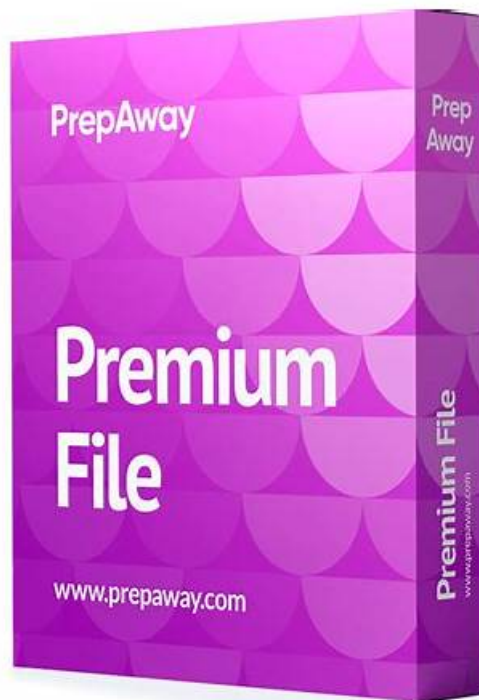


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## F5 F5CAB1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 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>

## F5 BIG-IP Administration Install, Initial Configuration, and Upgrade Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

### NEW QUESTION # 36

A BIG-IP Administrator upgrades the BIG-IP LTM to a newer software version. After the administrator reboots into the new volume, the configuration fails to load.

Why is the configuration failing to load?

- A. A minimum of at least two reboots is required.
- B. Connectivity to the DNS server failed to be established.
- C. The upgrade was performed on the standby unit.
- D. The license needed to be reactivated before the upgrade.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When upgrading to a newer TMOS software version, BIG-IP validates whether the current license is permitted to run that version. This is controlled by the Service Check Date in the device's license file.

If the Service Check Date is older than the minimum required for the target version:

- \* The system boots into the new volume,
- \* But fails to load the configuration,
- \* And will instead present messages indicating that the configuration cannot be applied due to an invalid or outdated license.

This is a well-known behavior:

An outdated license, not reactivated before upgrade, causes configuration load failure after reboot into the new software.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Performed on the standby unit

\* Upgrading a standby unit does not cause configuration load failure.

\* Standby-only upgrades are standard best practice.

C). Two reboots required

\* BIG-IP does not require two reboots during an upgrade.

\* One reboot into the new volume is sufficient.

D). DNS connectivity failure

\* DNS connectivity does not affect configuration loading.

\* DNS is only needed for automatic license activation, not for applying config at boot.

Thus, the configuration failed to load because the license was not reactivated before the upgrade, making Option B correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization has purchased a BIG-IP license that includes all available modules but has chosen to provision only the modules they require.

The exhibit displays the current resource allocation from the System # Resource Provisioning page.

Based on the information provided, which F5 modules have been provisioned?

- A. DNS, APM
- B. TMM, DNS, APS
- C. LTM, APM
- **D. LTM, DNS, APM**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the Current Resource Allocation for:

\* CPU

\* Disk

\* Memory

In particular, the Memory Allocation bar displays the modules that are currently provisioned.

Memory is the most reliable indicator because BIG-IP allocates memory only to modules that are actively provisioned.

From the exhibit:

\* MGMT (Management) - always present

\* TMM (Traffic Management Microkernel) - indicates LTM is provisioned

\* GTM - this label indicates that the DNS module is provisioned (GTM = Global Traffic Manager, now called DNS)

\* APM - explicitly shown, indicating Access Policy Manager is provisioned

Therefore, the provisioned modules are:

\* LTM (implied by TMM allocation)

\* DNS/GTM

\* APM

This matches Option C: LTM, DNS, APM.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

An administrator is in the process of reactivating the license using the interface displayed in the exhibit.

What is the address of the license server to which the BIG-IP device must be able to establish an outbound connection in order to use the Automatic Activation Method?

- A. callhome.f5.com
- B. license.f5.com
- **C. activate.f5.com**
- D. ask.f5.com

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When you choose Automatic as the activation method in the License Re-activate screen, the BIG-IP device itself contacts F5's license activation service over the Internet.

For successful automatic activation:

\* The BIG-IP must have outbound network connectivity (typically via the management interface).

\* DNS resolution and routing must allow it to reach the F5 license activation host (the one shown in option D).

\* The device sends its dossier and registration key to that service and receives an updated license file in return, which is then installed automatically.

The other hostnames in the options are not used by BIG-IP for license activation, so they cannot be correct in the context.

of Automatic Activation.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 40

The Port Lockdown feature prevents unwanted connection attempts to a Self IP.

Which three types of connection attempts are unaffected by Port Lockdown settings?

- A. Centralized Management Infrastructure (CMI), Secure Shell (SSH), Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- B. Defined virtual server traffic, Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), Centralized Management Infrastructure (CMI)
- C. Defined virtual server traffic, Secure Shell (SSH), Centralized Management Infrastructure (CMI)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Port Lockdown controls which ports and protocols a Self IP will respond to.

However, certain traffic types bypass Port Lockdown for BIG-IP functionality and routing integrity.

The three types that are NOT affected by Port Lockdown are:

1. Defined Virtual Server Traffic

Traffic destined to a Self IP that matches a configured virtual server is always accepted by the BIG-IP, regardless of Port Lockdown settings.

This ensures that traffic processing does not break when administrators restrict Self-IP ports.

2. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)

ICMP (such as ping, traceroute responses, etc.) always passes through a Self IP even when Port Lockdown is set to:

\* Allow Default

\* Allow None

\* Allow Custom

F5 allows ICMP for reachability and diagnostic purposes independent of Port Lockdown rules.

3. Centralized Management Infrastructure (CMI)

CMI includes the internal HA services used for:

\* Device Trust

\* ConfigSync

\* Failover

\* Mirroring

These essential HA communications bypass Port Lockdown to prevent accidental cluster failure.

### Only Defined VS Traffic, ICMP, and CMI Bypass Port Lockdown.

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