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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
How should a BIG-IP Administrator check theprovisioned CPU percentfor a module?
(Choose two.)

- A. By running thetopcommand and reviewing the output for the provisioned module.
- B. By going toSystem / Resource Provisioningand hovering over the CPU section colors.
- C. By runningtmsh show /sys provisionand reviewing the specific module in the output.
- D. By checking theDashboardoutput in the Statistics tab in the GUI.
- E. By runningtmsh show /sys cpuand reviewing the specific module provisioned output.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
BIG-IP allocates CPU and memory resources based on module provisioning levels.
To view how much CPU a module is assigned, administrators must check provisioning information from:
C). GUI - System Resource Provisioning
This page visually displays CPU allocation via color-coded bars.
Hovering over the CPU bar shows:
* CPU usage percent per module
* Which modules share CPU cycles
* The system's total resource allocation
This is the primary GUI method.
D). tmsh show /sys provision
This command displays detailed module provisioning information including:
* Provisioned modules
* Their provisioning level
* CPU and memory allocation data
It is the authoritative CLI method for resource provisioning status.
Why the other options are incorrect:
A). top
* Shows real-time process usage, notprovisionedCPU allocation.
B). tmsh show /sys cpu
* Displays CPU runtime utilization, not per-module provisioning.
E). Statistics Dashboard
* Only shows traffic / system runtime metrics, not provisioning resource allocations.
Therefore,C and Dare correct.

NEW QUESTION # 31
A BIG-IP device is licensed forLTM, ASM, APM, and AFM.
Currently, it will only be used forload balancingandweb application firewalling.
To ensure optimal performance and efficient resource utilization, which of the following module provisioning combinations is the best choice?

- A. LTM: Nominal

ASM: Nominal
APM: Minimal
AFM: Minimal

- B. LTM: Dedicated
  ASM: Dedicated
  APM: Minimal
  AFM: Minimal
- C. LTM: Dedicated
  ASM: Dedicated
  APM: None
  AFM: None
- D. LTM: Nominal
  ASM: Nominal
  APM: None
  AFM: None

Answer: D

Explanation:
BIG-IP provisioning determines how CPU, memory, and disk resources are allocated to each module. The goal is to provision only the modules required and at levels appropriate to their performance needs.
Requirements in the question
The device will be used for:
* LTM(Local Traffic Manager) # load balancing
* ASM(Application Security Manager) # WAF
No functions require:
* APM (Access Policy Manager)
* AFM (Advanced Firewall Manager)
Why Option C is correct
Provisioning bothLTMandASMatNominallevel provides:
* Adequate performance for production load
* Plentiful system resources while avoiding dedicating the entire system to a single module
* Balanced allocation without starving memory or CPU
SettingAPM: NoneandAFM: Noneensures unused modules consume zero resources.
Why the other options are incorrect
A). Dedicated provisioning for both LTM and ASM
* Two modules cannot both run in "Dedicated" mode.
* Dedicated mode allocatesallresources to a single module - the second module cannot be dedicated simultaneously.
B). LTM and ASM both Dedicated
* Same issue: only one module can be Dedicated at a time.
* Also unnecessary for load balancing + WAF.
D). Setting APM and AFM to Minimal
* Minimal still consumes memory and CPU.
* Unused modules should be set toNone.
Therefore,Option Cis the best provisioning strategy.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Which one of the following is aport and protocol combination allowedby theAllow Defaultsetting for Port Lockdown?

- A. UDP 8443
- B. TCP 80
- C. TCP 443

Answer: C

Explanation:
Port Lockdown controls which ports and protocols aSelf IPwill respond to.
TheAllow Defaultsetting permits only a predefined set of BIG-IP internal and required service ports.
The Allow Default listincludes:
* TCP 443# HTTPS (Management/TMUI access via Self-IP)

* TCP 4353 # CMI (device sync)
* TCP/UDP ports related to HA communication
* Other essential internal F5 ports
Why TCP 443 is correct:
* It is one of the officially allowed ports underAllow Default.
* It enables HTTPS/TMUI access through a Self IP.
Why the other options are incorrect:
A). TCP 80 (HTTP)
* Not allowed under Allow Default
* HTTP via Self-IP is blocked unless placed under Allow Custom
B). UDP 8443
* Not an F5 default service
* Not part of the Allow Default ports

NEW QUESTION # 33
The BIG-IP Administrator needs to update access to the Configuration Utility to include the172.28.31.0/24and 172.28.65.0/24networks.
From the TMOS Shell (tmsh), which command should the BIG-IP Administrator use to complete this task?

- A. modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0 172.28.65.0 }
- B. modify /sys httpd permit add { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }
- C. modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }

Answer: C

Explanation:
Access to the BIG-IP Configuration Utility (TMUI) is controlled through the/sys httpd allowlist.
This list defines which IP addresses or subnets are allowed to connect to the management web interface.
To allow two new subnets-172.28.31.0/24and172.28.65.0/24-the administrator mustaddboth subnets to the existing list without removing current entries.
In tmsh, subnet entries must be specified innetwork/netmask format, for example:
172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0
The correct tmsh command to append these networks is:
modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 } Why the other options are incorrect:
Option B:
* IPs are listed without masks, which is invalid for subnet-based access control.
* The system requiresnetwork/netmaskformat.
Option C:
* The command uses permit instead of allow, which is not a valid attribute of /sys httpd.
* The correct keyword must beallow.
Thus, onlyOption Acorrectly adds both permitted subnets in the proper tmsh format.

NEW QUESTION # 34
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to verify the state of equipment in the data center.
A BIG-IP appliance has asolid yellow indicatoron the status LED.
How should the administrator interpret this LED indicator?

- A. A warning-level alarm condition is present
- B. Appliance is a standby member in a device group
- C. A power supply is NOT operating properly
- D. Appliance is halted or in End-User Diagnostic (EUD) mode

Answer: A

Explanation:
BIG-IP hardware platforms use chassis LEDs to indicate system health states.
Asolid yellow status LEDtypically indicates awarning condition, such as:
* A non-critical hardware alert
* A temperature threshold nearing limit

* A minor fan or sensor irregularity
* Other non-fatal environmental or system conditions
This state reflects awarning-level alarm, meaning the unit is operational but requires investigation.
Why the other options are incorrect
A). Halted or EUD mode
* This is associated with different LED patterns (usually flashing conditions or specific color codes), not a solid yellow status LED.
B). Standby in device group
* HA state is not indicated by the chassis status LED.
* Standby status is alogicaldevice state, not a hardware LED state.
D). Power supply failure
* Power supply indicators use separate LEDs located on each power module (usually flashing amber/red), not the system status LED.
Thus, asolid yellow status indicatorsignifies awarning-level alarm.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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