

# Latest updated Cisco 800-150 Reliable Test Review Are Leading Materials & Top 800-150: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians



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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 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 3	<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>

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## New 800-150 Exam Questions - Exam 800-150 Introduction

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## Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

### NEW QUESTION # 88

Drag and drop the Cisco NX-OS components from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

### NEW QUESTION # 89

Which function does the Stack Port 1 serve on a Cisco Meraki switch?

- A. It connects to the Stack Port 2 of the previous switch in a stack configuration.
- **B. It serves as a high-speed interconnect for clustered switches.**
- C. It connects to the Stack Port 2 of the next switch in a stack configuration.
- D. It provides a dedicated uplink to the Meraki cloud for management.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

On Cisco Meraki switches, Stack Port 1 (along with Stack Port 2) is used to form a physical stacking connection between multiple switches. These stack ports are dedicated high-speed interconnects that enable multiple switches to operate as a single logical switch. The stacking topology depends on the number of switches, but Stack Port 1 serves as one side of this high-speed inter-switch communication channel - not for management or cloud access.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 90

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. Parity: Even

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

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

When configuring a terminal emulator (such as PuTTY, Tera Term, or HyperTerminal) to connect to the console port of a Cisco switch, the standard settings are as follows:

\* Speed (baud rate): 9600 This is the default transmission speed for Cisco console ports, ensuring compatibility across various devices.

\* Data bits: 8 This setting specifies that each character transmitted consists of 8 data bits, which is standard for most serial communications.

\* Parity: None No parity bit is used, meaning there is no additional error-checking bit appended to each character.

\* Stop bits: 1 One stop bit indicates the end of a character transmission.

\* Flow control: None No flow control is employed, allowing continuous data transmission without hardware or software-based pausing.

Therefore, options C (Speed: 9600) and D (Data bits: 8) are correct. Options A (Stop bits: 2), B (Flow control: Hardware), and E (Parity: Even) deviate from the standard settings and may result in communication issues if configured.

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 91

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

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A speed mismatch occurs when two connected Ethernet devices are configured to operate at different speeds. In scenario A, one device is manually set to 1 Gbps, while the other is set to 100 Mbps. Since both ends are hard-coded to different speeds, they cannot successfully negotiate a common speed, leading to a mismatch and resulting in a failed or unstable link.

In contrast, scenario B, where both ends are manually set to the same speed, ensures compatibility and stable communication.

Scenario C can lead to a duplex mismatch rather than a speed mismatch; the auto-negotiating end may default to half-duplex if it cannot determine the duplex setting of the manually configured end.

Scenario D is less common; if auto-negotiation fails, devices may revert to their lowest common speed, but this typically results in reduced performance rather than a complete mismatch.

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

What is the purpose of a subnet mask?

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

**Answer: D**

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.

