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Web-based BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade (F5CAB1) practice exam is a convenient format to evaluate and improve preparation for the exam. It is a F5CAB1 browser-based application, which means you can access it from any operating system with an internet connection and a web browser. Unlike the desktop-based exam simulation software, the BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade (F5CAB1) browser-based practice test requires no plugins and software installation.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

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

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 # 20

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 `show running-config` command reveals stored configuration data such as IP address and netmask.

NEW QUESTION # 21

The Configuration Utility of a BIG-IP device is currently accessible via its management IP 10.53.1.245 from all VLANs.

The BIG-IP Administrator needs to restrict access so only hosts from the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet can access the Configuration Utility. Which TMSH command accomplishes this?

- A. `(tmsh)# modify /ltm httpd allow replace-all-with {10.0.0.0/24}`
- B. `(tmsh)# create /net acl MGMT.HTTP rule add { (permit tcp 10.0.0.0/24 10.53.1.245 http) (deny ip any any http) }`
- C. `(tmsh)# create /net acl MGMT.HTTP rule add { (permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.53.1.245 http) }`
- D. `(tmsh)# modify /sys httpd allow replace-all-with {10.0.0.0/24}`

Answer: D

Explanation:

BIG-IP controls access to the web-based Configuration Utility (TMUI) through the `/sys httpd allowlist`. This parameter specifies which client IPs or subnets may initiate HTTP/HTTPS connections to the management interface.

To restrict TMUI access to only the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet:

* The correct method is to modify the HTTPD allow list so that it contains only this subnet.

* This requires replacing the entire current list with the new subnet using:

`modify /sys httpd allow replace-all-with {10.0.0.0/24}`

This ensures that only clients within 10.0.0.0/24 can reach the Configuration Utility.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* Options A and C create network ACL objects under `/net acl`, which apply to data-plane traffic, not management-plane TMUI access. TMUI access is not controlled by LTM ACLs but by the HTTPD allow directive.

* Option B is incorrect syntax and references `/ltm httpd`, which is not the proper object; the correct hierarchy is `/sys httpd`.

Thus, only modifying the `/sys httpd allowlist` achieves the required restriction.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A secondary administrator has been granted access to a BIG-IP device through its Management Interface, but is unable to access the Configuration Utility (WebUI).

What command can be run from the CLI to capture the network traffic on the management interface and troubleshoot the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. `tcpdump -i 0.0 -n port 443`
- B. `tcpdump -i tun0 -n port 443`
- C. `tcpdump -i management -n port 443`
- D. `tcpdump -i mgmt -n port 443`
- E. `tcpdump -i eth0 -n port 443`

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

The BIG-IP has two distinct planes:

* Management-plane# handled entirely by the management interface (MGMT)

* Data-plane (TMM)# handles Self IPs, VLAN interfaces, and traffic processing To capture traffic on the management interface, only the management-side NICs may be used:

* `mgmt`# Logical name for the management interface

* `eth0`# Physical Linux interface mapped to the management port on most BIG-IP platforms Both of these correctly capture inbound/outbound WebUI (HTTPS/443) traffic on the management port.

Why the correct answers are A and B

A). `tcpdump -i eth0 -n port 443`

* On BIG-IP appliances and VMs, the management port maps to `eth0` at the Linux OS level.

* Capturing on `eth0` correctly shows HTTPS traffic to the WebUI.

B). `tcpdump -i mgmt -n port 443`

* `mgmt` is the BIG-IP alias for the management interface.

* This is the preferred and most explicit capture interface for management-plane packet captures.

Why the other options are incorrect:

C). `tcpdump -i 0.0`

- * Interface0.0 is the TMM switch interface used for data-plane packet captures.
- * It does NOT capture management-plane traffic.
- D). `tcpdump -i tun0`
- * Used for tunnel interfaces (IPsec, VXLAN, etc.)
- * Not related to management access.
- E). `tcpdump -i management`
- * There is no interface named management on BIG-IP.
- * The correct names are `mgmt` or `eth0`.

NEW QUESTION # 23

A BIG-IP device will be dedicated to functioning as a WAF, requiring only the ASM module to be provisioned.

What provisioning level will ensure that the system allocates all CPU, memory, and disk resources to this module exclusively?

- A. Nominal
- B. Comprehensive
- C. Maximal
- **D. Dedicated**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Provisioning defines how BIG-IP allocates system resources to modules. The provisioning levels include:

- * Dedicated- allocates all CPU, memory, and disk resources to a single module
- * Nominal- standard resource allocation balanced with other modules
- * Minimal- lowest level, used for basic utility needs
- * None- module disabled
- * Comprehensive / Maximal- not valid TMOS provisioning levels

Why "Dedicated" is correct

When a BIG-IP device is intended to run only ASM (Web Application Firewall), the recommended way to maximize performance is to provision the module at Dedicated level.

With ASM: Dedicated:

- * ASM receives the entire hardware capacity
- * No other modules can or should be provisioned
- * This is explicitly recommended when a device is used solely as a WAF platform

Why other options are incorrect B).

Comprehensive / C. Maximal

- * These are not valid provisioning modes in BIG-IP.
- * TMOS supports: Nominal, Minimal, Large (module-specific), and Dedicated.

D). Nominal

- * Shares resources with other modules
- * Does not provide full system performance
- * Not suitable when exclusive resource allocation is required

Thus, Dedicated is the correct provisioning choice.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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