NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6信頼できる試験問題集、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Pdf練習問題集、Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administratorテストオンライン練習

さらに、JPTestKing NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1U0bGiexyL2ENDkZPzP4-qpkHsP0_gXJl

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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	• FortiSwitch concepts:
トピック 2	• This domain covers packet capture methods, FortiLink troubleshooting, and diagnostic tools used to monitor traffic and resolve network issues.
トピック 4	• Layer 2 control and security:
トピック 5	• Deployment and management:

トピック 9	• Monitoring and troubleshooting:
トピック 10	• 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.

>> NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6学習資料 <<

Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6予想試験、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6日本語受験教科書

世界経済の急速な発展とさまざまな国との頻繁な接触により、すべての人々にとって良い仕事を探すことはますます難しくなっています。良い仕事を探すには、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6認定を取得することが非常に必要です。労働市場での競争上の優位性を高め、他の求職者と差別化する必要があります。また、NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6試験の質問は、最小限の時間と労力でNSE5_FSW_AD-7.6試験に合格できるように特別に設計されています。NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6実践ガイドを購入してください。

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator 認定 NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 試験問題 (Q92-Q97):

質問 # 92
Exhibit.
LAG and MCLAG are used to increase the available network bandwidth and enable redundancy. How does spanning tree protocol see MCLAG and LAG if they are configured based on the physi-cal view shown in the exhibit? (Choose two)

- A. Switch 3 and Switch 4 uplinks are treated as single interfaces.
- B. Switch 3 and switch 4 are seen as one MCLAG switch client
- C. Switch 1. Switch 2, and Switch 3 are seen as one MCLAG peer group
- D. Switch 1 and Switch 2 both seen as one single switch.

正解：A、D

解説：
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guideand theFortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, Multichassis Link Aggregation (MCLAG) and standard Link Aggregation Groups (LAG) are designed to provide link-level and node-level redundancy while presenting a simplified logical view to the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP).
In the provided topology:
* Logical Switch View (Option D):Switch 1 and Switch 2 are configured asMCLAG peersconnected via an Inter-Chassis Link (ICL). From the perspective of downstream devices and STP, these two physical switches act as a single logical entity. This prevents STP from seeing a loop between the two switches and the downstream Switch 3, as the redundant physical paths are bundled into a single logical MCLAG trunk.
* Logical Interface View (Option B):The exhibit shows Switch 4 connected to Switch 3 via two physical links bundled into aLAG, and Switch 3 connected to the MCLAG peers via split links. In both cases, STP treats the aggregated physical links as asingle logical interface. Because the multiple physical paths are managed by the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) as one trunk, STP does not block individual ports to prevent loops; instead, it sees one high-bandwidth path.
Regarding the incorrect options:Option Ais false because Switch 3 is an MCLAGclient, not a peer in the group.Option Cis incorrect because Switch 3 and Switch 4 are separate physical and logical nodes; they are not seen as a single client entity by the core.

質問 # 93
Which statement best describes a benefit of using MAC, IP address, or protocol-based VLAN assignments on FortiSwitch? (Choose one answer)

- A. It assigns ports to VLANs regardless of device type or traffic.
- B. It requires devices to authenticate through a RADIUS server before VLAN tagging.
- 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 # 94
(Full question statement start from here)
You are deploying a FortiSwitch virtual stack in a network that contains Cisco devices. You want the Cisco devices toautomatically discover the FortiSwitch devices and exchange device information. Which two protocols must be enabled on the FortiSwitch devices to achieve this? (Choose two answers)

- A. Cisco Discovery Protocol
- B. LLDP - Media Endpoint Discovery
- C. Unidirectional Link Detection
- D. Link Layer Discovery Protocol

正解：A、D

解説：
In mixed-vendor network environments, such as deployments that include bothFortiSwitchandCiscodevices, properLayer 2 discovery protocolsmust be enabled to allow devices to automatically discover neighbors and exchange essential device and interface information. FortiSwitchOS 7.6 supports bothCisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)andLink Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)to ensure interoperability.
Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)is a Cisco-proprietary Layer 2 discovery protocol widely used by Cisco switches, routers, and IP phones. When CDP is enabled on FortiSwitch interfaces, Cisco devices can discover FortiSwitch neighbors and receive information such as device ID, port ID, platform, and capabilities. This is particularly important in Cisco-centric networks where CDP is the primary discovery mechanism.
Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), defined by IEEE 802.1AB, is a vendor-neutral discovery protocol supported by both Fortinet and Cisco devices. Enabling LLDP allows FortiSwitch and Cisco devices to exchange standardized information including system name, port description, VLAN information, and management address. LLDP is essential for cross-vendor compatibility and is commonly enabled by default in modern enterprise networks.
The remaining options are incorrect.Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD)is used to detect unidirectional fiber or copper link failures and does not provide device discovery or information exchange.LLDP-MEDis an extension of LLDP specifically designed for media endpoints such as IP phones and is not required for general switch-to-switch discovery.
Therefore, to ensure automatic discovery and information exchange between FortiSwitch and Cisco devices, both CDP and LLDP must be enabled, makingOptions B and Cthe correct and fully verified answers based on FortiSwitchOS 7.6 documentation.

質問 # 95
You are configuring VLANs on a FortiSwitch device managed by FortiGate. Which two statements accurately describe VLAN assignment requirements and behavior on FortiSwitch ports? (Choose two answers)

- A. Untagged defines the list of VLANs that are allowed on the port for both ingress and egress traffic.
- B. Untagged VLAN applies to egress traffic only.
- C. You can assign only one native VLAN on a port.
- D. VLAN assignments must be configured directly on the FortiSwitch.

正解：B、C

解説：
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guideand theFortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, understanding how VLANs are processed on a switch port is fundamental to network segmentation. A FortiSwitch port behaves differently depending on whether traffic is entering (ingress) or leaving (egress) the interface.
First,you can assign only one native VLAN on a port (Option C). The Native VLAN (often called the PVID or Port VLAN ID) is the default internal ID assigned to any untagged frames arriving at the port. In a managed environment, this is typically set via the FortiGate's switch controller. By design, a single physical interface can only belong to one primary broadcast domain for untagged ingress traffic to ensure there is no ambiguity in the switch's internal forwarding logic.
Second, theuntagged VLAN setting applies to egress traffic only (Option B). While the "Allowed VLANs" list defines which tagged traffic can pass through the port, the "Untagged VLANs" list specifies which of those VLAN tags should beremovedby the switch before the frame is transmitted out of the physical port.
This is crucial for connecting devices that do not support 802.1Q tagging, such as standard PCs or printers.
Regarding the incorrect options:Option Ais incorrect because the "Untagged" list does not define ingress rules; ingress is governed by the Native VLAN for untagged packets and the Allowed list for tagged packets.
Option Dis incorrect because, in a managed FortiLink environment, all VLAN assignments should be performed through theFortiGate's Switch Controllerto ensure centralized management and consistency.

質問 # 96
Which QoS mechanism maps packets with specific class of service (COS) or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) markings to an egress queue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Queuing for egress traffic
- B. Policing for ingress traffic
- C. Shaping for egress traffic
- D. Classification for ingress traffic

正解：A

解説：
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guideand theFortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, Quality of Service (QoS) on a FortiSwitch involves several distinct stages to manage traffic priority and bandwidth. The specific process of taking identified packets and placing them into a specific priority buffer for transmission is known asQueuing.1 On FortiSwitch, when a frame enters an ingress port, it is first classified based on its incomingCoS(Layer 2) or DSCP(Layer 3) markings.2However, it is theQueuing for egress traffic (Option B)mechanism that dictates which of the eight available hardware queues the frame will reside in before it is sent out of the destination port. The switch uses a mapping table (such as a CoS-to-queue or DSCP-to-queue map) to ensure that high-priority traffic, like voice or video, is placed in a higher-priority queue to minimize latency and jitter.
Regarding the other options:Classification (Option A)is the initial identification of the packet's priority but does not perform the physical mapping to a buffer.Policing (Option C)is an ingress mechanism used to drop or remark traffic that exceeds a defined rate.Shaping (Option D)is an egress mechanism that smooths out traffic bursts by delaying packets but is separate from the initial queue assignment. Therefore, the act of mapping specific markings to an egress queue is a fundamental function of the queuing mechanism.

質問 # 97
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