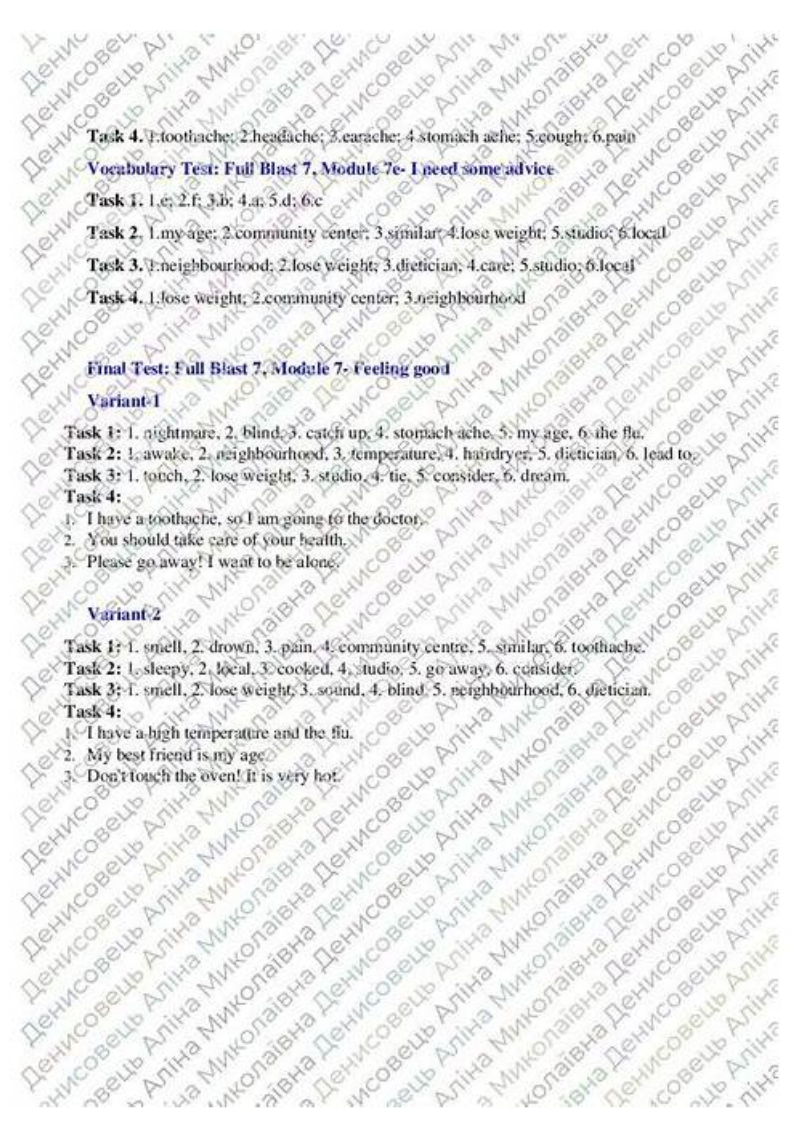


Test NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Centres | Exam NSE5_FSW_AD-7.6 Duration



Task 4: 1.toothache; 2.headache; 3.earache; 4.stomach ache; 5.gough; 6.pain

Vocabulary Test: Full Blast 7, Module 7e- I need some advice

Task 1: 1.e; 2.f; 3.b; 4.a; 5.d; 6.c

Task 2: 1.my age; 2.community center; 3.similar; 4.lose weight; 5.studio; 6.local

Task 3: 1.neighbourhood; 2.lose weight; 3.dietician; 4.care; 5.studio; 6.local

Task 4: 1.lose weight; 2.community center; 3.neighbourhood

Final Test: Full Blast 7, Module 7- Feeling good

Variant 1

Task 1: 1. nightmare; 2. blind; 3. catch up; 4. stomach ache; 5. my age; 6. the flu.

Task 2: 1. awake; 2. neighbourhood; 3. temperature; 4. hairdryer; 5. dietician; 6. lead to.

Task 3: 1. touch; 2. lose weight; 3. studio; 4. tie; 5. consider; 6. dream.

Task 4:

1. I have a toothache, so I am going to the doctor.
2. You should take care of your health.
3. Please go away! I want to be alone.

Variant 2

Task 1: 1. smell; 2. drown; 3. pain; 4. community centre; 5. similar; 6. toothache.

Task 2: 1. sleepy; 2. local; 3. cooked; 4. studio; 5. go away; 6. consider.

Task 3: 1. smell; 2. lose weight; 3. sound; 4. blind; 5. neighbourhood; 6. dietician.

Task 4:

1. I have a high temperature and the flu.
2. My best friend is my age.
3. Don't touch the oven! It is very hot.

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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"> 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"> 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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSwitch 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

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 1
- C. It assigns ports to VLANs regardless of device type or traffic.
- D. It offers dynamic segmentation benefits similar to 802.1X authentication.2

Answer: D

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 # 96

Refer to the exhibits. An IP phone is connected to port1 of FortiSwitch Access-1. The IP phone tags its traffic with VLAN ID 20. On FortiGate, VLAN IP_Phone (VLAN ID 20) has been configured, and port1 of Access-

1 is set with VLAN 20 as the native VLAN. However, the IP phone cannot reach the network. The exhibit shows the partial VLAN

configuration and the port1 configuration on Access-1.

Which configuration change must you make on FortiSwitch to allow ingress and egress traffic for the IP phone? (Choose one answer)

- A. On VLAN IP_Phone, enable l2forward
- B. On port1, disable the edge_port
- C. On VLAN IP_Phone, enable vlanforward
- **D. On port1, add VLAN 20 to the allowed_vlans list**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the FortiSwitchOS 7.6 Administration Guide and FortiOS 7.6 FortiLink Guide, the processing of Ethernet frames on a managed FortiSwitch port depends on whether the frame is tagged or untagged upon arrival (ingress) and how the port's VLAN membership is defined.

In the provided exhibit, port1 is configured with set vlan "IP_Phone" (VLAN 20) as its native VLAN. By definition, the native VLAN handles untagged traffic; any untagged frame arriving at the port is assigned to VLAN 20, and any egress traffic from VLAN 20 is sent out of the port without a tag. However, the scenario specifically states that the IP phone tags its traffic with VLAN ID 20.

When a FortiSwitch receives a tagged frame, it checks the VLAN ID against the allowed-vlans list configured on that port. Although VLAN 20 is the native VLAN, the exhibit shows that the port has been explicitly configured with set allowed-vlans "quarantine".

This creates a restrictive filter that permits only tagged frames belonging to the "quarantine" VLAN to enter or exit the port. Because VLAN 20 (IP_Phone) is not present in the allowed-vlans list, the switch drops the tagged frames from the IP phone during ingress processing.

To resolve this, the administrator must modify the FortiSwitch port configuration by adding VLAN 20 to the allowed_vlans list (e.g., set allowed-vlans "quarantine" "IP_Phone" or set allowed-vlans-all enable). This ensures that the switch recognizes and permits tagged traffic for VLAN 20 on that physical interface. Option B is incorrect because l2forward is a Layer 3 interface setting on the FortiGate and does not address the physical port's ingress filtering logic on the switch. Disabling the edge_port (Option D) relates to Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) convergence and would not impact VLAN tag filtering.

NEW QUESTION # 97

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.

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

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

Answer: B

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. While 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 # 98

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

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

Answer: B,D

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 more reliably.

* Switch Virtual Interfaces (C): Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) are assigned to VLANs and can have IP addresses assigned to them, making them capable of participating in Layer 3 routing. SVIs are essential for routing between different VLANs on a switch and can participate in dynamic routing protocols to advertise networks or make routing decisions.

Physical Interfaces (D) and Detected Management Interfaces (A) are not typically used directly by dynamic routing protocols for their operations in the context of FortiSwitch.

References: For more information on how these interfaces interact with dynamic routing protocols, you can check the FortiSwitch documentation on Fortinet's official documentation site: [Fortinet Product Documentation](#)

NEW QUESTION # 99

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 # 100

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