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RUCKUS Certified Networking Implementer Exam

RUCKUS RCNI

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

An access-layer ICX switch will power twelve new wireless access points. Each access point requires up to 30 W, and all access points can operate at maximum load simultaneously.

Which two Power over Ethernet (PoE) requirements must be verified before deployment? (Choose two.)

A. The maximum PoE power available per access-point port

B. The total PoE budget available to the switch

C. The number of non-PoE Ethernet ports on the switch

D. The MAC address-table capacity of the switch

E. The number of configured IPv4 static routes

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The switch must support at least 30 W on each intended PoE interface, because that is the required per-port power level for an individual access point. The total available PoE budget must also support the combined requirement of all endpoints. Twelve access points at 30 W require up to 360 W before accounting for any other powered devices or design margin.

The number of available non-PoE Ethernet interfaces does not establish PoE capacity. A switch can have enough physical ports while lacking sufficient per-port power capability or total chassis PoE budget.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three objects can be assigned a Layer 3 address? (Choose three.)

A. Stack Interface

B. VxLAN

C. Virtual LAN

D. Virtual Ethernet

E. Loopback

F. GRE tunnels

ANSWER: A E F

Explanation:

Stack Interface, **Loopback**, and **GRE tunnels** can each receive a Layer 3 IP address in RUCKUS ICX/FastIron configurations. A stack interface is a logical interface for the stack and can be addressed to support Layer 3 communication and routing across the stack. A loopback is a logical Layer 3 interface that provides a stable address, independent of the operational state of an individual physical link. This makes it useful for router identifiers, management access, and routing-protocol peering. A GRE tunnel is also a Layer 3 tunnel interface; its IP address identifies the logical tunnel interface and enables routed traffic to be encapsulated and carried across the underlying IP network. These are all interface objects on which the FastIron software supports Layer 3 addressing and related IP configuration. The FastIron command reference documents IP address configuration under the applicable interface configuration contexts, while the Layer 3 routing guide describes logical interfaces and GRE tunnel routing behavior. See the official ICX FastIron Command Reference and ICX FastIron Layer 3 Routing Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

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

A. show inline power

B. show version

C. show who

D. show chassis

E. show license

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

`show version` is correct because the FastIron system-version display includes the switch's software and hardware identification and reports the active license level or licensed feature set. It is therefore a quick way to verify the licensing state alongside the running image version, which is particularly useful when confirming that a feature entitlement is available after an upgrade or license installation.

`show license` is also correct because it is the dedicated FastIron licensing display command. It reports installed license information, including license level, type, status, and—in cases where applicable—expiration or entitlement details. Administrators use this command to validate that a license has been successfully installed and activated and to review the license attributes that control available switch capabilities. RUCKUS publishes FastIron command and licensing documentation through its official documentation portal; consult the applicable release-specific Command Reference and Licensing Guide because command output can vary somewhat by FastIron release and ICX platform. See the RUCKUS documentation portal and the RUCKUS ICX switch product documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

An administrator wants to stage a new FastIron image while retaining a tested image for rollback. The current validated image is in the primary flash partition.

Where should the new image be installed first?

A. The secondary flash partition

B. The running configuration

C. The primary flash partition

D. The management VLAN

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The new image should be installed in the secondary flash partition first. ICX switches maintain primary and secondary image locations so that an administrator can preserve a known-good image while staging, testing, and, if appropriate, booting a new release from the alternate partition.

Overwriting the primary partition first removes the immediate rollback image. A running configuration is not a software-image location, and a VLAN cannot store a FastIron image.

QUESTION NO: 5

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 vlan 10tagged ethernet 1/2/1 vlan 10

B. untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2tagged ethernet 1/2/1vlan 10

C. vlan 10no tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2tagged ethernet 1/2/1

D. vlan 10untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2tagged ethernet 1/2/1

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The configuration sequence *vlan 10*, followed by *untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2* and *tagged ethernet 1/2/1*, is correct because ICX VLAN membership is configured from VLAN configuration mode. Entering *vlan 10* selects VLAN 10 and creates it if it does not already exist. The untagged command then makes interfaces 1/1/1 and 1/1/2 access, or untagged, members of that VLAN. Frames received without an IEEE 802.1Q tag on those interfaces are associated with VLAN 10, which is the normal configuration for endpoints such as workstations, printers, or AP access-side connections. The tagged command adds interface 1/2/1 to VLAN 10 while preserving the VLAN tag on transmitted frames. This is appropriate for a link that carries VLAN 10 along with potentially other VLANs to a VLAN-aware device. After applying the commands, the configuration should be saved with *write memory* (or the platform-supported equivalent) so it persists through a reboot. RUCKUS documents ICX VLAN configuration and VLAN port membership in its ICX configuration guidance: FastIron Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide. Additional ICX product documentation is available from the RUCKUS documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which ICX model has eight integrated QSFP28 ports?

A. ICX7550-48F

B. ICX7850-48F

C. ICX7650-48F

D. ICX7750-48F

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

ICX7850-48F is correct because the RUCKUS ICX 7850 platform is designed as a high-performance aggregation and core switch, and its 48-fiber-port model includes 48 1/10 GbE SFP+ interfaces together with eight integrated QSFP28 interfaces. The QSFP28 ports support high-speed uplink and interconnect use cases, including 40 GbE and 100 GbE Ethernet operation, giving the switch substantial bandwidth for aggregation, spine, core, and data-center deployments. The integrated nature of these ports is important: they are built into the ICX7850-48F hardware rather than requiring a separately installed uplink module. This port combination allows the platform to connect many 10 GbE access or server links while maintaining multiple high-capacity connections upstream or between switches. RUCKUS identifies the ICX 7850 as a high-density, high-speed fixed-form-factor switch family and documents the eight QSFP28 ports in the ICX7850-48F model specifications. See the RUCKUS ICX 7850 product page and the ICX 7850 documentation for platform and port details.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which command enables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) globally?

A. ip ospf cost 100

B. ip ospf area 0

C. router ospf

D. area 0

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

`router ospf` is correct because it enters the global OSPF router-configuration context on RUCKUS ICX/FastIron devices, enabling OSPF configuration for the routing process. From this mode, an implementer configures the router ID and global OSPF behavior, and can define OSPF areas and related settings before enabling OSPF participation on the relevant Layer 3 interfaces. This reflects the standard hierarchical CLI model used by FastIron: first create or enter the routing-protocol process globally, then apply protocol-specific settings and interface participation as needed. OSPF is a link-state interior gateway protocol, so establishing the global OSPF process is the required foundational step before the switch can form adjacencies and exchange OSPF link-state information. RUCKUS documentation identifies OSPF configuration under the router OSPF context and provides the command reference and deployment details for ICX platforms. See the RUCKUS FastIron Layer 3 Routing Configuration Guide and the FastIron Command Reference.