

Cisco

Exam Questions 800-150

Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians



NEW QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the network connectivity and management tools used to ensure connectivity from the left onto the description on the right.

SSH	sends ICMP echo request packets to verify connectivity
Telnet	allows virtual terminal connections with unencrypted traffic
PING	provides secure, encrypted remote access to network devices
IP address configuration	requires the PC and Cisco device to be in the same subnet for direct connection

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

PING ?? Sends ICMP echo request packets to verify connectivity

Telnet ?? Allows virtual terminal connections with unencrypted traffic

SSH ?? Provides secure, encrypted remote access to network devices

IP address configuration ?? Requires the PC and Cisco device to be in the same subnet for direct connection

These tools and their functions are covered under ??Device Configuration and Verification?? in the

FLDTEC course:

PING: Utilized to test basic network connectivity using ICMP echo request/reply messages. It confirms whether a device is reachable and measures the round-trip time.

Telnet: A protocol that allows for remote device access but transmits data in plaintext, which makes it insecure. It's typically disabled by default on modern Cisco devices due to security concerns.

SSH (Secure Shell): Replaces Telnet as the preferred method for secure CLI access. It encrypts the session, protecting sensitive information such as login credentials.

IP Address Configuration: For direct device access via the same local network, both the PC and the Cisco device must be in the same subnet. This allows the use of tools like browser-based GUIs or terminal emulators when connecting directly.

NEW QUESTION 2

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the tools from the left onto the corresponding primary functions on the right.

flash card reader	copying IOS images to and from a router or switch
USB thumb drive	testing router or switch Ethernet port functionality
RJ-45 Ethernet loopback connector	connecting two RJ-45 cables to extend length
RJ-45 coupler	copying IOS images and configuration files to/from a PC/laptop or TFTP server

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the FLDTEC curriculum, technicians are trained on physical tools essential for support in the field.

These tools and their uses are explained as follows:

Flash Card Reader: Used with removable CompactFlash cards commonly found in older Cisco routers and switches. These cards hold the IOS image or config files.

USB Thumb Drive: Used for transferring IOS files or configs directly to and from Cisco devices that support USB storage. Convenient for portable backups.

RJ-45 Ethernet Loopback Connector: A diagnostic tool that loops the signal back into the port. Helps verify port functionality by simulating a live Ethernet connection.

RJ-45 Coupler: Allows two patch cables to be connected, effectively extending the reach of a cable ?? useful in setups where a single cable is not long enough.

NEW QUESTION 3

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

NEW QUESTION 4

How many bits are borrowed from the default host portion of the address to create subnets in a Class B network with a subnet mask 255.255.255.0?

- A. 3 bits
- B. 5 bits
- C. 3 bits
- D. 8 bits

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

What is the purpose of the packages.conf file in Install mode on Cisco IOS XE Software supported switches?

- A. It is used to extract the bin file during the installation process.
- B. It determines which software packages need to be loaded and in what order during boot up.
- C. It contains the entire bundled software image in a single file.
- D. It is a subdirectory in flash memory where individual software packages are stored.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

Which deployment model minimizes dependence on internet connectivity for core collaboration functions?

- A. Cloud-based deployment
- B. On-premises deployment
- C. Software-as-a-Service model
- D. Hosted Collaboration Solution

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

What is the recommended resistance value range to ensure proper grounding when using an antistatic strap to perform work on electrical components?

- A. Between 0.1 and 1 megaohms
- B. Between 1 and 10 megaohms
- C. Between 10 and 100 megaohms
- D. Between 100 and 1000 megaohms

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which CLI show command identifies the serial number on a router?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

Which pod-based deployment model provides the most flexibility and scalability in a modern data center topology?

- A. Spine-and-Leaf
- B. End of Row (EoR)
- C. Top of Rack (ToR)
- D. Fabric Extender model

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Spine-and-Leaf architecture is the preferred pod-based deployment model in modern data centers because of its high scalability and flexibility. In this topology:

- Leaf switches connect to servers and act as the access layer.
 - Spine switches function as the core layer, interconnecting all leaf switches.
- This non-blocking, highly redundant model supports predictable latency, easy horizontal scaling, and load balancing, making it ideal for cloud-scale and virtualized environments.
- Top of Rack (ToR) and End of Row (EoR) are physical cabling layouts that do not inherently provide the same level of architectural scalability.
 - Fabric Extender models extend switch ports but depend on upstream switches for intelligence, limiting flexibility.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

What is the primary advantage of installing and deploying Cisco UCS E-Series servers in branch office routers?

- A. To serve as a backup storage system for the main data center
- B. To enhance the wireless capabilities of the router
- C. To provide local compute power for edge applications
- D. To increase the packet forwarding capacity of the router

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Which step must be performed immediately after powering off the device when replacing a Cisco chassis?

- A. Remove the chassis ground.
- B. Back up the device configuration.

- C. Remove the chassis.
- D. Label and remove all I/O cables.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibit. Which replaceable components are highlighted on the three different series of Cisco UCS servers?

- A. storage modules
- B. GPU sockets
- C. fan modules
- D. power supplies

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14

Which command is used to download a copied configuration file from a TFTP server to merge it with the running configuration of a replacement Cisco device?

- A. load tftp: running-config
- B. copy tftp: startup-config
- C. copy tftp: running-config
- D. merge tftp: running-config

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

Which hardware platform is Cisco Unified Communications Manager typically deployed on?

- A. Cisco ASR routers
- B. Cisco Catalyst switches
- C. Cisco ISR routers
- D. Cisco UCS C-Series servers

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

What is the main advantage of using Bundle mode when installing Cisco IOS XE Software on a switch?

- A. Automatic creation of the packages.conf file
- B. Simplicity, with no need to manage individual packages
- C. Faster boot times compared to Install mode
- D. Ability to install and upgrade packages independently

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

Which two results are achieved by briefly pressing the restore/reset button on a Cisco Meraki switch? (Choose two.)

- A. The device reboots.
- B. A full factory restore is performed.
- C. Cloud management is disabled.
- D. The management interface is cleared.
- E. The downloaded configuration is deleted.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 25

Which two devices are most commonly used in a WAN environment? (Choose two.)

- A. Hubs
- B. Optical fiber converters
- C. Modems
- D. Network interface cards
- E. Wireless access points

Answer: BC

Explanation:

In the context of Wide Area Networks (WANs), the key objective is to connect geographically separated networks using service provider infrastructure. The FLDTEC course emphasizes that WAN environments typically involve devices that can handle different physical transmission mediums and protocols.

Modems:

- Modulate and demodulate analog signals to digital signals.
- Used in WAN environments to connect over analog lines like DSL or leased lines.
- Essential for interfacing between digital routers and analog telephone networks.

Optical Fiber Converters:

- Also known as media converters, they are used to convert electrical signals to optical signals (and vice versa) for fiber transmission.
- Common in WAN scenarios where long-distance high-speed transmission over fiber is required.

Incorrect Options:

- A. Hubs: Obsolete Layer 1 devices used in LANs, not suitable for WANs.
- D. Network Interface Cards (NICs): Used in end devices for LAN connectivity.
- E. Wireless Access Points: Typically used in WLANs within local premises, not WAN infrastructure. This aligns with Cisco's WAN architecture fundamentals as highlighted in FLDTEC under Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware.

NEW QUESTION 29

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 31

What is the primary advantage of the Cisco Intersight cloud-based approach compared to traditional on-premises management tools?

- A. It requires less local storage
- B. It offers better integration with non-Cisco products
- C. It allows management from anywhere without on-premises software
- D. It provides faster hardware upgrades

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

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

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

Answer: CE

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.

NEW QUESTION 38

Which two settings are standard Cisco console connections when configuring a terminal emulator to connect to the console port of a Cisco switch? (Choose two.)

- A. Stop bits: 2
- B. Flow control: Hardware
- C. Speed (baud rate): 9600
- D. Data bits: 8
- E. Parity: Even

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 39

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

- A. SAN extension over IP networks (FCIP)
- B. Redundant supervisor engines and fabric modules

- C. High-density 10/40/100 gigabit Ethernet connectivity
- D. Virtual port channels for link aggregation
- E. Access layer switch deployment

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 40

DRAG DROP

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

virtual switch	emulation of a computer system that operates like it has its own physical hardware
Type 1 hypervisor	emulates a Layer 2 switch and provides network connectivity for all VMs or a host machine
virtual machine (VM)	runs directly on the physical server hardware, often used in large-scale deployments
Type 2 hypervisor	runs as a software layer on a host operating system, typically used for development and testing

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In theFLDTEC 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.

NEW QUESTION 41

Which scenario would result in a speed mismatch when configuring Ethernet devices with different speed settings?

- A. One end is manually set to 1 Gbps, and the other end is manually set to 100 Mbps
- B. Both ends are manually set to the same speed
- C. One end is manually set to 100 Mbps, and the other end is set to auto-negotiation
- D. Both ends are set to auto-negotiation and fail, reverting to their lowest speeds

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43

What is the purpose of a subnet mask?

- A. Distinguishes the network and host segments
- B. Provides encryption for network traffic
- C. Determines the next-hop router
- D. Aids in route prioritization

Answer: A

Explanation:

A subnet mask is a 32-bit number used in IP networking to divide an IP address into network and host portions. This division is crucial for routing traffic within and between networks. The subnet mask works in tandem with the IP address to identify which part of the address refers to the network and which part refers to the host. This distinction allows for efficient IP address allocation and routing.

For example, in the IP address 192.168.1.10 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, the first three octets (192.168.1) represent the network portion, while the last octet (10) identifies the specific host within that network.

Reference: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) – Cisco IOS Software Basics

NEW QUESTION 46

What is the purpose of the pre-service checklist in the endpoint replacement process?

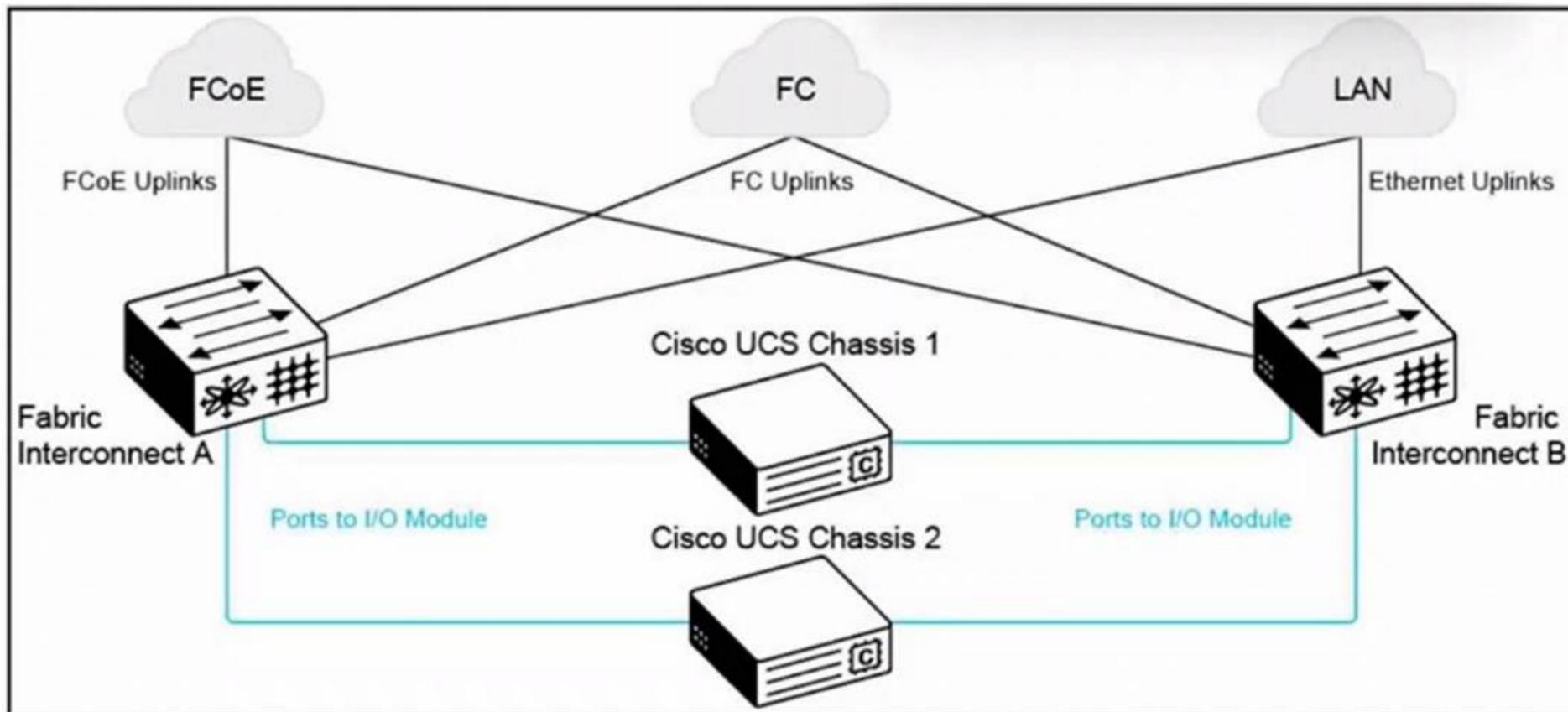
- A. To ensure all necessary tools and personnel are available

- B. To test the functionality of the existing endpoint
- C. To verify the current configuration settings of the endpoint
- D. To gather information about the replacement unit

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the redundancy implementation in this Cisco UCS architecture?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54

What must be verified before installing or replacing DIMMs in a Cisco UCS server?

- A. Compatibility of the DIMM with the current firmware version of the server
- B. Current DIMM configuration and population order
- C. Exact type, speed, and capacity of the DIMM
- D. Maximum supported DIMM capacity for the server model

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

Which type of license is locally managed and does not require external tools for management?

- A. Hybrid licenses
- B. PAK licenses
- C. RTU licenses
- D. Smart licenses

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 63

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