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Cisco 800-150 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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 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 (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which two components are accessed by removing the chassis cover on Cisco Catalyst 8000 Series Edge platforms? (Choose two.)

- A. SSDs
- B. Fan trays
- C. Network Interface Modules
- D. Transceivers
- E. DIMMs

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
On Cisco Catalyst 8000 Series Edge platforms, removing the chassis cover provides access to internal components such as DIMMs (Dual In-line Memory Modules) and SSDs (Solid-State Drives). These components are located internally and require the removal of the chassis cover for maintenance or replacement.
DIMMs are used for system memory and are essential for the router's operation.
SSDs provide storage for system software and configurations.
Other components like Network Interface Modules (NIMs) and transceivers are typically accessible externally and do not require chassis cover removal.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Drag and drop the network connectivity and management tools used to ensure connectivity from the left onto the description on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:
* PING# Sends ICMP echo request packets to verify connectivity
* Telnet# Allows virtual terminal connections with unencrypted traffic
* SSH# Provides secure, encrypted remote access to network devices
* IP address configuration# Requires the PC and Cisco device to be in the same subnet for direct connection These tools and their functions are covered under"Device Configuration and Verification"in the FLDTEC course:
PING:Utilized to test basic networkconnectivity using ICMP echo request/reply messages. It confirms whether a device is reachable and measures the round-trip time.
Telnet:A protocol that allows for remote device access but transmits data in plaintext, which makes it insecure. It's typically disabled by default on modern Cisco devices due to security concerns.
SSH (Secure Shell):Replaces Telnet as the preferred method for secure CLI access. It encrypts the session, protecting sensitive information such as login credentials.
IP Address Configuration:For direct device access via the same local network, both the PC and the Cisco device must be in the same subnet. This allows the use of tools like browser-based GUIs or terminal emulators when connecting directly.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Drag and drop the Cisco collaboration components from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 17
Which two results are achieved by briefly pressing the restore/reset button on a Cisco Meraki switch? (Choose two.)

- A. Cloud management is disabled.
- B. The device reboots.
- C. The management interface is cleared.
- D. The downloaded configuration is deleted.
- E. A full factory restore is performed.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
On aCisco Meraki switch, briefly pressing therestore/reset button(typically less than 5 seconds) triggers:
* A reboot of the device(Option A)
* Clearing of the local management interface settings(Option D), which may include temporary network information such as DHCP leases or local overrides.
To perform a full factory reset (Option B), the button must be held down for a longer duration, usuallymore than 10seconds. Options C and E do not reflect standard reset behavior.
Reference:Supporting Cisco Devices for Field Technicians (FLDTEC) - Maintenance and RMA Procedures

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which two devices are most commonly used in a WAN environment? (Choose two.)

- A. Modems
- B. Network interface cards
- C. Wireless access points
- D. Optical fiber converters
- E. Hubs

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In the context ofWide Area Networks (WANs), the key objective is to connect geographically separated networks using service provider infrastructure. The FLDTEC course emphasizes that WAN environments typically involve devices that can handle different physical transmission mediums and protocols.

Modems:
* Modulate and demodulate analog signals to digital signals.
* Used in WAN environments to connect over analog lines like DSL or leased lines.
* Essential for interfacing between digital routers and analog telephone networks.
Optical Fiber Converters:
* Also known asmedia converters, they are used to convert electrical signals to optical signals (and vice versa) for fiber transmission.
* Common in WAN scenarios where long-distance high-speed transmission over fiber is required.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Hubs: Obsolete Layer 1 devices used in LANs, not suitable for WANs.
* D. Network Interface Cards (NICs): Used in end devices for LAN connectivity.
* E. Wireless Access Points: Typically used in WLANs within local premises, not WAN infrastructure.
This aligns withCisco's WAN architecture fundamentalsas highlighted in FLDTEC under "Cisco Equipment and Related Hardware."

NEW QUESTION # 19
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