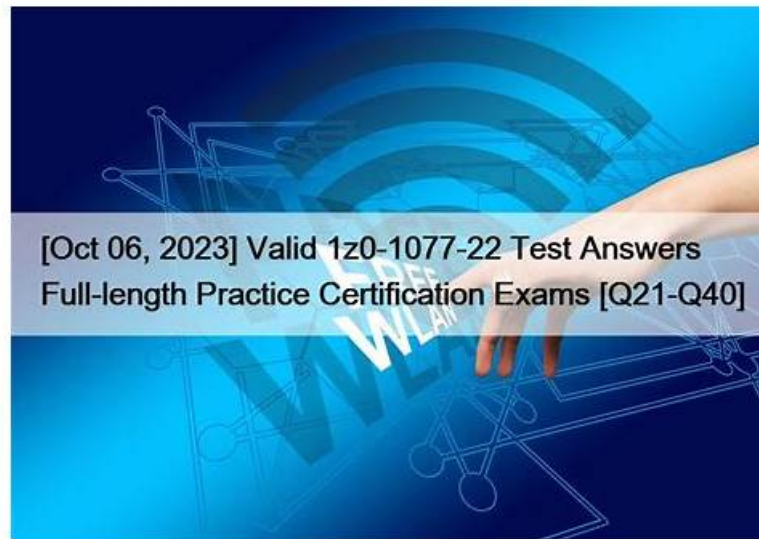


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F5 F5CAB4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and report current device status: This domain covers monitoring BIG-IP operational status through LCD panels, dashboards, Network Map, GUI• TMSH commands, and checking high availability states.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Given a scenario, determine device upgrade eligibility: This domain covers determining appropriate timing for software and platform upgrades and strategies to minimize downtime during upgrades.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify configured system services: This domain covers verifying proper configuration of essential services including DNS, NTP, SNMP, and syslog.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify management connectivity configurations: This section focuses on understanding management access configurations, including management IP addresses, port lockdown settings, remote connectivity verification, and troubleshooting access issues.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List which log files could be used to find events and• or hardware issues: This section teaches identification of key log files (• var• log• ltm, secure, audit), understanding event severity levels, and interpreting log messages.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply procedural concepts required to manage the state of a high availability pair: This domain covers controlling and monitoring failover states in high availability pairs, including forcing standby• offline modes, reporting failover status, and verifying device trust.

100% Pass Quiz 2026 F5 Efficient F5CAB4: Certification BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration Cost

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Control Plane Administration Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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)

NEW QUESTION # 19

A BIG-IP Administrator plans to resolve a non-critical issue with a BIG-IP device in 2 weeks. What Severity level should be assigned to this type of F5 support ticket?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

F5 Support uses a specific scale to categorize the urgency of technical issues, which helps the Control Plane management team prioritize resources effectively.

* Severity 1 (Critical): Used for emergency situations where a production site is completely down, or there is a critical impact on business operations with no workaround available.

* Severity 2 (High): Assigned when a system is severely degraded, or a primary function is significantly impacted, but the site remains operational in a degraded state.

* Severity 3 (Medium): Applicable for issues where there is a partial loss of non-critical functionality, or the system is failing intermittently but the core business is not currently impacted.

* Severity 4 (Low): This is the appropriate level for non-critical issues, general "how-to" questions, or maintenance planning. Since the administrator plans to resolve this issue in two weeks, it falls under the category of a low-priority maintenance task that does not require an immediate response from F5 support.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which command will provide the BIG-IP Administrator with the current device HA status? (Choose one answer)

- A. list /cm failover
- B. show /sys failover
- C. show /cm failover-status

Answer: C

Explanation:

To determine the current failover (HA) status of a BIG-IP system using tmsh, F5 documentation explicitly states that the administrator should use the following command:

show /cm failover-status

This command displays:

The current failover state (active, standby, or offline)

Detailed failover status information

The operational HA condition of the device within a device group

According to F5 Knowledge Base Article K08452454, the documented procedure for checking failover status is:

Log in to the TMOS Shell (tmsh)

Run show /cm failover-status

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). list /cm failover shows configuration settings, not operational HA status.

B). show /sys failover is not the documented command for checking current failover status and does not align with F5's recommended procedure.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 22

The BIG-IP Administrator suspects unauthorized SSH login attempts on the BIG-IP system.

Which log file would contain details of these attempts? (Choose one answer)

- A. /var/log/messages

- [illegible]

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