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RUCKUS RCNI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">• 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 4	<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 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.
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RUCKUS Certified Networking Implementer Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

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

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which three conditions allow an ARP request or response to pass a Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) check? (Choose three.)

- A. Client authenticated using RADIUS on an 802.1X enabled port.
- B. The IP/MAC pair appear in the DHCP binding database.
- C. A static ARP entry exists for the IP/MAC pair with the inspection flag set.
- D. There is a static reservation for the IP/MAC pair in the DHCP pool.
- E. Request originated on a trusted port.
- F. Client authenticated using MAC authentication.

Answer: B,E,F

NEW QUESTION # 24

A customer required an access switch with a Power over Ethernet (PoE) budget not to exceed 240W. They also require the switch to make no fan noise. Which ICX switch would fit these requirements?

- A. ICX7150-24P
- B. ICX7150-C12P
- C. ICX7150-48P
- D. ICX7150-C10ZP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

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

Answer: D,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 DSCP - NetworkLessons Notes

* For an overview of Differentiated Services and traffic classification, see the article on GeeksforGeeks:

Differentiated Services (DiffServ) and Traffic Classification

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.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which two processes are used to add a new stack member to an existing stack? (Choose two.)

- **A. manual configuration**
- B. stack suggested-id
- C. interactive setup
- D. stack switchover
- **E. stack priority configuration**

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 27

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