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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which component serves as the central management and communication core and provides a single point of management via Cisco UCS Manager in a Cisco UCS environment?

- A. Nexus 9000 Series Switch
- B. UCS Fabric Interconnect
- C. MDS 9000 Series SAN Switch
- D. UCS E-Series server in ISR platforms

Answer: B

Explanation:

The UCS Fabric Interconnect is the central management and communication hub of the Cisco UCS (Unified Computing System) environment. It integrates compute, network, and storage access into a unified system.

Fabric Interconnects:

- * Manage all servers and I/O modules connected to the UCS domain
- * Provide connectivity and are the point of integration with the Cisco UCS Manager
- * Offer high-availability and centralized policy management

Other options like the Nexus or MDS switches do not serve this unified management function in a UCS deployment.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware Explanation:
The UCS Fabric interconnect serves as the central management and communication core in a Cisco UCS environment, providing a single point of management via Cisco UCS Manager for the entire UCS system, including servers, networking, and storage components.

NEW QUESTION # 91

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 92

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit. What is the redundancy implementation in this Cisco UCS architecture?

- A. Redundancy is implemented at the chassis level only, with chassis 1 acting as a backup for chassis 2.
- B. Redundancy is limited to the uplink connections, with no failover capabilities between the fabric interconnects.
- C. Redundancy is achieved through dual fabric interconnects, providing separate paths for FCoE, FC, and LAN traffic.
- D. The system uses a single point of connectivity, relying on internal redundancy within each UCS chassis.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the provided Cisco UCS architecture diagram, the infrastructure consists of:

Two Fabric Interconnects (A and B), each connecting to:

Ethernet (LAN)

Fibre Channel (FC)

FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet)

Both Fabric Interconnects are independently connected to both Cisco UCS Chassis 1 and 2 through I/O Modules (IOMs).

This is the classic active-active UCS design, providing full path redundancy for all traffic types:

LAN uplinks are handled separately by Fabric Interconnect B.

SAN traffic is distributed through FC uplinks and FCoE uplinks via Fabric Interconnects A and B.

Each server in the chassis can fail over its traffic to the alternate fabric if one interconnect fails.

This architecture guarantees no single point of failure, which is essential in mission-critical environments like data centers and enterprise server farms.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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 # 94

Refer to the exhibit.

□ Refer to the exhibit. Which component is highlighted on the Cisco I/O module image?

- A. captive screw
- **B. chassis connections LED**
- C. fixed port
- D. fan module LED

Answer: B

Explanation:

The highlighted component on the Cisco I/O module is the chassis connections LED, which indicates the status of connectivity between the I/O module and the chassis.

In the exhibit, the orange arrow points to a small rectangular LED indicator located to the left side of the I/O module (Cisco UCS-IOM-2304). This specific LED is not aligned with the ports, fans, or screws, which helps identify it correctly.

Chassis connections LED (B) is responsible for indicating the status of uplink/downlink communication between the I/O module and the chassis.

Green usually indicates a healthy link.

Amber or off may indicate a problem or no connection.

Why the other answers are incorrect:

A . Captive screw → These are at the far corners, not where the arrow points.

C . Fan module LED → This IOM doesn't have user-visible fan LEDs at the front face.

D . Fixed port → These are the large rectangular SFP ports clearly visible in the middle, not near the arrow.

This identification is important when troubleshooting chassis-to-IOM connectivity or verifying module status LEDs during field maintenance.

NEW QUESTION # 95

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