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Newest BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Valid Questions - F5CAB1 Updated Torrent & F5CAB1 Reliable Training

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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.

F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

A BIG-IP Administrator is responsible for deploying a new software image on an F5 BIG-IP HA pair and has scheduled a one-hour maintenance window.

With a focus on minimizing service disruption, which of the following strategies is the most appropriate?

- A. Reset the Device Trust, apply the update to each node separately, reboot both nodes, then re-establish the Device Trust.
- B. Update the active node first, reboot to the newly updated boot location and verify functionality, then push the update from the active to the standby node and reboot the standby node.
- C. Update both nodes in the HA pair, then reboot both nodes simultaneously to ensure they run the same software version.
- **D. Update the standby node first and reboot it to the newly updated boot location, failover to the newly updated node and verify functionality. Repeat the upgrade procedures on the next node, which is now in standby mode.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

For BIG-IP high-availability (HA) pairs, F5's recommended upgrade workflow prioritizes service continuity, predictable failover, and minimal downtime. The established best-practice sequence is:

- * Upgrade the standby unit first
 - * Because the standby device is not passing traffic, upgrading and rebooting it does not impact production.
 - * Boot the standby unit into the newly installed version
 - * Once online, the administrator verifies basic health, device sync status, cluster communication, and module functionality.
 - * Perform a controlled failover to the upgraded unit
 - * Traffic shifts to the newly upgraded device, allowing validation of the configuration and operational behavior under real traffic loads.
 - * Upgrade the second device (now standby)
 - * The previously active device becomes standby after failover, allowing it to be safely upgraded and rebooted without interruption.
- This phased approach ensures only one device is unavailable at a time, allowing continuous traffic flow throughout the upgrade process.

Why the Correct Answer is C

Option C exactly matches F5's documented production-safe upgrade method:

- * Upgrade the standby node first
 - * Reboot into new image
 - * Failover to upgraded device
 - * Validate
 - * Upgrade the remaining (now-standby) device
- This procedure minimizes risk and traffic disruption.
- Why the other options are incorrect:
- A). Upgrade the active node first
- * Upgrading the active device requires removing it from service and failing over abruptly. This is not recommended and increases service disruption risk.
- B). Resetting device trust
- * Resetting trust is unnecessary and can disrupt configuration sync, peer communication, and cluster operation. It is not part of any standard upgrade workflow.
- D). Upgrading and rebooting both nodes simultaneously
- * This would cause total outage, because both HA members would be unavailable at the same time.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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 All
- B. The Self-IP port lockdown behavior could be adjusted to Allow Management
- 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: B,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 # 33

Which of the following actions is NOT required during the initial setup of a BIG-IP system?

- A. Assign an administrative password
- B. Install a software license
- C. Set up self-IPs

- D. Set up SSL certificates

Answer: D

Explanation:

Setting up SSL certificates is typically done after the initial setup, not during it. The main tasks during initial setup involve network configuration and licensing.

NEW QUESTION # 34

How should a BIG-IP Administrator check the provisioned CPU percent for a module?

(Choose two.)

- A. By running `tmsh show /sys provision` and reviewing the specific module in the output.
- B. By running `tmsh show /sys cpu` and reviewing the specific module provisioned output.
- C. By going to System / Resource Provisioning and hovering over the CPU section colors.
- D. By checking the Dashboard output in the Statistics tab in the GUI.
- E. By running the `top` command and reviewing the output for the provisioned module.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

BIG-IP allocates CPU and memory resources based on module provisioning levels.

To view how much CPU a module is assigned, administrators must check provisioning information from:

C). GUI - System Resource Provisioning

This page visually displays CPU allocation via color-coded bars.

Hovering over the CPU bar shows:

- * CPU usage percent per module
- * Which modules share CPU cycles
- * The system's total resource allocation

This is the primary GUI method.

D). `tmsh show /sys provision`

This command displays detailed module provisioning information including:

- * Provisioned modules
- * Their provisioning level
- * CPU and memory allocation data

It is the authoritative CLI method for resource provisioning status.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). `top`

* Shows real-time process usage, not provisioned CPU allocation.

B). `tmsh show /sys cpu`

* Displays CPU runtime utilization, not per-module provisioning.

E). Statistics Dashboard

* Only shows traffic / system runtime metrics, not provisioning resource allocations.

Therefore, C and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is the primary interface used to configure and manage F5 BIG-IP?

- A. Configuration utility (GUI)
- B. Browser-based web console
- C. SNMP interface
- D. Command-Line Interface (CLI)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Configuration utility is the primary interface used for configuring the BIG-IP system, accessible via a web browser.

