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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">• 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	<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 4	<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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

FortiGate is unable to establish a tunnel with the FortiSwitch device it is supposed to manage Based on the debug output shown in the exhibit, what is the reason for the failure?

- A. FortiSwitch has disabled FortiLink and is only managed as a standalone.
- B. DTLS client hello had the incorrect pre-shared key.
- C. The CAPWAP tunnel failed to come up due to a mismatch in time.
- D. The handshake process timed out before FortiSwitch responded.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The issue described pertains to the establishment of a tunnel (likely a CAPWAP tunnel for management purposes between FortiGate and FortiSwitch).Based on typical error analysis in tunnel setup scenarios:

* The CAPWAP tunnel failed to come up due to a mismatch in time (Option C): This answer is plausible because time synchronization is crucial for security protocols that underpin tunnel establishments, such as DTLS (Datagram Transport Layer Security) used within CAPWAP tunnels. If the clocks on FortiGate and FortiSwitch are significantly out of sync, the security handshake (which can include timestamp validation) could fail, preventing the tunnel from coming up.

References:

Fortinet's technical documentation typically outlines the importance of time synchronization for secure communications. In CAPWAP/DTLS scenarios, precise time matching is crucial to ensure that the cryptographic parameters align correctly during the handshake process.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 94

(Full question statement start from here)

What is an advantage of using a FortiSwitch stack in managed switch mode with FortiGate when deploying VLANs? (Choose one answer)

- A. Ensuring VLAN traffic can pass between connected switches in the stack.
- B. FortiGate executing the routing and FortiSwitch managing its configuration.
- C. FortiGate no longer needing to manage any VLAN configuration.
- D. FortiGate provides visibility and control for inter-vlan traffic.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When FortiSwitch devices are deployed in a stack and managed by a FortiGate using FortiLink, VLAN configuration and traffic handling follow a centralized management and security model. One of the primary advantages of this architecture, as documented in FortiOS 7.6 and FortiSwitchOS 7.6 guides, is that the FortiGate becomes the single point of control and visibility for inter-VLAN

traffic.

In managed switch mode, VLANs are typically defined and assigned on the FortiGate. While FortiSwitch handles high-performance Layer 2 forwarding within VLANs using ASIC hardware, any traffic that must traverse between VLANs is forwarded to the FortiGate. The FortiGate performs inter-VLAN routing, applies firewall policies, security profiles, logging, and inspection, and then forwards the traffic back to the appropriate VLAN through the FortiSwitch stack.

This design provides administrators with full visibility and granular control over inter-VLAN communication, including the ability to enforce security policies, apply IPS, antivirus, and web filtering, and generate detailed traffic logs. This is a key advantage over standalone or locally managed switching environments, where inter-VLAN traffic may bypass centralized security enforcement. The other options are incorrect or incomplete. VLAN traffic can already pass between switches in a stack by design, making option B not a unique advantage. Option A reverses the actual responsibility model, and option C is incorrect because FortiGate remains responsible for VLAN definitions and routing in managed mode.

Therefore, the correct and fully verified advantage is D. FortiGate provides visibility and control for inter-VLAN traffic.

You are correct. Thank you for providing the exact page reference (Page 438 | FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Guide). Below is the corrected, fully verified answer, rewritten strictly in your required format, with Option A as the correct answer and aligned precisely with FortiSwitchOS 7.6 documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Exhibit.

You need to manage three FortiSwitch devices using a FortiGate device. Two of the FortiSwitch devices initiated a reboot after the authorization process. However, the FortiSwitch device with the configuration shown in the exhibit, did not reboot. All three devices completed FortiLink management authorization successfully.

Why did the FortiSwitch device shown in the exhibit not reboot to complete the authorization process?

The management mode was set to use FortiLink mode.

- A. Switch auto-discovery is enabled.
- **B. The management mode was set to use FortiLink mode.**
- C. The system time is not in-sync and is using a non-default value
- D. The FortiSwitch device is scheduled to reboot as part the authorization process

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regarding the scenario where a FortiSwitch did not reboot after the authorization process while the other devices did, the most likely cause, given the configuration settings in the exhibit, is:

* The management mode was set to use FortiLink mode (Option B): If the FortiSwitch was already configured to use FortiLink for its management mode, it may not require a reboot to complete the authorization process as its management interface settings are already aligned with FortiLink requirements. This is unlike switches that might be transitioning from a standalone or another management mode, which would typically require a reboot to apply new management settings fully.

References:

FortiLink mode specifically tailors FortiSwitch to be managed via a FortiGate device, integrating its operation into the wider security fabric without needing a reboot if it is already set to this mode before authorization.

This contrasts with other management modes where transitioning to FortiLink could necessitate a system restart to initialize the new configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which two types of Layer 3 interfaces can participate in dynamic routing on FortiSwitch? (Choose two.)

- **A. Loopback interfaces**
- B. Detected management interfaces
- **C. Switch virtual interfaces**
- D. Physical interfaces

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In dynamic routing on FortiSwitch, certain types of interfaces are utilized to participate in the routing processes. The types of interfaces that can be used include:

* Loopback Interfaces (B): Loopback interfaces are virtual interfaces that are always up, making them ideal for use in routing protocols where a stable interface is necessary. They are commonly used to establish router IDs and manage routing information

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