Vendor: F5

Exam Code: F5CAB4

Exam Name: BIG-IP Administration Control Plane

Administration

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Administrative user accounts have been defined on the remote LDAP server and are unable to log in to the BIG-IP device. Which log file should the BIG-IP Administrator check to find the related messages? (Choose one answer)

A. /var/log/user.log
B. /var/log/ltm
C. /var/log/messages
D. /var/log/secure

Answer: D
Explanation:
When BIG-IP is configured to use remote authentication (such as LDAP), all authentication and authorization attempts--including successes and failures--are logged to /var/log/secure.

For LDAP-based administrative login issues, /var/log/secure contains:

LDAP authentication failures

PAM authentication errors

Authorization and access-denied messages

Details explaining why a remote user could not log in

QUESTION 2
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to load a UCS file but must exclude the license file. How should the administrator perform this task? (Choose one answer)

A. From the GUI, select the UCS file and click Restore
B. From the CLI with command tmsh load /sys ucs <ucs filename>
C. From the CLI with command tmsh load /sys ucs <ucs filename> no-license
D. From the GUI, select the UCS file, uncheck the license box, and click Restore

Answer: C
Explanation:
When restoring a User Configuration Set (UCS) file, BIG-IP allows administrators to selectively exclude the license during the restore process. From the CLI, this is accomplished using the no-license option with the tmsh load /sys ucs command.

The command:

tmsh load /sys ucs <ucs filename> no-license

restores:

System configuration

Certificates and keys

Device and traffic objects

while explicitly excluding the license file, which is required when:

Migrating configurations between devices

Restoring to hardware with a different license

Avoiding license conflicts or overwrites

QUESTION 3
Which log file should the BIG-IP Administrator check to determine if a specific user tried to log in to the BIG-IP Configuration Utility? (Choose one answer)

A. /var/log/pam/tallylog
B. /var/log/secure
C. /var/log/ltm
D. /var/log/httpd

Answer: B
Explanation:
On BIG-IP systems, all authentication attempts for administrative access--including logins to the Configuration Utility (GUI)--are logged in /var/log/secure. This log file records:

Successful and failed login attempts

The username used

The authentication method (local, LDAP, RADIUS, etc.)

Access denials and PAM authentication errors

QUESTION 4
A BIG-IP Administrator needs to restore a UCS file to an F5 device using the Configuration Utility. Which section of the Configuration Utility should the BIG-IP Administrator access to perform this task? (Choose one answer)

A. System > Configuration
B. System > Archives
C. Local Traffic > Virtual Servers
D. Local Traffic > Policies

Answer: B
Explanation:
In the BIG-IP Configuration Utility, all system backup and restore operations--including UCS (User Configuration Set) file restoration--are performed from the Archives section.

The correct navigation path is:

System > Archives

From this location, the administrator can:

Upload UCS files

Restore UCS backups

Manage system archive files used for backup and recovery

QUESTION 5
One of the two members of a device group has been decommissioned. The BIG-IP Administrator tries to delete the device group, but is unsuccessful. Prior to removing the device group, which action should be performed? (Choose one answer)

A. Remove all members from the device group
B. Make sure all members of the device group are in sync
C. Remove the decommissioned device from the device group
D. Disable the device group

Answer: C
Explanation:
A BIG-IP device group cannot be deleted if it still contains device members, even if one of those devices has already been decommissioned or is unreachable. Before deleting the device group, the administrator must explicitly remove the decommissioned device from the device group configuration.

Once the removed or unreachable device is deleted from the device group membership, the BIG-IP system allows the remaining administrator to successfully delete the device group.

QUESTION 6
A BIG-IP Administrator runs the initial configuration wizard and learns that the NTP servers were invalid. In which area of the Configuration Utility should the BIG-IP Administrator update the list of configured NTP servers? (Choose one answer)

A. System > Platform
B. System > Preferences
C. System > Services
D. System > Configuration

Answer: D
Explanation:
On a BIG-IP system, NTP (Network Time Protocol) configuration is part of the system-level configuration settings. In the Configuration Utility, NTP servers are configured under the System configuration hierarchy.

The correct navigation path is:

System > Configuration > Device > NTP

This location allows the administrator to:

Add, modify, or remove NTP servers

Ensure accurate system time synchronization

Maintain proper time alignment required for features such as ConfigSync, HA failover, logging, and certificate validation

QUESTION 7

A BIG-IP Administrator receives an RMA replacement for a failed F5 device. The Administrator tries to restore a UCS taken from the previous device, but the restore fails. The following error appears in the /var/log/ltm:

```
insufficient pool members. 01070608:3: License is not operational

(expired, digital signature does not match contents)
```

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to avoid this error? (Choose one answer)

A. Remove the license information from the UCS archive
B. Revoke the license prior to restoring
C. Use the appropriate tmsh command with the no-license option
D. Reactivate the license on the new device using the manual activation method

Answer: C
Explanation:
When restoring a UCS file to replacement hardware (RMA device), the license from the original device is not valid on the new system. If the UCS restore attempts to load the old license, BIG-IP reports license errors such as "License is not operational", which can prevent traffic objects (including pools and virtual servers) from loading correctly.

To avoid this issue, F5 documentation recommends restoring the UCS without the license, using the following command:

tmsh load /sys ucs <ucs filename> no-license

This approach:

Restores all configuration objects (LTM, networking, certificates, keys, etc.)

Excludes the invalid license tied to the old hardware

Allows the administrator to activate a new license separately on the replacement device

QUESTION 8
The BIG-IP system is provisioned for LTM only. The BIG-IP Administrator is tasked with provisioning ASM. What process restarts when the BIG-IP Administrator changes the module provisioning? (Choose one answer)

A. bd
B. tmm
C. sshd
D. httpd

Answer: B
Explanation:
When a BIG-IP Administrator changes module provisioning (for example, enabling ASM on a system previously provisioned only for LTM), the BIG-IP system must restart the Traffic Management Microkernel (TMM) process.

The TMM process is responsible for:

Traffic handling

LTM, ASM, and other traffic-processing modules

Enforcing security and application policies

Provisioning changes affect how traffic modules are loaded and integrated into TMM. As a result, TMM is restarted, which causes a temporary interruption of traffic processing. This is expected behavior and is why module provisioning changes should be planned during a maintenance window.

QUESTION 9
Which TMSH command initiates a manual configuration synchronization to the specified device group? (Choose one answer)

A. tmsh load sys config to-group <device_group>
B. tmsh modify sys failover auto-sync enable
C. tmsh run cm config-sync to-group <device_group>
D. tmsh run sys device-group update-config

Answer: C
Explanation:
In a BIG-IP Device Service Cluster (DSC), manual configuration synchronization is performed using the ConfigSync framework. The supported and documented command to manually push the local configuration to a specific device group is:

tmsh run cm config-sync to-group <device_group>

This command:

Initiates a one-time manual ConfigSync

Pushes the local device's configuration to all members of the specified device group

Is commonly used when auto-sync is disabled or when the administrator wants explicit control over synchronization timing

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