* Specify theHotFix ISOthat corresponds to that base version
* Instruct the system tocreate a new boot volume
* Install both images into that new volume
This is achieved with the following tmsh syntax:
tmsh install /sys software BIGIP-<version>.iso hotfix Hotfix-BIGIP-<version>-ENG.iso create-volume HD1.2 This command:
* Installs the base image first
* Applies the HotFix on top of the base image
* Creates and installs everything onHD1.2
* Leaves the currently active volume untouched for rollback
Why the other options are incorrect
A). Installing only the hotfix
A HotFix cannot be installed by itself on a new volume. A base image must already be present.
C). Using create instead of install
The create keyword is not valid for software installation operations.
D). Using copy
The copy command does not install software images or hotfixes.

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 ltm management-ip <ip address>/<mask>
- B. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP by running thesetupcommand.
- C. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP by running theconfigexecutable.
- D. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP through TMSH using:
  create sys management-ip <ip address>/<mask>

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
A newly deployed BIG-IP Virtual Edition (VE) in VMware requires initial configuration of itsmanagement- ipaddress 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 undersys, 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 isnosuch 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 butdoes 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 theconfigutility and using thesys management-ipcommand within TMSH.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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 "Port Lockdown" setting is preventing the SNMP server from polling data from the BIG-IP.
- B. The configuration on the exhibit is correct and other options should be explored.
- C. The "Traffic Group" setting must use a floating Traffic Group.
- D. The "VLAN / Tunnel" setting must allow All Vlans.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows aSelf IPwith:
* 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 blocksallservices 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 byPort Lockdown = Allow None, which prevents SNMP communication.
Why the other options are incorrect:
B). Traffic Group must use a floating Traffic Group
* SNMP polling doesnotrequire 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 doesnotrequire 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 Noneblocks SNMP and is the problem.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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 both nodes in the HA pair, then reboot both nodes simultaneously to ensure they run the same software version.
- B. Reset the Device Trust, apply the update to each node separately, reboot both nodes, then re-establish the Device Trust.
- C. 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.
- 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: C

Explanation:
For BIG-IP high-availability (HA) pairs, F5's recommended upgrade workflow prioritizesservice continuity, predictable failover, andminimal 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
OptionCexactly matches F5's documented production-safe upgrade method:
* Upgrade thestandbynode 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 causetotal outage, because both HA members would be unavailable at the same time.

NEW QUESTION # 46
How can the BIG-IP Administrator tell when anunlicensed modulehas been provisioned?

- A. A BIG-IP does not allow unlicensed modules to be provisioned.
- B. AProvisioning Warningwill be displayed in the GUI in the upper left corner.
- C. When provisioning an unlicensed module, a warning will appear.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The BIG-IP system has built-in licensing enforcement.
If an administrator provisions a module that the device isnot licensedto run, the system will still allow the provisioning action to occurinitially, but the system detects the mismatch and displays an alert.
What actually happens:
* The GUI places awarning bannerin theupper-left cornerlabeled something similar to:"Provisioning Warning"
* This appears immediately after provisioning a module that is not included in the active license.
* The system remains in an "inconsistent state" until the module is disabled again or the license is updated.
This is the visual cue BIG-IP uses to indicate that a module was provisioned without valid licensing.
Why the other options are incorrect:
A). "A BIG-IP does not allow unlicensed modules to be provisioned."
* Not true. BIG-IPdoesallow provisioning, but warns afterward.
B). "A warning will appear when provisioning an unlicensed module."
* The warning doesnotappear during the provisioning step itself.
* It appearsafter provisioning, in the main GUI, as a system banner.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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