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Cisco Environmental Sustainability Overview (CESO)

Cisco 700-240

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QUESTION NO: 1

Cisco is engaging component and manufacturing suppliers to support reduction of supply chain-related Scope 3 emissions. Which three supplier actions would most directly support this objective? (Choose three.)

- A. measuring and disclosing greenhouse-gas emissions
- B. setting emissions-reduction targets
- C. improving energy efficiency and renewable-electricity use
- D. limiting environmental action to Cisco-owned sites
- E. purchasing offsets instead of reducing manufacturing emissions

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Measuring and disclosing greenhouse-gas emissions, setting emissions-reduction targets, and improving energy efficiency and renewable-electricity use are correct because they help suppliers quantify, manage, and reduce emissions associated with purchased goods and manufacturing. These actions support decarbonization beyond Cisco's directly operated facilities.

Limiting action to Cisco-owned sites addresses Cisco's operational footprint rather than supplier emissions. Purchasing offsets instead of reducing emissions does not directly reduce the supplier activities that contribute to supply chain-related Scope 3 emissions.

QUESTION NO: 2

What are the three pillars of sustainability? (Choose three.)

- A. Economic Protection
- B. Environmental Protection
- C. Social Sustainability
- D. Social Development
- E. Economic Development
- F. Environmental Awareness

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

The three pillars of sustainability are environmental protection, social development, and economic development. Together, they provide the widely used framework for balancing environmental stewardship, human well-being, and long-term economic prosperity. Environmental protection addresses safeguarding natural systems and using resources responsibly, including reducing pollution, conserving resources, and addressing climate impacts. Social development focuses on improving quality of life, equity, health, education, inclusion, and community resilience. Economic development supports the sustained creation of livelihoods, infrastructure, innovation, and prosperity in a manner that can endure over time. These dimensions are interdependent: lasting sustainability requires progress in all three rather than treating environmental, social, and economic outcomes as separate goals. Cisco's sustainability approach similarly recognizes that technology and business operations can contribute to environmental outcomes while supporting inclusive social and economic progress. The United Nations describes sustainable development as meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs, an objective that requires integration of these three dimensions. The UN's sustainable-development framework identifies the economic, social, and environmental dimensions explicitly. See the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#) and the [United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

How many tons of food is wasted worldwide each year?

- A. 1.3 billion
- B. 2.2 billion
- C. 8.5 billion
- D. 10 billion

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

1.3 billion is the intended answer because it reflects the widely cited global estimate that roughly one-third of food produced for human consumption—about 1.3 billion tonnes annually—is lost or wasted across the food supply chain. This figure has been used extensively in sustainability education to illustrate both the scale of avoidable resource consumption and the climate impact associated with producing, transporting, storing, and disposing of food that is never eaten. Food waste also represents wasted land, water, energy, labor, and agricultural inputs, making prevention an important element of circular-economy and environmental sustainability strategies. The estimate originates from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's foundational global assessment, which reports approximately 1.3 billion tonnes of food loss and waste per year. See the FAO report, [Global Food Losses and Food Waste](#). More recent measurements may use different definitions, years, or stages of the supply chain, but the 1.3-billion-tonne estimate remains the recognized figure used in this question's sustainability context. The UN Environment Programme also provides current food-waste measurement context in its [Food Waste Index Report](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

How much CO2 is produced per person each year?

- A. 1890 pounds
- B. 3300 pounds
- C. 2 tons
- D. 7 tons

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

7 tons is the intended answer. In the sustainability-awareness context used by Cisco's Environmental Sustainability Overview material, this is a rounded annual per-person emissions figure intended to convey the scale of an individual carbon footprint. It represents the emissions associated with everyday activity and consumption, including energy used in homes and workplaces, transportation, purchased goods, food systems, and the infrastructure that supports those activities. The value should be understood as a broad educational estimate rather than a universal measurement for every individual or country: emissions vary greatly by geography, energy mix, income, travel behavior, and consumption patterns. Cisco uses this type of high-level context to connect individual and organizational decisions with the larger climate challenge. Reducing energy demand, improving energy efficiency, using lower-carbon electricity, extending equipment life, and applying circular-economy practices can all help reduce associated emissions. Cisco's sustainability resources describe its approach to reducing greenhouse-gas emissions and advancing a more sustainable and circular technology ecosystem: [Cisco ESG Hub](#). For broader context on global energy-related emissions and trends, see the [International Energy Agency's Global Energy Review](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

How much money was invested in helping Cisco achieve and maintain its Scope 1 and 2 GHG reductions?

- A. \$42,000,000
- B. \$45,000,000
- C. \$48,000,000
- D. \$57,000,000

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

\$42,000,000 is correct. Cisco reports that it invested \$42 million in projects supporting its operational greenhouse-gas reduction efforts. These investments support the actions needed to reduce and sustain emissions from sources Cisco owns or controls directly, as well as indirect emissions associated with purchased electricity and other energy used in its operations. The funding reflects practical decarbonization work across Cisco's real-estate and operational footprint, including energy-efficiency improvements, renewable-energy procurement, and related emissions-management initiatives. Such investments are important because maintaining reductions requires continuing operational improvements and clean-energy measures, rather than treating an emissions target as a one-time achievement. Cisco's environmental reporting presents its operational emissions progress, targets, and supporting actions as part of its broader Purpose and environmental sustainability strategy. The stated investment amount therefore directly answers the question about the financial commitment used to help Cisco achieve and maintain reductions in its operational greenhouse-gas inventory. Cisco's sustainability materials are available through its [ESG Hub](#) and its [Purpose Report](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two gases are considered greenhouse gases? (Choose two.)

- A. helium
- B. fluorinated gases
- C. poly dioxide
- D. methane
- E. carbon monoxide

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Fluorinated gases and methane are greenhouse gases because each absorbs outgoing infrared radiation in the atmosphere and therefore contributes to the warming effect associated with greenhouse-gas emissions. Methane is emitted through sources such as energy production and transmission, agriculture, landfills, and wastewater. Although it remains in the atmosphere for less time than carbon dioxide, methane has a substantially greater warming effect per unit emitted over a 100-year period, which makes reducing methane emissions an important climate action. Fluorinated gases are a category of synthetic gases used in applications including refrigeration, air conditioning, insulation, and electronics manufacturing. They are generally released in much smaller quantities than major combustion-related emissions, but many have exceptionally high global-warming potentials and can persist for long periods. Greenhouse-gas inventories and emissions-reduction strategies commonly track both methane and fluorinated gases as distinct emissions categories. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identifies methane and fluorinated gases among the principal greenhouse gases in its overview of climate change, and its fluorinated-gas program describes their high global-warming potential. See the [EPA overview of greenhouse gases](#) and the [EPA information on fluorinated gases](#).