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Supermicro Direct Liquid Cooling Service Associate (SDLCSA) Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

What must be removed first, in order to remove the BMC cable and IO Module from the PCIe tray?

- A. The BMC cage
- B. The PCIe tray
- **C. The AOC cage**
- D. The AOM cage

Answer: C

Explanation:

The BMC (Baseboard Management Controller) cable and IO Module in Supermicro systems like the SYS-421GE-TNHR2-LCC are often tied to add-on cards (AOC) within the PCIe tray. The AOC cage (likely an Add-On Card cage)

must be removed first to access these components, as it houses cards and cables interfacing with the BMC. Supermicro's design (e.g., SYS-420 series) places AOC cages as sub-assemblies within the PCIe tray, requiring removal before deeper access. A (AOM cage) may be a typo or misidentification, B (BMC cage) isn't standard terminology here, and C (PCIe tray) is too broad since it's the parent assembly. D fits Supermicro's DLC service hierarchy, making it correct. References: Supermicro PCIe tray sub-assembly guides, DLC system component access.

NEW QUESTION # 29

How many screws need to be removed from the metal bracket that holds down the LPIO board / BMC cable?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LPIO (Low-Profile IO) board and BMC cable in Supermicro systems are typically secured by a minimal number of screws for quick serviceability, a principle in DLC designs like the SYS-421GE-TNHR2-LCC.

Based on similar systems (e.g., SYS-420GP-TNAR), the metal bracket holding these components is fastened with 2 screws, balancing security and ease of access. Higher counts like 8 (A), 5 (B), or 6 (D) are excessive for a small bracket, while 2 (C) matches Supermicro's standard for IO-related brackets. In DLC contexts, modularity is key, supporting C as the verified number.

References: Supermicro IO board installation guides, DLC system service efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 30

When reseating the PCIe tray, how do you know when the PCIe tray has been correctly inserted all the way back into the system?

- A. The levers on each side of the front of the PCIe tray that were in the up position should move down slightly
- B. The levers on each side of the front of the PCIe tray that were in the down position should move up all the way into the locked position automatically
- C. The front of the PCIe tray should be slightly sticking out of the system
- D. The levers on each side of the front of the PCIe tray that were in the down position should move up slightly

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reseating the PCIe tray in a Supermicro system like the SYS-421GE-TNHR2-LCC involves aligning it with the chassis and locking it in place. Per Supermicro's design (e.g., SYS-420GP-TNAR), the tray has levers that start in the down (unlocked) position during insertion. When fully seated, these levers automatically move up to the locked position, clicking into place to secure the tray and ensure proper connection to power and cooling (e.g., DLC manifolds). Option A (sticking out) indicates incomplete insertion, B (slightly up) is insufficient, and C (up to down) reverses the mechanism. D reflects Supermicro's DLC system precision, ensuring tray stability. References: Supermicro PCIe tray installation guides, DLC component alignment standards.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Aside from ESD gloves, what additional tools do you need to remove a DIMM?

- A. Torque bit and driver
- B. Long-nose pliers (in order to grasp the card)
- C. Screwdriver
- D. No additional tools are needed

Answer: D

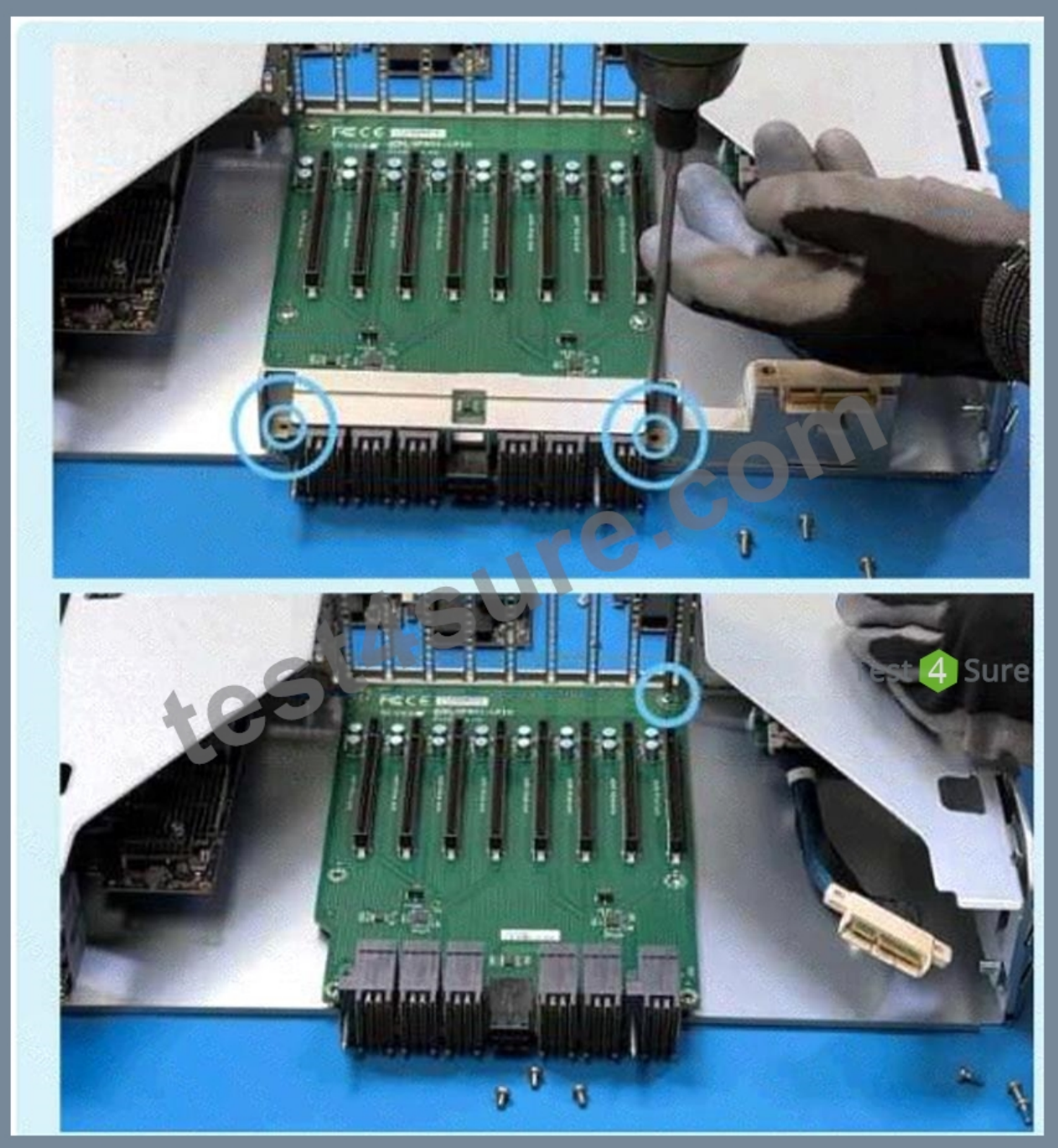
Explanation:

Removing a DIMM (memory module) in Supermicro systems like the SYS-421GE-TNHR2-LCC requires only ESD gloves for safety; no additional tools are needed. DIMMs are released by pushing down on slot latches and lifting out by hand, per Supermicro manuals (e.g., SYS-420GP-TNAR). A (pliers) risks damage, B (torque bit) and D (screwdriver) are for screws, not DIMMs. Supermicro's DLC systems maintain standard DIMM serviceability, making C correct. References: Supermicro DIMM replacement

guides, DLC system maintenance standards.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Before removing the LPIO board from the PCIe tray, what other component needs to be removed first?



- A. Metal bracket
- B. Motherboard tray
- C. Air shroud
- D. GPU tray

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LPIO (Low-Profile IO) board in Supermicro systems like the SYS-421GE-TNHR2-LCC, part of the PCIe tray, is typically secured by a metal bracket that must be removed first. This bracket holds the LPIO board and associated cables (e.g., BMC cable) in place, as seen in similar designs (e.g., SYS-420GP-TNAR). Removing it involves unscrewing (often 2 screws) and lifting it off, granting access to the LPIO board. A (GPU tray) is a separate assembly, C (motherboard tray) is unrelated to the PCIe tray's

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