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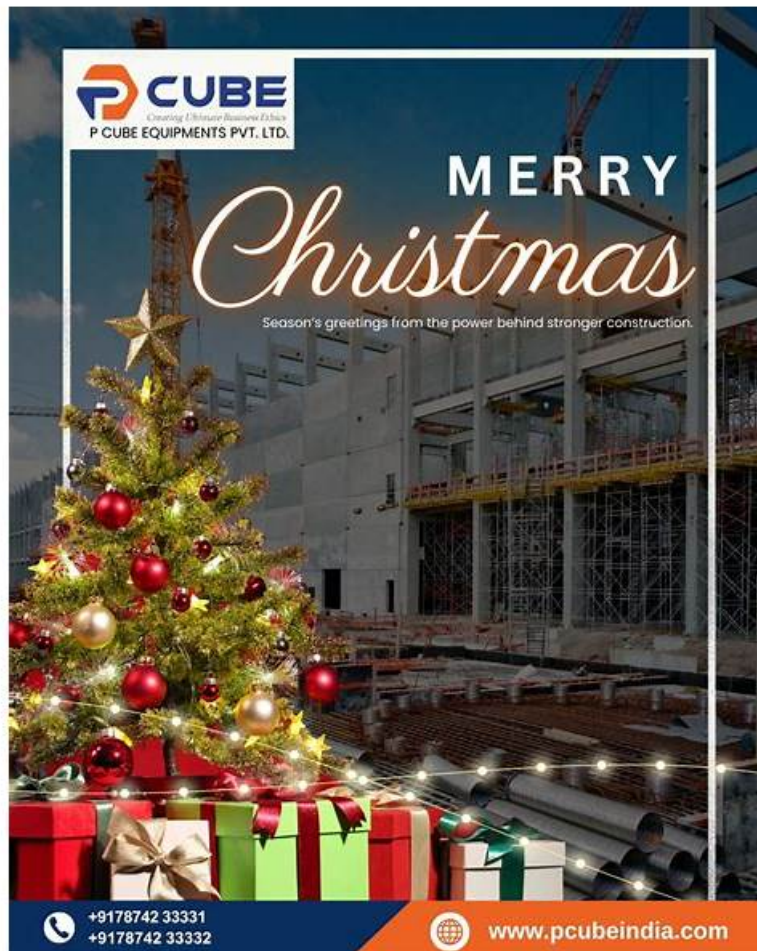

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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
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 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.

Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the corresponding IPv4 addressing modes on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

address used for testing and troubleshooting on the local device	address that identifies the unique node on the network
address used for one-to-everyone communication on the subnet	address used for one-to-everyone communication on the subnet
address that identifies the unique node on the network	address used for single packet of one-to-many delivery
address used for single packet of one-to-many delivery	address used for testing and troubleshooting on the local device

This content is aligned withIPv4 Addressing Fundamentals, detailed in the FLDTEC course underDevice Configuration and Verification:
Unicast: A unicast address uniquely identifies a single host on anetwork. This is the most common address type used for standard communication between two devices.

Broadcast: Broadcast addresses (e.g., 255.255.255.255 or subnet-specific broadcast) send traffic to all hosts in the network segment. Used for ARP requests and DHCP discovery.

Multicast: Used to deliver a packet to a group of hosts interested in the data, without flooding the network like a broadcast. Multicast uses addresses from the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

Loopback: The loopback address (127.0.0.1) is reserved for local testing, ensuring that the TCP/IP stack is working properly without needing to access the network.

NEW QUESTION # 76
What is the primary purpose of backing up the endpoint configuration prior to replacing the device?

- A. To generate a performance report for the old device
- B. To update the firmware of the device
- C. To restore settings on the new device after replacement
- D. To troubleshoot network connectivity issues

Answer: C

Explanation:
Backing up the configuration of a network device before replacement is a critical step to ensure business continuity and minimize downtime. The primary purpose of this backup is to restore the existing settings onto the new device, ensuring that it operates identically to the one being replaced.

This process includes preserving interface configurations, routing protocols, access control lists, and other essential parameters. By restoring the backed-up configuration to the new device, network administrators can quickly reintegrate it into the network infrastructure without the need for manual reconfiguration, thereby reducing the risk of errors and service disruptions.

Options A, B, and C do not align with the primary objective of configuration backups in the context of device replacement.

Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Maintenance and RMA Procedures

NEW QUESTION # 77
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:

Cisco Room Kit	Cisco Room Kit
Cisco Desk Series	Cisco Board
Quad Camera	Cisco Desk Series
Room Navigator	Quad Camera
Cisco Board	Room Navigator

Explanation:
* Cisco Room Kit# All-in-one devices for personal workspaces and meeting rooms
* Cisco Desk Series# Standalone modular video conferencing systems
* Quad Camera# Multi-angle video capture for immersive experiences
* Room Navigator# Touch panel for room controls and scheduling
* Cisco Board# Interactive touchscreen displays supporting video conferencing Cisco's collaboration portfolio includes a wide variety of hardware endpoints used to enhance remote communication and conference room experiences. These are highlighted in the FLDTEC material as follows:
* Cisco Room Kit: Combines camera, codec, speakers, and microphones into one device - designed for easy integration with displays in meeting spaces.
* Cisco Desk Series: Purpose-built for desktop video conferencing and modular setups.
* Quad Camera: Offers automatic speaker tracking and intelligent framing, used in large rooms for immersive experiences.
* Room Navigator: Used to control meetings, reserve rooms, and manage smart building functions.
* Cisco Board: Interactive digital whiteboard that integrates video conferencing, whiteboarding, and wireless sharing.

NEW QUESTION # 78
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. Data bits: 8
- B. Stop bits: 2
- C. Parity: Even
- D. Flow control: Hardware
- E. Speed (baud rate): 9600

Answer: A,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: 1One stop bit indicates the end of a character transmission.
* Flow control: NoneNo flow control is employed, allowing continuous data transmission without hardware or software-based pausing.
Therefore, optionsC (Speed: 9600)andD (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 # 79
Which cable type should be used when installing replacement hardware and connecting two devices of the same type, like two DTEs or two DCEs?

- A. Rolled RJ-45 to RJ-45 console cable
- B. RJ-45 Ethernet crossover patch cable
- C. USB Type A to Type B cable
- D. RJ-45 Ethernet straight-through patch cable

Answer: B

Explanation:
When connectingtwo devices of the same type(e.g., two routers, two switches, or two DTEs), acrossover cableis required. This cable swaps the transmit and receive pairs to allow direct communication between devices without the need for an intermediate device like a switch.
* Straight-through cablesare used to connect different types of devices (e.g., PC to switch).
* Rolled cablesare used for console access.
* USB Type A to Bcables are typically used for peripheral device connections, not networking.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware

NEW QUESTION # 80
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