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Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Monitoring and troubleshooting: This domain covers packet capture methods, FortiLink troubleshooting, and diagnostic tools used to monitor traffic and resolve network issues.

Topic 3	• 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 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.

2026 Fortinet NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6: Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Newest New Exam Dumps

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
Refer to the exhibit.

Diagnose output

```
Core-1 # diagnose switch physical-ports summary

Portname    Status  Tpid  Vlan  Duplex  Speed  Flags          Discard
----------  ------  ----  ----  ------  -----  -------------  -------
port1       up      8100  4094  full    1G     QS,TL,         none
port2       up      8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port3       up      8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port4       up      8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port5       up      8100  4094  full    1G     QS,TL,         none
port6       down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port7       down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port8       down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port9       down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port10      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port11      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port12      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port13      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port14      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port15      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port16      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port17      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port18      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port19      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port20      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port21      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port22      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port23      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
port24      down    8100  1     full    1G     QS,  ,         none
internal    up      8100  4094  full    1G       ,  ,         none

Flags: QS(802.1Q) QE(802.1Q-in-Q,external) QI(802.1Q-in-Q,internal)
TS(static trunk) TF(forti trunk) TL(lacp trunk); MD(mirror dst)
MI(mirror ingress) ME(mirror egress) MB(mirror ingress and egress)
CF (Combo Fiber), CC (Combo Copper) LL(LoopBack Local) LR(LoopBack Remote)
```


The command diagnose switch physical-ports summary is executed on FortiSwitch.
Based on the VLAN assignments shown in the output, what is the most likely management configuration of this FortiSwitch? (Choose one answer)

- A. FortiSwitch is managed by FortiSwitch Cloud.
- B. FortiSwitch is operating in local mode.
- C. FortiSwitch is managed by FortiGate.
- D. FortiSwitch is operating in standalone mode.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The output of the diagnose switch physical-ports summary command provides critical insight into how a FortiSwitch is being managed by examiningVLAN assignments,tag protocol identifiers (TPID), and internal port behavior. In the provided exhibit, several ports-includingport1,port5, and theinternalport- are assigned toVLAN 4094.
According to the FortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administrator Guide,VLAN 4094 is reserved for FortiLink management trafficwhen a FortiSwitch is managed by a FortiGate. FortiLink uses this dedicated VLAN to carry control-plane traffic such as configuration synchronization, monitoring data, LLDP-based discovery, and keepalive messages between the FortiGate and FortiSwitch. The presence of VLAN 4094 on physical interfaces is a strong and explicit indicator ofFortiGate-managed mode.
In standalone or local management mode, FortiSwitch ports typically default toVLAN 1or administrator- defined VLANs, andVLAN 4094 is not automatically assigned. Similarly, FortiSwitch Cloud-managed devices do not use VLAN 4094 in this

manner, as cloud management relies on IP connectivity to FortiEdge Cloud rather than FortiLink encapsulation.
Additionally, the internal port showing VLAN 4094 further confirms FortiLink operation, as this internal interface is used by the switch ASIC to communicate with the FortiGate over the FortiLink tunnel. This behavior is documented in FortiOS 7.6 and FortiSwitchOS 7.6 design guides as characteristic of FortiGate- managed FortiSwitch deployments.
Therefore, based on the VLAN assignments shown-specifically the use ofVLAN 4094-the most accurate and fully verified conclusion is thatthe FortiSwitch is managed by FortiGate, makingOption Bthe correct answer.

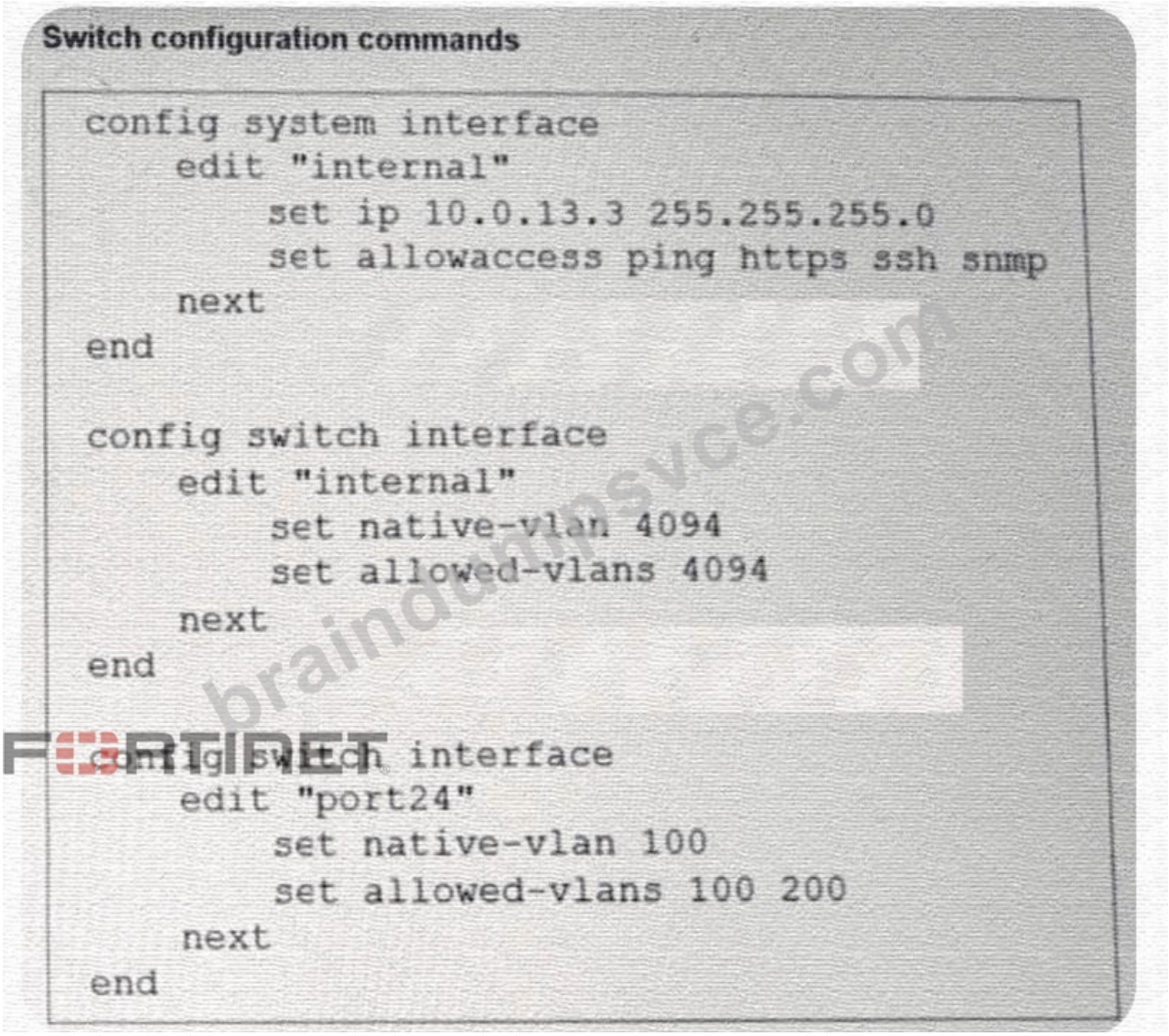
NEW QUESTION # 25
You are designing a FortiSwitch backbone where every FortiSwitch device must connect to every other FortiSwitch for maximum redundancy. To maintain connectivity while preventing loops, which protocol or feature must you configure on the switches? (Choose one answer)

- A. Multichassis link aggregation group (MCLAG)
- B. Full mesh high availability (HA)
- C. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- D. Link aggregation group (LAG)

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guide(specificallyPage 178) and theFortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is the fundamental protocol used to manage redundant paths in a Layer 2 network. In the scenario described, where every FortiSwitch connects to every other FortiSwitch, afull Layer 2 meshis created. This architecture inherently produces multiple physical switching loops that, if left unmanaged, would cause catastrophic broadcast storms.
STP is responsible for detecting these loops by exchangingBridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs). It then mathematically calculates a loop-free logical topology by placing redundant ports into ablocking (discarding) state while keeping primary paths in aforwardingstate. WhileMCLAG (Option A)provides node-level redundancy and eliminates STP delays by allowing two switches to appear as one, it is not a standalone solution for a global full-mesh topology. In fact, Fortinet MCLAG explicitly relies on STP through the mclag- stp-aware feature to detect and prevent loops caused by connections outside the Inter-Chassis Link (ICL).
Therefore, although MCLAG and LAG increase bandwidth and availability,STPremains the required underlying mechanism to maintain network stability in any highly redundant mesh environment. "Full mesh HA" (Option C) is not a defined feature in FortiSwitchOS 7.6.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Refer to the exhibit.



Port24 is the only uplink port connected to the network where you need access to FortiSwitch management services. However, FortiSwitch is not accessible on its management interface with IP address 10.0.13.3.
Based on the configuration shown in the exhibit, which two actions should you take to fix the issue and access FortiSwitch? (Choose two answers)

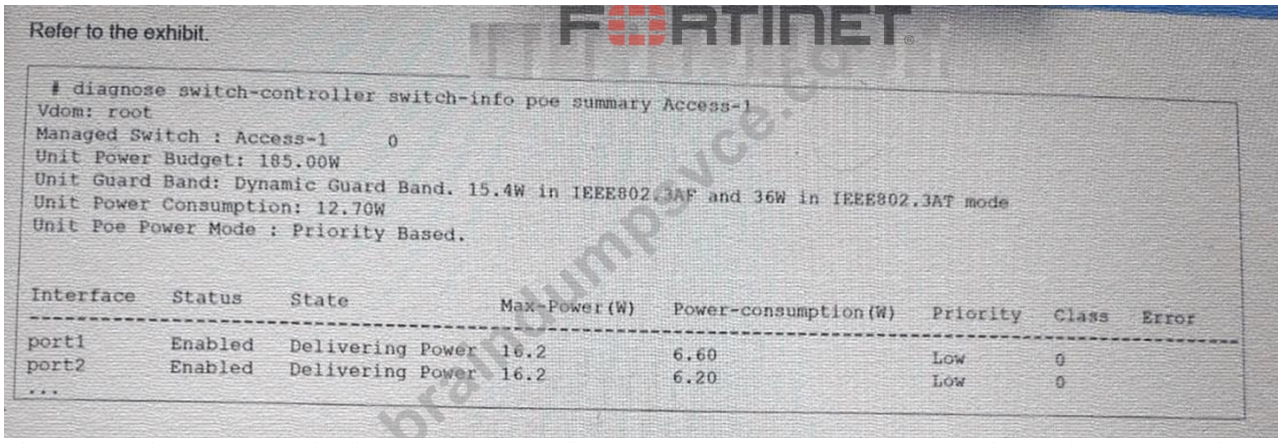
- A. Change the native VLAN on port24 to VLAN 4094.
- B. Add VLAN 4094 to the allowed VLANs on port24.
- C. Change the management IP address to use the VLAN 100 subnet.
- D. Remove VLAN 200 from the allowed VLANs on port24.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guide (Page 320), management traffic on a FortiSwitch is associated with a specific logical interface, which in this case is the"internal"interface. The exhibit shows that the"internal"interface is configured onVLAN 4094(both as native and allowed). This means that for any management traffic (such as HTTPS, SSH, or SNMP) to reach the switch CPU, it must be able to traverse the physical uplink on VLAN 4094.
However, the configuration forport24(the uplink) is currently restricted. It is set withnative VLAN 100and an allowed-vlans list that only includes100 and 200. Because VLAN 4094 is not included in the allowed list of port24, all frames belonging to the management VLAN (4094) are dropped by the switch's ingress/egress filters on the uplink.
To resolve this and restore management access, the administrator has two valid configuration paths based on the provided options:
* Option B:Change thenative VLAN on port24 to VLAN 4094. By making 4094 the native VLAN, untagged management traffic can traverse the port, effectively allowing the "internal" interface to communicate with the network.
* Option D:Add VLAN 4094 to the allowed VLANs on port24. This ensures that VLAN 4094 is no longer filtered out, allowing management frames to pass through the uplink while maintaining the current native VLAN for other traffic.
Option C is irrelevant as removing a working VLAN (200) does not help the management traffic. While Option A describes an

alternate architectural approach (moving management into an already-allowed VLAN), Options B and D represent the direct fixes for the mismatch described in the 7.6 administration documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Refer to the exhibit.



The FortiSwitch CLI output of the diagnose switch-controller switch-info poe summary command for the switch Access-1 is shown. It shows that two ports have Power over Ethernet (PoE) enabled and are already in use. What is the most important consideration if you want to connect additional PoE devices to FortiSwitch?
(Choose one answer)

- A. The total PoE consumption must not exceed the FortiSwitch power budget.
- B. The PoE power mode matches the PoE standard of the device.
- C. All plugged devices use the same PoE standard: 802.3af/at.
- D. The FortiSwitch model supports the number of PoE devices that you want to connect.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guideand theFortiSwitch 7.6 Study Guide, the primary physical constraint when deploying PoE devices is the total power capacity of the switch's internal power supply unit (PSU). The provided exhibit shows the PoE status forAccess-1, highlighting three critical metrics: theUnit Power Budget (185.00W), the currentUnit Power Consumption (12.70W), and theUnit Guard Band.
TheUnit Power Budgetrepresents the maximum amount of power the switch can provide to all connected Powered Devices (PDs) simultaneously. As more devices (such as access points, VoIP phones, or cameras) are connected, the cumulative power draw increases. The most important consideration is ensuring that the total PoE consumption does not exceed this budget. If the budget is exceeded, the switch will stop providing power to new devices or, depending on the configuration, may shut down lower-priority ports to protect the system hardware.
In this specific exhibit, theUnit Poe Power Modeis set toPriority Based. This means that if the power consumption approaches the budget limit, the switch will use the configured port priorities (seen as "Low" for port1 and port2) to decide which devices to keep powered. TheGuard Band(set to a dynamic value) also plays a role by reserving a small amount of power to handle spikes when devices initialize, further emphasizing that the power budget is a hard limit that must be actively managed by the administrator.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which statement about 802.1X security profiles using MAC-based authentication mode is true?

- A. FortiSwitch performs faster when using this security mode on the ports.
- B. FortiSwitch can grant each device a different access level based on the credentials provided
- C. FortiSwitch allows connectivity to all hosts connected to a port, if one host is authenticated.
- D. FortiSwitch must communicate with the RADIUS server to authenticate devices

Answer: B

Explanation:
Pag 232, FortiSwitch_7.2_Study_Guide-Online "However, if you want to authenticate each device behind a port, and optionally, grant each device a different access level based on the credentials provided, then MAC- based is required." According to

theFortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guideand theFortiLink Guide (FortiOS 7.6), FortiSwitch supports two primary modes for 802.1X authentication:port-basedandMAC-based.
In802.1X port-based authentication, once a single supplicant (user or device) successfully authenticates, the physical port is transitioned to an "authorized" state, allowing all traffic from any device connected to that port (e.g., through a hub or unmanaged switch) to pass through. This is summarized by Option D, which is incorrect for MAC-based mode.
In contrast,802.1X MAC-based authentication(Option B) treats each device's MAC address as a distinct session. The switch maintains a table of authenticated MAC addresses for each port and applies security policies to each one individually. This granular approach allows the FortiSwitch to grantdifferent access levelsto different devices on the same physical port. For example, a laptop might be assigned to a corporate VLAN with a specific Dynamic Access Control List (DACL), while an IP phone on the same port is assigned to a Voice VLAN.
Furthermore, FortiSwitchOS 7.6 documentation specifies that MAC-based mode can support up to20 devices per port. Each device must provide its own credentials (or be validated via MAC Authentication Bypass), enabling the switch to enforce specific security attributes-such as VLAN IDs, QoS marking, and ingress ACLs-tailored to each uniquely identified device. While the switch typically communicates with aRADIUS server(Option C) for these credentials, MAC-based mode's primary functional advantage is this individual session management and authorization flexibility.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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