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Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which step must be performed immediately after powering off the device when replacing a Cisco chassis?

- A. Remove the chassis ground.
- B. Back up the device configuration.
- C. Remove the chassis.
- D. Label and remove all I/O cables.

Answer: D

Explanation:

After powering off a Cisco device in preparation for chassis replacement, the immediate next step is to label and remove all I/O cables. This step is crucial to ensure that all connections can be accurately restored after the new chassis is installed.

Proper labeling prevents confusion and potential misconfigurations during reassembly. Only after all cables are safely disconnected should you proceed to remove the chassis ground and then the chassis itself.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which hardware platform is Cisco Unified Communications Manager typically deployed on?

- A. Cisco UCS C-Series servers
- B. Cisco Catalyst switches
- C. Cisco ISR routers
- D. Cisco ASR routers

Answer: A

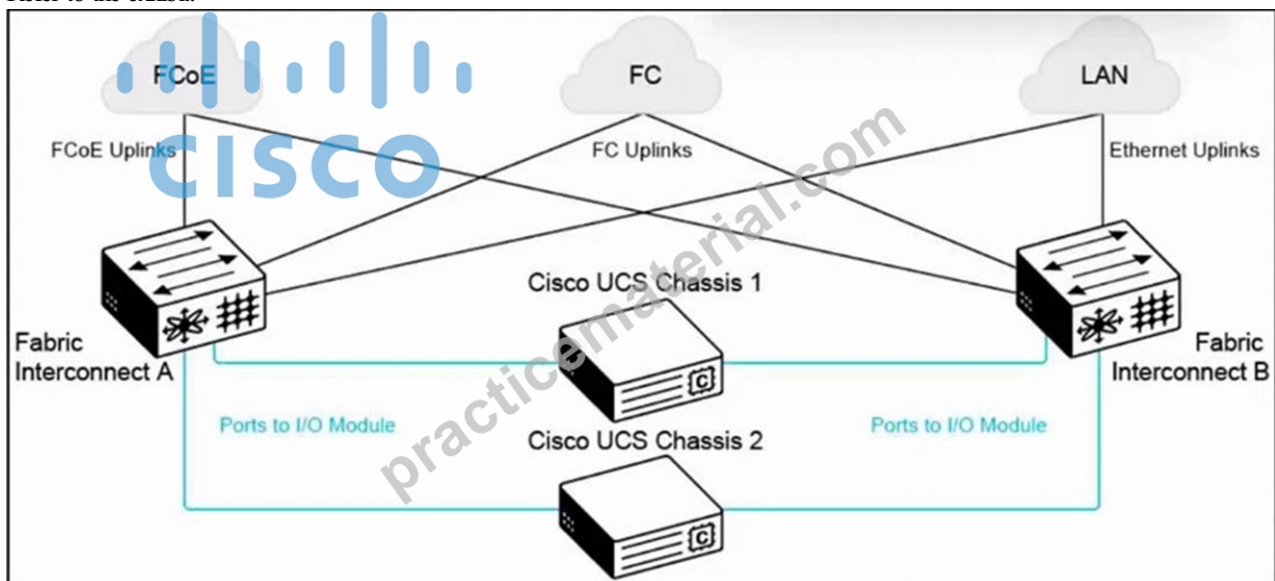
Explanation:

Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) is typically deployed on Cisco UCS C-Series servers. These rack-mount servers provide the necessary computing resources to support CUCM's call control and session management functions in enterprise environments. The UCS C-Series servers offer scalability, reliability, and integration capabilities essential for unified communications deployments.

Options A (Cisco ASR routers), B (Cisco Catalyst switches), and C (Cisco ISR routers) are networking devices designed for routing and switching functions and are not intended as platforms for deploying CUCM.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. What is the redundancy implementation in this Cisco UCS architecture?

- A. The system uses a single point of connectivity, relying on internal redundancy within each UCS chassis.
- B. Redundancy is implemented at the chassis level only, with chassis 1 acting as a backup for chassis 2.
- C. Redundancy is achieved through dual fabric interconnects, providing separate paths for FCoE, FC, and LAN traffic.
- D. Redundancy is limited to the uplink connections, with no failover capabilities between the fabric interconnects.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the provided Cisco UCS architecture diagram, the infrastructure consists of:

Two Fabric Interconnects (A and B), each connecting to:

Ethernet (LAN)

Fibre Channel (FC)

FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet)

Both Fabric Interconnects are independently connected to both Cisco UCS Chassis 1 and 2 through I/O Modules (IOMs).

This is the classic active-active UCS design, providing full path redundancy for all traffic types:

LAN uplinks are handled separately by Fabric Interconnect B.

SAN traffic is distributed through FC uplinks and FCoE uplinks via Fabric Interconnects A and B.

Each server in the chassis can fail over its traffic to the alternate fabric if one interconnect fails.

This architecture guarantees no single point of failure, which is essential in mission-critical environments like data centers and enterprise server farms.

NEW QUESTION # 82

Why is the midplane-free design of the X9508 Modular Chassis significant in the context of Cisco UCS X-Series compute node replacement?

- A. It allows for easier future upgrades to faster connectivity standards.
- B. It enables hot-swapping of compute nodes without powering down the chassis.
- C. It enables direct front-to-rear airflow, improving cooling efficiency during node replacement.
- D. It reduces the overall power consumption of the chassis.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Cisco UCS X9508 Modular Chassis, part of the UCS X-Series architecture, is designed without a midplane, which marks a major shift from previous UCS models. The midplane-free design is critical because:

- Direct front-to-rear airflow is made possible without obstruction.
- This airflow architecture enhances thermal efficiency, especially important during compute node replacements or upgrades.
- It allows modules to communicate via side-plane connectors, which are located on the sides rather than a fixed midplane.

This architecture:

Simplifies mechanical design

Reduces cooling complexity

Improves modularity and accessibility

Why the other options are incorrect:

- A . Hot-swapping is supported, but not because of midplane-free design-it's a UCS standard feature.
- C . Upgrades to faster interconnects are enabled by side-plane I/O, not by midplane absence alone.
- D . Power efficiency is a broader chassis feature, not specifically driven by the midplane design.

NEW QUESTION # 83

Which two results are achieved by briefly pressing the restore/reset button on a Cisco Meraki switch? (Choose two.)

- A. A full factory restore is performed.
- B. The management interface is cleared.
- C. Cloud management is disabled.
- D. The downloaded configuration is deleted.
- E. The device reboots.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

On a Cisco Meraki switch, briefly pressing the restore/reset button (typically less than 5 seconds) triggers:

A reboot of the device (Option A)

Clearing of the local management interface settings (Option D), which may include temporary network information such as DHCP leases or local overrides.

To perform a full factory reset (Option B), the button must be held down for a longer duration, usually more than 10 seconds.

Options C and E do not reflect standard reset behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 84

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