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Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Monitoring and troubleshooting: This domain covers packet capture methods, FortiLink troubleshooting, and diagnostic tools used to monitor traffic and resolve network issues.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
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.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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 1 and Switch 2 both seen as one single switch.
- B. Switch 3 and Switch 4 uplinks are treated as single interfaces.
- C. Switch 1. Switch 2, and Switch 3 are seen as one MCLAG peer group
- D. Switch 3 and switch 4 are seen as one MCLAG switch client

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Exhibit.
port24 is the only uplink port connected to the network where access to FortiSwitch management services is possible. However, FortiSwitch is still not accessible on the management interface. Which two actions should you take to fix the issue and access FortiSwitch? (Choose two.)

- A. You must allow VLAN ID 4094 on port24, if management traffic is tagged.
- B. You must add VLAN ID 200 to the allowed VLANS on internal.
- C. You should use VLAN ID 4094 as the native VLAN on port24.
- D. You must add port24 native VLAN as an allowed VLAN on internal.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
To enable access to the FortiSwitch management interface from the network, certain configuration adjustments need to be made, particularly considering the VLAN settings displayed in the exhibit:
* Adding port24 native VLAN to the allowed VLANs on internal (Option A): The management VLAN (VLAN 4094 in this case, as it is set as the native VLAN on the 'internal' interface of the FortiSwitch) must be included in the allowed VLANs on the interface that provides management connectivity. Since port24 is set with a different native VLAN (VLAN 100), VLAN 4094 (the management VLAN) should be allowed through to ensure connectivity.
* Allow VLAN ID 4094 on port24 if management traffic is tagged (Option C): Management traffic is tagged on VLAN 4094. Since port24 is connected to the network and serves as an uplink, allowing VLAN 4094 ensures that management traffic can reach the management interface of the FortiSwitch through this port.
The changes align with Fortinet's best practices for setting up management VLANs and ensuring they are permitted on the relevant switch ports for proper management traffic flow.
References:
FortiGate Infrastructure and Security 7.2 Study Guides
Best practices for VLAN configurations in Fortinet's technical documentation

NEW QUESTION # 38
Refer to the exhibit.

Two routes in the routing monitor are marked as available but are not installed in the forwarding information base (FIB). Which statement correctly explains why the routes have this status? (Choose one answer)

- A. They are installed in the FIB but cannot be offloaded to hardware.
- B. They are unavailable due to invalid next-hop addresses.
- C. They are not included in the FIB due to route-policy filtering.
- D. They are excluded from the FIB because a more preferred route exists for the same destination.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guideand theFortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, the Routing Monitor provides a comprehensive view of the Routing Information Base (RIB), which includes all routes learned via static configuration or dynamic protocols (OSPF, BGP, etc.). However, not every route present in the RIB is active for traffic forwarding. The switch must select the "best" path for any given destination to be installed into theForwarding Information Base (FIB).
The provided exhibit shows a routing table with multiple sources for the same destination. Specifically, there is aStaticdefault route ($0.0.0.0/0$) with an administrative distance of 220, and anOSPFdefault route ($0.0.0.0/0$) with an administrative distance of 110. In FortiSwitchOS routing logic, when multiple routes to the exact same destination exist, the system compares theirAdministrative Distance (AD). The route with the lowest AD is considered the most "preferred" or "trustworthy".
In this case, the OSPF route ($AD 110$) is more preferred than the Static route ($AD 220$). Consequently, the OSPF route is marked with a green checkmark in theFIBcolumn, while the Static route-despite being
"Available" in the RIB-is excluded from the FIB. The same logic applies to the $10.0.100.0/30$ subnet, where theConnectedroute is preferred over the OSPF learned route for the same destination. Therefore, the status reflects standard route selection behavior where less-preferred routes remain in the RIB as backups but are not used for active forwarding.

NEW QUESTION # 39
You are deploying a small office network with a single FortiGate and a single FortiSwitch. The office currently has moderate traffic, but the IT team expects the network to grow in the near future, adding more FortiSwitch devices and endpoints. Which FortiLink configuration should you deploy to provide the best combination of current performance and scalability for future growth? (Choose one answer)

- A. Configure FortiLink using software-based switch interfaces.
- B. Configure FortiLink using hardware-based switch interfaces.1
- C. Configure FortiLink as a multichassis LAG (MCLAG) interface.2
- D. Configure FortiLink as a link aggregation group (LAG) interface.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to theFortiGate Switch Best Practicesand theFortiSwitch 7.6 FortiLink Guide, the recommended best practice for a scalable and high-performance FortiLink deployment is to use alink aggregation group (LAG)interface, also known as an802.3ad aggregate.3 While ahardware-based switch interface (Option A)offers low latency by switching traffic directly in the ASIC, it has significant limitations regardingscalability and redundancy. Hardware switches are restricted by the number of physical ports on the Integrated Switch Fabric (ISF) and cannot be easily expanded to include additional redundant links as the network grows. Conversely,software-based switch interfaces (Option B)are processed by the system CPU, leading to higher utilization and a lack ofNPU hardware acceleration, which makes them unsuitable for high-performance or growing environments.4 By configuring FortiLink as aLAG (Option C), the administrator ensures that the network can support future growth seamlessly. A LAG interface allows for the addition of multiple physical ports to increase bandwidth between the FortiGate and the switch fabric while providing link-level redundancy.5This configuration is the default for modern FortiOS versions because it supports NPU offloading and serves as the technical prerequisite for more advanced topologies, such asMCLAG (Option D). While MCLAG is an excellent solution for high availability in multi-switch environments, it is a topology feature rather than the primary interface type used to define the FortiLink connection on the FortiGate unit itself. Therefore, starting with an aggregate (LAG) interface provides the most flexible foundation for migrating to more complex infrastructures as additional switches are added.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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