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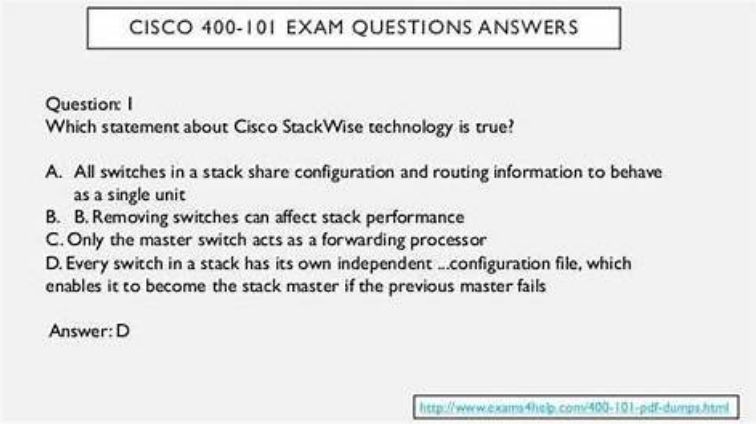

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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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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Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99
Which type of license is locally managed and does not require external tools for management?

- A. Hybrid licenses
- B. PAK licenses
- C. RTU licenses
- D. Smart licenses

Answer: C

Explanation:
Right-To-Use (RTU) licensesare locally managed licenses that allow users to activate specific features on Cisco devices without the need for external tools or connectivity to Cisco's licensing infrastructure. These licenses operate on an honor-based system, where the user agrees to comply with the licensing terms without mandatory enforcement mechanisms.
In contrast:
* Hybrid licensescombine aspects of traditional and smart licensing models.
* PAK (Product Authorization Key) licensesrequire registration and activation through Cisco's licensing portal.
* Smart licensesnecessitate communication with Cisco's Smart Licensing servers for activation and management.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Licensing and Smart Licensing

NEW QUESTION # 100
Drag and drop the Cisco collaboration components from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:
These components are part of theCisco Collaboration System Architecture (CSA), and are reviewed in the FLDTEC

trainingunderCisco Equipment and Collaboration Basics:
* Call Control: Managed by services likeCisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM), it routes and connects calls.
* Collaboration Applications: Provide added value services such asvoicemail (Unity),messaging (IM& P), presence, and more.
* Edge Devices: IncludeCisco ExpresswayandCUBE(Cisco Unified Border Element), offering secure access and traversal for mobile/remote endpoints.
* Conferencing: Powered by platforms likeCisco Meeting ServerorWebex, enabling multi-party conferencing.
* Endpoints: Include bothhardware (IP phones, video units)andsoftware (Webex app)that users interact with directly.

NEW QUESTION # 101
Which two components are accessed by removing the chassis cover on Cisco Catalyst 8000 Series Edge platforms? (Choose two.)

- A. DIMMs
- B. Fan trays
- C. Transceivers
- D. Network Interface Modules
- E. SSDs

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
On Cisco Catalyst 8000 Series Edge platforms, removing the chassis cover provides access to internal components such asDIMMs (Dual In-line Memory Modules)andSSDs (Solid-State Drives). These components are located internally and require the removal of the chassis cover for maintenance or replacement.
* DIMMsare used for system memory and are essential for the router's operation.
* SSDsprovide storage for system software and configurations.
Other components likeNetwork Interface Modules (NIMs)andtransceiversare typically accessible externally and do not require chassis cover removal.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 102
How many bits are borrowed from the default host portion of the address to create subnets in a Class B network with a subnet mask 255.255.255.0?

- A. 3 bits
- B. 8 bits
- C. 5 bits
- D. 3 bits

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a Class B network, the default subnet mask is 255.255.0.0, which allocates:
* 16 bits for the network portion
* 16 bits for the host portion
When the subnet mask is changed to255.255.255.0, it becomes:
* 24 bits for the network portion
* 8 bits for the host portion
This indicates that8 bitshave been borrowed from the host portion to create additional subnets. Borrowing bits allows for the division of the original network into smaller sub-networks, enhancing organization and security within the network.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco IOS Software Basics

NEW QUESTION # 103
A technician must quickly identify multiple Cisco switches in a rack without powering them on. Where should the technician look for serial numbers on the device?

- A. Bottom surface of each switch
- B. Top surface of each switch

- C. Rear panel near the power supplies
- D. Front panel near the status LEDs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Theserial numberfor Cisco switches is typically found on a label located on therear panel near the power supplies. This positioning allows technicians to quickly access identification information even when the device is not powered on.
This label is essential for inventory tracking, RMA procedures, and registration for support. Serial numbers are not typically placed on the top or bottom surfaces for devices mounted in a rack, as those areas are less accessible.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 104
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