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You are working with an individual in a work placement at a grocery store and taking data on his target behaviors. What do you need to consider regarding data collection to maintain the individual's right to confidentiality?

- a. Do not use the individual's name when documenting notes or data
- b. Keep all data sheets and documentation on you at all times and avoid leaving them in a public area
- c. Remove all identifying information from the data sheets, including name, diagnosis, or the name title discloses diagnostic information
- d. All of the above - ✓✓d. All of the above

If you are planning to count the number of times that John spits during group meeting, which item is not necessary to help you with the data collection?

- a. Ruler
- b. Data Sheet
- c. Pen/Pencil or clicker
- d. Calculator - ✓✓a. ruler

You are working at a school with one of your clients, and you are collecting data on skill acquisition targets and challenging behaviors. Who are you allowed to share the data with?

- a. The parents of the other students in the classroom
- b. The other students in the classroom
- c. Your program supervisor, the parent of the client, anyone the parents have given written consent to share the information with
- d. Any of the school staff since the school is paying for your services - ✓✓c. Your program supervisor, the parent of the client, anyone the parents have given written consent to share the information with

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F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

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

Answer: C

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/syshierarchy. The management IP address is a configurable property stored in the system configuration and can be viewed using the tmshlistcommand, 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 # 26

An F5 VE has been deployed into a VMware environment via an OVF file.

An administrator wants to configure the management IP address so the VE can be accessed for further setup.

Which two are valid methods for configuring the management-ip address? (Choose two.)

- A. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP through TMSH using:
create ltm management-ip <ip address> /<mask>
- B. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP by running the config executable.
- C. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP by running the setup command.
- D. Log into the remote console and configure the management IP through TMSH using:
create sys management-ip <ip address> /<mask>

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A newly deployed BIG-IP Virtual Edition (VE) in VMware requires initial configuration of its management- ipaddress so it can be accessed over the network. F5 provides several valid mechanisms during initial console access:

A). Running the config utility

- * The config script is available on new BIG-IP installations and VE deployments.
- * It launches a guided text-based wizard allowing configuration of:
 - * Management IP
 - * Netmask
 - * Default route
- * This is a standard and recommended method during first-time setup.

B). Using TMSH with create sys management-ip

* Administrators can enter TMSH directly from the console and run:

* create sys management-ip <ip>/<mask>

* The management-ip object resides under sys, not under ltm or any other module.

* This is the correct tmsh method for defining the management interface address.

Why the other options are incorrect:

C). create ltm management-ip

* There is no such object under /ltm.

* LTM handles traffic objects (virtual servers, pools), not system management interfaces.

D). Running the setup command

* The setup command is used for general system configuration but does not configure the management-ip.

* It is not the supported method for initial management IP assignment on VE deployments.

Therefore, the valid methods are running the configuration utility and using the sys management-ip command within TMSH.

NEW QUESTION # 27

The BIG-IP Administrator wants to manage the newly built F5 system through an in-band Self-IP.

The administrator has configured a VLAN and Self-IP and can ping the IP from their workstation, but cannot access the system via SSH or HTTPS.

What port lockdown settings should the BIG-IP Administrator use to allow management access on the Self-IP?

(Choose two.)

- A. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow Management
- B. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow All
- C. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow Default
- D. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow Mgmt

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Self-IPs include a security feature called Port Lockdown, which restricts which services respond on that Self-IP.

By default, Self-IPs block management access (SSH and HTTPS/TMUI), meaning an administrator cannot manage the device through in-band Self-IPs unless explicitly allowed.

Allow Mgmt / Allow Management

These settings enable only the management services required for administrative access, specifically:

* SSH (22)

* HTTPS/TMUI (443)

These options allow secure administration without opening unnecessary ports.

Why these are correct:

* They provide only the essential access for management.

* They follow F5 security best practices when using in-band admin access.

* They do not expose all services, reducing the attack surface.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Allow Default

* This allows only a minimal set of system-required ports (e.g., failover, config sync), not SSH or HTTPS.

* Administrator access would still fail.

B). Allow All

* Opens all ports on the Self-IP, which is not secure.

* Exposes services that should remain restricted.

Therefore, Allow Mgmt / Allow Management are the correct choices.

NEW QUESTION # 28

The BIG-IP Administrator received a ticket that an authorized user is attempting to connect to the Configuration Utility from a jump host and is being denied.

The HTTPD allow list is configured as:

```
sys httpd {  
  allow { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }  
}
```

The jump host IP is 172.28.32.22.

What command should the BIG-IP Administrator use to allow HTTPD access for this jump host?

- A. `modify /sys httpd allow replace-all-with { 172.28.32.22 }`
- **B. `modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.32.22 }`**
- C. `modify /sys httpd allow delete { 172.28.31.0/255.255.255.0 172.28.65.0/255.255.255.0 }`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The HTTPD allow list controls which IP addresses or subnets may access the Configuration Utility (TMUI) on the BIG-IP system. The Administrator already has two subnets allowed and needs to add a single host IP to the existing list.

* The object `/sys httpd allow` supports actions such as `add`, `delete`, and `replace-all-with`.

* Because the goal is to add one more entry without removing the existing permitted subnets, the correct command is:

`modify /sys httpd allow add { 172.28.32.22 }`

This appends the new host to the existing list while preserving the previously configured networks.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* Option A (`replace-all-with`) would overwrite the entire allow list, removing existing permitted subnets- unacceptable.

* Option B (`delete`) would remove the existing networks and not add the required host.

Therefore, the correct administrative action is to add the jump host's IP.

NEW QUESTION # 29

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to verify the state of equipment in the data center.

A BIG-IP appliance has a solid yellow indicator on the status LED.

How should the administrator interpret this LED indicator?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

BIG-IP hardware platforms use chassis LEDs to indicate system health states.

A solid yellow status LED typically indicates a warning 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 a warning-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 a logical device 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, a solid yellow status indicator signifies a warning-level alarm.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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