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Perhaps you worry about that you have difficulty in understanding our 800-150 training questions. Frankly speaking, we have taken all your worries into account. Firstly, all knowledge of the 800-150 exam materials have been simplified a lot. Also, we have tested many volunteers who can prove that after studying our 800-150 Exam Questions for 20 to 30 hours, it is easy to pass the exam. The results show that our 800-150 study materials are easy for them to understand. In addition, they all enjoy learning on our 800-150 practice exam study materials.

Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.

Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the names of the field-replaceable units from the left onto the corresponding letters on the image of the Cisco Catalyst 9400 modular switch.

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

A # Power supply modules

B # Fan tray assembly

C # Line card slots 1 and 2

D # Supervisor modules

E # Line card slots 5, 6, and 7

The power supply units (A) are at the top, the fan tray (B) is a vertical module on the left, line cards (C and E) span multiple slots horizontally, and supervisor modules (D) are typically placed centrally for control functions.

In the FLDTEC course under Cisco Modular Hardware Overview, the Cisco Catalyst 9400 series is broken down into clearly defined FRU zones:

* Power Supply Modules (A): Located at the top of the chassis, these provide redundant, hot-swappable power to the switch.

* Fan Tray Assembly (B): Mounted vertically on the left, this ensures proper cooling and airflow throughout the chassis.

* Line Card Slots 1 and 2 (C): Located in the upper section for network expansion.

* Supervisor Modules (D): Positioned centrally, they handle control plane operations, management, and switching logic.

* Line Card Slots 5, 6, and 7 (E): Lower slots for high-density port expansion.

Correct FRU identification ensures successful maintenance, upgrades, and hardware replacement during field operations.

NEW QUESTION # 21



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the corresponding devices on the right.

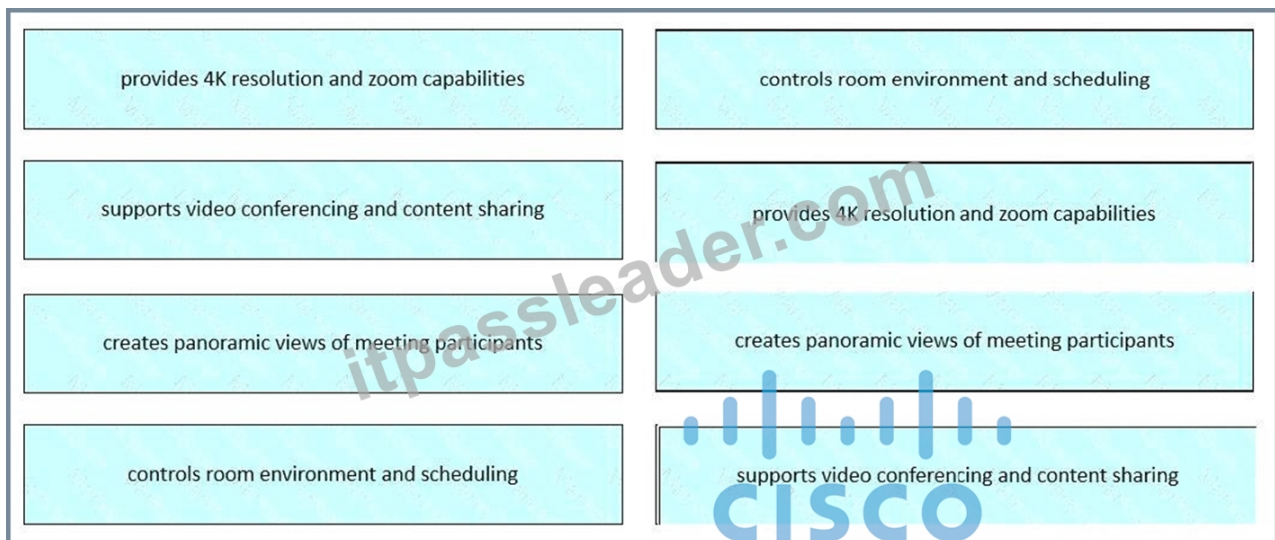
provides 4K resolution and zoom capabilities	Cisco Room Navigator
supports video conferencing and content sharing	Cisco PTZ 4K Camera
creates panoramic views of meeting participants	Cisco Quad Camera
controls room environment and scheduling	Cisco Webex Board Pro

Answer:

Explanation:

provides 4K resolution and zoom capabilities	controls room environment and scheduling
supports video conferencing and content sharing	provides 4K resolution and zoom capabilities
creates panoramic views of meeting participants	creates panoramic views of meeting participants
controls room environment and scheduling	supports video conferencing and content sharing

Explanation:



According to the Cisco FLDTEC training and product documentation:

- * Cisco PTZ 4K Camera: Offers high-definition video capture with pan-tilt-zoom features and 4K resolution - ideal for large conference spaces.
- * Cisco Webex Board Pro: Interactive collaboration device that combines video conferencing, whiteboarding, and wireless content sharing.
- * Cisco Quad Camera: Features multiple cameras for wide-angle views, speaker tracking, and automatic framing - great for medium to large meeting rooms.
- * Cisco Room Navigator: A touchscreen device that provides intuitive control for room settings, scheduling, and call management.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 23

What is the primary purpose of backing up the endpoint configuration prior to replacing the device?

- A. To generate a performance report for the old device
- B. To restore settings on the new device after replacement
- C. To update the firmware of the device
- D. To troubleshoot network connectivity issues

Answer: B

Explanation:

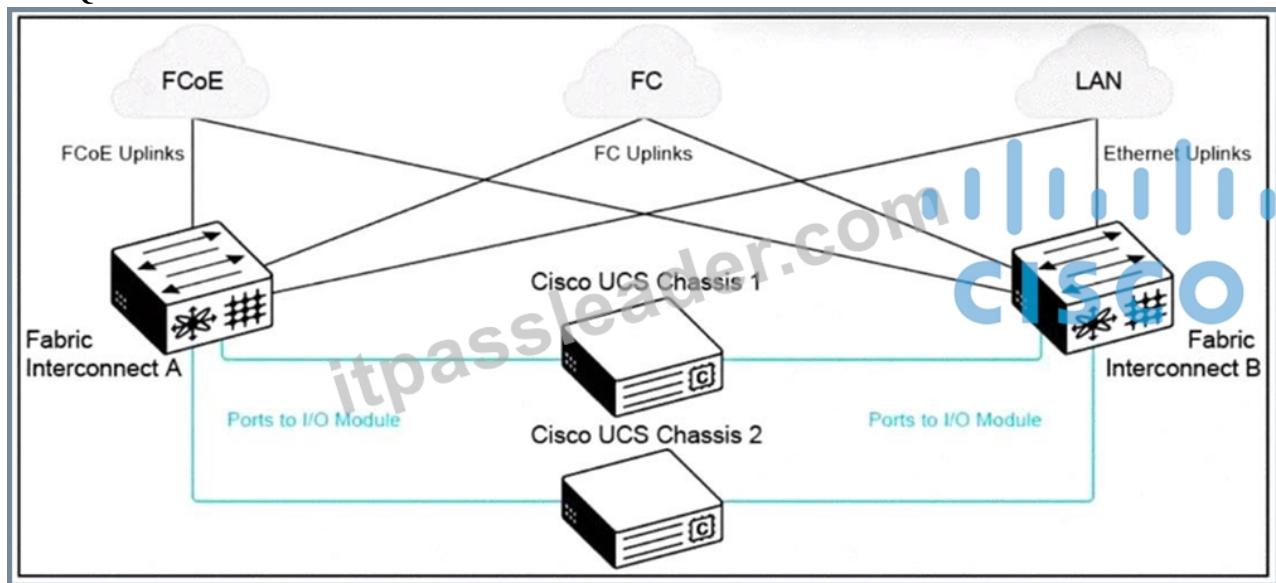
Backing up the configuration of a network device before replacement is a critical step to ensure business continuity and minimize downtime. The primary purpose of this backup is to restore the existing settings onto the new device, ensuring that it operates identically to the one being replaced.

This process includes preserving interface configurations, routing protocols, access control lists, and other essential parameters. By restoring the backed-up configuration to the new device, network administrators can quickly reintegrate it into the network infrastructure without the need for manual reconfiguration, thereby reducing the risk of errors and service disruptions.

Options A, B, and C do not align with the primary objective of configuration backups in the context of device replacement.

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

NEW QUESTION # 24



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

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

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 # 25

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