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RUCKUS RCNI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• RUCKUS Products & Solutions: RUCKUS ICX networking Engineers are expected to showcase their knowledge of RUCKUS products and solutions in this section. It focuses primarily on the ICX product line, covering various switch models and their capabilities. Candidates should be familiar with the features, specifications, and use cases of different ICX switches.
Topic 2	• Foundational Networking Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of RUCKUS ICX Network Administrators and covers essential networking concepts. It includes VLAN design and configuration, STP and loop prevention protocols, PoE requirements, basic LAN concepts, Layer 3 routing configurations, and basic QoS concepts. Candidates should be able to demonstrate proficiency in designing VLANs for network segmentation.
Topic 3	• ICX Solution Implementation: This significant portion of the exam assesses the skills of RUCKUS ICX Network Administrators in implementing ICX solutions. It covers ICX software management, stacking capabilities, PoE configuration, Layer 2 • 3 protocols, and ICX services, IPv4 • IPv6 addressing on switch interfaces, ICX switch management methods, and configuring multicast and security features. Candidates should be able to demonstrate proficiency in configuring stacking for scalable network deployments.
Topic 4	• ICX Solution Troubleshooting: RUCKUS ICX networking Engineers are expected to demonstrate troubleshooting skills in this section. It covers basic networking troubleshooting techniques and procedures for performing ICX switch recovery. Candidates should be able to identify and resolve common network issues in ICX environments.

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RUCKUS Certified Networking Implementer Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
What are two features of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)? (Choose two.)

- A. automatic redistribution of routes
- B. uses exterior gateway protocols
- C. updates routes dynamically
- D. calculates link cost
- E. utilizes distance vector

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a widely used interior gateway protocol (IGP) designed for routing within an autonomous system (AS). It is a link-state routing protocol that offers several key features:
Key Features of OSPF:
* Calculates Link Cost:
* OSPF assigns a cost to each link, representing the overhead required to send packets across that link. The cost is typically based on the link's bandwidth; higher bandwidth links have lower costs.
* OSPF uses these costs to calculate the shortest path to each network destination, ensuring efficient routing.
* Updates Routes Dynamically:
* OSPF routers exchange link-state advertisements (LSAs) to share information about network topology changes.
* When a change occurs, such as a link failure, OSPF quickly propagates this information, allowing routers to update their routing tables dynamically and converge on a new optimal topology.
Clarifications on Other Options:
* Option A: Utilizes distance vector
* OSPF is a link-state protocol, not a distance vector protocol. Distance vector protocols, like RIP, use different mechanisms for route calculation.
* Option C: Automatic redistribution of routes
* OSPF does not automatically redistribute routes from other routing protocols. Route redistribution between different protocols requires manual configuration.
* Option E: Uses exterior gateway protocols
* OSPF is an interior gateway protocol (IGP) used within a single autonomous system, not an exterior gateway protocol (EGP) like BGP, which is used between autonomous systems.
References:
* OSPF Design Guide
* Understanding OSPF

NEW QUESTION # 48
As an IP packet is routed across subnets, which value gets updated at each hop?

- A. subnet mask
- B. destination IP address
- C. destination MAC address
- D. source IP address

Answer: C

Explanation:
In network communications, when an IP packet traverses multiple subnets to reach its destination, certain header information is modified at each hop to facilitate proper routing and delivery.
* Destination MAC Address:
* Role: The Media Access Control (MAC) address is a hardware identifier used at the Data Link layer (Layer 2) of the OSI model.

* Update Process:
* As a packet moves from one router to the next, the destination MAC address is updated to reflect the MAC address of the next-hop device.
* This ensures that the packet is correctly forwarded at the Data Link layer within each local network segment.
* Explanation:
* When a router forwards a packet, it encapsulates the IP packet within a new Ethernet frame.
* The router sets the destination MAC address in this frame to the MAC address of the next- hop router or the final destination device if it is on the same local network.
* This process repeats at each hop, with each router updating the destination MAC address to ensure proper Layer 2 delivery.
* Other Header Fields:
* Destination IP Address:
* Remains unchanged throughout the packet's journey, ensuring end-to-end delivery to the correct device.
* Source IP Address:
* Also remains unchanged, identifying the original sender of the packet.
* Subnet Mask:
* Not a field within the packet header; it is used by routers to determine the network portion of an IP address but is not transmitted with the packet.
References:
* For a detailed understanding of how routers handle packet forwarding and the role of MAC addresses in this process, refer to the RUCKUS ICX Switch Configuration Guide, which provides insights into Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Which command will create VE 2 on an ICX running FastIron 08.0.95?

- A. ICX(config-vlan-2)# interface ve 2
- B. ICX(config-vlan-2)# vlan 2 name VE2
- C. ICX(config-vlan-2)# enable
- D. ICX(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which configuration steps will add untagged ethernet ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/2 and tagged ethernet port 1/2/1 to VLAN 10?

- A. untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2 vlan 10
  tagged ethernet 1/2/1 vlan 10
- B. vlan 10
  untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
  tagged ethernet 1/2/1
- C. vlan 10
  no tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
  tagged ethernet 1/2/1
- D. untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
  tagged ethernet 1/2/1
  vlan 10

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure RUCKUS ICX switch ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/2 as untagged members of VLAN 10, and port 1/2/1 as a tagged member of VLAN 10, follow these steps:
* Access the Switch's Command Line Interface (CLI):
* Use SSH or a direct console connection to access the switch's CLI.
* Enter Global Configuration Mode:
* At the prompt, enter:
bash
Copy code
enable
configure terminal

* Create or Select VLAN 10:
* Ensure VLAN 10 exists. If not, create it:
Copy code
vlan 10
* Assign Ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/2 as Untagged in VLAN 10:
* Within VLAN 10 configuration, assign the ports:
css
Copy code
untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
* Assign Port 1/2/1 as Tagged in VLAN 10:
* Still within VLAN 10 configuration, assign the port:
Copy code
tagged ethernet 1/2/1
* Exit Configuration Mode and Save Changes:
* Exit to the previous mode:
bash
Copy code
exit
* Save the configuration to ensure changes persist after a reboot:
arduino
Copy code
write memory
* VLAN Configuration:
* The command vlan 10 selects VLAN 10 for configuration. If VLAN 10 does not exist, this command creates it.
* Untagged Ports:
* The command untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2 assigns ports 1/1/1 and 1/1/2 as untagged members of VLAN 10. Untagged ports are typically used for end devices that do not tag their own traffic.
* Tagged Ports:
* The command tagged ethernet 1/2/1 assigns port 1/2/1 as a tagged member of VLAN 10. Tagged ports are commonly used for trunk links between switches or other network devices that handle multiple VLANs.
* Command Syntax:
* The sequence of commands in option D correctly follows the RUCKUS ICX switch configuration syntax, ensuring that the ports are appropriately assigned to VLAN 10.
References:
* VLAN configuration on Ruckus ICX switches for Ruckus Wireless WLAN's
* ICX 7150 tag port VLAN1 - RUCKUS Community Forums

NEW QUESTION # 51
Which two commands display Power over Ethernet (PoE) power budget? (Choose two.)

- A. show inline power detail
- B. show inline power
- C. show configuration
- D. show version
- E. show chassis

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
To monitor and manage the PoE power budget on RUCKUS ICX switches, the following commands are utilized:
* show inline power Command:
* Purpose: Displays a summary of the PoE status, including total power capacity, power consumption, and available power.
* Usage:
* Access the switch's command-line interface (CLI).
* Enter the command:
plaintext
Copy code
show inline power
* Output Details:
* Power Capacity: Total PoE power available on the switch.

* Power Allocations: Power consumption per port, indicating which ports are supplying power to connected devices.
* Example Output:
plaintext
Copy code
Power Capacity: Total is 124000 mWatts. Current Free is 64000 mWatts.
Power Allocations: Requests Honored 8 times
Port Admin Oper ---Power (mWatts)--- PD Type PD Class Pri Fault/
State State Consumed Allocated Error

1/1/1 On On 4733 30000 2P-IEEE Class 4 3 n/a
1/1/2 On Off 6015 30000 2P-IEEE Class 4 3 n/a
(additional ports)

NEW QUESTION # 52
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