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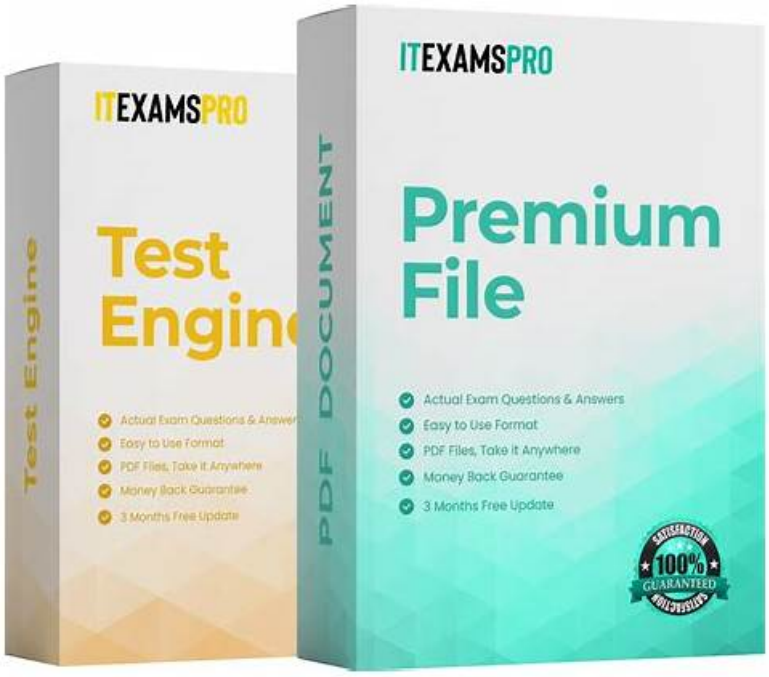

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Fortinet NSE6_FSW-7.2 (Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiSwitch 7.2) Exam is a certification program that validates the knowledge and skills of network security professionals in deploying and managing FortiSwitch products. Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiSwitch 7.2 certification is designed for individuals who have experience in networking and network security and want to enhance their knowledge and skills in deploying and managing FortiSwitch products.

Fortinet NSE6_FSW-7.2 Certification Exam is an essential certification for individuals who work with FortiSwitches. It validates the skills and knowledge necessary to manage, configure, and troubleshoot FortiSwitch solutions effectively. Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiSwitch 7.2 certification is highly valued in the industry and demonstrates the candidate's commitment to their profession by staying current with the latest Fortinet technologies.

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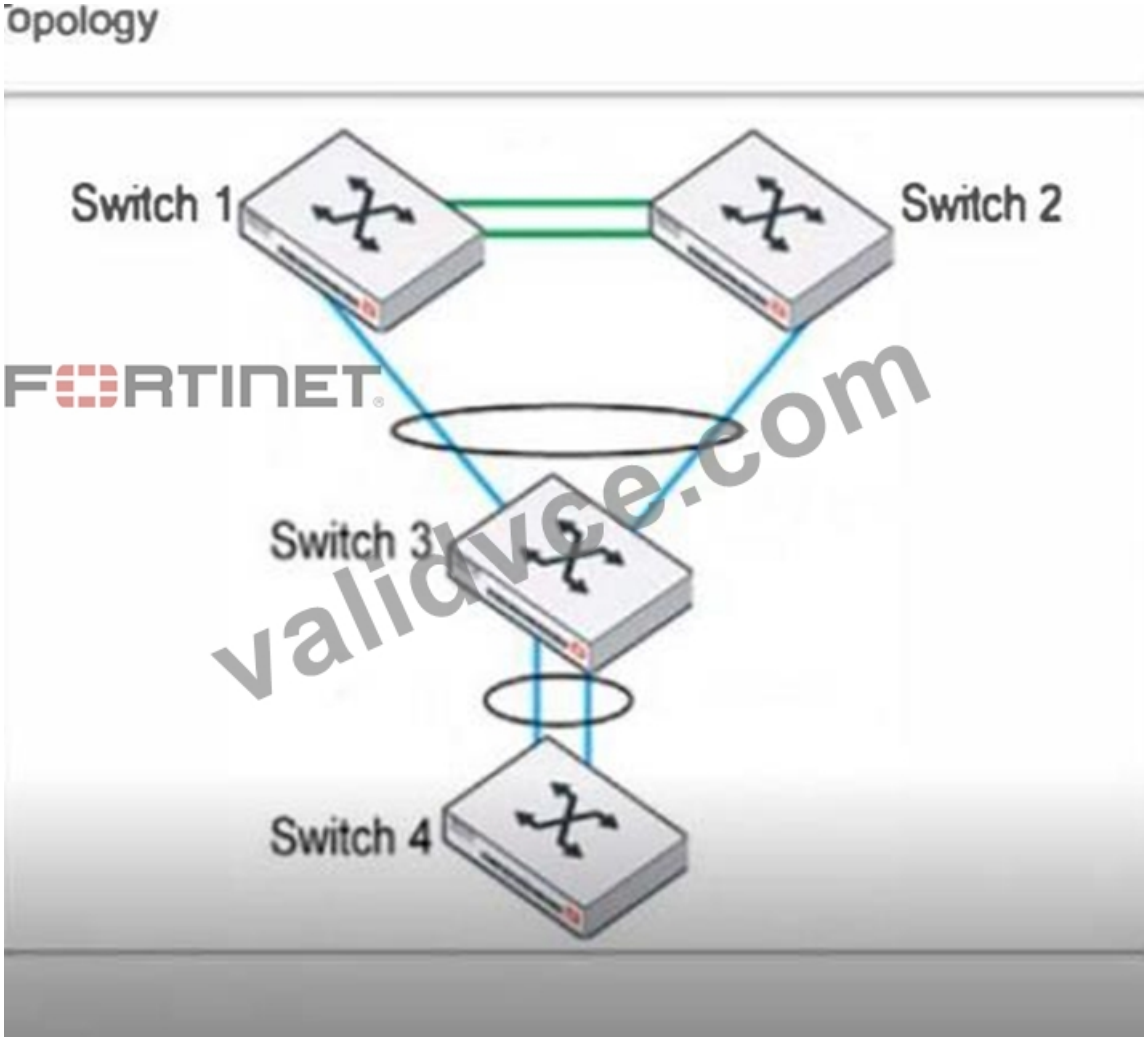
Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiSwitch 7.2 Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Exhibit.



LAG and MCLAG are used to increase the available network bandwidth and enable redundancy. How does spanning tree protocol see MCLAG and LAG if they are configured based on the physi-cal view shown in the exhibit? (Choose two)

- A. Switch 3 and Switch 4 uplinks are treated as single interfaces.
- B. Switch 3 and switch 4 are seen as one MCLAG switch client
- C. Switch 1 and Switch 2 both seen as one single switch.
- D. Switch 1. Switch 2, and Switch 3 are seen as one MCLAG peer group

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In the context of the topology provided and the concepts of LAG (Link Aggregation Group) and MCLAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation), the spanning tree protocol's perspective can be summarized as follows:
Switch 1, Switch 2, and Switch 3 are seen as one MCLAG peer group (Option A): In this configuration, Switches 1 and 2 form a Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group (MCLAG) which effectively allows them to act as a single logical entity from the perspective of downstream switches (in this case, Switch 3). This grouping enhances fault tolerance and bandwidth by pooling the link resources of the two switches.
Switch 3 and Switch 4 uplinks are treated as single interfaces (Option B): This option suggests that the connections between Switch 3 and Switch 4 (presumably using LAG) are perceived by the spanning tree protocol as a single logical connection. This perception is due to the LAG configuration, which combines multiple network cables/ports into a single logical link to provide redundancy and increase bandwidth.
Reference:

The use of LAG and MCLAG is well-documented in networking literature and Fortinet's own documentation, as these technologies are commonly employed to enhance redundancy and bandwidth. Fortinet's implementation of these protocols is designed to maintain compatibility with standard networking protocols, including Spanning Tree Protocol (STP).

NEW QUESTION # 19
What feature can network administrators use to segment network operations and the administration of managed FortiSwitch devices on FortiGate?

- A. FortiGate clustering protocol
- B. Multi-chassis link aggregation trunk
- C. FortiLink split interface
- D. FortiGate multi-tenancy

Answer: D

Explanation:
FortiGate's multi-tenancy feature, specifically Virtual Domains (VDOMs), is the most appropriate tool for segmenting network operations and the administration of managed FortiSwitch devices on FortiGate. Here's why:
VDOMs as Virtual Firewalls: VDOMs function as independent virtual firewalls within a single FortiGate device. Each VDOM can have its own:
Security policies
Interfaces (Including FortiLink interfaces for FortiSwitch management)
Routing table
Administrative access
Segmenting Network Operations: By assigning different FortiSwitch devices (or groups of ports) to separate VDOMs, you effectively partition your network. Network administrators can manage specific FortiSwitches through their assigned VDOMs, maintaining operational isolation.
Enhanced Administration: VDOMs offer granular administrative control. Different administrators can be assigned to specific VDOMs, limiting their management scope and reducing the risk of accidental configuration changes.
Why Other Options Are Less Suitable:
B . Multi-chassis link aggregation trunk: This focuses on link redundancy and bandwidth aggregation, not network segmentation.
C . FortiGate clustering protocol: This is aimed at high availability and scalability of the firewall functions themselves, not the management of switches.
D . FortiLink split interface: This allows dividing a FortiLink interface on the FortiGate for managing multiple FortiSwitches, but it doesn't provide the true segmentation and administrative isolation that VDOMs offer.
Reference:
Fortinet Document Library - VDOMs: [invalid URL removed]
Fortinet Document Library - FortiSwitch Multi-tenancy (using VDOMS):
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiswitch/7.4.2/fortilink-guide/801172/multitenancy-and-vdoms

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which two statements about managing a FortiSwitch stack on FortiGate are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The switch controller feature must be enabled on FortiGate.
- B. FortiSwitch must be operating in standalone mode before authorization.
- C. Only a hardware-based FortiGate can manage a FortiSwitch stack.
- D. A FortiLink interface must be enabled on FortiGate.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 21
Refer to the exhibit.

commands

```
config switch-controller lldp-profile
    edit "LLDP-PROFILE"
        set med-tlvs network-policy
        set auto-isl disable
        config med-network-policy
            edit "voice"
            next
            edit "voice-signaling"
            next
            edit "guest-voice"
            next
            edit "guest-voice-signaling"
            next
            edit "softphone-voice"
            next
            edit "video-conferencing"
            next
            edit "streaming-video"
            next
            edit "video-signaling"
            next
        end
        config med-location-service
            edit "coordinates"
            next
            edit "address-civic"
            next
            edit "elin-number"
            next
        end
    next
end
```


The profile shown in the exhibit is assigned to a group of managed FortiSwitch ports, and these ports are connected to endpoints which are powered by PoE.
Which configuration action can you perform on the LLDP profile to cause these endpoints to exchange PoE information and negotiate power with the managed FortiSwitch?

- A. Define an LLDP-MED location ID to use standard protocols for power.
- B. Add power management as part of LLDP-MED TLVs to advertise.
- C. Create new a LLDP-MED application type to define the PoE parameters.
- D. Assign a new LLDP profile to handle different LLDP-MED TLVs.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 22
Refer to the exhibit.

Commands

The profile shown in the exhibit is assigned to a group of managed FortiSwitch ports, and these ports are connected to endpoints which are powered by PoE.
Which configuration action can you perform on the LLDP profile to cause these endpoints to exchange PoE information and negotiate power with the managed FortiSwitch?

- A. Define an LLDP-MED location ID to use standard protocols for power.
- B. Add power management as part of LLDP-MED TLVs to advertise.
- C. Create new a LLDP-MED application type to define the PoE parameters.
- D. Assign a new LLDP profile to handle different LLDP-MED TLVs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To cause endpoints to exchange PoE information and negotiate power with the managed FortiSwitch via LLDP, you should configure the LLDP profile to include power management in the advertised LLDP-MED TLVs. Here are the steps:
Access the LLDP Profile Configuration:
Start by entering the LLDP profile configuration mode with the command:
config switch-controller lldp-profile
edit "LLDP-PROFILE"
Enable MED-TLVs:
Ensure that MED-TLVs (Media Endpoint Discovery TLVs) are enabled. These TLVs are used for extended discovery relating to network policies, including PoE, and are essential for PoE negotiation. They include power management which is crucial for the negotiation of PoE parameters between devices. The command to ensure network policies are set might look like:
set med-tlvs network-policy
Add Power Management TLV:
Specifically add or ensure the power management TLV is part of the configuration. This will advertise the PoE capabilities and requirements, enabling dynamic power allocation between the FortiSwitch and the connected devices (like VoIP phones or wireless access points). This can typically be done within the network-policy settings:
config med-network-policy
edit <policy_index>
set poe-capability

next
end
Save and Apply Changes:
Exit the configuration blocks properly ensuring changes are saved:
End
Verify Configuration:
It's always good practice to verify that your configurations have been applied correctly. Use the appropriate show or get commands to review the LLDP profile settings.
By adding the power management as part of LLDP-MED TLVs, the FortiSwitch will be able to communicate its power requirements and capabilities to the endpoints, thereby facilitating a dynamic power negotiation that is crucial for efficient PoE utilization.
Reference:
For more detailed information and additional configurations, you can refer to the FortiSwitch Managed Switches documentation available on Fortinet's official documentation site: Fortinet Product Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 23
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