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RUCKUS RCNI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 23 protocols, and ICX services, IPv4IPv6 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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RUCKUS Certified Networking Implementer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

For multicast clients to stop receiving traffic using a leave request, which protocol must run on the local subnet?

- A. IGMP Snooping
- **B. IGMPv2**
- C. PIM Dense
- D. IGMPv1

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is used by IPv4 hosts and adjacent routers to establish multicast group memberships. Different versions of IGMP provide varying capabilities for managing these memberships.

IGMPv2 introduced the ability for hosts to send "leave group" messages when they wish to unsubscribe from a multicast group. This feature allows for more efficient management of multicast group memberships by enabling routers to promptly stop forwarding multicast traffic to subnets where there are no interested receivers.

When a host leaves a multicast group in an IGMPv2-enabled network, the following process occurs:

* Leave Message Sent: The host sends an IGMP leave message to the all-routers multicast address (224.0.0.2).

* Query by Router: Upon receiving the leave message, the router sends a group-specific query to determine if there are any remaining members of the multicast group on the local subnet.

* Group Membership Determination: If no hosts respond to the query within a specified time, the router concludes that there are no remaining members and ceases forwarding multicast traffic for that group to the subnet.

This mechanism reduces unnecessary multicast traffic and optimizes network performance.

In contrast, IGMPv1 does not have a leave group message; routers must rely on a timeout period to determine the absence of group members, leading to increased leave latency.

For more detailed information on IGMPv2 and its leave group mechanism, refer to the Cisco documentation on IGMP.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which function is performed by ARP protocol?

- A. build and maintain switch MAC tables
- B. discover directly connected neighbors
- **C. resolve IP address to MAC address**
- D. resolve host name

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a fundamental protocol used in IP networking to map a device's IP address to its corresponding Media Access Control (MAC) address. This mapping is essential for enabling communication within a local network segment.

How ARP Works:

* ARP Request:

* When a device (Host A) needs to communicate with another device (Host B) on the same local network, it checks its ARP cache to see if it already has Host B's MAC address corresponding to its IP address.

* If the MAC address is not in the cache, Host A broadcasts an ARP request packet to all devices on the local network. This packet includes Host B's IP address and requests the MAC address associated with that IP.

* ARP Reply:

* Upon receiving the ARP request, the device with the matching IP address (Host B) responds with an ARP reply. This reply is sent directly to Host A and contains Host B's MAC address.

* Updating ARP Cache:

* Host A receives the ARP reply and updates its ARP cache with the new IP-to-MAC address mapping. This cached information allows for efficient communication without the need for repeated ARP requests.

Key Functions of ARP:

* IP to MAC Address Resolution:

* ARP's primary function is to resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses, enabling devices to locate each other on the same local network segment.

* Facilitating Data Link Layer Communication:

* By providing the necessary MAC address, ARP allows data packets to be correctly addressed and transmitted over the network's data link layer.

Clarifications on Other Options:

* Option B: Discover directly connected neighbors

* This function is typically performed by protocols like the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) in IPv6 or by network discovery tools, not by ARP.

* Option C: Build and maintain switch MAC tables

* Switches build and maintain MAC address tables by observing the source MAC addresses of incoming frames, a process independent of ARP.

* Option D: Resolve host name

* Resolving hostnames to IP addresses is the function of the Domain Name System (DNS), not ARP.

References:

* Understanding ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

* How ARP Works

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15

Based on the following configuration, which statement is true?

ICX-Router (config)# ipv6 unicast-routing

ICX-Router (config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1

ICX-Router (config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ip address 10.172.10.1/24

ICX-Router (config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:12d:1300::/64

- A. The ipv6 enable command must also be configured at the interface level.
- B. ICX devices only support dual-stacked IPv4 and IPv6 configuration on a VE interface.
- C. The interface will transmit and receive both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic simultaneously.
- D. ICX devices do not support IPv4 and IPv6 addresses configured on the same interface.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 16

In the following output, what is the bridge priority of the root in hex?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 9c49

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 17

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