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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

When using the tmsh shell of a BIG-IP system, which command will display the management-ip address?

- A. list /sys management-ip
- B. show /sys management-ip
- C. run /util bash ifconfig mgmt

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Paraphrased from F5 BIG-IP Administration / Installation / Initial Configuration concepts)
Within the BIG-IP Traffic Management Shell (tmsh), system configuration objects-including the management IP-are organized under the /sys hierarchy. The management IP address is a configurable property stored in the system configuration and can be viewed using the tmsh list command, which displays configuration objects and their currently assigned values.

Why "list /sys management-ip" is correct

- * The list command in tmsh is used to display configured system values, not runtime statistics.
- * The object that holds the management IP settings on BIG-IP systems is located at /sys management-ip
- * Running the command: list /sys management-ip will reveal the settings for the management IP interface, including the address, netmask, and any associated attributes.
- * This is the standard method used during system setup and verification to confirm the management IP configuration.

This behavior aligns with BIG-IP administration procedures, where configuration information is retrieved using list, while operational data is retrieved using show.

Why the other options are incorrect

A). run /util bash ifconfig mgmt

- * This command enters the Bash shell, then runs ifconfig to display the management interface.
- * While this can show the management interface address, it is not a tmsh-native command, and the question specifically asks for a tmsh command.
- * Administrators use tmsh directly for configuration display rather than leaving the shell.

C). show /sys management-ip

- * The show command displays statistics or operational data, not configuration values.

- * The management-ip object does not maintain statistics; therefore show does not return the configuration details required.
- * Only the list command reveals stored configuration data such as IP address and netmask.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which command will display the current active volume on a BIG-IP system?

- A. tmsh list sys software update
- B. tmsh show sys version
- C. tmsh show sys software status

Answer: C

Explanation:

To identify which boot volume is currently active on a BIG-IP system, the correct command is:

tmsh show sys software status

This command displays:

- * All installed boot volumes (HD1.1, HD1.2, HD1.3, etc.)
- * The BIG-IP software version installed on each volume
- * The Active field, indicating which volume the system is currently booted from
- * The installation status ("complete", "in-progress", "allowed")

This is the standard and authoritative way to determine the active boot location.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). tmsh show sys version

- * Displays OS version, build, and date.

- * Does not show boot locations or which volume is active.

C). tmsh list sys software update

- * Shows software update configurations, not boot volume status.

- * Does not display which volume is active.

NEW QUESTION # 13

The BIG-IP Administrator needs to update access to the Configuration Utility to include the 172.28.31.0/24 and 172.28.65.0/24 networks.

From the TMOS Shell (tmsh), which command should the BIG-IP Administrator use to complete this task?

- A. modify /sys httpd permit add { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }
- B. modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0 172.28.65.0 }
- 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 - 172.28.31.0/24 and 172.28.65.0/24 - the administrator must add both subnets to the existing list without removing current entries.

In tmsh, subnet entries must be specified in network/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 requires network/netmask format.

Option C:

- * The command uses permit instead of allow, which is not a valid attribute of /sys httpd.

- * The correct keyword must be allow.

Thus, only Option A correctly adds both permitted subnets in the proper tmsh format.

NEW QUESTION # 14

An administrator is in the process of reactivating the license using the interface displayed in the exhibit.

What is the address of the license server to which the BIG-IP device must be able to establish an outbound connection in order to use the Automatic Activation Method?

- A. activate.f5.com
- B. license.f5.com
- C. ask.f5.com
- D. callhome.f5.com

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you choose Automatic as the activation method in the License , Re-activate screen, the BIG-IP device itself contacts F5's license activation service over the Internet.

For successful automatic activation:

- * The BIG-IP must have outbound network connectivity (typically via the management interface).
- * DNS resolution and routing must allow it to reach the F5 license activation host (the one shown in option D).
- * The device sends its dossier and registration key to that service and receives an updated license file in return, which is then installed automatically.

The other hostnames in the options are not used by BIG-IP for license activation, so they cannot be correct in the context of Automatic Activation.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a Self IP with:

* 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 blocks all services 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 by Port Lockdown = Allow None, which prevents SNMP communication.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B). Traffic Group must use a floating Traffic Group

* SNMP polling does not require 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 does not require 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 None blocks SNMP and is the problem.

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