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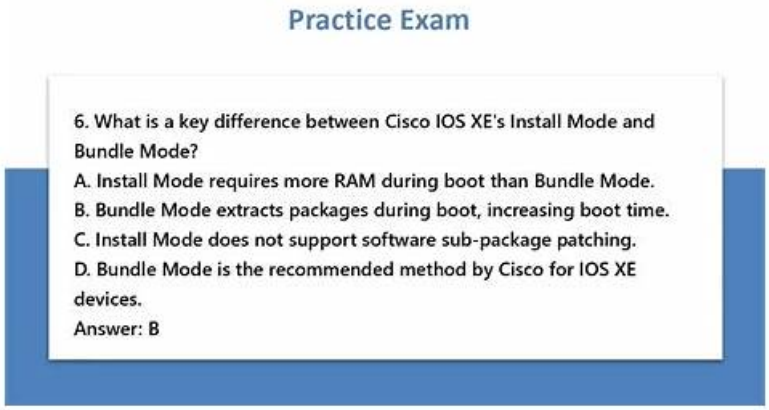

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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which action must be taken when editing a captured configuration of an old device for reuse in a replacement device?

- A. Add the enable password cisco command.
- B. Remove all configurations under line vty 0 4.
- C. Keep all access-listcommands intact.
- D. Retain all username entries.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Within theFLDTECtraining, especially underMaintenance and RMA Procedures, there is a strong emphasis on safely transferring and adapting configurations from failed or decommissioned devices to replacement units.
The official guidance includes the following:
"When reusing a configuration from an old device, make sure to retain the necessary security elements such as username entries. This ensures the replacement device is still accessible under the correct user credentials." Here's a breakdown of why the correct answer isB:
* A. Remove all configurations under line vty 0 4:This would eliminate remote access settings, making it harder to manage the device.
* B. Retain all username entries:Correct. Keeping the username entries ensures continued secure access and avoids loss of administrative control.
* C. Keep all access-list commands intact:Not always required - ACLs are often tailored to interface- specific settings or environments which may differ between devices.
* D. Add the enable password cisco command:Not a best practice. Default passwords (like cisco) should be avoided for security reasons, and it's not required if enable secret is already in use.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Drag and drop the steps of the boot sequence process of a Cisco device into order on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
Step 1 # Performs power-on self-test (POST)

Step 2 # Loads and runs bootstrap code (firmware)
Step 3 # Finds and loads the Cisco IOS software
Step 4 # Finds and loads the configuration
Step 5 # Runs the configured Cisco IOS software
This startup process is thoroughly described in theFLDTECcourse and alignswith Cisco's standard IOS boot process:
* POST (Power-On Self-Test):Verifies hardware functionality including memory and interfaces. This occurs immediately upon powering the device.
* Bootstrap Code Execution:Bootstrap is a small program in ROM that initiates the boot process.
* Cisco IOS Loading:Bootstrap locates and loads the IOS from flash memory or another source (e.g., TFTP).
* Configuration Loading:The router then loads the startup-config from NVRAM (if available).
* IOS Execution:Once the configuration is loaded, the device enters operational mode and executes the IOS with the loaded config.
This sequence is vital for field technicians to understand for troubleshooting boot failures or performing device recoveries.

NEW QUESTION # 46
What is the primary role of a switch in a local area network?

- A. to encrypt data transmissions for security
- B. to provide wireless connectivity to LAN devices
- C. to route data packetsbetween different networks
- D. to divide the network into separate collision domains

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a local area network (LAN), the primary function of aswitch is to operate at Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) of the OSI model. Switches use MAC addresses to forward frames to the appropriate destination ports. This targeted forwarding mechanism divides the network into separate collision domains for each switch port. By isolating collision domains, switches significantly reduce the chance of collisions, enhancing the performance and efficiency of the network.
Unlike hubs, which forward all traffic to all ports (thus creating a single collision domain), switches intelligently forward only the necessary traffic to the correct port. This capability allows multiple simultaneous conversations on different switch ports without interference.
Routers, which operate at Layer 3 (Network Layer), are used to route packets between different networks, not within the same LAN. Wireless connectivity is provided by wireless access points (WAPs), not switches.
Encryption is typically handled by security protocols or devices such as firewalls and not by switches directly.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 47
Drag and drop the TFTP statements from the left onto the corresponding categories on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
The FLDTEC course teaches thatTFTPis a lightweight file transfer protocol often used in Cisco devices for transferring configuration files or IOS images, especially in environments where simplicity is more critical than security:
* Advantages:
* It has alightweight footprint, making it easy touse and configure.
* Useful fortransferring small filessuch as backup configs or small IOS images.
* Disadvantages:
* Lacks encryption anddoes not support authentication, making itinsecurefor sensitive or production environments.
* Not efficientfor large file transfers due to its limited feature set and reliance on UDP (User Datagram Protocol).
This makes TFTP a good fit fortrusted internal networkswhere simplicity is preferred over robust security.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the command names from the left onto the corresponding elements in the interface configuration mode command structure on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:
* Component to configure# interface
* Interface type# FastEthernet
* Port# 1
* Slot# 0
This command structure is part of theDevice Configuration and Verificationsection in the FLDTEC course.
It teaches how to navigate and configure interfaces on Ciscodevices using the IOS CLI:
* interface is the global configuration mode command to begin configuring a network interface.
* FastEthernet specifies thetype of interface(could also be GigabitEthernet, Serial, etc.).
* 0/1 represents theslot/portstructure used on Cisco devices:
* The first digit (before the slash) is theslot number.
* The second digit (after the slash) is theport numberwithin that slot.
This structure allows Cisco to modularly address interfaces, especially in devices with multiple slots or module-based configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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