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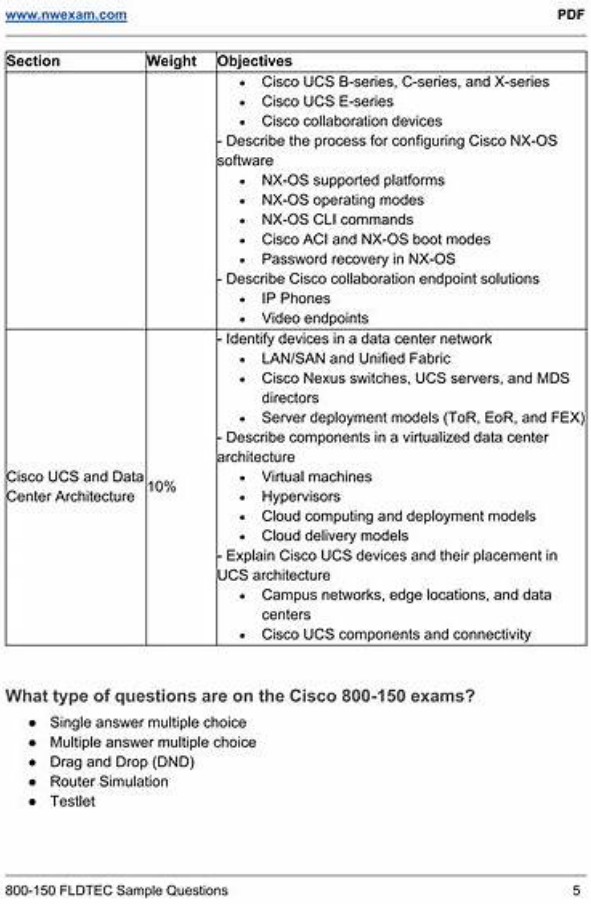

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Section	Weight	Objectives
		• Cisco UCS B-series, C-series, and X-series • Cisco UCS E-series • Cisco collaboration devices - Describe the process for configuring Cisco NX-OS software • NX-OS supported platforms • NX-OS operating modes • NX-OS CLI commands • Cisco ACI and NX-OS boot modes • Password recovery in NX-OS - Describe Cisco collaboration endpoint solutions • IP Phones • Video endpoints
Cisco UCS and Data Center Architecture	10%	- Identify devices in a data center network • LAN/SAN and Unified Fabric • Cisco Nexus switches, UCS servers, and MDS directors • Server deployment models (ToR, EoR, and FEX) - Describe components in a virtualized data center architecture • Virtual machines • Hypervisors • Cloud computing and deployment models • Cloud delivery models - Explain Cisco UCS devices and their placement in UCS architecture • Campus networks, edge locations, and data centers • Cisco UCS components and connectivity

What type of questions are on the Cisco 800-150 exams?

- Single answer multiple choice
- Multiple answer multiple choice
- Drag and Drop (DND)
- Router Simulation
- Testlet

800-150 FLDTEC Sample Questions 5

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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.

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Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
Which command is used to copy the startup configuration of a device to a USB file system when transferring files to a Cisco device?

- A. Router# copy usbflash0:[filename] startup-config
- B. Router# copy startup-config usbflash0:[filename]
- C. Router# copy running-config usbflash0:[filename]
- D. Router# copy startup-config tftp://[server_ip]/[destination_file]

Answer: B

Explanation:
To back up the startup configuration of a Cisco device to a USB drive, the command copy startup-config usbflash0:[filename] is used. This command copies the contents of the startup configuration file stored in NVRAM to a specified file on the USB flash drive. This is particularly useful for creating backups before performing upgrades or replacements. Option A: Copies the startup configuration to a TFTP server, not a USB drive.
Option B: Attempts to copy from the USB drive to the startup configuration, which is the reverse of the desired operation.
Option D: Copies the running configuration, not the startup configuration, to the USB drive.

NEW QUESTION # 94
What happens to the switch operation when a supervisor module in a Cisco Nexus switch is replaced by two supervisor modules?

- A. All modules in the switch are reset due to a stateless switchover.
- B. The switch continues to operate without any interruption.
- C. Only the affected line cards reset.
- D. The switch shuts down completely.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Cisco Nexus switches, when transitioning from a single supervisor module to a dual supervisor configuration, the behavior depends on the redundancy mode configured.
* Stateful Switchover (SSO):In configurations supporting SSO, the active and standby supervisors synchronize their state and configuration, allowing for seamless failover without resetting other modules.
* Stateless Switchover (Warm Standby):In certain modes, such as the ACI-mode on Cisco Nexus 9508 switches, the standby supervisor does not maintain synchronized state information with the active supervisor. In this scenario, if a switchover occurs (e.g., due to the replacement of the active supervisor), all modules in the switch are reset because the switchover is stateless.
Therefore, when a supervisor module is replaced in a configuration that does not support stateful switchover, all modules in the switch are reset due to the stateless nature of the switchover.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Maintenance and RMA Procedures

NEW QUESTION # 95
Which layer of the OSI model provides error detection and defines how access to the media is controlled?

- A. Physical layer
- B. Network layer
- C. Presentation layer
- D. Data link layer

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Data Link Layer (Layer 2) of the OSI model is responsible for node-to-node data transfer and plays a crucial role in error detection and media access control. It ensures that data frames are transmitted to the correct device on a local network segment. This layer is divided into two sublayers:
Logical Link Control (LLC): Manages frame synchronization, flow control, and error checking.
Media Access Control (MAC): Controls how devices on the network gain access to the medium and permission to transmit data.
Together, these sublayers ensure reliable data transmission by detecting and possibly correcting errors that may occur in the Physical Layer. They also manage how devices share the transmission medium, preventing collisions and ensuring orderly communication.

NEW QUESTION # 96
Which scenario would result in a speed mismatch when configuring Ethernet devices with different speed settings?

- A. Both ends are manually set to the same speed
- B. One end is manually set to 100 Mbps, and the other end is set to auto-negotiation
- C. One end is manually set to 1 Gbps, and the other end is manually set to 100 Mbps
- D. Both ends are set to auto-negotiation and fail, reverting to their lowest speeds

Answer: C

Explanation:
A speed mismatch occurs when two connected Ethernet devices are configured to operate at different speeds. In scenario A, one device is manually set to 1 Gbps, while the other is set to 100 Mbps. Since both ends are hard-coded to different speeds, they cannot successfully negotiate a common speed, leading to a mismatch and resulting in a failed or unstable link.
In contrast, scenario B, where both ends are manually set to the same speed, ensures compatibility and stable communication. Scenario C can lead to a duplex mismatch rather than a speed mismatch; the auto-negotiating end may default to half-duplex if it cannot determine the duplex setting of the manually configured end. Scenario D is less common; if auto-negotiation fails, devices may revert to their lowest common speed, but this typically results in reduced performance rather than a complete mismatch.

NEW QUESTION # 97
What are the steps to mount a Cisco device in a rack?

- A. Ground the device.
  Install mounting brackets.
  Mount in rack.

- B. Install mounting brackets.
  Mount in rack.
  Ground the device.
- C. Mount in rack.
  Install mounting brackets.
  Ground the device.
- D. Install mounting brackets.
  Ground the device.
  Mount in rack.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct sequence for mounting a Cisco device in a rack is:
* Install mounting brackets: Attach the appropriate rack-mount brackets to the sides of the device using the screws provided. This step prepares the device for secure installation in the rack.
* Mount in rack: Carefully place the device into the rack, aligning the brackets with the rack posts, and secure it using the appropriate rack-mount screws.
* Ground the device: After the device is securely mounted, connect the grounding wire to the chassis grounding point and then to the facility ground. This step ensures safety and compliance with electrical standards.
This sequence is recommended to ensure both the physical security of the device and the safety of personnel during installation.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 98
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