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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
When should a crossover UTP cable be used instead of a straight-through cable when connecting network devices?

- A. To connect electrically unlike devices
- B. To connect electrically like devices
- C. To connect a switch to a router
- D. To connect a PC to a wireless access point

Answer: B

Explanation:
Acrossover UTP (Unshielded Twisted Pair) cableis used to connect two similar devices directly. This includes:
* Switch to switch
* Router to router
* PC to PC
The crossover cable reverses the transmit and receive pairs, allowing for proper communication between like devices without the need for an intermediary device.
Conversely, astraight-through cableis used to connect dissimilar devices, such as:
* PC to switch
* Router to switch
* PC to router
This cable maintains the same wiring on both ends, suitable for connecting different types of devices.
Therefore, when connecting electrically like devices, a crossover cable is appropriate.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for FieldTechnicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which deployment scenarios are Cisco 8000 Series routers primarily designed for?

- A. service provider and web-scale networks
- B. campus LAN access and distribution layers
- C. remote branch offices and retail locations
- D. small business and home office networks

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cisco 8000Series routers are primarily designed for service provider and web-scale networks, offering high- performance routing capabilities to handle large-scale, high-bandwidth environments typically found in service provider infrastructures and data centers.
The Cisco 8000 Series routers are part of Cisco's high-performance routing portfolio. As documented in the official Cisco product and FLDTEC study materials:
Cisco 8000 Series routers are purpose-built for service provider and cloud-scale datacenters.
They are designed to support massive bandwidth, 5G core, and edge routing demands.
These routers provide scalable, high-performance architecture, using Cisco Silicon One ASICs, enabling terabits of throughput with advanced telemetry and network programmability.
Why the other options are incorrect:
A:Remote branches and retail typically use ISR/ASR 1000/1100 Series.
C:Home or small business networks use Cisco RV Series or Meraki MX Series.
D:LAN access/distribution layers in campuses commonly use Catalyst 9000 Series switches or ISR routers, not high-end core routers.
The 8000 Series is typically found in service provider core, data center interconnect, and hyperscale cloud deployments (e.g., Google, Meta, AWS).

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which component of the Cisco Room system requires removal of the upper textile grille and the use of release levers during its replacement process?

- A. Quad camera
- B. Antenna module
- C. Loudspeaker
- D. Codec

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Cisco Room systems such as the Room Kit Pro and similar setups, replacing thequad camerainvolves a physical disassembly process. Specifically, theupper textile grille must be removedto gain access to the internal mounting mechanism. After that,release levers are used to disengage the quad camera unitfrom its housing.
This procedure ensures secure installation while allowing relatively straightforward removal when maintenance or replacement is necessary. The codec, loudspeaker, and antenna module do not typically require this specific removal method.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Maintenance and RMA Procedures

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which two network design strategies in Cisco data center solutions improve fault tolerance and high availability? (Choose two.)

- A. High-density 10/40/100 gigabit Ethernet connectivity
- B. Virtual port channels for link aggregation
- C. Access layer switch deployment
- D. Redundant supervisor engines and fabric modules
- E. SAN extension over IP networks (FCIP)

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
To ensurehigh availability and fault tolerancein Cisco data center designs, two effective strategies include:
* Redundant Supervisor Engines and Fabric Modules: These provide failover capabilities, so if one supervisor or fabric module fails, another can take over, maintaining network operations without interruption.
* Virtual Port Channels (vPCs): vPCs allow connections to be made to two physical switches while appearing as one logical switch. This prevents loops and adds redundancy and load balancing, which is critical in high-availability environments.
Other options may enhance performance (e.g., high-density Ethernet) or extend functionality (e.g., FCIP), but do not directly contribute to fault tolerance and high availability in the same way.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 65

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

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

Answer: D

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.
Thiscapability 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 FieldTechnicians (FLDTEC) - Maintenance and RMA Procedures

NEW QUESTION # 66
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