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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three statements about powering down a Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Server to perform maintenance or replacement are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Standby power mode: Power is supplied only to the service processor and the cooling fans, and it is safe to power off the server from this mode.
- B. Power status LED. Green indicates that the server is in main power mode and can be safely powered off.
- C. Graceful shutdown: Press and release the power button. The operating system performs a graceful shutdown, and the server goes to standby mode, which is indicated by an amber power status LED.
- D. Disconnect the power cords from the power supplies in your server to completely power off the server.
- E. Only an emergency shutdown can be performed using the power button on the server front panel.
- F. The Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Server has only one power mode.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

For UCS C-Series rack servers, there's a big difference between "main power" and "standby power." In standby mode, the server isn't fully running, but the CIMC/service processor is still powered (and typically fans/management remain active), which is a normal and safe state to leave the box in before you fully remove power for hardware work.

If you want a normal shutdown, you do a graceful shutdown by pressing and releasing the power button. That signals the OS to shut down cleanly, and once it's done the server drops into standby. On many UCS C-Series models, that standby state is shown with an amber power LED, which is your visual hint that the system is no longer in full operating mode.

When you need the server completely de-energized for maintenance or replacement, you still have to unplug it. Disconnecting the power cords from the power supplies is what removes all AC input so you can safely work inside (after following ESD and safety steps). Cisco's power-state behavior and shutdown guidance are covered in the C-Series server documentation and CIMC guides: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/products-installation-and-configuration-guides-list.html> and https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/sw/gui/config/guide/cimc_gui_configuration_guide.html

QUESTION NO: 2

Which transceiver can support 400 Gigabit Ethernet?

- A. QSFP-DD
- B. QSFP+
- C. QSFP28
- D. SFP-DD

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

QSFP-DD is the transceiver form factor that's built to handle 400 Gigabit Ethernet. The "DD" stands for "double density," meaning it adds more electrical lanes than earlier QSFP types, which is what makes 400G possible in that same compact QSFP-style footprint.

By comparison, QSFP+ is typically used for 40G, and QSFP28 is commonly used for 100G. SFP-DD is more associated with pushing higher speeds in an SFP-sized module (often discussed around 100G/200G use cases depending on implementation), but it's not the standard choice for 400G Ethernet optics.

If you're troubleshooting or identifying optics in a data center, remembering the usual speed "families" helps a lot: QSFP+ (40G), QSFP28 (100G), and QSFP-DD (up to 400G). Cisco's transceiver documentation and optics guides back this up. See <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/interfaces-modules/transceiver-modules/datasheet-c78-743172.html> and the general optics overview at <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/interfaces-modules/transceiver-modules/index.html>.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which Cisco NX-OS command displays kernel uptime?

- A. show module
- B. show version
- C. show license
- D. show boot
- E. show interface

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

On Cisco NX-OS, the easiest way to see how long the system (kernel) has been running is with **show version**. In the output, you'll see an *"uptime is ..."* line (often shown as "Kernel uptime is ..." or similar wording depending on platform/software). That's the value the question is after.

The other commands don't really fit: **show module** focuses on hardware module status, **show license** is licensing info, **show boot** is boot variables and images, and **show interface** is per-interface operational details. None of those are meant to report the kernel/system uptime.

Reference: Cisco NX-OS command reference for **show version** output and fields:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/command_ref/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_Command_Reference_A-M/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_Command_Reference_A-M_chapter_0110.html

QUESTION NO: 4

Where do you find the model number of a Cisco MDS 9200 Series chassis?

- A. on the top front of the chassis next to the serial number
- B. on the bottom front of the chassis next to the Cisco logo
- C. on the top front of the chassis next to the Cisco logo
- D. on the bottom front of the chassis next to the serial number

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

On Cisco MDS 9200 Series switches, the model number is printed on the front identification label. In practice, when you're standing in front of the chassis in a rack, you'll find it at the top front area, positioned near the Cisco logo. That's the quickest place to look during a break/fix call because you don't need to pull the unit out or go hunting around the sides.

This matches how Cisco typically lays out the product ID (model) and other key identifiers on the front of many MDS/Nexus-style platforms: the Cisco logo is on the front bezel, and the model/ID label is right up in that same top-front region for easy visibility.

For a general Cisco reference on locating chassis labels (including product/model identification), see Cisco's guidance here: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/field-notices/636/fn63697.html>

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two types of information does the show module NX-OS command display? (Choose two.)

- A. Module license information
- B. Module ports type
- C. Module IP address
- D. Module type
- E. Module status

ANSWER: D E

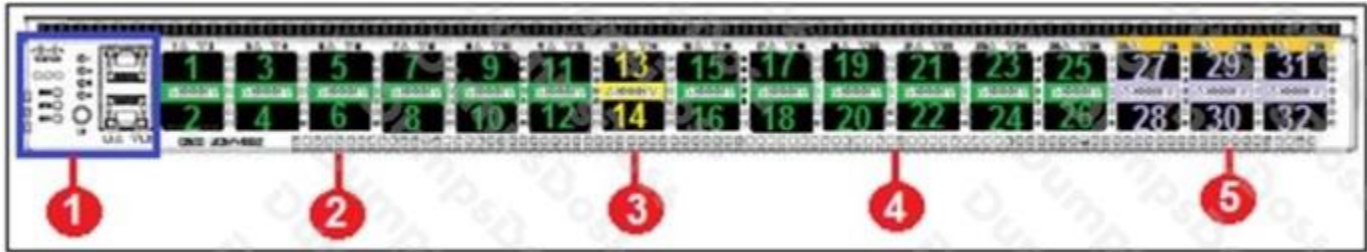
Explanation:

The **show module** command in NX-OS is mainly used to check what hardware modules the switch sees and whether they're healthy. It lists each module (like supervisors, line cards, fabric modules, etc.) and tells you the **module type** so you can confirm what's actually installed and recognized by the system.

It also shows the **module status** (for example, OK, powered down, initializing, failed), which is usually the first thing you look at when troubleshooting a slot or when a card isn't coming online after a reload. That status view is a quick "is it working?" check without digging through logs.

Things like module IP addresses or license details aren't what **show module** focuses on. For the official command behavior, see Cisco's NX-OS command reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/nx-os/system_management/command_reference/sm_cmd_show.html.

QUESTION NO: 6



Refer to the exhibit. Which item does 3 represent?

- A. Operate as 40-Gbps QSFP+ ports or as 4 × 10-Gbps SFP+ breakout ports
- B. Operate as 40-Gbps QSFP+ ports, and support QSA adapters to provide 1-Gbps to 10-Gbps operation
- C. Operate as port lane switch button, port lane LEDs, and Layer 1 and Layer 2 ports.
- D. Operate as dedicated 40-Gbps, QSFP+ uplink ports.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

In the Cisco UCS 6300 Series Fabric Interconnect front-panel diagram, the label “3” points to the QSFP+ uplink ports section. These are the dedicated 40-Gbps uplink ports used to connect the fabric interconnect to upstream switches or other fabric devices.

The other choices describe behaviors that apply to different port groups or different models/port modes (like breakout into 4x10G), but item 3 in this specific diagram is simply identifying the fixed uplink QSFP+ ports area.

You can verify this by checking the Cisco UCS 6300 Series Hardware Installation Guide front-panel callouts here:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/hw/6300-install-guide/6300_Series_HIG/6300_Series_HIG_chapter_01.html

QUESTION NO: 7

What enables NVM Express host software to communicate with nonvolatile memory?

- A. SATA
- B. SAS
- C. PCIe
- D. SCSI

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

NVMe (NVM Express) is designed to talk to SSDs over the PCIe bus. In simple terms, PCIe is the “high-speed highway” that NVMe uses so the host software can send commands directly to the nonvolatile memory device with very low latency.

SATA and SAS are older storage transport technologies that were built around the AHCI/SCSI-style command models and don't match NVMe's design goals for parallel queues and fast command processing. SCSI is a command set/protocol family commonly used over SAS or Fibre Channel, but it's not what NVMe is built on.

So, the key thing that enables NVMe host software to communicate with nonvolatile memory is PCIe. That's why NVMe drives are commonly called “PCIe SSDs.”

References: https://nvmexpress.org/wp-content/uploads/NVM-Express-1_4-2019.06.10-Ratified.pdf and a helpful overview at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NVM_Express

QUESTION NO: 8

Which three components are hot swappable in a Cisco UCS Blade Server and Chassis? (Choose three.)

- A. Fabric Extender
- B. Power supply
- C. Heat sink
- D. SAS Hard Drive
- E. 2x8GB Kit DIMMs
- F. Mezzanine card

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

In a Cisco UCS blade environment, “hot swappable” generally means you can remove and replace the part while the chassis stays up and running (and ideally without taking down other blades). In the UCS chassis, the Fabric Extenders (I/O Modules) are designed for this—if one fails, you can pull it and replace it without powering off the whole chassis.

Power supplies are also hot swappable. UCS chassis PSUs are built for redundancy (N+1), so as long as you still have enough PSU capacity online, you can replace a failed unit on the fly.

On the blade itself, SAS hard drives (when the blade is configured with hot-swap drive bays) are meant to be replaced while the system is running—similar to other enterprise servers. Parts like heat sinks, DIMMs, and mezzanine cards are not hot swappable because they require opening the server and usually powering down for safety and hardware detection reasons.

References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/servers-unified-computing/ucs-5108-blade-server-chassis/index.html> and <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/servers-unified-computing/ucs-b-series-blade-servers/series.html>

QUESTION NO: 9

Which three options are the minimum browser requirements to log into the Cisco CIMC GUI? (Choose three.)

- A. Java 1.6 or higher

- B. HTTP and HTTPS enabled
- C. Adobe Flash Player 10 or higher
- D. Internet Explorer version 10
- E. Firefox 26.0
- F. Adobe Shockwave Player 11 or higher

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

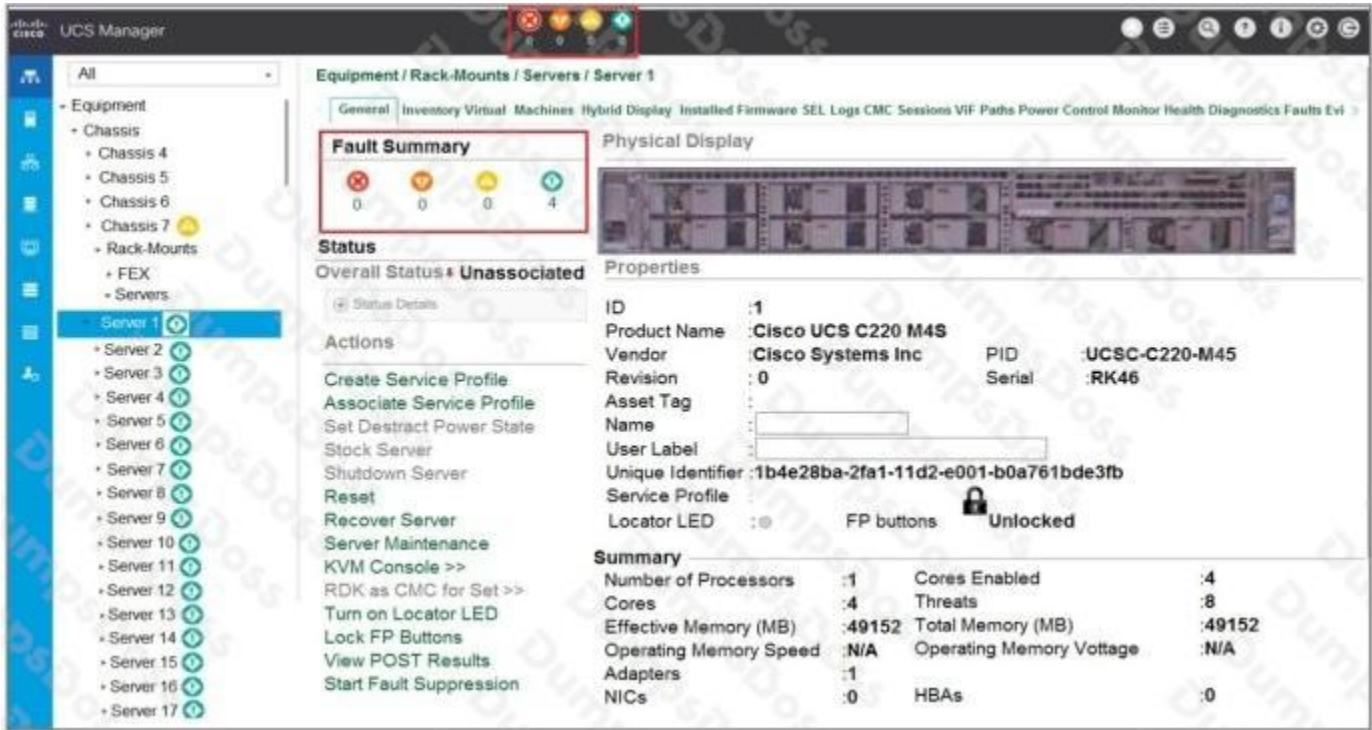
To get into the Cisco CIMC web GUI, the basics are that your browser must be able to reach the interface over the web and run the embedded management components. That's why having both HTTP and HTTPS enabled is listed as a minimum requirement—without those protocols allowed, you simply can't load the CIMC login page or securely manage the server.

Older CIMC GUI versions also relied on browser plug-ins for some features (like KVM/console), so Java (1.6 or higher) and Adobe Flash Player (10 or higher) are commonly called out as minimums in the classic requirements lists. Internet Explorer 10 and a specific Firefox version aren't "minimum requirements" by themselves—they're just examples of supported browsers, and the exact versions vary by CIMC release.

For Cisco references, see the Cisco UCS C-Series CIMC documentation landing page at <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-integrated-management-controller/series.html> and Cisco's general UCS C-Series documentation portal at <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/tsd-products-support-series-home.html>.

QUESTION NO: 10 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP



Refer to the exhibit. Match the Fault Icons to the appropriate description.

Select and Place:



Problems exist with one or more components that might adversely affect system performance. These issues should be researched and fixed as soon as possible before they become major or critical issues.



Potential problems exist with one or more components that might adversely affect system performance if they are allowed to continue. These issues should be researched and fixed as soon as possible before the problem grows worse.



Critical problems exist with one or more components. These issues should be researched and fixed immediately.



Serious problems exist with one or more components. These issues should be researched and fixed immediately.

ANSWER:



Problems exist with one or more components that might adversely affect system performance. These issues should be researched and fixed as soon as possible before they become major or critical issues.



Potential problems exist with one or more components that might adversely affect system performance if they are allowed to continue. These issues should be researched and fixed as soon as possible before the problem grows worse.



Critical problems exist with one or more components. These issues should be researched and fixed immediately.



Serious problems exist with one or more components. These issues should be researched and fixed immediately.

Explanation:

Your bottom two matches are right: **Critical** is the **red X**, and **Serious/Major** is the **orange !**. The issue is the top two descriptions are swapped. In UCS, the **yellow !** represents a **minor** condition (often described as a “potential problem”), while the **green/teal !** is a **warning** (a problem exists that could impact performance if not addressed, but not yet major/critical). So the first description should get the green/teal icon, and the second description should get the yellow icon.

References: [Cisco UCS Manager GUI Configuration Guide \(Faults/Severity\)](#), [Cisco UCS Manager User Guides](#)