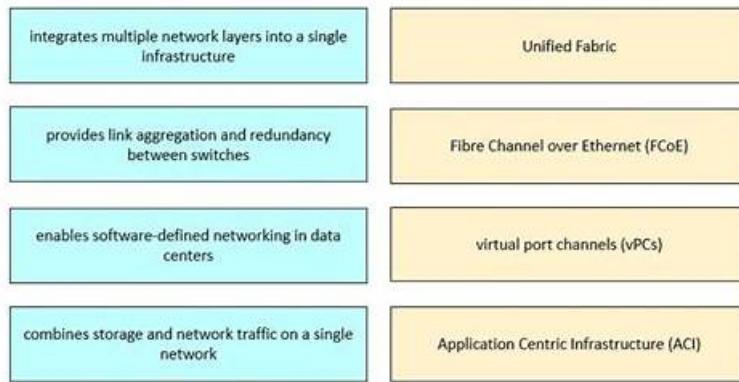


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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cisco Hardware Replacement: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Technical Support Engineer and teaches how to safely and correctly replace Cisco hardware. It explains safety procedures such as creating safe work zones and handling electrostatic discharge. Students learn the step-by-step processes to replace a wide range of Cisco devices, from switches and routers to firewalls, UCS servers, and collaboration endpoints. It also covers configuring Cisco NX-OS software, including understanding operating modes, boot procedures, and password recovery, and introduces Cisco collaboration endpoint solutions like IP phones and video systems.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cisco Infrastructure and Collaboration Infrastructure: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Collaboration Engineer and focuses on Cisco infrastructure devices, endpoints, and collaboration technologies. It introduces network devices, collaboration endpoints like IP phones and video systems, and explains on-premises collaboration deployments using tools like Cisco Unified Communications Manager. It also covers how video systems integrate into collaboration environments and highlights Cisco's cloud services for enterprise communication, including Webex Meetings, Webex Teams, and hosted collaboration solutions.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Service Tasks and Tools: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Technical Support Engineer and focuses on tasks commonly needed to manage Cisco devices. It explains how devices boot up, introduces common Cisco IOS commands, and identifies tools for file management. It shows how to confirm physical connections, remotely access devices, and connect to the console port. It also covers how to capture the status of a device, recover passwords, and replace devices by using proper tools. Students are also taught how to find serial numbers on Cisco equipment to assist with support and maintenance activities.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cisco Software: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Engineer and discusses Cisco's software systems and licensing. It explains the difference between IOS install and bundle modes and gives an overview of different licensing models. Students learn how to manage Cisco software images, including backing up, transferring, and installing images via FTP, TFTP, or USB. It also covers how to handle configuration files to keep devices running properly and ensure smooth upgrades or replacements.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cisco UCS and Data Center Architecture: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Data Center Engineer and introduces Cisco's UCS and data center solutions. It explains the devices found in a data center, including switches, UCS servers, and director switches, and describes different server deployment models. Students will also learn about virtualization components like virtual machines, hypervisors, cloud computing concepts, and deployment models. The section covers how Cisco UCS devices fit into campus networks, edge locations, and data centers, and explains the key components and connections used in UCS architecture.

Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

Why is the midplane-free design of the X9508 Modular Chassis significant in the context of Cisco UCS X-Series compute node replacement?

- A. It allows for easier future upgrades to faster connectivity standards.
- B. It reduces the overall power consumption of the chassis.
- C. It enables hot-swapping of compute nodes without powering down the chassis.
- D. It enables direct front-to-rear airflow, improving cooling efficiency during node replacement.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Cisco UCS X9508 Modular Chassis, part of the UCS X-Series architecture, is designed without a midplane, which marks a major shift from previous UCS models. The midplane-free design is critical because:

Direct front-to-rear airflow is made possible without obstruction.

This airflow architecture enhances thermal efficiency, especially important during compute node replacements or upgrades.

It allows modules to communicate via side-plane connectors, which are located on the sides rather than a fixed midplane.

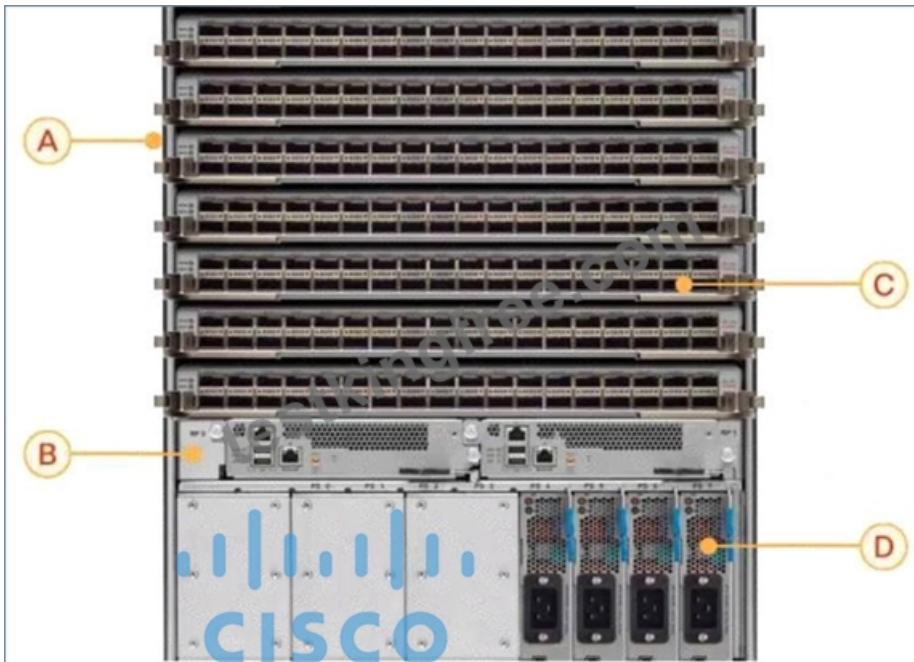
This architecture:

- * Simplifies mechanical design
- * Reduces cooling complexity
- * Improves modularity and accessibility

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Hot-swapping is supported, but not because of midplane-free design—it's a UCS standard feature.
- * C. Upgrades to faster interconnects are enabled by side-plane I/O, not by midplane absence alone.
- * D. Power efficiency is a broader chassis feature, not specifically driven by the midplane design.

NEW QUESTION # 92

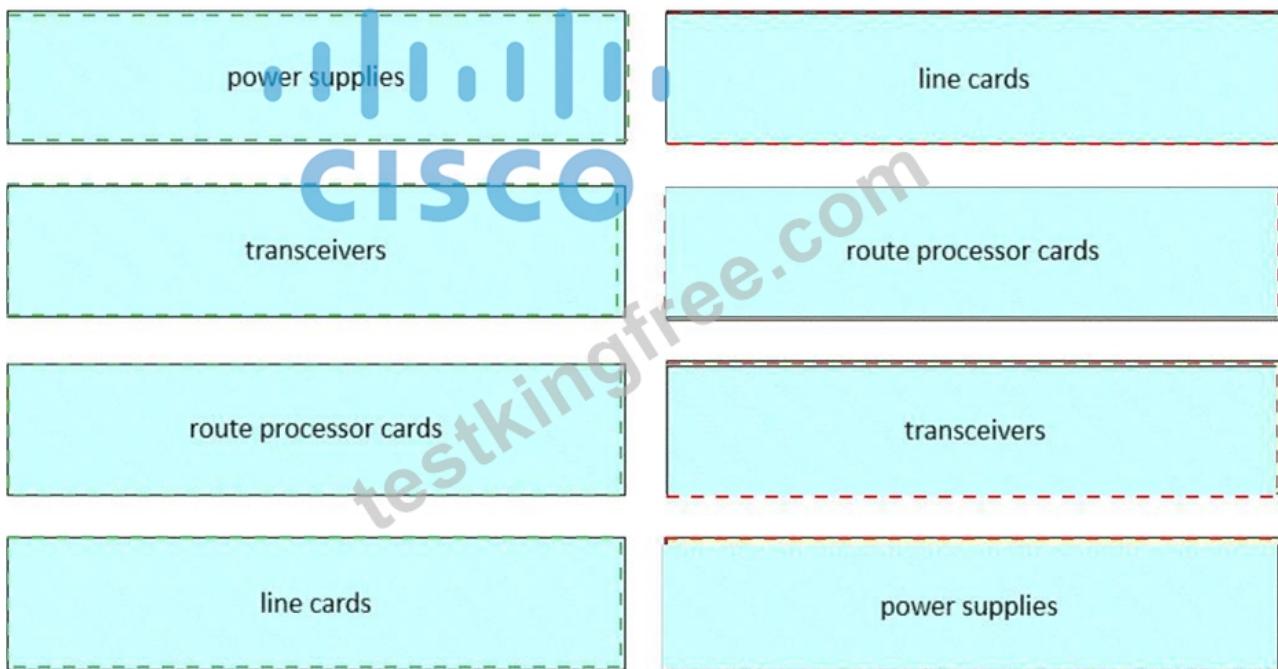


Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the names of the field-replaceable units from the left onto the corresponding letters on the image of the Cisco NCS 5500 Series modular router.

power supplies	A
transceivers	B
route processor cards	C
line cards	D

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:



A # Line cards

Provide the physical interfaces for network connectivity.

B # Route processor cards

Manage routing functions and system control.

C # Transceivers

Installed in the ports of line cards for optical/electrical signal transmission.

D # Power supplies

Provide power to the modular system and are hot-swappable.

Cisco's NCS 5500 Series is designed for service provider and data center deployments. The FLDTEC course outlines the layout of FRUs in modular platforms like this one:

A - Line Cards: Located in the upper slots, these modules handle the bulk of switching and forwarding functions.

B - Route Processor Cards (RP Cards): Positioned centrally, these provide management and control plane services for the router.

C - Transceivers: Installed into the line cards, transceivers provide physical connectivity through optical or copper interfaces.

D - Power Supplies: Located in the bottom rear section, these modules provide redundant and hot-swappable power to the chassis.

Recognizing each FRU visually and functionally is critical when performing RMA procedures, component diagnostics, or hardware upgrades in the field.

NEW QUESTION # 93

Which two configuration parameters are most critical to ensure optimal performance when configuring a network port for a newly installed IP phone in an enterprise environment? (Choose two.)

- A. VLAN assignment
- B. Spanning Tree Protocol
- C. Power over Ethernet
- D. Link aggregation
- E. QoS classification

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

When configuring a network port for a newly installed IP phone, two critical parameters to ensure optimal performance are:

* **VLAN Assignment:** Assigning the correct VLANs is essential for segregating voice and data traffic.

Typically, a separate voice VLAN is configured to prioritize voice traffic and enhance security.

* **Power over Ethernet (PoE):** PoE allows the switch to supply power to the IP phone over the same Ethernet cable used for data transmission. This eliminates the need for separate power supplies and simplifies installation.

* While QoS classification (Option E) is important for prioritizing voice traffic, it is typically configured at a broader network level. Link aggregation (Option B) and Spanning Tree Protocol (Option C) are more relevant to network redundancy and loop prevention, respectively, and are not directly critical for the initial configuration of an IP phone port.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Device Configuration and Verification

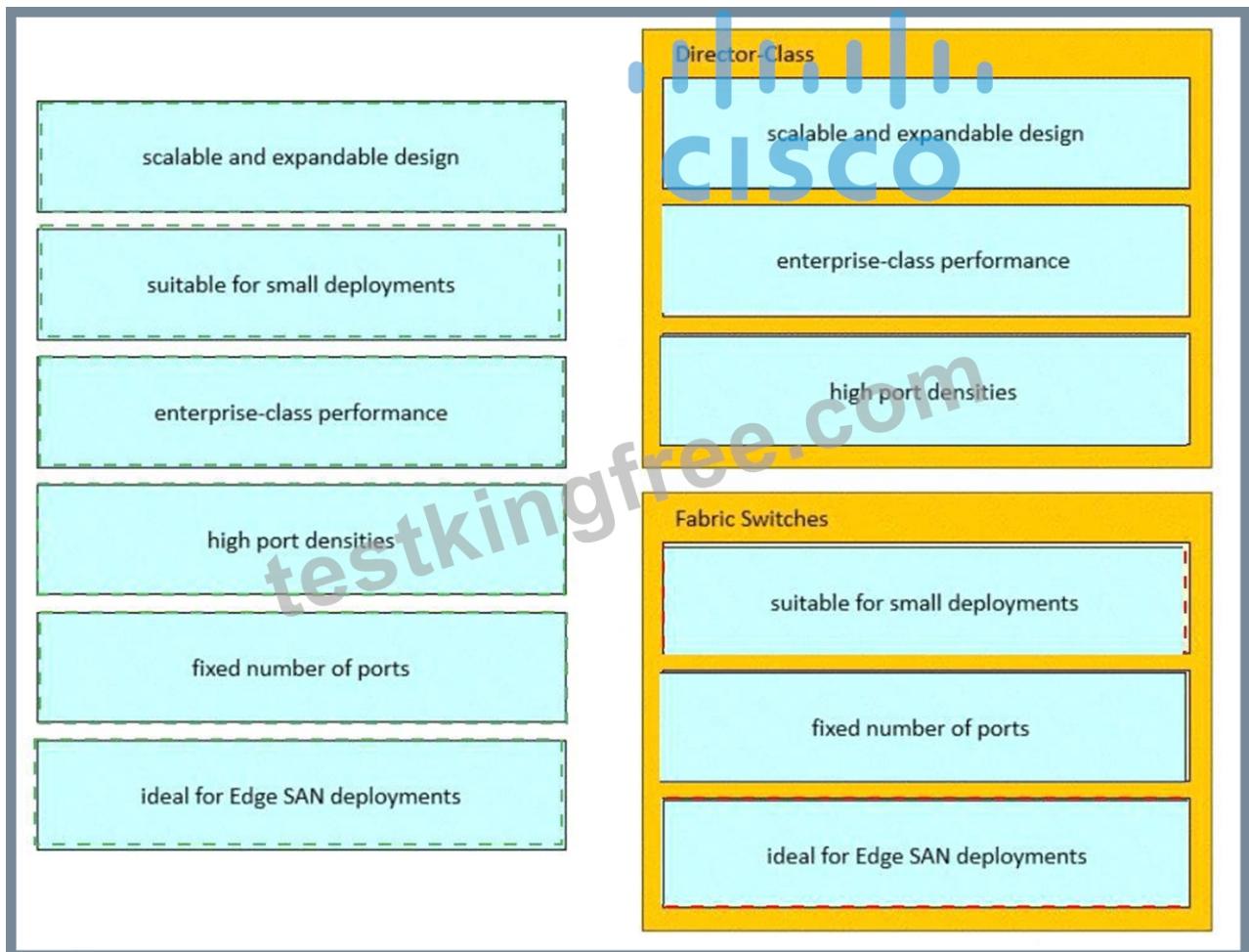
NEW QUESTION # 94

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the corresponding categories of MDS switch on the right.

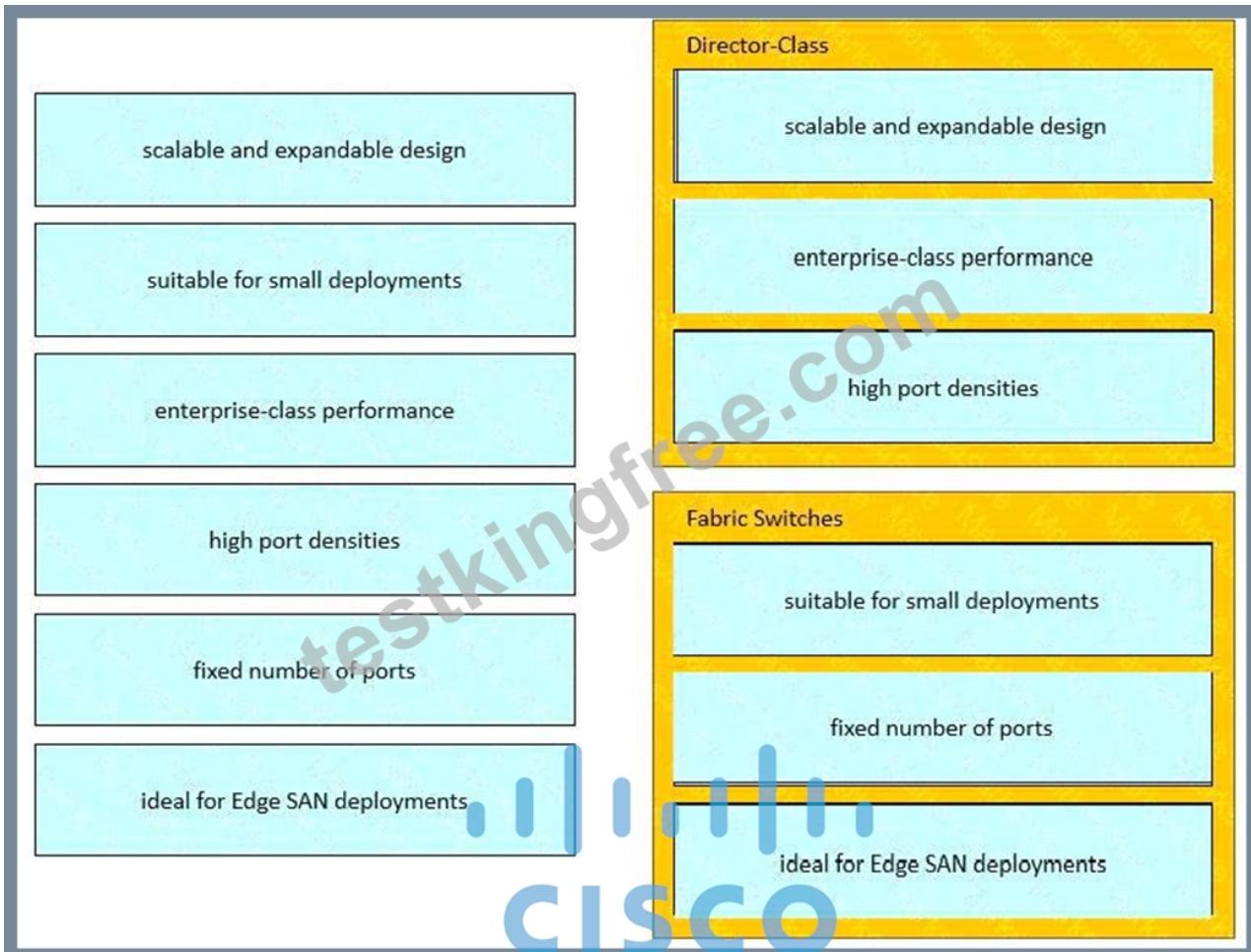


Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:



Cisco MDS switches are segmented into two key categories: Director-Class and Fabric Switches, each tailored for different SAN environments:

Director-Class Switches (e.g., Cisco MDS 9700 Series):

Modular and highly scalable

Support hot-swappable components (line cards, supervisors, fabric modules) High port density and performance for core SANs in enterprise data centers

Fabric Switches (e.g., Cisco MDS 9148T):

Compact, fixed-form factor

Best suited for smaller SANs or edge locations

Cost-effective and simple to deploy

This distinction is important when selecting hardware for data center core vs access layers in SAN architectures.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which function does the Stack Port 1 serve on a Cisco Meraki switch?

- A. It serves as a high-speed interconnect for clustered switches.
- B. It connects to the Stack Port 2 of the next switch in a stack configuration.
- C. It provides a dedicated uplink to the Meraki cloud for management.
- D. It connects to the Stack Port 2 of the previous switch in a stack configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

On Cisco Meraki switches, Stack Port 1 (along with Stack Port 2) is used to form a physical stacking connection between multiple switches. These stack ports are dedicated high-speed interconnects that enable multiple switches to operate as a single logical switch. The stacking topology depends on the number of switches, but Stack Port 1 serves as one side of this high-speed inter-switch communication channel - not for management or cloud access.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 96

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