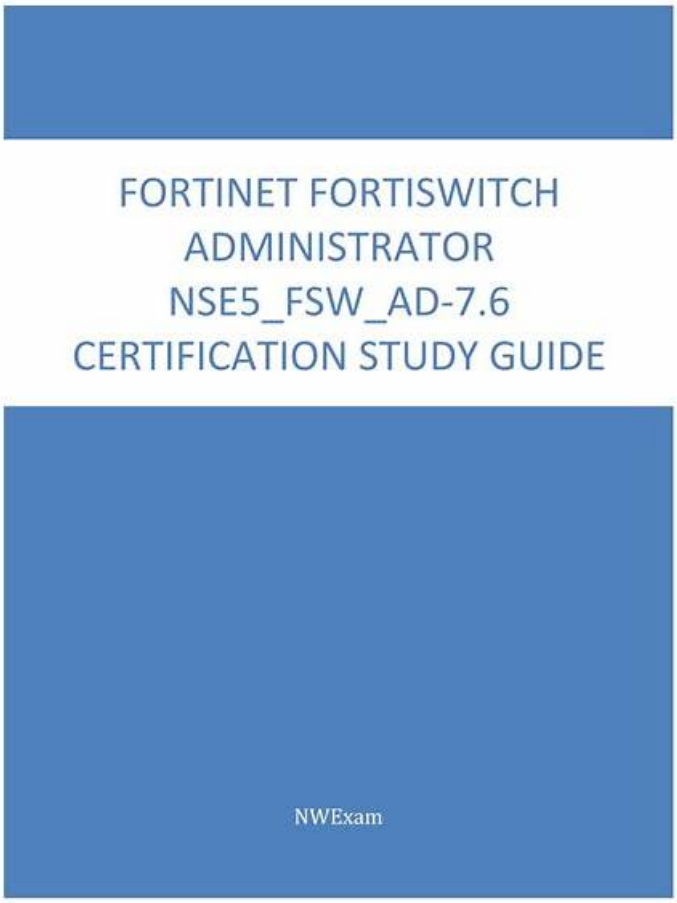
Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6受験対策解説集、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6技術試験



BONUS！！！ TopexamNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fCkG-A0ujb_AU3KK8IJ2rfaep3xaaqBM

古く時から一寸の光陰軽るんずべからずの諺があって、あなたはどのぐらい時間を無駄にすることができますか？現時点からTopexamのNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6問題集を学んで、時間を効率的に使用するだけ、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6知識ポイントを勉強してFortinetのNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6試験に合格できます。短い時間でNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6資格認定を取得するような高いハイリターンは嬉しいことではないでしょうか。

Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Deployment and management: This domain includes provisioning and deploying FortiSwitch in supported topologies, including multi-tenancy environments. It emphasizes proper setup, scalability, and centralized management.
トピック 2	• Layer 2 control and security: This section focuses on Layer 2 security features such as port security, filtering, antispoofing, ACLs, security profiles, and VLAN security mechanisms to protect switched networks.
トピック 3	• Monitoring and troubleshooting: This domain covers packet capture methods, FortiLink troubleshooting, and diagnostic tools used to monitor traffic and resolve network issues.

トピック 4	• FortiSwitch concepts: This domain covers core FortiSwitch features including VLAN configuration, QoS, LLDP-MED, stacking, switching and routing, STP for loop prevention, and port and transceiver configuration. It focuses on essential switching operations and network integration.

>> Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6受験対策解説集 <<

実際的なNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6受験対策解説集一回合格-高品質なNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6技術試験

Topexamは、特にNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6認定試験でこの分野の質が高いことで有名です。試験のためにNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6学習教材を実践している数千人の受験者に受け入れられています。この主要な環境では、人々はより多くの仕事のプレッシャーに直面しています。そこで彼らは、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6認定を一般の群れよりも高くしたいと考えています。有効で効率的なガイドトレントを選択する方法は、ほとんどの候補者が懸念する重要なトピックです。また、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6試験の質問で、問題なくNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6試験に合格します。

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator 認定 NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 試験問題 (Q21-Q26):

質問 # 21
What are two reasons why time synchronization between FortiGate and its managed FortiSwitch is critical in switch management? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiSwitch does not retain its time after a reboot, which gets reset after each reboot.
- B. FortiSwitch will not allow other FortiSwitch devices in the chain be discovered by FortiGate.
- C. FortiSwitch cannot complete the DTLS handshake used in the CAPWAP tunnel.
- D. FortiSwitch will not be able to become an NTP server for downstream devices.

正解：A、C

解説：
Time synchronization between FortiGate and its managed FortiSwitch devices is essential for several reasons:
* A. FortiSwitch does not retain its time after a reboot, which gets reset after each reboot.This characteristic of FortiSwitch underlines the importance of time synchronization with FortiGate. Since FortiSwitch loses its time settings upon reboot, synchronizing with FortiGate ensures that its system clock is accurate, which is vital for logging, troubleshooting, and security timestamping.
* C. FortiSwitch cannot complete the DTLS handshake used in the CAPWAP tunnel.Accurate time synchronization is crucial for security protocols such as DTLS, which rely on timestamped certificates for establishing a secure connection. If the time on FortiSwitch is not synchronized with FortiGate, the DTLS handshake used in the CAPWAP tunnel for secure communication may fail due to time discrepancies, impacting the management and operation of the switch.

質問 # 22
Which statement best describes a benefit of using MAC, IP address, or protocol-based VLAN assignments on FortiSwitch? (Choose one answer)

- A. It requires devices to authenticate through a RADIUS server before VLAN tagging.
- B. It assigns ports to VLANs regardless of device type or traffic.
- C. It disables 802.1X authentication while preserving user access control.1
- D. It offers dynamic segmentation benefits similar to 802.1X authentication.2

正解：D

解説：
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guideand theFortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, MAC- based, IP-based, and protocol-based VLAN assignments are methods ofdynamic VLAN assignment. These features allow the switch to categorize incoming traffic and assign it to a specific VLAN based on the packet's attributes rather than just the physical port it is connected to.3 The primary benefit of these methods is that theyoffer dynamic segmentation benefits similar to 802.1X authentication (Option

D). In a modern network, devices with different security requirements (such as IoT devices, printers, and workstations) often connect to the same physical switch ports. 802.1X is the "gold standard" for dynamic segmentation but requires a supplicant on the client device.4For devices that do not support 802.1X, MAC or protocol-based assignments provide a similar result: they ensure the device is automatically placed into its designated secure segment (VLAN) the moment it is identified by the switch.
* MAC-based:Assigns a VLAN based on the source MAC address.
* IP-based:Assigns a VLAN based on the source IP address or subnet.
* Protocol-based:Assigns a VLAN based on the Ethernet type (e.g., IPv4, IPv6, or AppleTalk).
Option A is incorrect because these features complement rather than "disable" 802.1X. Option B is incorrect because these specific assignment types can be configured locally on the switch without a RADIUS server.
Option C is the opposite of how these features work, as they explicitly look at the device type or traffic to make an assignment.

質問 # 23
(Full question statement start from here)
You enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping on a VLAN and configure a FortiSwitch port astrustedfor DHCP snooping. What additional step is required to configure the port as trusted for Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI)? (Choose one answer)

- A. Enable static MAC learning on the port.
- B. DAI implicitly trusts the port.
- C. Enable IP Source Guard (IPSG) on the port.
- D. Manually set the port as trusted for DAI through the CLI.

正解：B

解説：
In FortiSwitchOS 7.6,Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI)is tightly integrated withDHCP snoopingto provide Layer 2 protection against ARP spoofing and man-in-the-middle attacks. DAI relies on theDHCP snooping binding table, which contains trusted IP-to-MAC-to-port mappings learned from legitimate DHCP transactions. Because of this dependency, the trust model for DAI is directly inherited from DHCP snooping.
According to the FortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administrator Guide, when a switch port is configured astrusted for DHCP snooping, that same port isautomatically treated as trusted by DAI. No additional configuration is required. This implicit trust relationship exists because trusted DHCP snooping ports are assumed to be connected to legitimate infrastructure devices such as DHCP servers, routers, or upstream network devices that must be allowed to send valid ARP replies.
On untrusted ports, DAI inspects ARP packets and validates them against the DHCP snooping database. If an ARP packet does not match an existing binding, it is dropped. On trusted ports, ARP packets bypass DAI inspection to ensure normal network operation and to avoid blocking valid infrastructure traffic.
The other options are incorrect. There is no separate CLI command required to trust a port for DAI (Option A). IP Source Guard (Option C) is another Layer 2 security feature that also depends on DHCP snooping but is not required to establish DAI trust. Static MAC learning (Option D) is unrelated to DAI trust behavior.
Therefore, once a port is configured as trusted for DHCP snooping,DAI implicitly trusts the port, making Option Bthe correct and fully verified answer based on FortiSwitchOS 7.6 documentation.

質問 # 24
Exhibit.

```
config switch phy-mode
    set port-configuration disable-port54
    set port53-phy-mode 4x10G
```


What conditions does a FortiSwitch need to have to successfully configure the options shown in the exhibit above? (Choose two.)

- A. The FortiSwitch model is equipped with a maximum of 54 interfaces.
- B. The CLI commands are enabling a splitpo rt into four 10Gbps interfaces.
- C. The port full speed prior the split was 100G SFP+
- D. The split port can be assigned to native VLAN

正解：B、C

解説：
Regarding the configuration of a FortiSwitch to split a port into multiple smaller interfaces:
* The CLI commands are enabling a split port into four 10Gbps interfaces (Option B): The command shown in the exhibit is typically used to configure a high-speed port (like a 40Gbps or 100Gbps interface) to be divided into smaller, independent 10Gbps interfaces. This feature allows more flexible use of the switch's physical resources.
* The port full speed prior to the split was 100G SFP+ (Option C): Given the context of splitting the port into multiple 10Gbps interfaces, the original port configuration likely supported a high-speed transceiver such as 100G SFP+. This would make it technically feasible to divide the interface into multiple 10Gbps channels, enhancing connectivity options without requiring additional physical interfaces.
These configurations and capabilities are typical in modern network setups, especially in environments requiring high density and flexibility in connectivity, allowing network administrators to optimize physical infrastructure efficiently.

質問 # 25
Which Ethernet frame can create Layer 2 flooding due to all bytes on the destination MAC address being set to all FF?

- A. The anycast Ethernet frame
- B. The multicast Ethernet frame
- C. The broadcast Ethernet frame
- D. The unicast Ethernet frame

正解：C

解説：
Layer 2 flooding caused by Ethernet frames with all bytes in the destination MAC address set to FF refers to broadcast frames.Here's why:
* Broadcast Ethernet Frame (A):
* Address Specification:In Ethernet networking, a broadcast frame has a destination MAC address ofFF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF, which instructs network devices to forward the frame to all devices within the broadcast domain.
* Network Behavior:This causes Layer 2 flooding as the frame is sent to all ports in the VLAN, except the originating port, ensuring that the broadcast reaches all network segments.
* Other Frame Types:
* Unicast (B)targets a single device.
* Multicast (C)targets a group of devices.
* Anycast (D)is not used in Ethernet but rather in IP-based routing to route to the nearest of multiple destinations, typically in internet addressing.
References:You can find more information about Ethernet frame types in networking textbooks or documentation that discusses network layer interaction:Network Theory Books

質問 # 26
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- NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6テストサンプル問題 □ NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6最新知識 □ NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6対応資料 □ 今すぐ✔ www.goshiken.com □✔□で“NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6”を検索して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6資格参考書
- 試験の準備方法-効果的なNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6受験対策解説集試験-最新のNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6技術試験 □ Open Webサイト□ www.mogiexam.com □検索“NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6”無料ダウンロードNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6日本語版対応参考書
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