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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• Networking Foundations: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Engineer and covers the basic building blocks of computer networking. It explains different types of networks like local area networks and wireless networks, and introduces lightweight wireless LANs. It describes the layers of communication models like the OSI model and TCP • IP stack, and explains how data moves across networks. It also discusses the physical cabling used in networks, such as Ethernet and fiber optics. Students will learn about network switching, IP addressing, subnetting, and routing at Layer 3. The section also introduces Cisco's campus network devices, data center switches, UCS servers, and collaboration devices, describing their roles and functions in the network.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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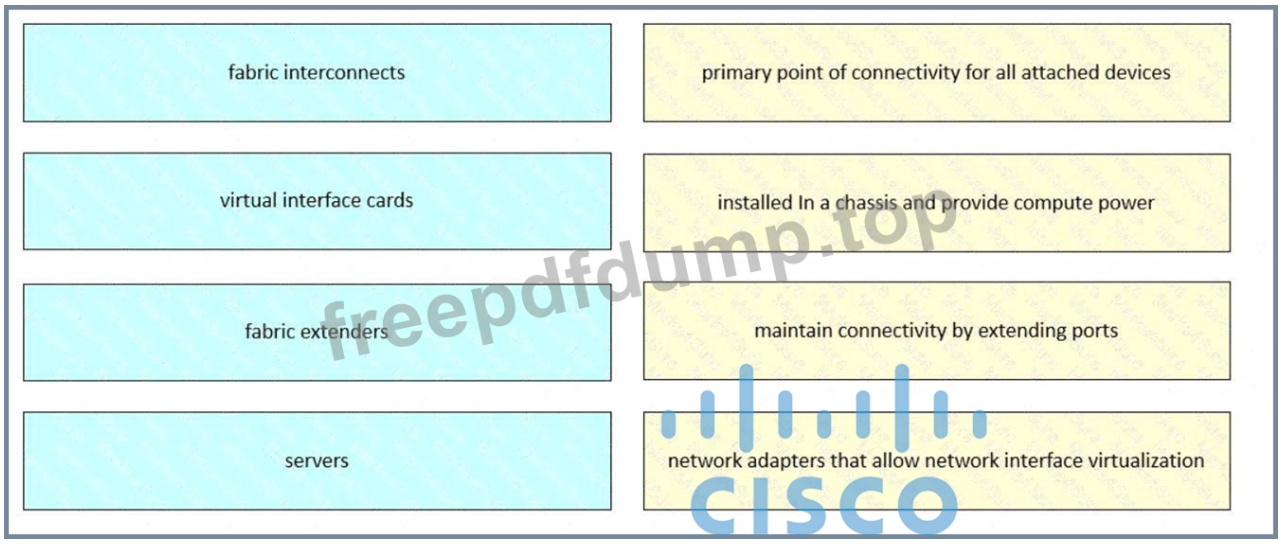
The Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (800-150) certification exam is one of the top-rated career advancement certifications in the market. This 800-150 exam dumps have been inspiring beginners and experienced professionals since its beginning. There are several personal and professional benefits that you can gain after passing the 800-150 Exam. The validation of expertise, more career opportunities, salary enhancement, instant promotion, and membership of Cisco certified professional community.

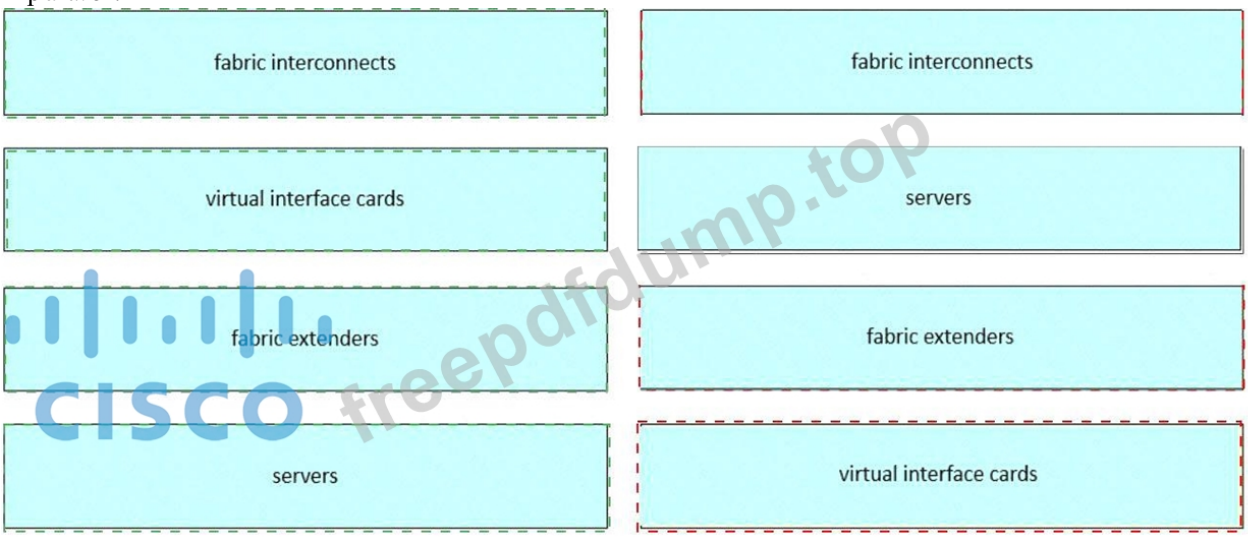
Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90
Drag and drop the Cisco UCS components from the left onto the corresponding functionalities on the right.

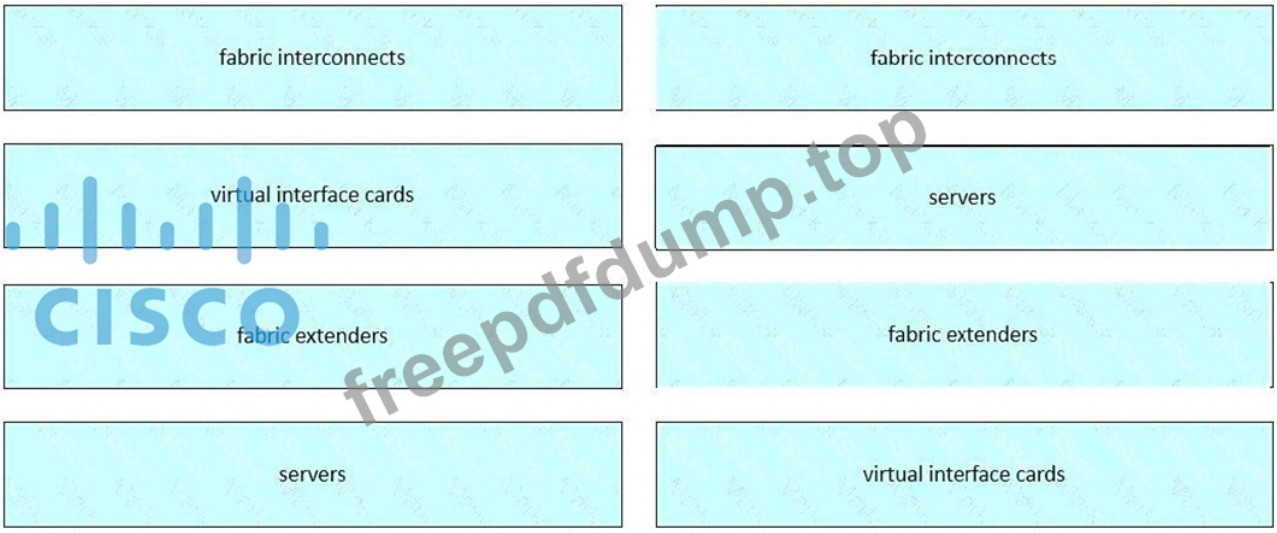


Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:



According toFLDTEC documentation and Cisco UCS architecture guides, each of these elements plays a distinct and essential role:
Fabric Interconnects (FI)- Act as the central switching and management point for the UCS domain, connecting servers to LAN and SAN.
Virtual Interface Cards (VICs)- Installed in servers, these adapters supportvirtualization of multiple NICs and HBAs, enabling dynamic profile assignment.
Fabric Extenders (FEXs)- Extend the I/O fabric from the FI to the chassis, reducing complexity and consolidating management.

Servers- Provide the actual compute resources and run workloads. These can bebladeorrack servershoused in the UCS chassis. This structure is critical to theCisco Unified Fabric approach, which simplifies data center management through integration and automation.

NEW QUESTION # 91
Refer to the exhibit. Which replaceable components are highlighted on the three different series of Cisco UCS servers?

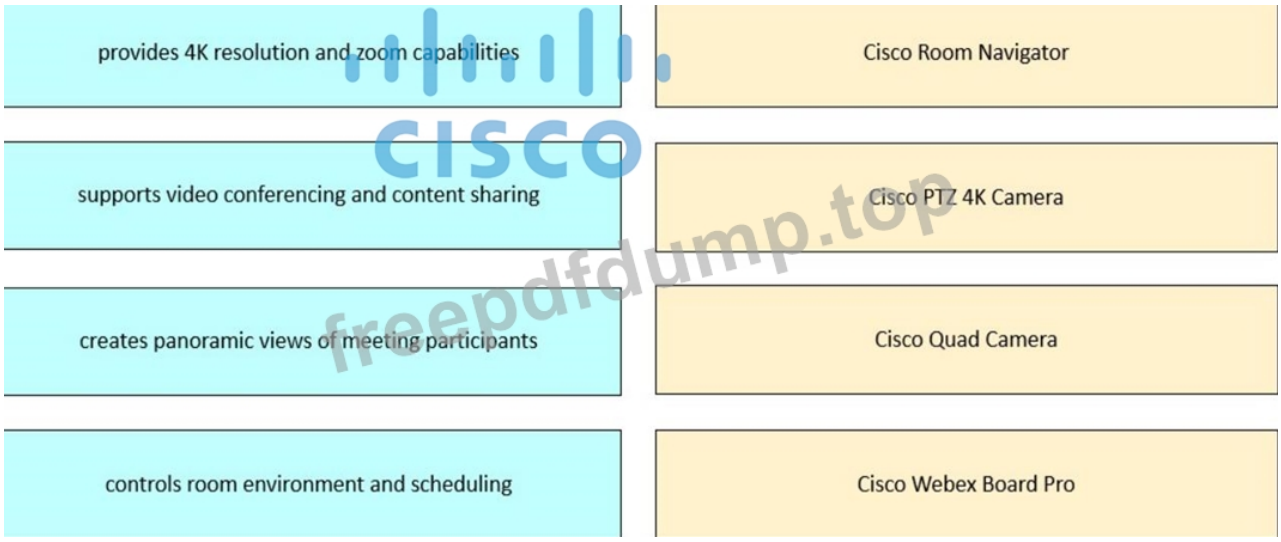
- A. fan modules
- B. storage modules
- C. GPU sockets
- D. power supplies

Answer: A

Explanation:
The highlighted components in all three Cisco UCS server models (5108 B-Series Blade Server Chassis, X9508 X Series Modular Server Chassis, and C225 M6 Rack Server) are fan modules, which are field- replaceable units responsible for cooling the system. The highlighted components in the images correspond tocooling fans- these are essential for maintaining optimal thermal conditions within each Cisco UCS server type.Here's a breakdown of what's visible in each:
* Cisco UCS 5108 B-Series Blade Server Chassis: The highlighted vertical rectangular components are fan modules, which provide high-efficiency airflow for the densely packed blades.
* Cisco UCS X9508 X-Series Modular Server Chassis: The front-facingfan traysare clearly marked, used to cool the modular nodes and shared infrastructure.
* Cisco UCS C225 M6 Rack Server: The highlighted components on the side of the motherboard are alsofan modules, directly responsible for cooling the CPU, memory, and other internal components.
These fans arefield-replaceable units (FRUs)and are routinely accessed by technicians during preventive maintenance or fault replacement.

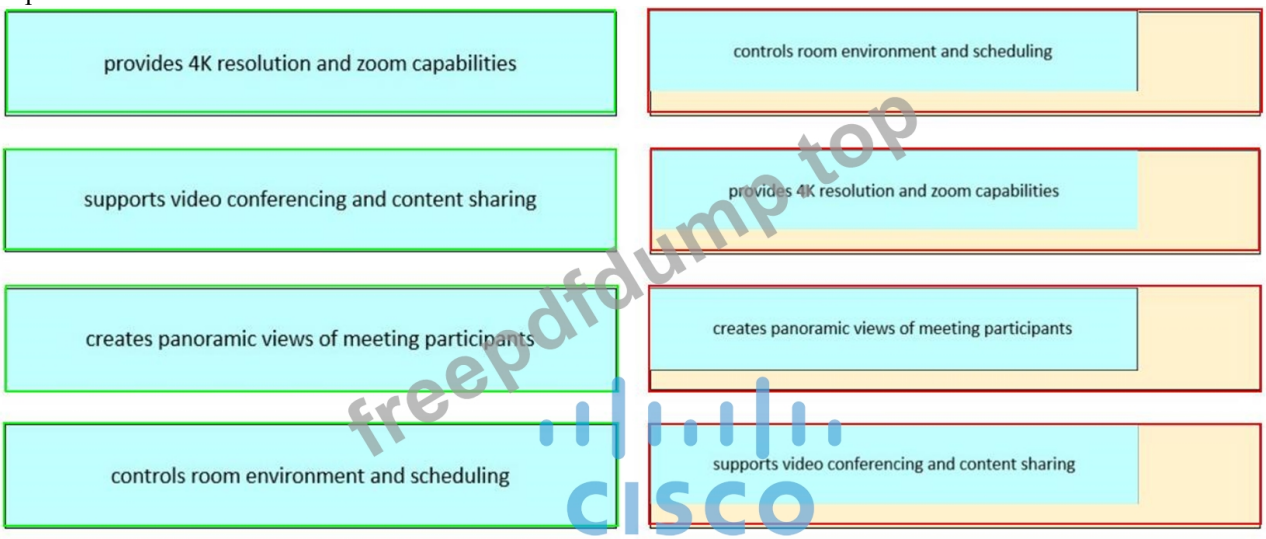
NEW QUESTION # 92


Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the corresponding devices on the right.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 93
What is the purpose of the chassis in a blade server environment?

- A. To provide additional processing power
- B. To house multiple servers
- C. To replace the need for network switches
- D. To act as a storage array for the servers

Answer: B

Explanation:
In ablade server environment, thechassisserves as the enclosure thathouses multiple blade servers. It provides shared power, cooling, and connectivity resources. Blade servers are compact server modules that insert into the chassis, and the shared infrastructure makes the entire system efficient in space, power, and management.
The chassis does not act as a switch or storage array itself but provides interconnects and sometimes integrated networking components.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - CiscoEquipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 94
What is the function of an access layer device?

- A. Serves as the entry point for end-user devices to connect to the network
- B. Connects remote offices to the main corporate network
- C. Provides high-speed data transport between buildings or different parts of the campus
- D. Provides secure external access to internal network components

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the hierarchical network design model, the access layer is the first layer and serves as the entry point for end-user devices to connect to the network. This layer connects user devices such as PCs, IP phones, wireless access points, printers, and scanners to the network. It facilitates the initial connection between end-user devices and the network infrastructure. The access layer also enforces security policies and provides services such as VLAN membership, port security, and Quality of Service (QoS).
Options A, C, and D refer to functions typically associated with the core or distribution layers, or with WAN connectivity, rather than the access layer.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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