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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Quiz 800-150 - Reliable Instant Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Access

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Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

```
Router# XXXXXXXXXX
NAME: "Chassis", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4451-X/K9"
PID: ISR4451-X/K9, VID: V01, SN: FCW2134L0SH
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which CLI show command identifies the serial number on a router?

- A. show inventory
- B. show version
- C. show platform
- D. show idprom

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `show inventory` command is used on Cisco devices to display detailed information about the hardware components installed, including:

- * Product Identifier (PID)
- * Version Identifier (VID)
- * Serial Number (SN)
- * Description of the component

In the exhibit, the output clearly shows:

NAME: "Chassis", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4451-X/K9"

PID:ISR4451-X/K9, VID: V01, SN: FCW2134L0SH

This confirms that `show inventory` is the correct command to retrieve the serial number and hardware inventory details.

* `show version` provides some system information and sometimes includes serial numbers, but it's not as reliable or detailed for component-level hardware info.

* `show idprom` is not commonly used and not supported on all platforms.

* `show platform` provides platform-specific info but not typically the serial number.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Device Configuration and Verification

NEW QUESTION # 87

How must the power to a system with dual power supplies on a Cisco Nexus switch be connected?

- **A. Connect each power supply to a separate power source.**
- B. Connect the primary power supply to the main source and the secondary to a backup generator.
- C. Connect both power supplies to a power distribution unit with built-in redundancy.
- D. Connect both power supplies to a single power source.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Cisco Nexus switch with dual power supplies, the recommended method is to connect each power supply to a separate power source (Option C). This ensures power redundancy and fault tolerance.

If one power source fails (e.g., due to a power outage or circuit failure), the switch can continue operating uninterrupted using the second power source. Connecting both to a single source (Option D) defeats the purpose of redundancy.

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

NEW QUESTION # 88

What is the primary reason for placing heavier devices toward the bottom of the rack when installing replacement hardware?

- A. To improve air circulation
- B. To facilitate easier cable management
- **C. To maintain rack stability**
- D. To simplify device maintenance

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary reason for placing heavier equipment, such as UPS units or core switches, at the bottom of a rack is to maintain stability. A lower center of gravity reduces the risk of tipping, especially when the rack is not yet bolted or braced.

This is a standard safety precaution in network hardware installation and is particularly important when racks are being serviced or relocated.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Safety and ESD Precautions

Explanation: The primary reason for placing heavier devices toward the bottom of the rack is to maintain rack stability.

This helps ensure the rack remains balanced and prevents tipping, especially when multiple devices are installed.

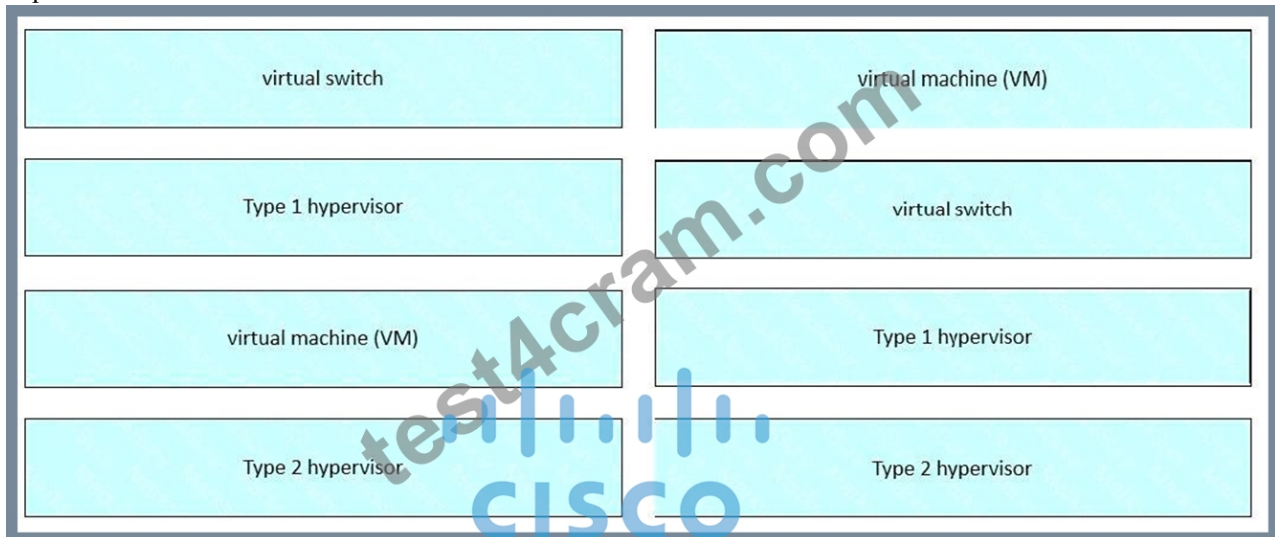
NEW QUESTION # 89

Drag and drop the virtualized data center components from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:



In the FLDTEC curriculum, Cisco emphasizes understanding of virtualized components in enterprise networks and UCS environments:

Virtual Switch- Operates within a hypervisor, replicates L2 behavior for inter-VM and external connectivity.

Type 1 Hypervisor- Also called "bare-metal," examples include VMware ESXi and Microsoft Hyper-V Core; optimized for data center performance.

Virtual Machine (VM)- A logical instance of a system that runs its own OS and apps, powered by virtualized CPU, RAM, and storage.

Type 2 Hypervisor- Runs atop an existing OS (e.g., VMware Workstation, VirtualBox), ideal for labs and dev/testing.

Mastering these definitions supports field technicians in UCS deployments, virtualization troubleshooting, and remote infrastructure diagnostics.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which two features are managed by the hardware and software of the collaboration infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Supporting meeting experiences
- B. Facilitating connections
- C. Hosting large-scale databases
- D. Network bandwidth allocation
- E. Phone book administration

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The Cisco Collaboration Infrastructure is designed to support unified communications, video conferencing, and team collaboration through an integrated architecture involving both hardware (e.g., endpoints, media servers) and software (e.g., CUCM, Webex apps).

According to the FLDTEC course content under Cisco Collaboration Equipment and Infrastructure:

Facilitating Connections (C):

Cisco infrastructure components such as CUCM, Expressway, and Cisco Meeting Server enable real-time connections between users across voice, video, and messaging systems.

Supporting Meeting Experiences (E):

Devices such as Webex Boards, Room Kits, and Cisco Quad Cameras, in combination with platforms like Webex, provide immersive and seamless meeting experiences, supported by the infrastructure.

Incorrect Options:

A: Network bandwidth allocation: Typically managed by network QoS policies and WAN optimizations, not the collaboration infrastructure directly.

B: Hosting large-scale databases: Not a function of Cisco's collaboration system - this falls under data center or database server roles.

D: Phone book administration: Often a function within directory services or external LDAP integration, not a core collaboration infrastructure task.

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