

Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC)

Cisco 800-150

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Networking Fundamentals	13
Topic 2, Cisco Device Hardware	48
Topic 3, Cisco IOS Software Operation	20
Topic 4, Cisco Device Troubleshooting	10
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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two actions should be completed before using Cisco Host Upgrade Utility to upgrade firmware on a Cisco UCS C-Series server? (Choose two.)

- A. Verify that the firmware bundle supports the server model and installed components.
- B. Remove all DIMMs before starting the upgrade.
- C. Disable all network security controls during the upgrade.
- D. Start a second firmware upgrade session for the same server.
- E. Plan for the required maintenance window and possible reboot or power cycle.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

The technician should verify that the firmware bundle is supported for the specific server model and installed components. Firmware bundles are tested for particular platforms and component combinations, so applying an unsupported bundle can cause an upgrade failure or leave components at incompatible versions. The technician must also plan for the service impact and obtain an appropriate maintenance window because firmware activation can require a reboot or power cycle.

Removing DIMMs and disabling network security controls are not standard preparation steps for a firmware upgrade. Starting another concurrent firmware workflow can complicate troubleshooting and should not be used as a replacement for reviewing the documented upgrade procedure.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which command is used to copy the startup configuration of a device to a USB file system when transferring files to a Cisco device?

- A. Router# copy startup-config tftp://[server_ip]/[destination_file]
- B. Router# copy usbflash0:[filename] startup-config
- C. Router# copy startup-config usbflash0:[filename]
- D. Router# copy running-config usbflash0:[filename]

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Router# `copy startup-config usbflash0:[filename]` is correct because it explicitly selects the device's saved startup configuration as the source and the USB flash file system as the destination. On Cisco IOS and IOS XE devices, the startup configuration is the configuration stored in nonvolatile memory that is normally loaded when the device boots. Using the `copy` command with `startup-config` first directs IOS to read that saved configuration; specifying `usbflash0:` second writes it to a file on the attached USB storage device. The `[filename]` placeholder should be replaced with the desired backup filename, such as `router-startup-config.cfg`. This workflow is useful for retaining a portable backup before equipment replacement, software maintenance, or field troubleshooting. Before copying, a technician should confirm that the USB device is recognized and that `usbflash0:` is the correct filesystem name by using commands such as `dir usbflash0:` or `show file systems`. Cisco's IOS file-management documentation describes the `copy` command's source-to-destination syntax, while Cisco configuration guidance distinguishes the saved startup configuration from the active running configuration. See [Cisco IOS XE File System Management](#) and [Cisco guidance on running and startup configurations](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Why is a Cisco Nexus switch typically deployed in a network?

- A. In branch offices for local area networking
- B. In data centers for high-performance, low latency switching
- C. As wireless access points in enterprise campuses
- D. As edge routers connecting to ISPs

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“In data centers for high-performance, low latency switching” is correct because the Cisco Nexus portfolio is designed primarily for modern data-center switching fabrics. Data centers require substantial bandwidth, predictable low latency, high port density, resilient uplinks, and the ability to scale as virtualized servers, storage, and cloud-hosted applications grow. Nexus platforms meet these requirements through data-center-focused hardware and Cisco NX-OS software features that support highly available, programmable, and scalable network designs.

For example, Nexus switches can provide high-speed Ethernet connectivity for server-to-server, server-to-storage, and server-to-spine traffic. They also support capabilities such as virtual PortChannel technology, which enables devices to use redundant links to a pair of switches while maintaining an active-active forwarding design. Depending on the platform and architecture, Nexus switches also support automation, overlay networking, and Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure deployments. These capabilities help operators build fabrics that accommodate east-west traffic patterns common in virtualization and distributed application environments. Cisco identifies Nexus switches as data-center switches and positions the portfolio for cloud-scale and enterprise data-center infrastructure. See the [Cisco data center switches overview](#) and the [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

A technician is installing a replacement Cisco switch in a partially populated equipment rack. A heavy UPS is already mounted at the bottom of the rack, and lighter patch panels are mounted near the top. Where should the replacement switch be installed when its position is not otherwise constrained?

- A. In the lowest suitable available rack position above the UPS
- B. In the highest available rack position
- C. Directly above the highest patch panel regardless of weight distribution
- D. On top of the rack to simplify cable routing

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The replacement switch should be installed in the lowest suitable available rack position above the UPS. Keeping heavier equipment lower in the rack maintains a low center of gravity and reduces the risk of instability or tipping during installation and service. The UPS should remain near the base because it is typically heavier than the switch.

Installing the switch at the highest available position can make the rack less stable. A position selected only for cable convenience or proximity to patch panels is not preferable when it would compromise the equipment rack's weight distribution.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (DRAG DROP)

Drag and drop the Cisco collaboration endpoints from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

Cisco Room Kit	all-in-one devices for personal workspaces and meeting rooms
Cisco Desk Series	interactive touchscreen displays supporting video conferencing
Quad Camera	standalone modular video conferencing systems
Room Navigator	multi-angle video capture for immersive experiences
Cisco Board	touch panel for room controls and scheduling

ANSWER:

Explanation:

The completed matching is correct because each endpoint is paired with the function that identifies its role in a Cisco collaboration deployment. Cisco Room Kit is an integrated room endpoint, bringing the essential conferencing components together for meeting spaces and personal workspaces. Cisco describes Room Kit systems as collaboration devices designed to provide video, audio, and intelligence for rooms, which supports the all-in-one endpoint description. See the [Cisco Room Kits product page](#).

Cisco Board is correctly associated with interactive touchscreen video-conferencing displays. A Board combines a display with collaboration capabilities such as digital whiteboarding, presentation sharing, and video meetings, making an interactive touchscreen its defining characteristic. Cisco Desk Series is correctly matched to standalone modular video-conferencing systems because these endpoints provide dedicated, individual collaboration hardware for desk-based and flexible work environments. The [Cisco Desk Series page](#) describes this family of purpose-built collaboration devices.

Quad Camera correctly maps to multi-angle video capture for immersive experiences. Its multiple-camera arrangement supports intelligent framing and broad room coverage, helping remote participants see speakers and activity naturally. Room Navigator correctly maps to the touch panel used for room controls and scheduling. It provides the room interface for starting and controlling meetings, viewing schedules, and interacting with connected room functions. Cisco documents these room-control functions on its [Room Navigator product page](#). The visual answer therefore contains all five required endpoint-to-description mappings with no misplaced item.

QUESTION NO: 6

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: C E

Explanation:

Cisco collaboration infrastructure consists of the hardware and software services that enable people, endpoints, and collaboration applications to communicate and meet. **Facilitating connections** is a core function because call-control and collaboration platforms establish, route, and maintain voice, video, messaging, and meeting connectivity between users and devices. For example, Cisco Unified Communications Manager provides call-processing and session-management capabilities for IP endpoints, while Cisco Expressway enables secure communications with users and devices outside the enterprise network.

Supporting meeting experiences is also managed by this infrastructure. Collaboration endpoints, room devices, conferencing services, and associated control software work together to deliver meeting functions such as joining meetings, sharing content, transmitting audio and video, and managing participant interactions. Cisco describes its collaboration architecture as connecting people through integrated calling, meetings, messaging, and devices, with Webex devices and services designed to support effective hybrid meeting experiences. These functions require coordinated operation of endpoint hardware, call control, conferencing, and cloud or on-premises collaboration software. See Cisco's [Unified Communications Manager overview](#) and the [Cisco collaboration endpoints portfolio](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the purpose of the chassis in a blade server environment?

- A. To provide additional processing power
- B. To act as a storage array for the servers
- C. To replace the need for network switches
- D. To house multiple servers

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

To house multiple servers is correct because the chassis is the shared enclosure that physically accommodates multiple blade server modules in a compact form factor. Each blade is an independent server, typically containing its own processors, memory, storage capability, and network interfaces, while the chassis supplies shared infrastructure such as power supplies, cooling fans, management modules, and network or fabric connectivity. Centralizing these components lets an organization deploy a high density of servers while reducing the number of separate power cords, cooling systems, and management connections required compared with individual rack-mounted servers. The chassis is therefore the foundational physical platform for a blade-server system: it holds, powers, cools, and interconnects the blades, enabling them to operate as separate compute servers within one enclosure. Cisco describes its UCS blade chassis as supporting multiple half-width or full-width blade servers and providing common power, cooling, and connectivity resources. See the [Cisco UCS 5108 Blade Server Chassis data sheet](#) and the [Cisco UCS B-Series Blade Servers overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

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: B C

Explanation:

Optical fiber converters and modems are appropriate devices for WAN connectivity because they provide physical-layer adaptation between local equipment and the transmission services used across distance. A modem modulates and demodulates signals, allowing a router, firewall, or other network device to communicate through a provider access circuit. Depending on the access technology, modems can be used for services such as DSL, cable, or cellular WAN connections. This makes them a common part of branch-office and remote-site WAN deployments.

Optical fiber converters, also called media converters, translate Ethernet signals between copper and fiber media. Fiber is widely used where a WAN or provider handoff must travel farther than copper permits, requires resistance to electromagnetic interference, or needs high bandwidth. A converter can therefore enable local copper Ethernet equipment to connect to an optical circuit or fiber-based handoff without replacing the attached device's Ethernet interface. Cisco describes a WAN as connecting networks across large geographic areas and relying on service-provider transport technologies; these devices support the physical access to that transport. See Cisco's [WAN overview](#) and its [Ethernet media converter information](#).

QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

```
Router# [REDACTED]  
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?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The command is:

This command displays hardware inventory information, including the chassis product ID (PID), version ID (VID), and serial number (SN). In the exhibit, the serial number is shown as FCW2134L0SH.