

Getting Started with BIG-IP

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1 – Intro to BIG-IP System

Architecture

- Default deny system
- Full proxy architecture
 - allow client-side connection can have different connection behaviour than server-side connection

Internal Structure

- Two key functions
 - Application delivery services
 - TMOS (Traffic Management OS) → different independent modules run on top of TMOS
 - Examples: LTM, APM
 - Administrative function
 - Linux OS
 - TMOS Shell or GUI

BIG-IP Device

- Pin out references
- LCD
 - [Clearing the LCD and Alarm LED remotely](#)

BIG-IP Configuration Tools

- GUI
 - <https://<management-ip>>
 - <https://<self-ip-address>>
- CLI
 - Linux; TMOS Shell (TMSH)
 - Console
 - management-ip; self-ip

2 – Setting Up BIG-IP

Configure Management Interface

- Connect via:
 - 192.168.1.245/24 with no default gateway specified
 - Console
- References:
 - [Overview of management interface](#)

Changing Default Administrative Passwords

- Password becomes expired on new device installation
- References:
 - [First time reset of root and admin passwords](#)
 - [Secure password policy configuration](#)

Activating BIG-IP License

- device is preloaded with base registration key
- base key → generated dossier → send dossier to F5 license server → generate license → bring license back to BIG-IP → finish licensing process on BIG-IP
- recommended to perform manually so that backups can be kept at each step

Provisioning BIG-IP System

- Licensing determines software modules
 - Licensed → can be provisioned
 - Unlicensed → can be provisioned but will not work
 - Limited → can be provisioned but have limited functionality
- Provisioning options (Under “Provisioning” column)
 - nominal → minimum resources needed for module functionality (recommended settings)
 - minimum → amount require to enable the module
 - dedicated → module is the only one provisioned on the system. All other modules’ provisioning is set to “None”.

Installing Device Certificate

- SSL certificates for administrative tasks and inter-system communication
- BIG-IP self-signed (default) / CA-signed certificate (optional)
- Considerations:
 - Correct location: ``/config/httpd/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt``
- References:
 - [Overview of BIG-IP device certificates](#)
 - [SSL device cert and key pair creation](#)
 - [Renewing self-signed SSL device](#)

Platform Configuration

Management

- [IPv4 IPv6 dual stack support on management interface](#)

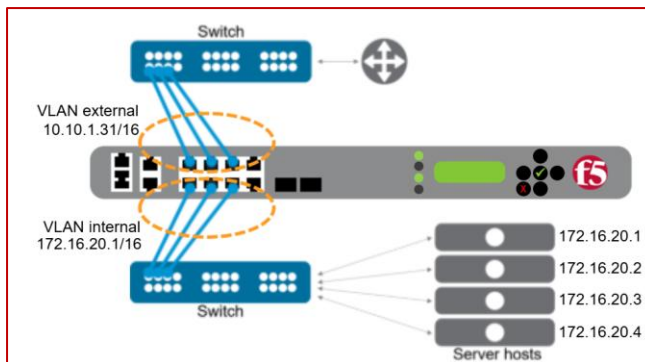
Time

- hardware clock (even when device is unplugged), for initialising the operating system clock during boot
- OS clock, stores time according to time zone configured
 - ``date MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss``
- [NTP Configuration](#)

Access

- Recommended use of role based access
- [Restricting access to config utility by source IP](#)

Network and High Availability (HA)

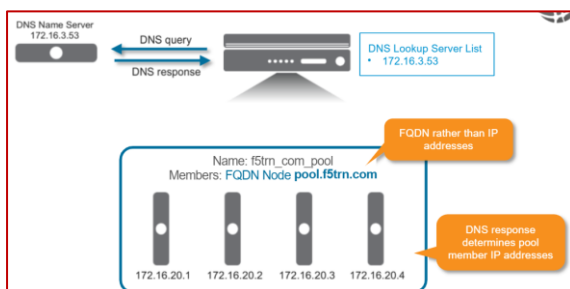


- Self-IP → address space for hosts in the VLAN
 - Static (non-floating) → IP address that the BIG-IP system does not share with another BIG-IP system
 - Floating → BIG-IP systems in a HA device group share
 - Each Self-IP in VLAN are auto assigned a MAC address by BIG-IP system

NTP

- synchronising clocks of computer systems in a network for accurate time
- Add NTP server onto BIG-IP “Time Server List” using IP address of FQDN

Device DNS



3 – Archiving BIG-IP Configuration

- Backup of configuration in the form of user configuration set (UCS) file → compressed file with important configuration information
 - settings for UCS files can be overridden or customised
- Use of TMSH to create a UCS:
``save /sys ucs backup.ucs``
Saved in ``/var/local/ucs/``
- Restoring a configuration from UCS → BIG-IP system auto creates a rotating backup of current configuration and saving is as ``cs-backup.ucs``.
``load /sys ucs restore.ucs``
 - number of files in rotation is set in ``cs_backup_rotate.conf``
 - after backup rotation, loaded UCS is placed in stored configuration (disk) and then load the new configuration into memory (running configuration)
 - reboot may be required