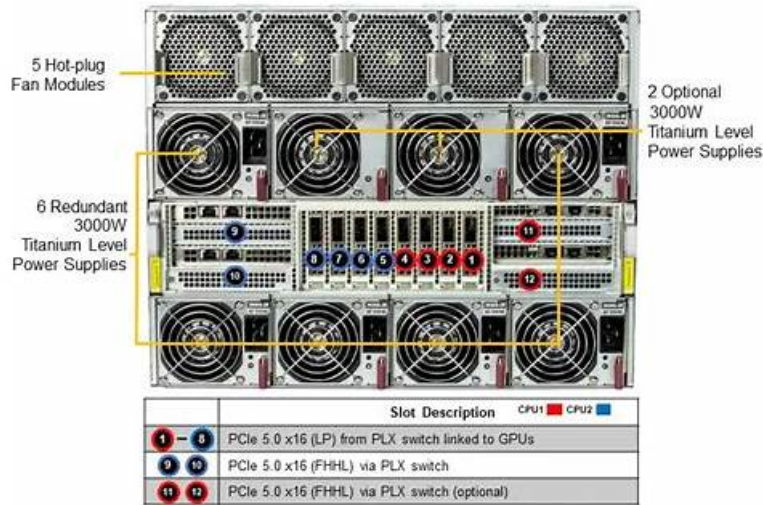


SMI300XS Übungstest: Supermicro MI300X GPU Service Specialist (SMI300XS) Exam & SMI300XS Braindumps Prüfung



Die Supermicro SMI300XS Zertifizierungsprüfung ist zur Zeit sehr beliebt bei den IT-Fachleuten. Durch die Supermicro SMI300XS Zertifizierungsprüfung werden Ihre Lebens- und Arbeitsverhältnisse verbessert. Daneben wird Ihre Position in der IT-Branche gefestigt.

Vielleicht mit zahlreichen Übungen fehlt Ihnen noch die Sicherheit für Supermicro SMI300XS Prüfung. Falls Sie nach dem Kauf unserer Prüfungsunterlagen leider nicht Supermicro SMI300XS bestehen, bieten wir Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung. Aber wir glauben, dass unsere Prüfungssoftware, die unseren Kunden eine Bestehensrate von fast 100% angeboten hat, wird Ihre Erwartungen nicht enttäuschen!

>> SMI300XS Prüfungsfragen <<

Supermicro SMI300XS Buch, SMI300XS Unterlage

ExamFragen ist ein Vorläufer in der IT-Branche bei der Bereitstellung von Supermicro SMI300XS IT-Zertifizierungsmaterialien, die Produkte von guter Qualität bieten. Die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Supermicro SMI300XS Zertifizierungsprüfung von ExamFragen führen Sie zum Erfolg. Sie werden exzellente Leistungen erzielen und Ihren Traum verwirklichen.

Supermicro MI300X GPU Service Specialist (SMI300XS) Exam SMI300XS Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q36-Q41):

36. Frage

Exhibit:



How many screws need to be removed from the support bar located at the rear of the motherboard tray?

- A. 6 screws (1 on the left side and 5 on the right side of the tray)
- **B. 6 screws (3 on the left side and 3 on the right side of the tray)**
- C. 12 screws (2 on the left side and 10 on the right side of the tray)
- D. 24 screws (6 on the left side and 18 on the right side of the tray)

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Why Does the Support Bar Have 6 Screws?

* The support bar at the rear of the motherboard tray is designed to:

- * Provide additional structural stability
- * Prevent vibration-related failures
- * Ensure proper alignment of PCIe slots and backplane connectors
- * It is secured using 6 screws, arranged as:
 - * 3 screws on the left side
 - * 3 screws on the right side

Correct Removal Procedure:

#Step 1: Identify the six screws securing the support bar. #Step 2: Loosen them evenly from both sides to prevent stress on the chassis. #Step 3: Carefully remove the support bar without twisting it.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

- * B (24 screws) # Excessively high number; no component in this section has 24 screws.
- * C (12 screws) # Incorrect count; only 6 screws are present.
- * D (6 screws but uneven distribution) # There are 3 screws per side, not 1 on one side and 5 on the other.

Official Documentation Reference:

- * Supermicro AS-8125GS-TNMR2 Disassembly Guide confirms the support bar is secured with 6 screws (3 on each side).

37. Frage

How can the 4 MCIO cables located in the center of the motherboard be released and unlocked?

- A. Remove the screws holding down the MCIO cables
- B. Grip both sides of the orange connectors and pull really hard
- **C. Press down on their release levers to unlock them**
- D. Loosen the bolts holding down the MCIO cables

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Understanding MCIO Cables in Supermicro MI300X Systems

* MCIO (Multi-lane Cable I/O) connectors are used for high-speed data transmission between the motherboard and NVMe SSDs or PCIe devices.

* These connectors must be handled carefully, as improper removal can cause pin damage or permanent failure of the interface.

How to Properly Unlock and Release MCIO Cables

* Locate the release levers on the MCIO connectors

* Each MCIO connector has a small built-in release lever that locks it in place.

* Press down on the release levers

* This disengages the locking mechanism and allows the cable to slide out easily.

* Gently pull the MCIO cable straight out

* Do not pull at an angle as it can damage the high-density connector pins.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

* A (Pull really hard) # Forcing the connector without releasing the latch can break the MCIO pins or damage the motherboard socket.

* B (Remove screws) # MCIO cables do not use screws; they have built-in locking mechanisms.

* D (Loosen bolts) # There are no bolts securing MCIO cables; only the release lever is needed for unlocking.

Official Documentation Reference:

* Supermicro AS-8125GS-TNMR2 Motherboard Manual states that pressing down on the release levers is the correct method to unlock MCIO cables.

38. Frage

When securing the PCIe tray, why must it be screwed in at one end of the chassis first before installing another tray at the opposite end?

- A. Because the tray will not function
- B. Because the tray will break
- C. Because the cables in the tray will get in the way
- **D. Because the tray will get pushed out**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Why Secure One End of the PCIe Tray First?

* The Supermicro MI300X chassis is designed for modular tray installation, meaning securing one end first ensures:

* Proper alignment of PCIe slots and connectors

* Stable mounting to prevent unwanted movement

* Prevention of unnecessary strain on installed expansion cards

What Happens If Both Ends Are Handled at the Same Time?

* The PCIe tray may shift out of alignment, making it difficult to properly install other components.

* Misalignment can cause:

* PCIe devices to not seat properly

* Power or data cables to be obstructed

* Increased risk of mechanical damage during reinstallation

Step-by-Step Correct Installation Process:

Step 1: Align the PCIe tray with its designated mounting slots. # Step 2: Secure screws on one end first to hold the tray in place. # Step

3: Adjust the other end and ensure proper seating before fully tightening all screws. # Step 4: Reconnect all PCIe cables and verify system connectivity.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

* B (Cables getting in the way) # While cable management is important, the main issue is tray movement, not cable obstruction.

* C (Tray will not function) # The tray will function once properly seated, but incorrect installation can lead to PCIe misalignment.

* D (Tray will break) # The tray is designed for durability; it will not break unless excessive force is applied.

Official Documentation Reference:

* Supermicro AS-8125GS-TNMR2 Service Guide confirms that trays must be secured at one end first to ensure proper alignment.

39. Frage

Before removing the NVMe backplane, which component must be removed first?

- A. PCIe Expansion Cards
- B. GPU Tray
- **C. Motherboard Tray**
- D. Power Supply Unit

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Why Must the Motherboard Tray Be Removed First?

The NVMe backplane in Supermicro MI300X systems is installed behind the motherboard tray. This means the motherboard tray acts as a barrier, and it must be removed before gaining access to the NVMe backplane.

Step-by-Step Removal Process:

- * Power Down and Disconnect Power Supply Units (PSUs)
- * Turn off the system and disconnect all power cables to avoid electrical damage.
- * Remove PCIe Expansion Cards (if applicable)
- * Some systems have PCIe devices mounted over the NVMe backplane, which must be removed first.
- * Disengage the Motherboard Tray
- * The motherboard tray must be unscrewed and carefully lifted out before accessing the NVMe backplane.
- * Now, Remove the NVMe Backplane
- * Once the motherboard tray is out, the NVMe backplane is fully exposed, allowing it to be removed.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

- * A (GPU Tray)# The GPU tray is not blocking direct access to the NVMe backplane.
- * C (Power Supply Unit)# The PSU is not directly obstructing the NVMe backplane, although it should be powered down.
- * D (PCIe Expansion Cards)# These may need to be removed if installed over the NVMe backplane, but the motherboard tray is the primary component that blocks direct access.

Official Documentation Reference:

- * Supermicro AS-8125GS-TNMR2 Installation Guide explicitly states that the motherboard tray must be removed before handling the NVMe backplane.

40. Frage

In order to remove the midplane from the AS-8125GS-TNMR2 system, and after you remove all the PSUs, you will need to disengage 3 trays. What is the correct order for disengagement?

- A. Disengage the motherboard tray first, then the PCIe tray, and the GPU tray last.
- **B. Disengage the PCIe tray first, then the GPU tray, and the motherboard tray last.**
- C. Disengage the PCIe tray first, then the motherboard tray, and the GPU tray last.
- D. Disengage the GPU tray first, then the motherboard tray, and the PCIe tray last.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The correct order for removing trays before midplane removal is:

- * Disengage the PCIe tray first
- * This tray must be removed first because it provides access to the underlying system components
- .
- * Remove the GPU tray
- * The GPU tray sits between the PCIe and motherboard trays and must be disengaged after PCIe components are cleared.
- * Remove the motherboard tray last
- * The motherboard tray is the final component before midplane removal.
- * Removing it last ensures full access to the system components without obstructing critical connections.

Why other options are incorrect?

- * B (Motherboard before GPU tray)# The motherboard tray must be removed last to avoid disconnecting system-critical connections too early.
- * C (Motherboard tray first)# Removing the motherboard first risks damaging PCIe and GPU components.
- * D (GPU tray first)# The GPU tray is dependent on the PCIe tray being removed first, making this order incorrect.

Official Documentation Reference:

- * Supermicro AS-8125GS-TNMR2 System Removal Guide outlines the correct order for tray disengagement before midplane removal.

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SMI300XS Buch: <https://www.examfragen.de/SMI300XS-pruefung-fragen.html>

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