

F5CAB1 Valid Test Notes, F5CAB1 Study Demo



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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.
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F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

Only after this checksum verification succeeds does the image appear under:

System # Software Management # Image List

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). The system performs a reboot into a new partition

* Uploading an ISO file never triggers a reboot.

C). The system copies the image to /var/local/images/

* All valid TMOS images remain in /shared/images/.

* No copying occurs.

NEW QUESTION # 20

What will setting a Self IP to "Allow None" for Port Lockdown do?

- A. Block HA communications, causing the systems to report their peer as offline and go active-active.
- B. Default allow port 1026 access between peer devices and traffic processing across the network failover.
- C. Block HA communications, causing the systems to report their peer as online ready.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Port Lockdown feature controls which services a Self-IP will respond to.

Setting a Self-IP to Allow None means:

* The Self-IP will not accept any traffic except the very limited, hard-coded HA ports such as TCP 4353 used for device trust and configuration sync.

* All other HA ports, including those needed for network failover and other HA mechanisms, are blocked.

When essential HA services cannot communicate, each device assumes its peer is down.

This results in:

* HA failover misbehavior

* Both devices thinking the other is offline

* Potential active-active condition, which is not intended and can cause traffic disruption. Thus, Allow None can break HA functionality unless the Self-IP is not used for HA links.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

Answer: C

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 # 22

Which configuration file can a BIG-IP administrator use to verify the provisioned modules?

- A. /config/bigip_base.conf
- B. /var/local/ucs/config.ucs
- C. /config/bigip.conf
- D. /config/bigip.license

Answer: C

Explanation:

Provisioning settings define which modules are enabled and how system resources are allocated to them.

These provisioning declarations are stored in:

/config/bigip.conf

This file contains:

* Full module provisioning statements

* TMSH-equivalent provisioning configurations such as:

- * sys provision ltm { level nominal }
- * sys provision asm { level nominal }

It is the primary system configuration file that stores all active provisioning details.

Why the other answers are incorrect

A). /config/bigip.license

* Shows licensed modules, not provisioned modules.

B). /config/bigip_base.conf

* Stores base networking (VLANs, Self-IPs, routes), not provisioning.

D). config.ucs

* A backup archive, not a live configuration file.

Thus, the correct file to review active module provisioning is /config/bigip.conf.

NEW QUESTION # 23

When logged into the bash shell of a BIG-IP system, which of the following commands will display the management-ip address? (Choose two.)

- A. show mgmt ip
- B. list / sys management-ip
- C. ifconfig mgmt
- D. tmsh list /sys management-ip

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When logged into the bash shell of a BIG-IP system, there are two valid ways to view the management-ip address:

A). tmsh list /sys management-ip

* Even from the bash shell, the administrator can enter a tmsh command by typing:

* tmsh list /sys management-ip

* This displays:

* Management IP address

* Netmask

* Any configured management routes

* This is the official tmsh method for viewing the management-ip configuration.

C). ifconfig mgmt

* In the underlying Linux OS, the management interface maps to the mgmt interface.

* Running:

* ifconfig mgmt

displays:

* Assigned management IP

* Netmask

* Link-level status

* This is a valid Linux-level method used frequently for troubleshooting.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B). show mgmt ip

* Not a valid bash or tmsh command on BIG-IP.

D). list / sys management-ip

* Missing the tmsh prefix.

* In bash, this will generate a syntax error.

* The correct form requires:

tmsh list /sys management-ip

NEW QUESTION # 24

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