

最新F5CAB1考古題 - F5CAB1參考資料



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F5 F5CAB1 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 5	• 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.

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有了目標就要勇敢的去實現。每一個選擇IT行業的人應該都不會只是安於現狀那樣簡單點的生活，現在各行各業的競爭壓力可想而知，IT行業也不例外，所以你們要是有了目標就要勇敢的去實現，其中通過 F5的F5CAB1考試認證也是一次不小的競爭方式之一，通過了此考試，那麼你的IT生涯將會大展宏圖，會有一幅不一樣的藍圖等著你去勾勒，而我們NewDumps網站可以提供你真實準確的培訓資料，幫助你通過考試獲得認證，從而實現你的藍圖理想。

最新的 F5-CA F5CAB1 免費考試真題 (Q29-Q34):

問題 #29

A BIG-IP Administrator needs to install a HotFix on a standalone BIG-IP device, which has HD1.1 as the Active Boot Location. The administrator has already re-activated the license and created a UCS archive. In which sequence should the administrator perform the remaining steps?

- A. Install HotFix in HD1.2, Install base Image in HD1.2, Activate HD1.2
- B. Activate HD1.2, Install base Image in HD1.2, Install HotFix in HD1.2
- C. Install HotFix in HD1.1, Reboot the BIG-IP device, Install UCS Archive
- **D. Install base Image in HD1.2, Install HotFix in HD1.2, Activate HD1.2**

答案: D

解題說明:

When installing a HotFix on a BIG-IP device, F5 best practices require:

- * Installing the base TMOS image on a new, unused boot volume (HD1.2)
- * This ensures the upgrade happens on a clean volume.
- * The existing active boot location remains untouched for rollback.
- * Installing the HotFix onto the SAME new boot volume (HD1.2)
- * HotFixes must be applied on top of a base version.
- * They cannot be installed on an empty volume.
- * They must match the base image version.
- * Activating the new boot volume (HD1.2)
- * The system reboots into the updated software stack.
- * Activation happens after base + HotFix installation is complete.

This sequence is exactly shown in Option C:

Install base Image in HD1.2

Install HotFix in HD1.2

Activate HD1.2

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Install HotFix before base image

* Impossible.

* HotFix requires an installed base version first.

B). Installing HotFix on HD1.1 (active boot volume)

* Not recommended.

* Upgrading in-place removes rollback safety.

* HotFix cannot be applied cleanly without applying base image first.

D). Activate HD1.2 before installing anything

* You cannot activate an empty boot volume.

* Activation only occurs after the base + HotFix software is installed.

問題 #30

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

答案： D

解題說明：

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:

`tmsm 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.

問題 #31

An organization is planning to upgrade a BIG-IP system from 6.1.x to 7.1.x.

For a successful upgrade, the Service Check Date must be equal to or newer than the License Check Date required for 7.1.x.

Which command will show the Service Check Date on the BIG-IP system being upgraded?

- A. `grep "Service check date" /config/bigip.conf`
- B. `grep "Service check date" /config/BigDB.dat`
- C. `grep "Service check date" /config/svc_chk_date.dat`
- **D. `grep "Service check date" /config/bigip.license`**

答案： D

解題說明：

BIG-IP licensing information, including the Service Check Date, is stored in the file:

`/config/bigip.license`

This file contains all license attributes downloaded from the F5 licensing server, including:

* License key

* Licensed modules

* Useful life date

* Service check date

The Service Check Date determines whether the system is eligible for upgrades to specific TMOS versions.

When reviewing upgrade readiness, administrators extract this value directly from the license file with:

`grep "Service check date" /config/bigip.license`

Why the other options are incorrect:

* `/config/bigip.conf` stores BIG-IP configuration objects, not license metadata.

* `/config/svc_chk_date.dat` is not a valid file in the licensing system; it does not contain license parameters.

* `/config/BigDB.dat` stores internal database values, not licensing attributes.

Thus, only the `bigip.license` file contains the correct licensing information required for verifying upgrade eligibility.

問題 #32

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 -b 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 -I HD1.2, then reboot

答案: A

解題說明:

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.

問題 #33

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

答案: B

解題說明:

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:

Why the other options are incorrect:

* Uploading an ISO file never triggers a reboot.

* All valid TMOS images remain in/shared/images/.

* No copying occurs.

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