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## F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

### NEW QUESTION # 18

The device is currently on v15.1.2.1.

The BIG-IP Administrator needs to boot the device back to v13.1.0.6 to gather data for troubleshooting.

The system shows:

Sys::Software Status

Volume Product Version Build Active Status Allowed

HD1.1 BIG-IP 15.1.2.1 0.0.10 yes complete yes

HD1.2 BIG-IP 13.1.0.6 0.0.3 no complete yes

Which is the correct command-line sequence to boot the device to version 13.1.0.6?

- A. switchboot -I HD1.2, then reboot
- B. Use tmsh to select a new boot volume, tmsh reboot HD1.2
- C. Use tmsh to select a new boot volume, tmsh switchboot HD1.2
- D. switchboot -b HD1.2, then reboot

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To change the boot volume on a BIG-IP system from one installed TMOS version to another, the correct CLI tool is:

switchboot

The correct syntax uses the -b flag:

switchboot -b <volume>

This command marks the specified boot location as the one to be used on the next reboot.

Thus, to boot into HD1.2 which contains 13.1.0.6, the sequence is:

\* Mark HD1.2 as the next boot location:

\* switchboot -b HD1.2

\* Reboot the system:

\* reboot

This is the standard and officially supported method for selecting a different installed volume.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). "tmsh reboot HD1.2"

\* There is no such tmsh syntax.

\* Boot volume cannot be selected by adding a parameter to reboot.

C). switchboot -I HD1.2

\* The -I flag is invalid. Only -b is used.

D). "tmsh switchboot HD1.2"

\* switchboot is not a tmsh command; it is a system-level shell utility.

Therefore, Option B is the correct and valid command sequence.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following are resource allocation (provisioning) settings for BIG-IP modules?

(Choose two.)

- A. Limited
- B. Dedicated
- C. Nominal
- D. Maximum

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

BIG-IP module provisioning determines how CPU, memory, and disk resources are allocated to each licensed module. F5 defines a specific set of supported provisioning levels.

Valid provisioning (resource allocation) settings

Nominal

- \* Allocates a standard, balanced amount of system resources to a module.
- \* Intended for typical production deployments where multiple modules may be provisioned at the same time.

Dedicated

- \* Allocates all available system resources to a single module.
- \* Used when the BIG-IP device is dedicated to running only one module (for example, ASM-only or APM-only deployments).
- \* No other modules can be provisioned when one is set to Dedicated.

These two options are valid and supported provisioning levels.

Why the other options are incorrect

Maximum

- \* This is not a valid BIG-IP provisioning level.
- \* BIG-IP does not use "Maximum" as a resource allocation setting.

Limited

- \* This is also not a supported provisioning level.
- \* BIG-IP uses levels such as None, Minimal, Nominal, and Dedicated (module-dependent), not Limited.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 21

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 22

What are the two options for securing a BIG-IP's management interface?

(Choose two.)

- **A. Restrict administrative HTTPS and SSH access to specific IP addresses or IP ranges.**
- B. Block all management-interface administrative HTTPS and SSH service ports to prevent access.
- C. Use the BIG-IP's Self-IP addresses for administrative access rather than the management interface.
- **D. Limiting network access through the management interface to a trusted/secured network VLAN.**

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Securing the BIG-IP management interface is a fundamental administrative responsibility. F5 best practices emphasize restricting who can reach the management port and ensuring that only authorized systems are allowed access.

A). Limiting management access to trusted network segments

F5 recommends placing the management interface on a dedicated, isolated, and secured management network or VLAN, rather than exposing it to production or untrusted networks.

This reduces the attack surface by ensuring only trusted segments have visibility to administrative interfaces.

D). Restricting management access by IP or subnet

F5 BIG-IP uses the `/sys httpd allowlist` (for HTTPS) and configuration options `insshd` (for SSH) to control which IP addresses or subnets can access the device.

By specifying only known administrative IPs or ranges, unauthorized users cannot reach the login services.

Why the other options are incorrect

B). Blocking all management HTTPS/SSH ports

\* This would prevent any administrative access and is not a viable security practice.

C). Using Self-IP addresses for administrative access

\* F5 explicitly warns against using Self-IPs for management access unless strictly necessary.

\* Self-IPs are exposed to the data plane and should not be used as the primary administrative interface.

## NEW QUESTION # 23

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