

Supermicro SMI300XE

MI300X Expert (SMI300XE) Certification Exam

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Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

In the IPMI Dashboard, how can the health event log help you identify a failure with a component like a fan or power supply?

- A. The red severity status identifies failed components in the log.
- B. The blades will be turning a bright orange.
- C. The purple status indicator in the IPMI Dashboard indicates failures.
- D. In IPMI under Configuration, configure a new fan.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IPMI Dashboard health event log helps identify component failures using a red severity status indicator . If a fan or power supply fails, the event log will mark it as a red alert , allowing users to take corrective action.

Option A (Correct): Red severity status in the event log signals a failed component.

Option B (Incorrect): Fans do not change colors when failing.

Option C (Incorrect): There is no purple status indicator in IPMI for failures.

Option D (Incorrect): You cannot configure a new fan in IPMI under Configuration ; you must replace a failed fan.

Question: 2

If a GPU is not detected in the IPMI GUI reports, what would be the next step to recover the missing GPU?

- A. Press the GPU button on the rear of the server for 5 seconds to reinitialize the GPU tray.
- B. While powered on, remove the GPU tray, and remove all power connectors and fan connectors from the baseboard and then reseal the connectors.
- C. Turn off the server, then try reseating the GPU and heatsink, turn on the server, and verify in IPMI GUI that the GPU has returned.
- D. Turn off the server and reseal the motherboard tray.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a GPU is not detected in the IPMI GUI reports , the recommended recovery method is to power off the system, reseal the GPU and heatsink, then power it back on and check the IPMI GUI for detection . This process ensures that the GPU is properly connected and making full contact with the system board.

Option A (pressing a GPU button for 5 seconds) is incorrect because there is no dedicated reinitialization button for GPU detection in Supermicro MI300X systems.

Option B (removing the GPU tray while powered on) is not advisable as it could cause damage to components.

Option D (reseating the motherboard tray) is unnecessary, as the issue is likely limited to GPU connectivity rather than a full system board issue.

Option C (powering off the system, reseating the GPU, and verifying in IPMI GUI) follows proper troubleshooting guidelines as documented in Supermicro's troubleshooting and system health monitoring sections .

Question: 3

What is the correct syntax for the AGFHC command to run recipes?

- A. ./agchf-r alljvll.yml
- B. /agfhc -t -a alljvll.yml
- C. agfhc.exe -r-s alljvll.yml
- D. ./agfhc -r alljvll.yml

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct syntax for running recipes using the AGFHC tool is:

bash

CopyEdit

```
/agfhc -r alljvll.yml
```

This command runs a specified YAML recipe file (alljvll.yml) using the AGFHC tool in a Linux-based system .

Option A (Incorrect): Contains an incorrect flag (-r should be separated).

Option B (Incorrect): Uses incorrect flag format (-t -a), which is not part of AGFHC syntax.

Option C (Incorrect): Uses Windows-style .exe format, which is incorrect for Linux.

Option D (Correct): This follows the correct AGFHC syntax for running recipes in a Linux environment.

Question: 4

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Question: 5

What tool is needed to remove the GPU in the MI300X system?

- A. T20 Torx Bit
- B. Security Torx Bit
- C. T15 Torx Bit
- D. Phillips Head Screwdriver

Answer: C

Explanation:

The GPU in the MI300X system is secured with T15 Torx screws , requiring a T15 Torx Bit for removal.

Option A (Incorrect): T20 Torx Bit is too large for GPU screws.

Option B (Incorrect): Security Torx Bit is not required for standard GPU removal.

Option C (Correct): T15 Torx Bit is the correct tool for removing GPU screws.

Option D (Incorrect): Phillips Head Screwdrivers do not fit the GPU screws.

Question: 6

The AGFHC Tool is intended for use exclusively by specific users. Who are those users? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Internal SMC Employees
- B. SMC Partners
- C. Customers
- D. VARs / Resellers

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

The AGFHC Tool is specifically designed for Supermicro's internal employees and authorized resellers (VARs) . These users require access to diagnostic and firmware update tools that are restricted to trained personnel .

Option A (Correct): Internal Supermicro employees use this tool for system maintenance and diagnostics.

Option D (Correct): VARs (Value-Added Resellers) are authorized to use the tool for customer support and system integration .

Option B (Incorrect): General SMC partners do not have access to AGFHC.

Option C (Incorrect): End customers do not have access to this tool.

Question: 7

How would you identify and differentiate a failed GPU that needs to be replaced from other GPUs in the system that are functional?

- A. By the discoloration
- B. By the serial number
- C. By the part number
- D. By the warning light

Answer: D

Explanation:

A failed GPU in the Supermicro MI300X system can be identified using the warning light indicator . Supermicro systems include LED diagnostic indicators that display the operational status of various components, including GPUs. When a GPU malfunctions, the system will trigger an alert that is displayed as a warning light on the GPU tray or the server chassis. This allows technicians to visually identify the faulty GPU without requiring extensive hardware testing.

Discoloration (A) is not a reliable method of identifying a failed GPU as it would require physical degradation, which is uncommon.

Serial numbers (B) and Part numbers (C) are used for inventory tracking but do not indicate functional status.

Warning lights (D) are the recommended method, as documented in the system health monitoring section of Supermicro's documentation, which details LED indicators and diagnostic lights for system status monitoring .

Question: 8

The syntax and options for the SUM command differ between Windows and Linux.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

The SUM (Supermicro Update Manager) command has different syntax and options between Windows and Linux versions.

On Windows , the SUM command uses .exe files and standard Windows CLI syntax.

On Linux , SUM commands use native Linux paths, shell scripting, and different argument formatting.

For example:

Windows: `sum.exe -i 10.1.1.100 -p ADMIN -u ADMIN -c checkbasicinfo`

Linux: `./sum -i 10.1.1.100 -p ADMIN -u ADMIN -c checkbasicinfo`

Since syntax differs, the correct answer is True .

Question: 9

What is the executable file extension used in Windows for SUM?

- A. .exe
- B. .sh
- C. .txt
- D. binary

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question is a duplicate of Question No. 20 . The correct Windows executable file extension for SUM is .exe .

Option A (Correct): SUM on Windows is executed using .exe.

Option B (Incorrect): .sh is a script file format for Linux , not Windows.

Option C (Incorrect): .txt files contain text and cannot execute commands.

Option D (Incorrect): "binary" is not a valid file extension for SUM execution on Windows .

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