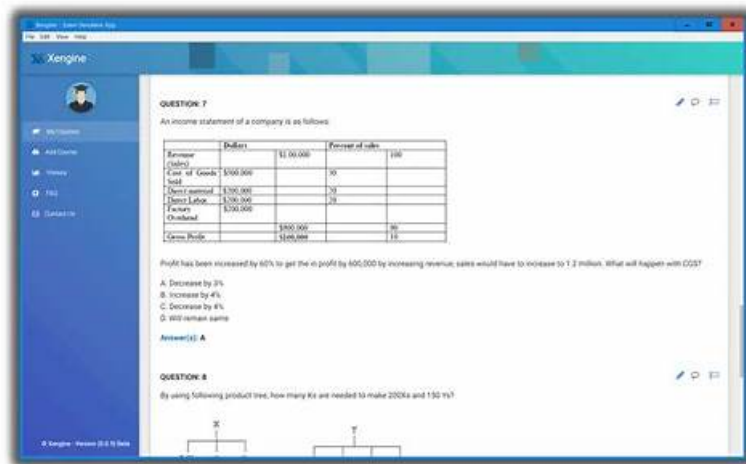


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F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 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 4	<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 5	<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.

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

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 { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }`**
- C. `modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0 172.28.65.0 }`

Answer: B

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 # 36

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 performs a reboot into a new partition
- B. The system copies the image to `/var/local/images/`
- **C. The system verifies the internal checksum**

Answer: C

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 # 37

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 { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }`**
- C. `modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.31.0 172.28.65.0 }`

Answer: B

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 # 38

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

Answer: A

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 if 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.

NEW QUESTION # 39

A new logging solution is being implemented on the network. Policy requires keeping management traffic sent from the BIG-IP out of the management interface. After configuring the BIG-IP to forward messages to the new Syslog server, the BIG-IP Administrator notices that packets are being sent from a numbered data-plane Self IP.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator change to send the traffic out of the correct interface?

- A. Create a Management Route for the specific address/subnet of the syslog service via TMSH.
- B. Create a new Self IP in the same subnet as the management IP address using a route domain.
- C. Modify the port lockdown settings on the Self IP address to allow UDP port 514 traffic.
- D. Set the Management IP as the source address when configuring a Remote Syslog destination.

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, management-plane traffic uses the management routing table, while data-plane traffic uses the TMM routing table. Remote Syslog traffic is management-plane traffic unless a management route exists.

If no Management Route matches the Syslog server's destination IP, the BIG-IP will instead:

- * Use TMM routes, and
- * Source the packets from a Self IP

This is exactly what the administrator is observing.

To force Syslog traffic out the management port:

You must create a Management Route, which is configured using:

`tmsh create /sys management-route <name> gateway <ip> network <syslog subnet>` This sends syslog traffic:

- * Out of the management interface
- * Using the Management IP as the source

Thus, Option B is correct.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- A). Set the Management IP as the source address
 * Source address selection is overridden by routing.
 * Without a management route, traffic still goes out the data plane.
- C). Create a new Self IP using a route domain
 * Unnecessary and not related to management-plane routing.
 * Syslog traffic should not rely on data-plane Self IPs.
- D). Modify port lockdown on Self IP to allow UDP/514
 * This would allow Syslog traffic into the BIG-IP over a Self IP, not force outbound traffic via management.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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