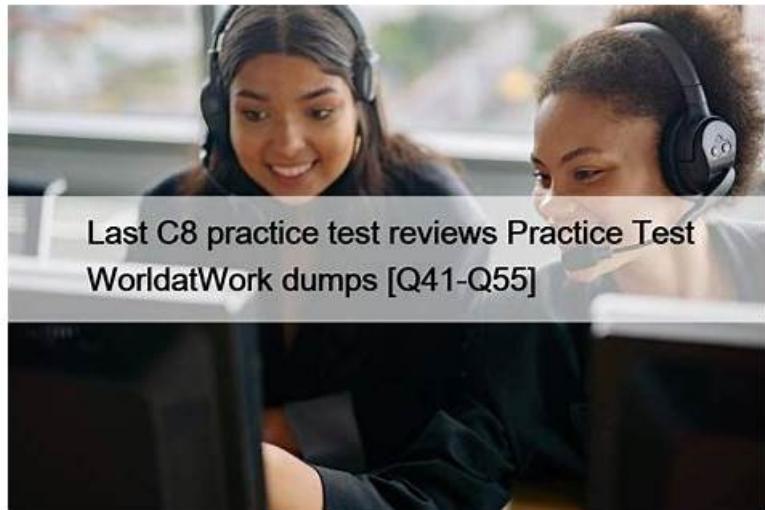


# 800-150 Test Cram, Latest 800-150 Dumps Pdf



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## Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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### Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

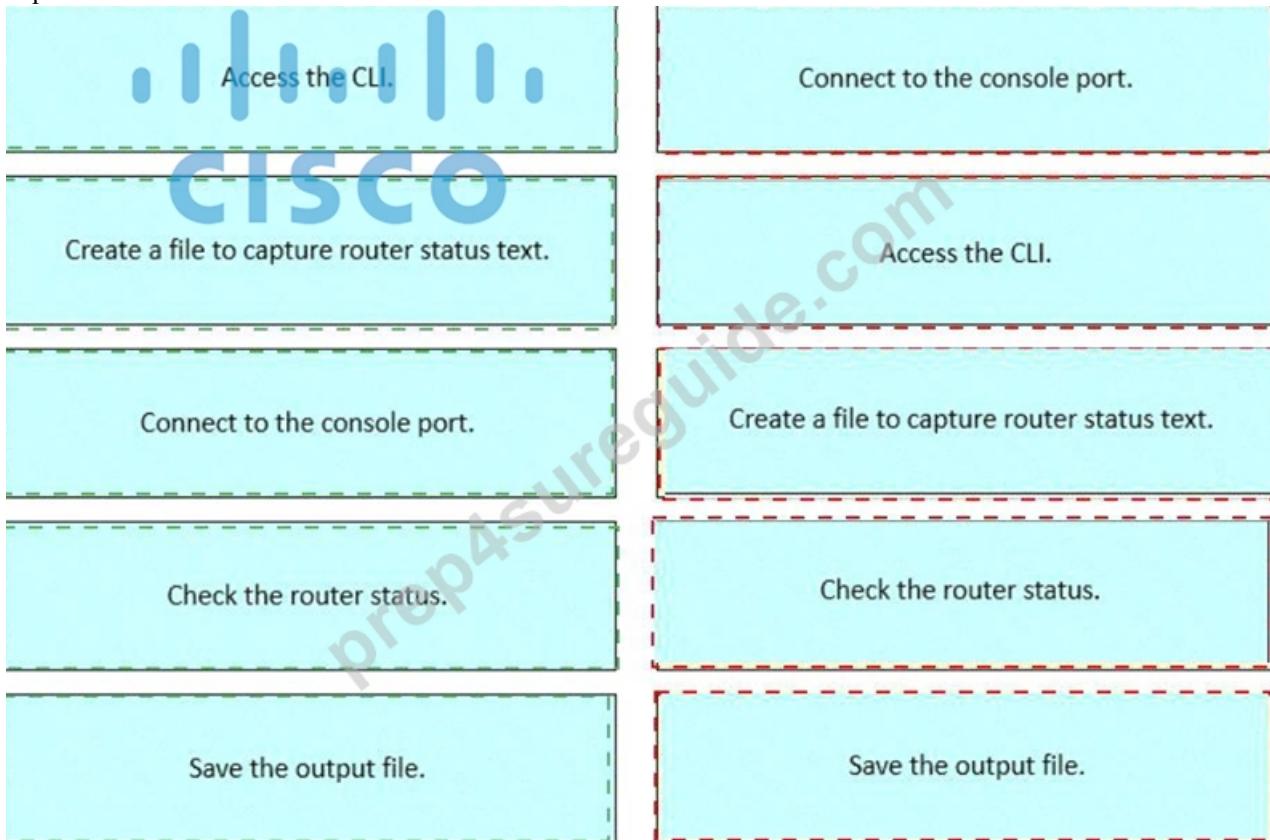
#### NEW QUESTION # 64

Drag and drop the steps from the left into order to capture the status of a Cisco device.

 <p>Access the CLI.</p>	<p>step 1</p>
<p>Create a file to capture router status text.</p>	<p>step 2</p>
<p>Connect to the console port.</p>	<p>step 3</p>
<p>Check the router status.</p>	<p>step 4</p>
<p>Save the output file.</p>	<p>step 5</p>

**Answer:**

Explanation:



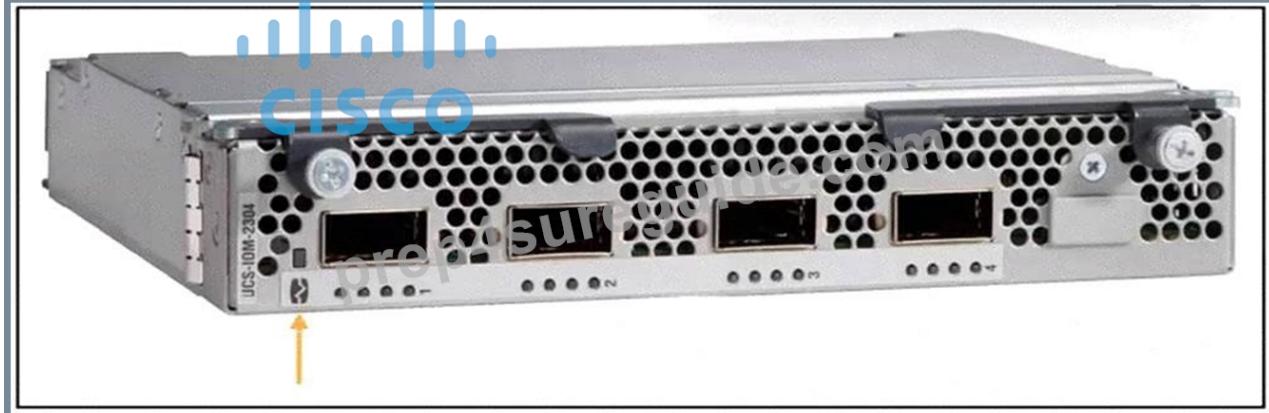
Explanation:

This procedure is taught in the FLDTEC course under the Device Configuration and Verification section and reflects standard field technician workflows:

- \* Connect to the console port using a console cable and terminal software (like PuTTY or Tera Term).
- \* Access the CLI of the Cisco device by logging in via the console session.
- \* Create a log file or enable logging in the terminal emulator to begin capturing output.
- \* Check the router status using commands such as show running-config, show ip interface brief, or show version.
- \* Save the output file from the terminal emulator for documentation, troubleshooting, or escalation.

This logical flow ensures accurate diagnostics and traceability during field support operations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 65



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The highlighted component on the Cisco I/O module is the chassisconnections 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 # 66

Which action must be taken before powering down the endpoint during the replacement process of a Cisco collaboration device?

- A. Back up the configuration.
- B. Reset the device to factory settings.
- C. Activate the new device.
- D. Install the new hardware.

**Answer: A**

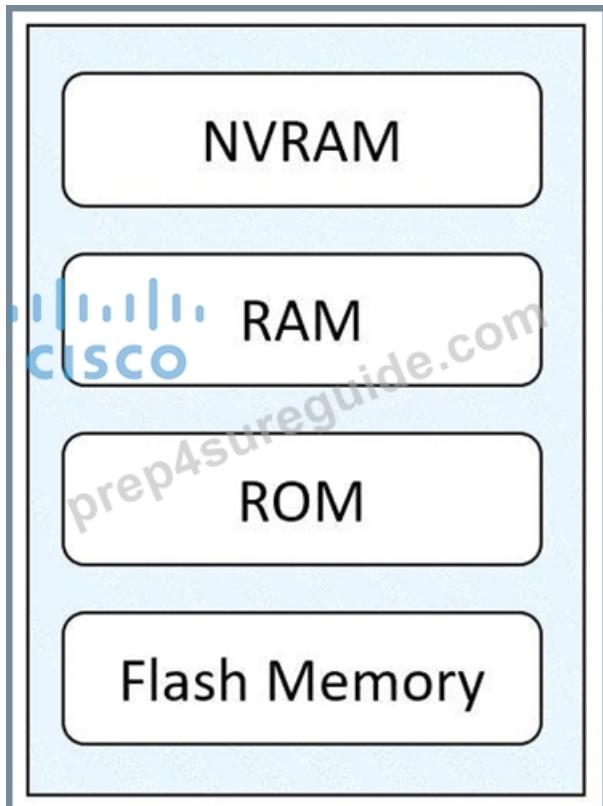
Explanation:

Before shutting down any Cisco collaboration device (such as an IP phone, video endpoint, or codec) for replacement, it is essential to back up the configuration. This ensures that all custom settings, including user profiles, network configurations, and service settings, are preserved and can be quickly restored on the replacement device.

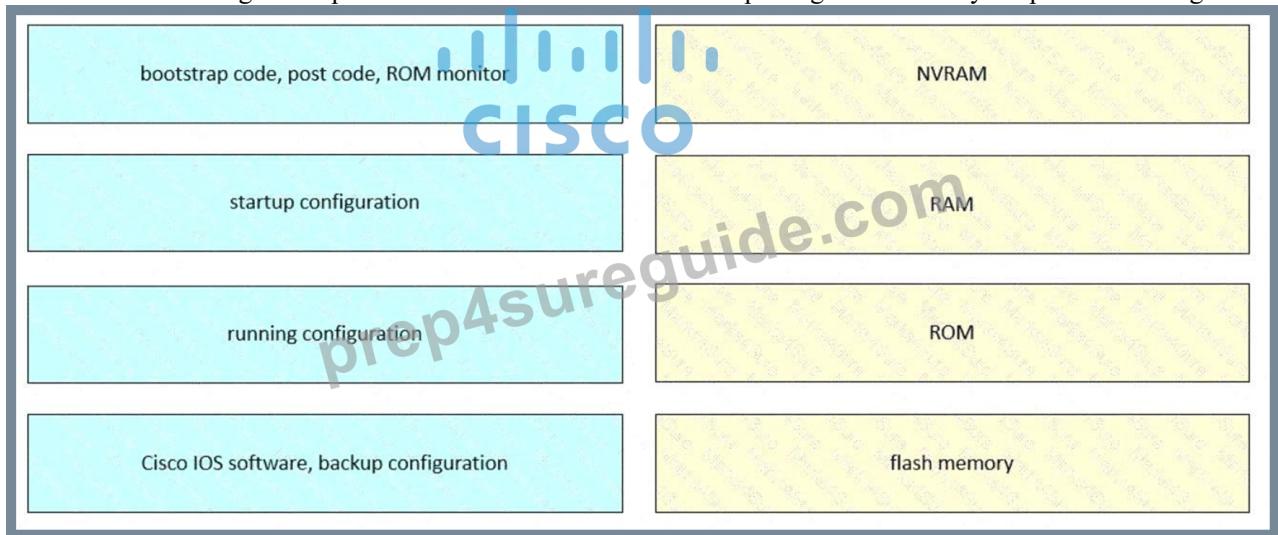
This backup minimizes downtime and avoids manual reconfiguration errors during the swap process.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 67

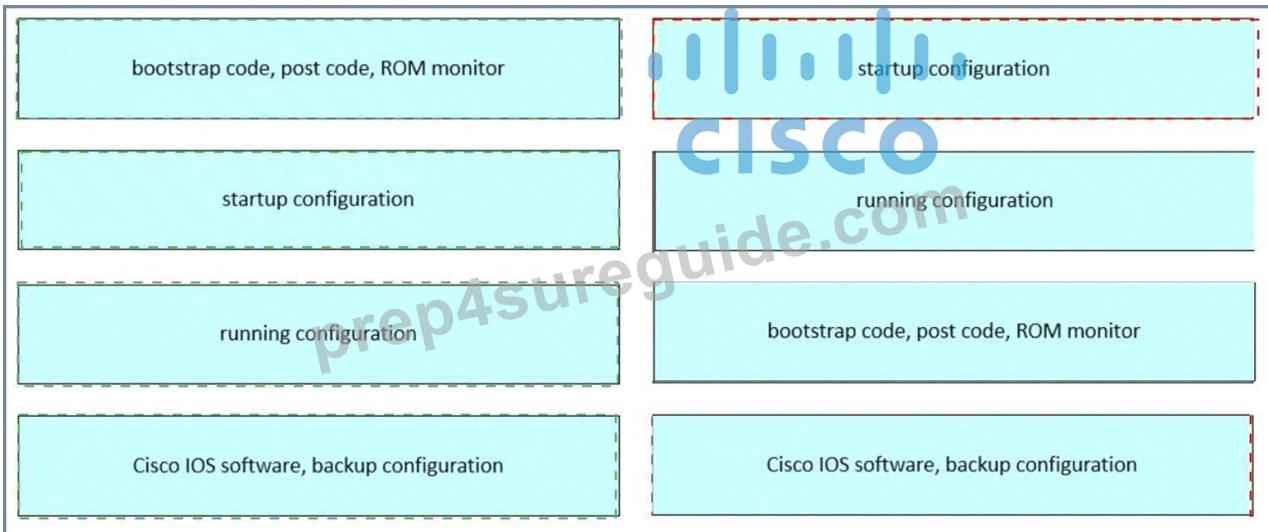


Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the corresponding internal memory components on the right.



**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 the startup configuration file, which is loaded during the boot process.

\* Content remains intact after a reboot or power cycle.

RAM (Random Access Memory)

\* Stores the running configuration and current operational state of the router or switch.

\* Also used for routing tables, ARP cache, and packet buffers.

\* Data is lost when the device is powered off or rebooted.

Flash Memory

\* Contains the Cisco IOS image, system files, and can store backup configurations.

\* It is a non-volatile storage, so it retains data after reboots.

## NEW QUESTION # 68

Which command prompt commands provide the most thorough network diagnostic information when troubleshooting connectivity issues between a Windows PC and a Cisco device?

- A. ipconfig /all  
ping
- B. netstat -a  
netsh wlan show interfaces  
ipconfig /release  
ipconfig /renew
- C. ping  
tracert  
netstat
- D. nslookup  
arp -a  
route print

Answer: A

Explanation:

When diagnosing network connectivity issues between a Windows PC and a Cisco device, the combination of `ipconfig /all` and `ping` commands provides comprehensive information:

\* ipconfig /all: Displays detailed IP configuration information, including IP addresses, subnet masks, default gateways, DNS servers, and MAC addresses for all network adapters. This information is crucial for verifying correct network settings.

\* pingTests the reachability of a host on an IP network and measures the round-trip time for messages sent from the originating host to a destination computer. It's a fundamental tool for checking connectivity between devices.

While other commands like netstat, tracert, nslookup, arp -a, and route print provide valuable information, ipconfig /all and ping are typically the first and most informative commands used in initial troubleshooting steps.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Troubleshooting Methodologies

## NEW QUESTION # 69

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