

# Cisco 800-150 Latest Test Questions & 800-150 Latest Study Guide



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## Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<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>

## Free PDF Quiz 2026 800-150: Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Perfect Latest Test Questions

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### Cisco Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

Refer to the exhibit. Which component is highlighted on the Cisco I/O module image?

- A. captive screw
- **B. chassis connections LED**
- C. fan module LED
- D. fixed port

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The highlighted component on the Cisco I/O module is the chassis connections LED, which indicates the status of connectivity between the I/O module and the chassis.

In the exhibit, the orange arrow points to a small rectangular LED indicator located to the left side of the I/O module (Cisco UCS-IOM-2304). This specific LED is not aligned with the ports, fans, or screws, which helps identify it correctly.

Chassis connections LED (B) is responsible for indicating the status of uplink/downlink communication between the I/O module and the chassis.

\* Green usually indicates a healthy link.

\* Amber or off may indicate a problem or no connection.

Why the other answers are incorrect:

\* A. Captive screw# These are at the far corners, not where the arrow points.

\* C. Fan module LED# This IOM doesn't have user-visible fan LEDs at the front face.

\* D. Fixed port# These are the large rectangular SFP ports clearly visible in the middle, not near the arrow.

This identification is important when troubleshooting chassis-to-IOM connectivity or verifying module status LEDs during field maintenance.

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

What are two indicators that a network interface card must be replaced? (Choose two.)

- A. Frequent system crashes
- **B. Connectivity problems**
- **C. Consistent link down status**
- D. Boot failures
- E. Inability to save configurations

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

A Network Interface Card (NIC) is essential for device connectivity. Two common symptoms indicating that a NIC may be faulty and require replacement are:

\* Connectivity problems (Option A): Devices may fail to communicate with the network, showing no IP address assignment or inability to ping/connect to other devices.

\* Consistent link down status (Option D): The link LED may stay off or frequently go down, even when connected to a functioning switch port with a known-good cable.

Other options like configuration issues (Option B) or system crashes (Option E) might be due to software or unrelated hardware components, and boot failures (Option C) typically point to motherboard or storage faults.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 81

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a Class B network, the default subnet mask is 255.255.0.0, which allocates:

- \* 16 bits for the network portion
- \* 16 bits for the host portion

When the subnet mask is changed to 255.255.255.0, it becomes:

- \* 24 bits for the network portion
- \* 8 bits for the host portion

This indicates that 8 bits have been borrowed from the host portion to create additional subnets. Borrowing bits allows for the division of the original network into smaller sub-networks, enhancing organization and security within the network.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 82

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 83

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the corresponding devices on the right.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Explanation:

According to the Cisco FLDTEC training and product documentation:

- \* Cisco PTZ 4K Camera: Offers high-definition video capture with pan-tilt-zoom features and 4K resolution - ideal for large conference spaces.

- \* Cisco Webex Board Pro: Interactive collaboration device that combines video conferencing, whiteboarding, and wireless content sharing.

- \* Cisco Quad Camera: Features multiple cameras for wide-angle views, speaker tracking, and automatic framing - great for medium to large meeting rooms.

- \* Cisco Room Navigator: A touchscreen device that provides intuitive control for room settings, scheduling, and call management.

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