

# F5 F5CAB4 Prüfung Übungen und Antworten



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Fantasie kann einem helfen, viele schöne Ideen auszudenken. Aber sie kann nichts machen. Wenn Sie sich den Kopf zerbrechen, wie Sie die F5 F5CAB4 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen können, sollen Sie lieber Ihren Computer öffnen und It-Pruefung klicken. Sie werden was sehen, wie Sie wollen. Außerdem ist It-Pruefung sehr preiswert und seine Produkte sind von guter Qualität. Wir versprechen, dass Sie die F5 F5CAB4 Prüfung 100% bestehen können.

Das Ziel der F5 F5CAB4 Prüfungssoftware ist: Bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der F5 F5CAB4 Prüfung Ihnen die effektivste Hilfe zu bieten, um Ihre Geld nicht zu verschwenden und Ihre Zeit zu sparen. Unsere Software hat schon zahllose Prüfungsteilnehmer geholfen, F5 F5CAB4 Prüfung zu bestehen. Wenngleich die Bestehensquote sehr hoch ist, versprechen wir, dass wir alle Ihrer Gebühren für die F5 F5CAB4 Software erstatten wollen, falls Sie die Prüfung nicht bestehen. Wir tun so, um Sie beim Kauf unbesorgt zu machen.

>> F5CAB4 Testking <<

## F5CAB4 Unterlage & F5CAB4 Testfragen

Fühlen Sie sich schmerzvoll, wenn Sie so viele IT-Zertifizierungen und Zertifizierungsunterlagen sehen? Was sollen Sie machen? Welche Prüfung und welche Prüfungsunterlagen sollen Sie wählen? Wir It-Pruefung können die geeignete Prüfungen für Sie wählen, wenn Sie wissen nicht, wie sich zu entscheiden. Sie können jetzt sehr populäre F5 F5CAB4 Zertifizierungsprüfung wählen. Diese

Zertifizierung hat viele Vorteile. Außerdem, wenn Sie sehr effektiv die Prüfung vorbereiten, können Sie sich für F5 F5CAB4 Dumps von It-Prüfung entscheiden. Es ist die beste Methode für dich, diese F5 F5CAB4 Prüfung einfach zu bestehen.

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration F5CAB4 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q31-Q36):

### 31. Frage

When looking at this BIG-IP prompt: root@virtual-bigip1] Peer Time Out of Sync What does the message indicate? (Choose one answer)

- A. That the local time is correct, but the remote time is incorrect
- B. That the peer BIG-IP is unreachable for the device group
- C. That there was a time synchronization issue between the BIG-IP device and its peer
- D. That one of the NTP sources has a skewed clock

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration documents:

On BIG-IP systems that participate in a Device Service Cluster (DSC), each device compares the remote device's system time to its own system time. If the difference is outside the ConfigSync time threshold (commonly referenced as 3 seconds by default), BIG-IP updates the shell prompt to show "Peer Time Out of Sync", and ConfigSync operations may fail until time is corrected (typically by fixing NTP reachability/configuration, or in some cases adjusting the threshold). (cdn.studio.f5.com) This message is specifically about time drift between peers in the trust domain/DSC-not basic reachability (so B is not what it means), and it does not prove which side is "correct" (so C is too specific). It also doesn't directly mean an NTP source is "skewed" (A can be a cause, but the prompt message itself indicates the peer-to-peer time mismatch condition). (cdn.studio.f5.com)

### 32. Frage

What is the tmsh command to list the IP ranges that can access the management interface via SSH?  
(Choose one answer)

- A. tmsh show /sys sshd /etc/hosts.allow
- B. tmsh show /sys sshd allow
- C. tmsh list /sys sshd allow
- D. tmsh list /sys sshd /etc/hosts.allow

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

On BIG-IP systems, SSH access restrictions are configured under the /sys sshd object. The allow property defines the IP addresses or networks permitted to connect to the management interface using SSH.

\* The list command is used to display the current configuration settings.

\* Therefore, tmsh list /sys sshd allow correctly displays the configured allowed IP ranges.

Why the other options are incorrect:

\* A (show) displays runtime or statistical information, not configuration values.

\* C and D incorrectly reference /etc/hosts.allow; BIG-IP manages SSH access through TMSH objects, not by directly listing host files in this context.

### 33. Frage

Users report that traffic is negatively affected every time a BIG-IP device fails over. The traffic becomes stabilized after a few minutes. What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to reduce the impact of future failovers?

- A. Enable Failover Multicast Configuration
- B. Set up Failover Method to HA Order
- C. Configure a global SNAT Listener
- D. Configure MAC Masquerade

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

When a failover occurs, the newly active device must inform the surrounding network that it now "owns" the shared IP addresses. Without MAC Masquerade, the new device uses its own hardware MAC, requiring upstream routers to update their ARP tables (which causes a delay). MAC Masquerading allows the HA pair to share a "floating" MAC address, ensuring the Control Plane transition is transparent to the network layer

### 34. Frage

As an organization grows, more people have to log into the BIG-IP. Instead of adding more local users, the BIG-IP Administrator is asked to configure remote authentication against a central authentication server.

Which two types of remote server can be used here? (Choose two answers)

- A. RADIUS
- B. LDAP
- C. SAML
- D. OAUTH

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration documents:

BIG-IP supports remote authentication by integrating with centralized authentication services through its AAA framework. The supported and commonly used remote authentication servers include:

LDAP (A)

Used to authenticate users against directory services such as Active Directory or other LDAP-compliant directories.

RADIUS (C)

Commonly used for centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting, especially in network and security environments.

Why the other options are incorrect:

OAUTH (B) is an authorization framework, not supported as a direct administrative authentication backend for BIG-IP management access.

SAML (D) is primarily used for single sign-on (SSO) in application authentication scenarios, not for BIG-IP administrative login authentication.

Thus, the correct remote authentication server types are LDAP and RADIUS.

### 35. Frage

Which method is recommended for creating a new user from the CLI? (Choose one answer)

- A. Run `useradd 'username'` then `passwd username` from bash or `tmsh`
- B. Run `f5adduser 'username'` then `f5passwd username` from bash or `tmsh`
- C. Edit `bigip.conf` to add the new user and the user's clear-text password
- D. Run `tmsh create auth user username prompt-for-password from bash`

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The recommended and supported method for creating BIG-IP users from the CLI is through TMSH, using the authentication subsystem

`tmsh create auth user <username> prompt-for-password:`

\* Properly creates the user within BIG-IP's AAA/authentication framework

\* Encrypts the password securely

\* Ensures the user is stored and managed correctly in the BIG-IP configuration database

\* Is fully supported and documented

Why the other options are incorrect:

\* B is unsafe and unsupported because editing `bigip.conf` directly and storing clear-text passwords violates security and configuration management best practices.

\* C (`f5adduser` / `f5passwd`) is deprecated and not recommended for modern BIG-IP versions.

\* D creates a Linux system user only, not a BIG-IP administrative user, and will not allow access to the Configuration Utility or TMSH roles.



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