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RUCKUS RCNI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

RUCKUS Certified Networking Implementer Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which two ICX switch models are recommended for collapsed aggregation and core network designs? (Choose two.)

- A. ICX7250
- B. ICX7550
- C. ICX7450
- D. ICX7850
- E. ICX7750

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

In network architecture, a collapsed aggregation and core design consolidates the aggregation and core layers into a single layer, simplifying the network and reducing latency. RUCKUS ICX switch models suitable for such designs include:

* ICX7850:

* Overview:

* A high-performance, stackable switch designed for enterprise aggregation and core layers.

* Key Features:

* Supports up to 32 ports of 40/100 GbE, providing high-density connectivity.

* Advanced stacking capabilities, allowing up to 12 switches to be stacked together for simplified management and scalability.

* Dual hot-swappable power supplies and fans, ensuring high availability and reliability.

* Use Case:

* Ideal for organizations seeking to implement a collapsed core architecture with high bandwidth requirements and simplified network management.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which two commands display license information? (Choose two.)

- A. show version
- B. show inline power
- C. show who
- D. show license
- E. show chassis

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 46

What are two differences between Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)? (Choose two.)

- A. DSCP is simpler and can scale easily as the network grows. CoS becomes more complex as network demand for prioritized data increase.
- B. DSCP operates at Layer 2 in OSI model, whereas CoS operates in Layer 3.
- C. DSCP defines priority levels and CoS manipulates traffic according to these defined priority levels.
- **D. CoS operates at Layer 2 in OSI model, whereas DSCP operates in Layer 3.**
- **E. CoS defines priority levels and DSCP manipulates traffic according to these defined priority levels.**

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which command enables global IPv6 capabilities?

- A. ipv6 nd proxy
- B. ipv6 dhcp6-server enable
- **C. ipv6 unicast-routing**
- D. ipv6 multicast

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 48

What are two differences between Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)? (Choose two.)

- A. DSCP operates at Layer 2 in OSI model, whereas CoS operates in Layer 3.
- B. CoS defines priority levels and DSCP manipulates traffic according to these defined priority levels.
- **C. DSCP is simpler and can scale easily as the network grows. CoS becomes more complex as network demand for prioritized data increase.**
- D. DSCP defines priority levels and CoS manipulates traffic according to these defined priority levels.
- **E. CoS operates at Layer 2 in OSI model, whereas DSCP operates in Layer 3.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Class of Service (CoS) and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) are both mechanisms used to prioritize network traffic, but they function at different layers of the OSI model and have distinct characteristics:

* Operational Layer:

* CoS:

* Operates at Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) of the OSI model.

* Utilizes a 3-bit field within the 802.1Q VLAN tag, known as the Priority Code Point (PCP), to assign priority levels ranging from 0 to 7.

* DSCP:

* Operates at Layer 3 (Network Layer) of the OSI model.

* Uses a 6-bit field in the IP header to assign priority, allowing for up to 64 different values, providing more granularity in traffic classification.

* Scalability and Complexity:

* CoS:

* With only 8 possible priority levels, CoS offers limited granularity.

* As network demands increase, especially with diverse applications requiring different levels of service, managing and differentiating traffic with CoS can become complex due to its limited priority levels.

* DSCP:

* Provides 64 distinct priority levels, allowing for finer differentiation of traffic types.

* This granularity enables easier scalability and more straightforward management of diverse and growing network traffic demands.

References:

* For a detailed comparison between CoS and DSCP, refer to the NetworkLessons Notes on QoS CoS vs DSCP: QoS CoS vs

Understanding these differences is crucial for network administrators when designing Quality of Service (QoS) policies to ensure efficient and effective traffic management across the network.

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