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Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
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

- 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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q89-Q94):

NEW QUESTION # 89

Refer to the diagnostic output:

What makes the use of the sniffer command on the FortiSwitch CLI unreliable on __port__23?

- A. The switch port might be used as a trunk member
- B. Just the port egress payloads are printed on CLI.
- C. The types of packets captured is limited.
- D. Only untagged VLAN traffic can be captured.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Page 452 of 7.2 study guide, specifically states "Although you can use the sniffer command to capture traffic on switch ports, the types of packets capture by the sniffer are very limited.

The use of the sniffer command on FortiSwitch CLI can be unreliable on port 23 for specific reasons related to the nature of traffic on the port:

D). The switch port might be used as a trunk member. When a switch port is configured as a trunk, it can carry traffic for multiple VLANs. If the sniffer is set up without specifying VLAN tags or a range of VLANs to capture, it may not accurately capture or display all the VLAN traffic due to the volume and variety of VLAN-tagged packets passing through the trunk port. This limitation makes using the sniffer on a trunk port unreliable for capturing specific VLAN traffic unless properly configured to handle tagged traffic.

References:

For guidelines on how to properly use sniffer commands on trunk ports and configure VLAN filtering, consult the FortiSwitch CLI reference available through Fortinet support channels, including the Fortinet Knowledge Base.

NEW QUESTION # 90

How is traffic routed on FortiSwitch?

- A. Hardware-based routing on FortiSwitch is handled by the CPU.
- B. FortiSwitch looks up the hardware routing table and then the forwarding information base (FIB).
- C. Layer 3 routing can be configured on FortiSwitch, while managed by FortiGate.
- D. ASIC hardware routing can only handle dynamic routing, if supported.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Layer 3 routing can be configured on FortiSwitch, while managed by FortiGate (D): FortiSwitch, when managed by FortiGate, supports Layer 3 routing capabilities. This allows for routing between VLANs directly on the switch, enhancing network efficiency

by reducing the need to pass traffic through higher network layers for inter-VLAN communication. This configuration enables more sophisticated network setups and efficient routing directly at the switch level.

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which statement about the use of the switch port analyzer (SPAN) packet capture method is true?

- A. The monitoring device must be connected to the same switch where the traffic is being mirrored
- B. SPAN can be configured only on a standalone FortiSwitch.
- **C. Mirrored traffic can be sent across multiple switches.**
- D. Traffic on the management interface can be mirrored and captured by the monitoring device.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct statement about using the Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) packet capture method on FortiSwitch is that "Mirrored traffic can be sent across multiple switches (A)." This feature allows for extensive traffic analysis as it enables network administrators to configure SPAN sessions that span across different switches, thereby providing the capability to monitor traffic across a broad segment of the network infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 92

You are configuring FortiSwitch to perform layer 3 inter-VLAN routing while managed by FortiGate over FortiLink. On supported hardware models, FortiSwitch can offload routing decisions for better performance.

1How does FortiSwitch perform routing between VLANs? (Choose one answer)

- A. By relying entirely on the CPU in software.
- B. By disabling routing when managed by FortiGate.
- **C. By using a hardware forwarding table (FIB) programmed into ASIC.**
- D. By supporting only dynamic routing protocols in hardware.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSwitchOS 7.6 FortiLink Guide and the FortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, managed FortiSwitch units support a feature called Inter-VLAN Routing Offload. Traditionally, in a FortiLink deployment, traffic between VLANs is "hair-pinned" back to the FortiGate for routing and security inspection. However, to increase performance and reduce latency, the FortiGate can program the managed FortiSwitch to handle Layer 3 routing of trusted traffic locally.

The technical mechanism behind this performance gain is the use of the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) programmed directly into the switch's ASIC (Application-Specific Integrated Circuit). When routing offload is enabled (specifically using the set switch-controller-offload enable command on the VLAN interface), the FortiGate pushes the necessary routing table and gateway information to the switch hardware.

This allows the FortiSwitch to perform packet lookups and forwarding decisions at wire speed within the silicon, bypassing the general-purpose CPU and the FortiLink control plane for that specific traffic flow.

The documentation notes that this feature requires an Advanced Features License on the tier-1 FortiSwitch and is typically applied to the switch closest to the FortiGate. 2While dynamic routing (Option B) is supported on FortiSwitch, it is not the only thing offloaded; static routes and inter-VLAN gateway traffic are the primary use cases for this offload mechanism. Therefore, the correct architectural description is that the switch utilizes its hardware-based FIB to accelerate inter-VLAN communication.

NEW QUESTION # 93

(Full question statement start from here)

You enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping on a VLAN and configure a FortiSwitch port as trusted for DHCP snooping. What additional step is required to configure the port as trusted for Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI)? (Choose one answer)

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

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