DUMPSARENA

Fortinet NSE 7 - LAN Edge 7.0

Fortinet NSE7_LED-7.0

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, FortiSwitch	23
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QUESTION NO: 1

An IP phone is connected to a FortiSwitch access interface and has a workstation connected to its downstream port. The administrator must place phone traffic in a voice VLAN while keeping workstation traffic in the data VLAN.

Which two statements about LLDP-MED are true? (Choose two.)

A. LLDP-MED can advertise a voice VLAN network policy to a compatible phone

B. The workstation must use the voice VLAN when it is connected through the phone

C. The access interface can keep untagged workstation traffic in the data VLAN

D. LLDP-MED requires 802.1X authentication before a phone can receive a network policy

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

LLDP-MED allows the FortiSwitch to advertise a network policy to a compatible IP phone. The advertised policy can include the voice VLAN information that the phone uses to classify and tag its voice traffic.

The workstation does not need to use the voice VLAN merely because it is connected through the phone. Its untagged traffic can remain in the data VLAN configured on the access interface. LLDP-MED provides network policy advertisement; it does not replace VLAN configuration or require 802.1X authentication.

QUESTION NO: 2

A FortiSwitch has redundant Layer 2 links to an upstream network. One non-edge port normally receives spanning-tree BPDUs from the upstream switch.

The administrator enables loop guard on that port. Later, the upstream device stops sending BPDUs because of a unidirectional link failure.

What is the purpose of loop guard in this situation?

A. It prevents the port from transitioning to forwarding when expected BPDUs are lost

B. It forces the connected upstream switch to become the root bridge

C. It immediately forwards traffic because the link is still physically up

D. It disables every edge port in the spanning-tree instance

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Loop guard prevents a port that should be receiving BPDUs from incorrectly transitioning to a forwarding state after BPDUs are lost. The port is placed into a loop-inconsistent state until valid BPDUs are received again, preventing a potential Layer 2 loop.

Loop guard does not elect a root bridge and does not protect endpoint-facing ports from received BPDUs. Those functions are associated with bridge-priority configuration and BPDU guard or root guard.