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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 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 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.

Highlighted Features of Cisco 800-150 Exam Practice Questions

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Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which management option is best suited for standalone Cisco Secure Firewall deployments?

- A. Cisco Defense Orchestrator
- **B. Cisco Secure Firewall Device Manager**
- C. Cisco Security Manager
- D. Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center

Answer: B

Explanation:

For standalone Cisco Secure Firewall deployments, the Cisco Secure Firewall Device Manager (FDM) is the most appropriate management option. FDM is a browser-based, on-box management tool that allows administrators to configure and manage a single firewall device without the need for external management infrastructure. It provides an intuitive interface for basic configurations, policy management, and monitoring.

In contrast:

* Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center (FMC) is designed for centralized management of multiple firewall devices.

* Cisco Defense Orchestrator (CDO) is a cloud-based solution for managing security policies across various devices.

* Cisco Security Manager is an older platform primarily used for managing ASA devices.

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

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is the main advantage of using Bundle mode when installing Cisco IOS XE Software on a switch?

- A. Ability to install and upgrade packages independently
- **B. Simplicity, with no need to manage individual packages**
- C. Faster boot times compared to Install mode
- D. Automatic creation of the packages.conf file

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bundle mode simplifies the installation and operation of Cisco IOS XE Software by using a monolithic image file. In this mode, the switch runs directly from the bundled image, eliminating the need to manage individual software packages. This approach is straightforward and reduces complexity, making it suitable for environments where simplicity is a priority.

However, it's important to note that:

* Bundle mode may result in slower boot times compared to Install mode.

* It does not support the independent installation or upgrade of individual packages.

* The packages.conf file is not utilized in Bundle mode; it's specific to Install mode.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco IOS Software Basics

NEW QUESTION # 19

What does OIR stand for in the context of Cisco ASR component replacement?

- **A. Online Insertion and Removal**
- B. Operational Interface Redundancy
- C. Optical Interface Routing
- D. Offline Installation and Reboot

Answer: A

Explanation:

Online Insertion and Removal (OIR) is a feature supported by Cisco ASR routers that allows for the insertion and removal of hardware components, such as line cards and modules, while the router is operating.

This capability enables maintenance and upgrades without the need to power down the system, thus minimizing network downtime.

Key aspects of OIR include:

* Seamless Operation: OIR allows for hardware changes without interrupting the router's operation.

* Preservation of Routing Information: The router maintains all routing information and active sessions during the insertion or removal process.

* Administrative Shutdown: While not mandatory, it is recommended to administratively shut down the interfaces associated with the component being removed to ensure a graceful transition.

This feature is particularly beneficial in high-availability environments where maintaining continuous network service is critical.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Maintenance and RMA Procedures

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which two results are achieved by briefly pressing the restore/reset button on a Cisco Meraki switch? (Choose two.)

- **A. The device reboots.**
- B. A full factory restore is performed.
- C. The downloaded configuration is deleted.
- D. Cloud management is disabled.
- **E. The management interface is cleared.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

On a Cisco Meraki switch, briefly pressing the restore/reset button (typically less than 5 seconds) triggers:

A reboot of the device (Option A)

Clearing of the local management interface settings (Option D), which may include temporary network information such as DHCP leases or local overrides.

To perform a full factory reset (Option B), the button must be held down for a longer duration, usually more than 10 seconds.

Options C and E do not reflect standard reset behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which pod-based deployment model provides the most flexibility and scalability in a modern data center topology?

- **A. Spine-and-Leaf**
- B. End of Row (EoR)
- C. Fabric Extender model
- D. Top of Rack (ToR)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Spine-and-Leaf architecture is the preferred pod-based deployment model in modern data centers because of its high scalability and flexibility. In this topology:

* Leaf switches connect to servers and act as the access layer.

* Spine switches function as the core layer, interconnecting all leaf switches.

This non-blocking, highly redundant model supports predictable latency, easy horizontal scaling, and load balancing, making it ideal for cloud-scale and virtualized environments.

* Top of Rack (ToR) and End of Row (EoR) are physical cabling layouts that do not inherently provide the same level of architectural scalability.

* Fabric Extender models extend switch ports but depend on upstream switches for intelligence, limiting flexibility.

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

NEW QUESTION # 22

