Boost up Your Certification Score

Supermicro
SMI300XS
Supermicro MI300X GPU Service Specialist (SMI300XS) Exam

For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

Product Version

✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

Question: 2

Before removing the midplane from the AS-8125GS-TNMR2, what are some of the required steps? (Choose 2 answers.)

A. Disengage and remove all the power supply units (PSUs) and dummy PSUs
B. Disengage and remove the MCIO cables from all system components
C. Disengage (but don't remove) the PCIe tray, motherboard tray, and GPU tray
D. Disengage and remove the fans and fan shutters

Answer: A, C

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/smi300xs

Explanation:
Why Must PSUs Be Removed Before Midplane Removal? (Option A)
Power must be fully disconnected before handling the midplane to avoid electrical damage .
The midplane is directly linked to the power distribution system , and removing it while PSUs are still connected can cause:
Short circuits
Residual electrical charge damage
Connector arcing and failure
Why Must PCIe, Motherboard, and GPU Trays Be Disengaged? (Option C)
These trays obstruct access to the midplane , meaning they must be disengaged first before midplane removal.
While they do not need to be completely removed , they must be loosened and moved slightly to allow for safe midplane extraction.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect?
B (Remove MCIO cables) → MCIO cables should be disengaged, but full removal is not required before midplane removal.
D (Remove fans and fan shutters) → Fan assemblies are separate from the midplane and do not need to be removed during this step.

Question: 3

To disengage a PCIe, motherboard, or GPU tray on the AS-8125GS-TNMR2 system, loosen the screws on either side of the tray, then slowly pull the tray out to disengage it. True or False?

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
Why Must the Screws Be Loosened First?
The PCIe, motherboard, and GPU trays in Supermicro MI300X systems are secured by screws on both sides to ensure:
Structural stability
Vibration resistance
Secure connection of PCIe lanes and data paths
Proper Tray Removal Process:
 Step 1: Identify the tray to be removed (PCIe, motherboard, or GPU). Step 2: Loosen screws on both sides to release tension on the tray. Step 3: Slowly and evenly pull the tray out to avoid damaging connectors. Step 4: Support the tray from the bottom while sliding it out to prevent bending.
Why This Method Is Important?
Preventing Connector Damage → Pulling the tray without loosening screws could damage PCIe connectors or misalign the board.
Avoiding Strain on Other Components → A stuck tray could put pressure on adjacent cables and connectors .
Ensuring a Safe Removal → The slow and controlled movement reduces the risk of accidentally dropping or flexing the tray .

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/smi300xs

Why False Is Incorrect?
If False were correct , it would suggest that the tray can be removed without loosening screws , which is not possible due to the secure mounting system.

Question: 4

The SKU for the NVMe backplane is BPN-NVME5-HS219N-S24. True or False?

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SKU (Stock Keeping Unit) for Supermicro NVMe backplanes varies depending on the specific model and system configuration .
The correct SKU for the NVMe backplane used in the Supermicro MI300X system differs from the given part number .
Referencing official Supermicro product sheets and service manuals , the BPN-NVME5-HS219N-S24 does not match the correct SKU for this system.

Question: 5

Before removing the midplane from the AS-8125GS-TNMR2, what are some of the required steps? (Choose 2 answers.)

A. Disengage and remove all the power supply units (PSUs) and dummy PSUs
B. Disengage and remove the MCIO cables from all system components
C. Disengage (but don't remove) the PCIe tray, motherboard tray, and GPU tray
D. Disengage and remove the fans and fan shutters

Answer: A, C

Explanation:
Why Must PSUs Be Removed Before Midplane Removal? (Option A)
Power must be fully disconnected before handling the midplane to avoid electrical damage .
The midplane is directly linked to the power distribution system , and removing it while PSUs are still connected can cause:
Short circuits
Residual electrical charge damage
Connector arcing and failure
Why Must PCIe, Motherboard, and GPU Trays Be Disengaged? (Option C)
These trays obstruct access to the midplane , meaning they must be disengaged first before midplane removal.
While they do not need to be completely removed , they must be loosened and moved slightly to allow for safe midplane extraction.

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/smi300xs

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?
B (Remove MCIO cables) → MCIO cables should be disengaged, but full removal is not required before midplane removal.
D (Remove fans and fan shutters) → Fan assemblies are separate from the midplane and do not need to be removed during this step.

Question: 6

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

Question: 7

What equipment is required in order to remove the heatsink from the motherboard tray?

A. PH2 Phillips screwdriver
B.T30 Torx bit
C. T20 Torx bit
D. T40 Torx bit

Answer: B

Explanation:
To remove the heatsink from the motherboard tray , a T30 Torx bit is required . This tool ensures proper torque application and prevents damage to both the heatsink and the motherboard.
Why a T30 Torx bit is necessary?
Supermicro MI300X GPU systems use precision heatsink retention mechanisms.
The heatsink screws are secured with factory torque settings and require a T30 Torx bit for safe removal.
Using an incorrect tool (Phillips screwdriver, T20, or T40) can strip the screw heads , making it difficult to remove the heatsink without causing damage.
Incorrect Answers Explained:
A (PH2 Phillips screwdriver) → Not strong enough for heatsink screws, which require high torque for proper seating.
C (T20 Torx bit) → Too small , risks stripping the screws.
D (T40 Torx bit) → Too large , does not fit the heatsink screws.

Question: 8

When lowering the midplane bracket back into the chassis, what should you make sure to do with all the cables?

A. Move only the ribbon cable out of the way as you lower the bracket.
B. Move only the power cable out of the way as you lower the bracket.
C. Move only the I2C cable out of the way as you lower the bracket.
D. Move all the cables out of the way as you lower the bracket.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Why Must All Cables Be Moved Out of the Way?
The midplane bracket in Supermicro MI300X GPU systems houses multiple power and data connections . If cables are not moved out of the way before lowering the bracket , the following issues can occur:
Cable Pinching or Crushing
If cables are trapped beneath the midplane, their insulation can get damaged , leading to potential short circuits or power failures .
Improper Connector Alignment
Misplaced cables may obstruct connector seating , preventing MCIO, PCIe, or NVMe connections from fully engaging .
Potential Performance Issues
If data cables are twisted or bent sharply, signal integrity issues may arise, causing intermittent connectivity failures .
Step-by-Step Safe Midplane Installation:
 Step 1: Identify all power and data cables before lowering the midplane bracket. Step 2: Move all cables out of the way and neatly route them along their designated pathways. Step 3: Slowly lower the midplane bracket into position, ensuring cables remain free from obstruction. Step 4: Check that all connectors are accessible and that no cables are trapped under the bracket.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect?
A (Only move the ribbon cable) → Other cables may still be in the way, risking damage.

B (Only move the power cable) → Power cables are important, but data cables must also be repositioned .
C (Only move the I2C cable) → The I2C cable alone is not enough; all cables need clearance .

Question: 9

It is essential to connect the purple 5-volt power connector to the correct port to avoid damaging the AS-8125GS-TNMR2 system. True or False?

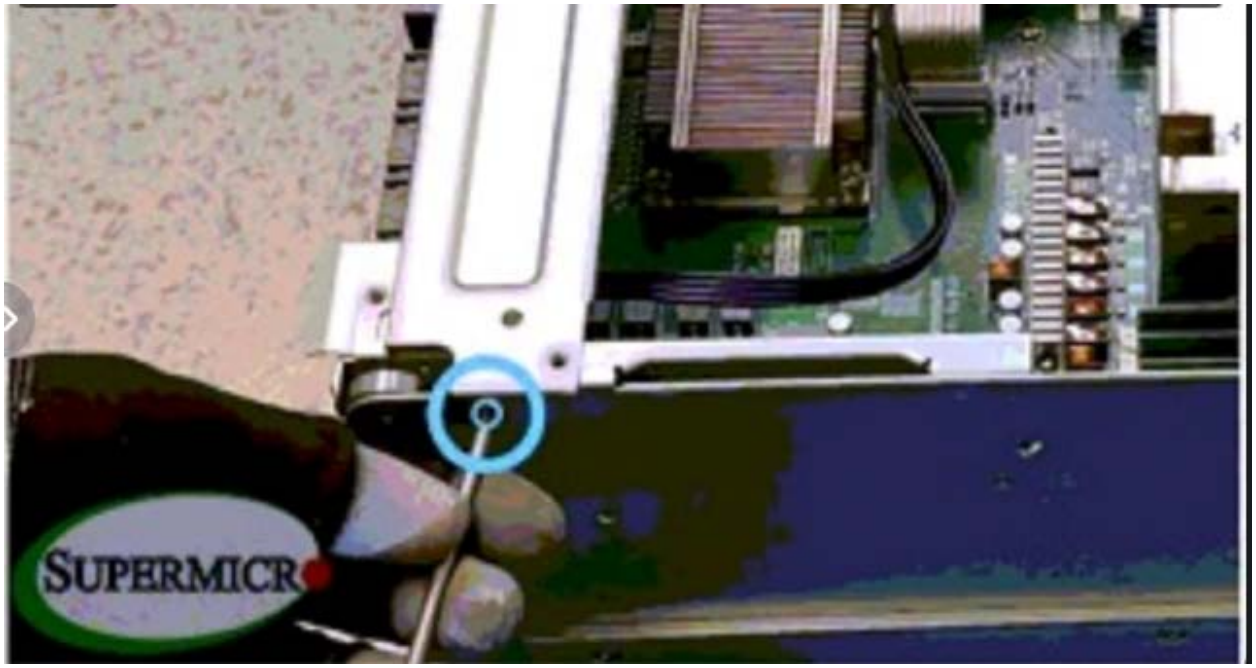
A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
Why is the Purple 5V Power Connector Critical?
In Supermicro MI300X systems , the purple 5V power connector is responsible for delivering stable low-voltage power to specific components.
Consequences of Incorrect Power Connector Placement:
???? 1. System Failure or Non-Booting State
If the 5V power connector is plugged into the wrong port , the system may not receive proper voltage , leading to failure.
 2. Component Damage
Overvoltage or incorrect voltage levels may fry sensitive system components (e.g., NVMe controllers, PCIe devices).
???? 3. Risk of Short Circuit
Plugging the power cable into an incorrect port may cause short circuits , leading to permanent hardware damage .
Proper Connection Steps:
 Step 1: Identify the purple 5V connector on the PSU and NVMe backplane. Step 2: Match it with the correct 5V port on the system board. Step 3: Ensure a secure and firm connection before powering the system back on.
Why is False Incorrect?
If False were correct , it would imply that incorrectly plugging the power connector has no consequences , which is wrong .
Supermicro explicitly warns against incorrect power connections due to potential damage risks .

Question: 10

Exhibit:



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

A. 6 screws (3 on the left side and 3 on the right side of the tray)
B. 24 screws (6 on the left side and 18 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. 6 screws (1 on the left side and 5 on the right side of the tray)

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 .

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/smi300xs

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ 90 Days Free Updates
- ✓ Money Back Pass Guarantee
- ✓ Instant Download or Email Attachment
- ✓ 24/7 Live Chat Support
- ✓ PDF file could be used at any Platform
- ✓ 50,000 Happy Customer