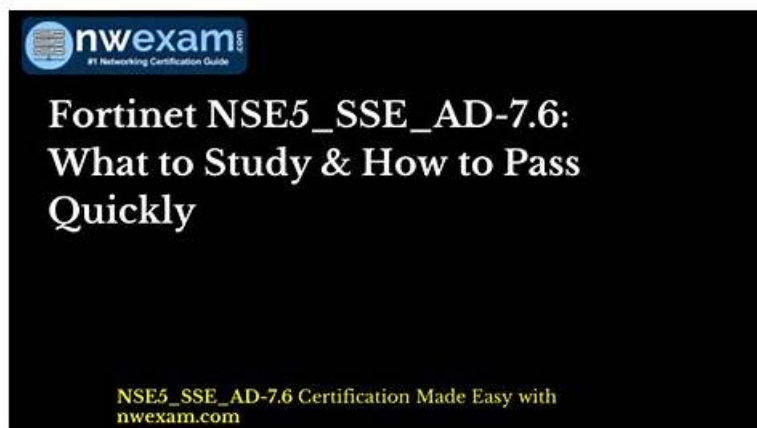


Interactive NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Questions - NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Reliable Exam Camp



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Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring and troubleshooting: This domain covers packet capture methods, FortiLink troubleshooting, and diagnostic tools used to monitor traffic and resolve network issues.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

>> Interactive NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Questions <<

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

(Full question statement start from here)

How does enabling an IGMP snooping proxy on FortiSwitch help reduce the number of IGMP reports processed by the IGMP querier? (Choose one answer)

- A. By forwarding IGMP reports only when the first member joins and the last member leaves
- B. By converting IGMP reports into broadcast packets to reach all VLAN members
- C. By converting IGMP traffic to unicast
- D. By suppressing duplicate IGMP reports within the VLAN

Answer: A

Explanation:

In FortiSwitchOS 7.6, IGMP snooping proxy is an enhancement to standard IGMP snooping that optimizes multicast control-plane traffic between hosts, switches, and the upstream IGMP querier. Its primary purpose is to reduce the number of IGMP membership reports that the querier must process, thereby improving scalability and efficiency in multicast-enabled networks.

Without an IGMP snooping proxy, every multicast receiver on a VLAN independently sends IGMP membership reports to the querier. In environments with many hosts subscribing to the same multicast groups, this behavior can generate a large volume of redundant IGMP reports, unnecessarily increasing control-plane load on both the querier and intermediate network devices.

When the IGMP snooping proxy feature is enabled, the FortiSwitch acts as an IGMP proxy agent on behalf of hosts within the VLAN. The switch tracks multicast group membership locally and suppresses individual IGMP reports from downstream hosts. Instead, the FortiSwitch forwards an IGMP report upstream only when the first host joins a multicast group. Likewise, when hosts leave the group, the switch sends an IGMP leave message or report only when the last remaining member leaves.

This aggregation mechanism dramatically reduces IGMP signaling traffic while preserving correct multicast forwarding behavior. Importantly, the switch does not alter IGMP packet types or convert them to broadcast or unicast traffic. It simply optimizes reporting behavior based on group membership state.

Therefore, the correct explanation is that IGMP snooping proxy reduces IGMP report processing by forwarding IGMP reports only when the first member joins and the last member leaves, making Option D the correct and fully verified answer according to FortiSwitchOS 7.6 documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 68

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 disables 802.1X authentication while preserving user access control.
- C. It offers dynamic segmentation benefits similar to 802.1X authentication.
- D. It assigns ports to VLANs regardless of device type or traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guide and the FortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, MAC-based, IP-based, and protocol-based VLAN assignments are methods of dynamic 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 they offer 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.⁴ For 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.

NEW QUESTION # 69

How does FortiGate handle configuration of flow tracking sampling if you export the settings to a managed FortiSwitch stack with

sampling mode set to perimeter is true?

- A. FortiGate configures and enables flow sampling on FortiSwitch but does not change existing sampling settings of interfaces.
- B. FortiGate configures FortiSwitch to perform ingress sampling on all switch interfaces.
- C. FortiGate configures and enables egress sampling on all management interfaces.
- **D. FortiGate configures FortiSwitch to perform ingress sampling on all switch interfaces, except ICL and ISL interfaces.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When FortiGate exports configuration settings to a managed FortiSwitch stack with sampling mode set to "perimeter is true," the behavior is:

* B. FortiGate configures FortiSwitch to perform ingress sampling on all switch interfaces, except ICL and ISL interfaces. This setting ensures that all incoming traffic on normal operational ports is sampled for monitoring and analysis purposes, but it excludes the inter-chassis link (ICL) and inter-switch link (ISL) interfaces from sampling. These exclusions are typically made to prevent the duplication of sampled data and to reduce unnecessary load on the monitoring system, as these links often carry traffic already monitored at other points.

Options A and D are incorrect because they either generalize the sampling across all interfaces without exceptions or incorrectly specify egress sampling on management interfaces. Option C is also incorrect as FortiGate can modify existing sampling settings to fit the perimeter-based configuration requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 70

When Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping is enabled on a FortiSwitch VLAN, which two statements are true? (Choose two answers)

- **A. DHCP replies are accepted only on trusted ports.**
- B. DHCP requests are dropped if sent from trusted ports.
- **C. Option 82 can be inserted into DHCP requests.**
- D. DHCP snooping blocks all unicast traffic.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guide and the FortiLink 7.6 Study Guide, DHCP snooping is a security feature that prevents rogue DHCP servers from distributing incorrect IP addresses on a network. Once enabled for a specific VLAN, the switch differentiates between trusted and untrusted ports to regulate DHCP traffic.

* Trusted Ports and DHCP Replies (Option A): In a managed FortiSwitch environment, all ports are untrusted by default. To allow a DHCP server (such as a FortiGate or an external server) to provide IP addresses, the administrator must explicitly set the connecting port as trusted. DHCP snooping validates incoming packets; it allows DHCP server messages (such as DHCP OFFER and DHCP ACK) only on these trusted ports. Any DHCP server reply arriving on an untrusted port is identified as coming from a potentially rogue source and is discarded by the switch.

* Option 82 Data Insertion (Option C): FortiSwitch supports DHCP Option 82 (also known as the Relay Information Option), which provides additional security by appending location-specific information (such as the Circuit ID and Remote ID) to DHCP request packets. When DHCP snooping is active, the switch can be configured to insert this data into client requests as they enter untrusted ports. This allows the upstream DHCP server to identify the specific physical port or VLAN from which the request originated, even if the server is located in a different subnet.

Regarding the incorrect options: Option B is false as DHCP snooping only inspects and filters DHCP-specific traffic, not general unicast data. Option D is incorrect because DHCP requests (client-to-server) are generally permitted on all ports to ensure clients can find a server, though some configurations allow dropping requests from untrusted sources if they do not meet specific security criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which statement about using MAC, IP, and protocol-based VLANs on FortiSwitch is true?

- A. FortiSwitch uses only the Ethernet type to assign traffic to VLANs.
- **B. It provides benefits that can be obtained when using 802.1X authentication.**
- C. It is a scalable and secure solution in comparison to other Layer 2 security measures.
- D. Endpoints are required to use the same FortiSwitch port to remain members of the VLAN.

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