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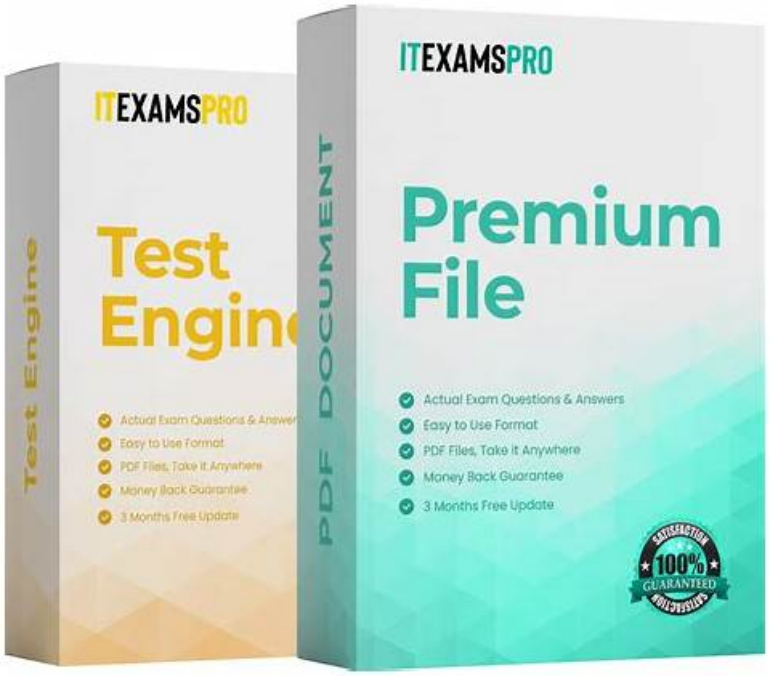

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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69
What is the purpose of the chassis in a blade server environment?

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

Answer: C

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

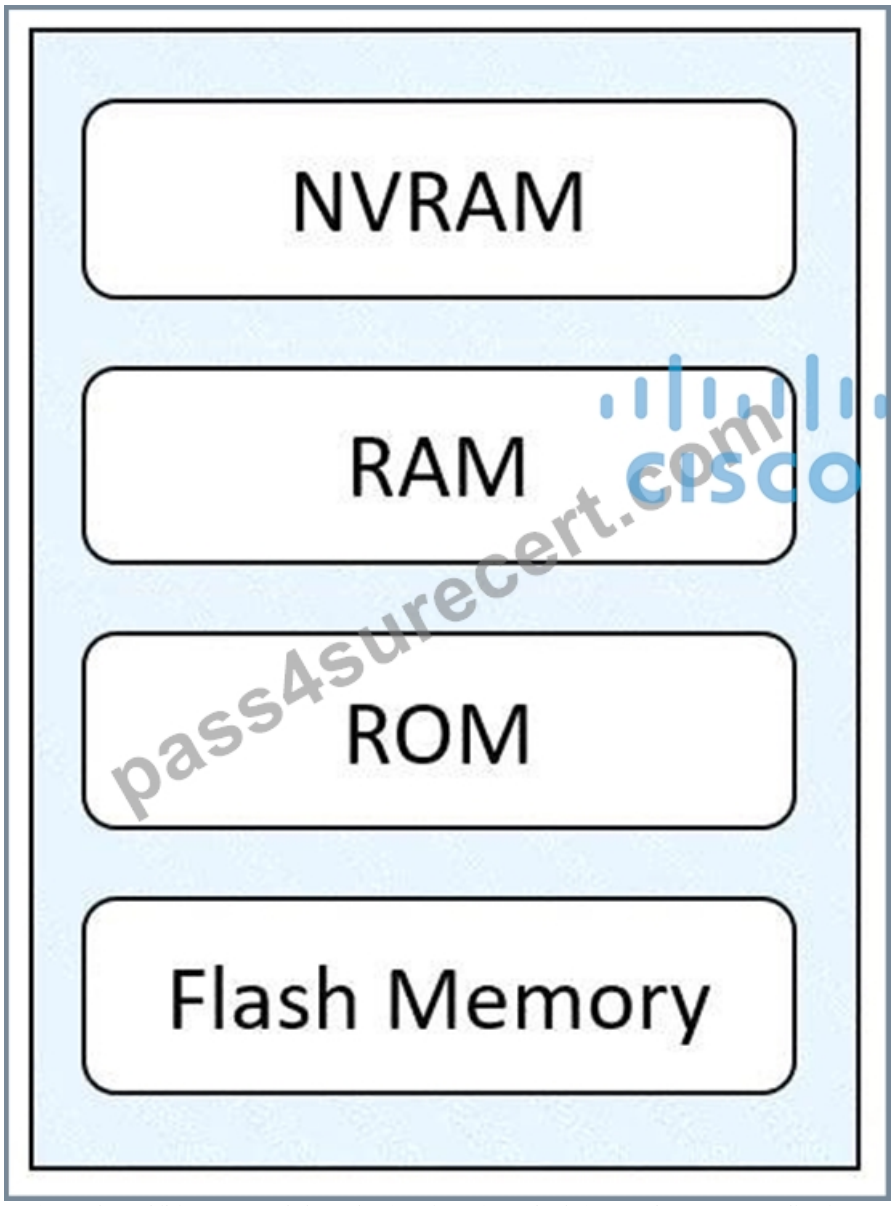
NEW QUESTION # 70
Why is a Cisco Nexus switch typically deployed in a network?

- A. In data centers for high-performance, low latency switching
- B. As edge routers connecting to ISPs
- C. In branch offices for local area networking
- D. As wireless accesspoints in enterprise campuses

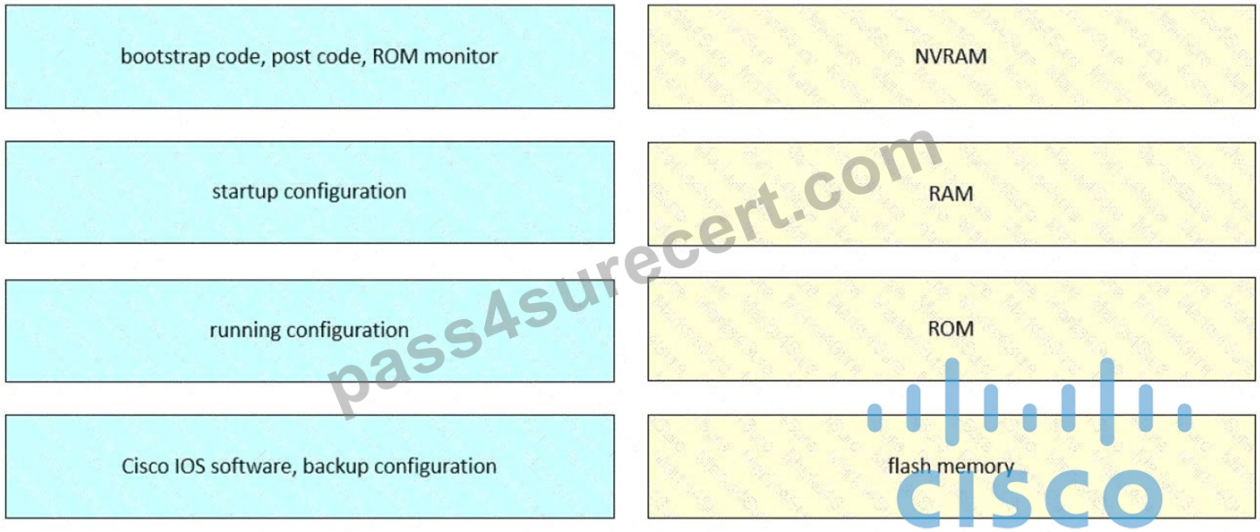
Answer: A

Explanation:
Cisco Nexus switchesare specifically designed for deployment indata centers, where they providehigh- performance, low-latency switchingto support modern workloads, virtualization, and cloud computing environments.
Nexus switches operate usingNX-OS, a purpose-built operating system optimized for data center needs.
These switches support technologies like virtual port channels (vPC), FabricPath, and Application Centric Infrastructure (ACI), which are essential for scalable and highly available data center networks.
They are not typically used in branch offices, as wireless access points, or as edge routers.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 71

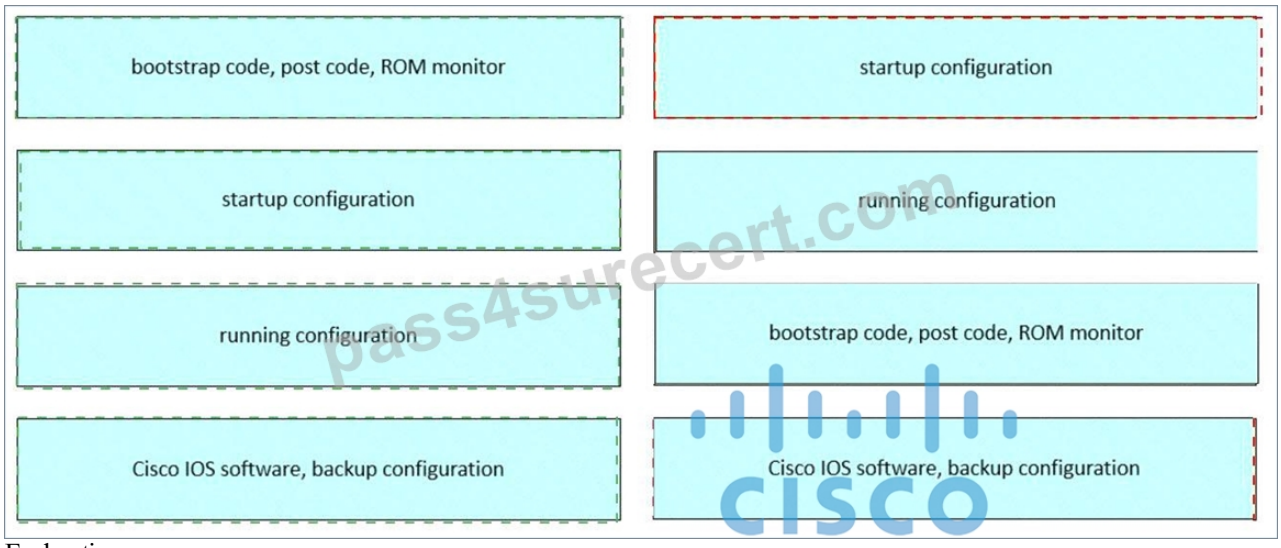


Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the corresponding internal memory components on the right.



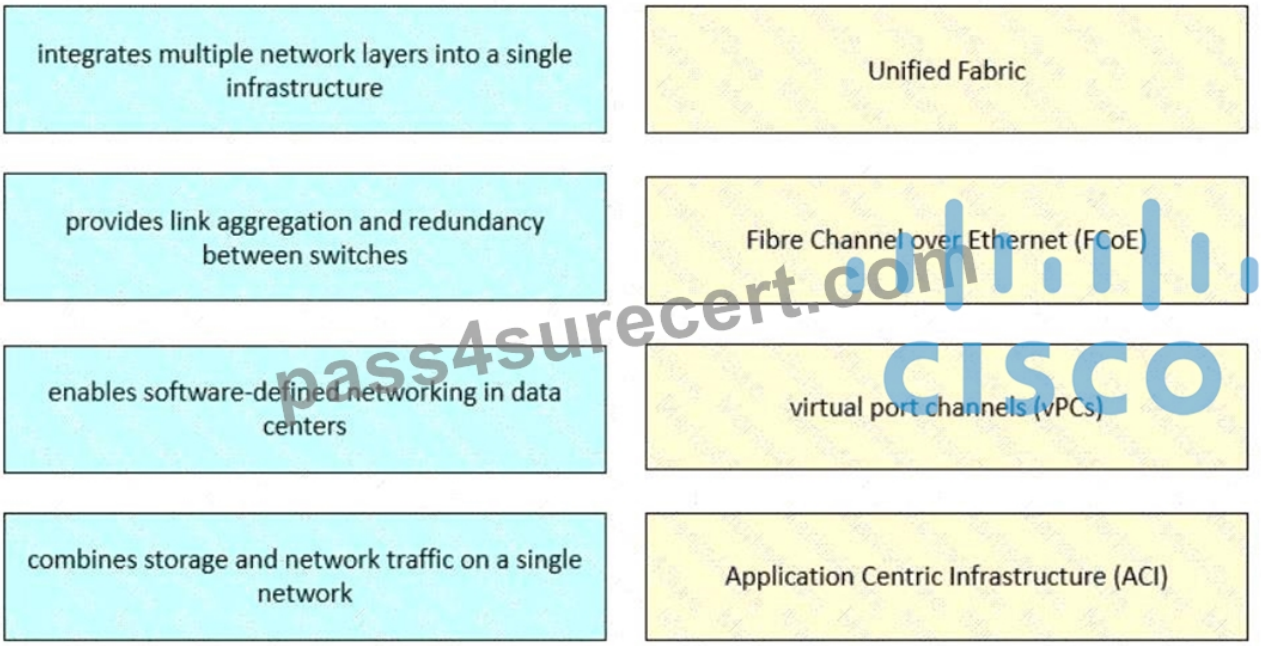
Answer:

Explanation:



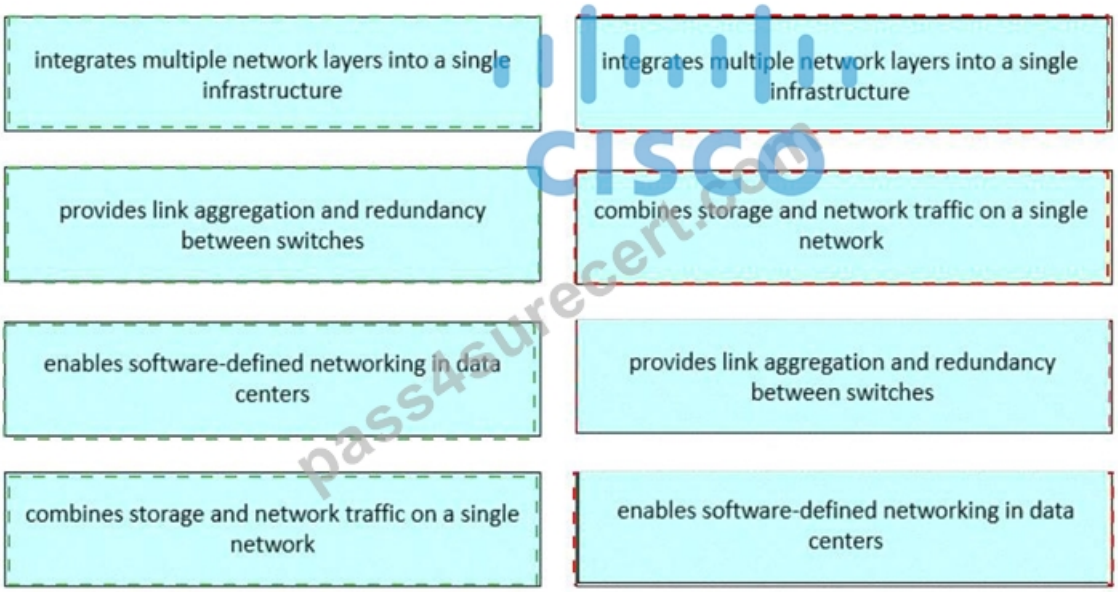
Explanation:
NVRAM # Startup configuration
RAM # Running configuration
ROM # Bootstrap code, POST code, ROM monitor
Flash memory # Cisco IOS software, backup configuration
Each memory type in a Cisco device serves a specific function in the boot process and runtime operation.
NVRAM retains configuration across reboots, RAM is volatile and holds active configs, ROM handles initial boot tasks, and flash stores the operating system.
This content is covered thoroughly in"Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware"in the FLDTEC curriculum. Here's the breakdown:
ROM (Read-Only Memory)
* Stores bootstrap code, POST (Power-On Self-Test), and ROM Monitor.
* These are essential for the device's initial power-on operations and recovery modes.
NVRAM (Non-Volatile RAM)
* Holds thestartup configuration file, which is loaded during the boot process.
* Content remains intact after a reboot or power cycle.
RAM (Random Access Memory)
* Stores therunning configurationand current operational state of the router or switch.
* Also used for routing tables, ARPcache, and packet buffers.
* Data is lost when the device is powered off or rebooted.
Flash Memory
* Contains theCisco IOS image, system files, and can storebackup configurations.
* It is a non-volatile storage, so it retains data after reboots.

NEW QUESTION # 72
Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the corresponding Cisco data center technologies on the right.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
Integrates multiple network layers into a single infrastructure # Unified Fabric Provides link aggregation and redundancy between switches # Virtual port channels (vPCs) Enables software-defined networking in data centers # Application Centric Infrastructure (ACI) Combines storage and network traffic on a single network # Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) These data center solutions are covered in theFLDTEC courseunder Cisco's unified data center architecture and switching portfolio:
Unified Fabric:Streamlines Layer 2 and Layer 3 into a single operational model, reducing complexity and enhancing scalability.
vPC (Virtual Port Channel): Allows two Nexus switches to appear as one logical switch, enablingloop-free topologyandactive-active uplinks.
ACI (Application Centric Infrastructure): Cisco's SDN solution, delivering centralized automation, policy enforcement, and fabric management.
FCoE: Enableslossless Ethernetforstorage (Fibre Channel)traffic to coexist withdatatraffic on the same Ethernet infrastructure.
These technologies are fundamental in modern Cisco-powered data centers tooptimize performance,reduce hardware, andsimplify management.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which two cloud computing services are vendor-managed in an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) delivery model? (Choose two.)

- A. Networking
- B. Storage
- C. Data
- D. Applications
- E. Operating System

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In the Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) model, the cloud provider is responsible for managing and maintaining the underlying infrastructure components, including:
Networking: The cloud provider handles all aspects of network configuration, hardware, and virtual networking.
Storage: The cloud provider supplies and manages the physical and virtual storage infrastructure required to support the consumer's data needs.
The customer is responsible for managing:
Operating Systems
Applications
Data
This model offers flexibility while shifting infrastructure maintenance responsibilities to the service provider.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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