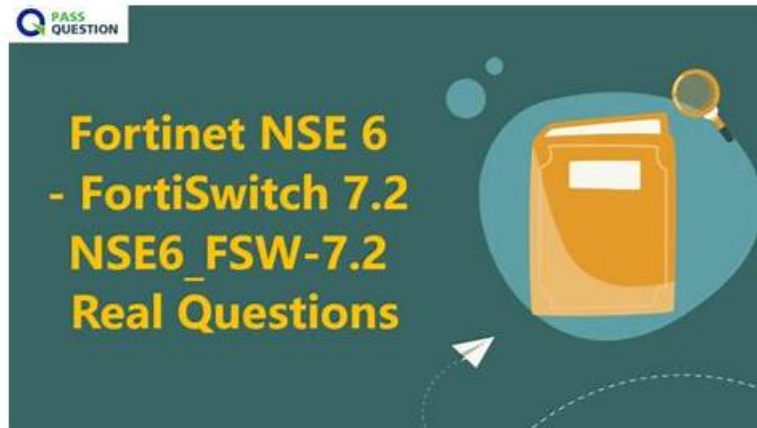


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Fortinet NSE6_FSW-7.2 (Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiSwitch 7.2) certification exam is designed for network professionals who wish to demonstrate their expertise in deploying, configuring, and managing FortiSwitch products in an enterprise environment. NSE6_FSW-7.2 exam is intended for individuals who have a strong understanding of networking fundamentals, including switching technologies, VLANs, and network security concepts.

Fortinet NSE6_FSW-7.2 certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to FortiSwitch, such as VLANs, Link Aggregation, Spanning Tree, FortiLink, and FortiSwitch management. NSE6_FSW-7.2 Exam also includes practical scenarios that test the candidate's ability to apply their knowledge to real-world situations. This comprehensive exam ensures that certified individuals are fully equipped to handle complex network security challenges and provide effective solutions.

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Fortinet NSE6_FSW-7.2 exam, also known as the Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiSwitch 7.2 exam, is a certification exam that validates the skills and knowledge of network professionals in configuring and managing FortiSwitch products. FortiSwitch is a family of network switches designed to deliver high-performance, secure connectivity for enterprise networks. The NSE6_FSW-7.2 Exam is designed to test the ability of candidates to configure and manage FortiSwitch products in a variety of network environments.

Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiSwitch 7.2 Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which two statements about DHCP snooping enabled on a FortiSwitch VLAN are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Settings related to DHCP option 82 are only configurable through the CLI
- B. By default, all FortiSwitch ports are set to forward client DHCP requests to untrusted ports.
- C. switch-controller-dhcp-snooping-verify-mac verifies the destination MAC address to protect against DHCP exhaustion attacks.

- D. Enabling DHCP snooping on a FortiSwitch VLAN ensures requests and replies are seen by all DHCP servers.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Switch-controller-dhcp-snooping-verify-mac verifies the destination MAC address to protect against DHCP exhaustion attacks (B): This feature of DHCP snooping helps prevent DHCP exhaustion attacks by ensuring that the destination MAC addresses in DHCP packets match the MAC addresses learned by the switch. This check helps prevent attackers from overwhelming the DHCP server with requests from spoofed MAC addresses.

Settings related to DHCP option 82 are only configurable through the CLI (D): DHCP Option 82 is used for "agent information," and it's typically used in network environments where additional information between DHCP clients and servers is necessary for policy and billing purposes. Configuration of these settings in FortiSwitch is only available through the Command Line Interface (CLI), not the Graphical User Interface (GUI).

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

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.

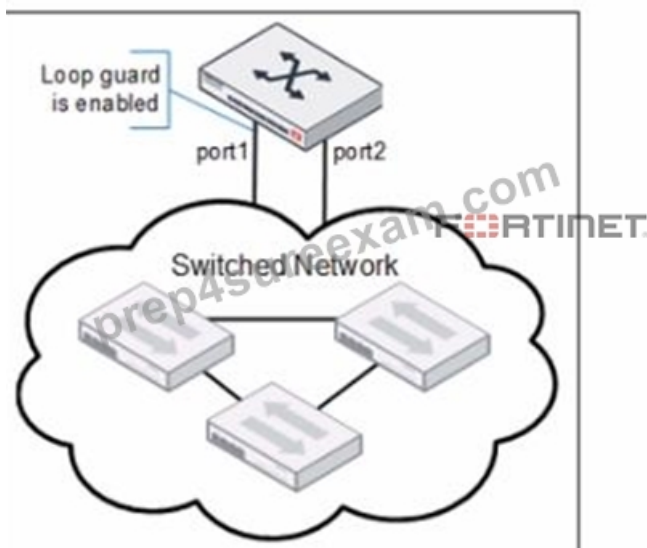
Reference:

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](https://docs.fortinet.com)

NEW QUESTION # 13

Refer to the exhibits.

LoopGuard-setup



LoopGuard-setup

```
# diagnose switch-controller switch-info loop-guard S108EF4N17000029
```

S108EF4N17000029:

Portname	State	Status	Timeout (m)	MAC-Move	Count	Last-Event
port1	enabled	Triggered	2	0	1	2021-02-19 15:50:35
port2	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
port3	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
port4	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
port5	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
port6	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
port9	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
port10	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
8EF4N17000030-0	disabled	-	-	-	-	-
_FlInK1_MLAG0_	disabled	-	-	-	-	-

Port1 and port2 are the only ports configured with the same native VLAN 10.

What are two reasons that can trigger port1 to shut down? (Choose two.)

- A. An endpoint sent a BPDU on port1 that it received from another interface.
- B. Loop guard frame sourced from port 1 was received on port 1.
- C. STP triggered a loop and applied loop guard protection on port1.
- D. port1 was shut down by loop guard protection.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When loop guard is enabled on port1 and port2 configured with the same native VLAN (VLAN 10), there are specific scenarios under which port1 can be shut down due to loop guard operation:

A . port1 was shut down by loop guard protection. Loop guard is a specific feature used in network environments to prevent alternative or redundant loops. When loop guard is active, it can shut down a port if it stops receiving BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Units) on a port that is expected to receive them, assuming a loop or link failure and putting the port into an inconsistent state to prevent potential loops.

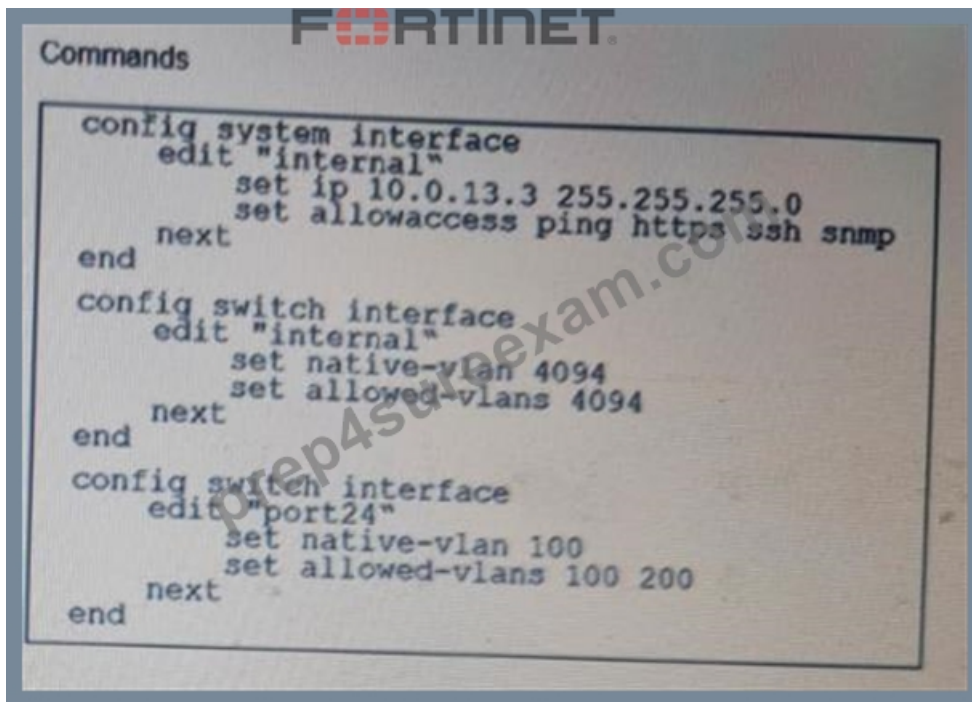
B . STP triggered a loop and applied loop guard protection on port1. If the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) detects a loop or loss of BPDU transmissions while loop guard is enabled, it will proactively shut down the port to prevent network instability or a broadcast storm. This is an essential function of loop guard within the context of STP, providing additional protection against topology changes that could introduce loops.

Reference:

Additional details about loop guard functionality and STP interaction can be found in the FortiSwitch administration guides, accessible via Fortinet Documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Exhibit.



port24 is the only uplink port connected to the network where access to FortiSwitch management services is possible. However, FortiSwitch is still not accessible on the management interface. Which two actions should you take to fix the issue and access FortiSwitch? (Choose two.)

- A. You must add VLAN ID 200 to the allowed VLANS on internal.
- B. You must allow VLAN ID 4094 on port24, if management traffic is tagged.
- C. You should use VLAN ID 4094 as the native VLAN on port24.
- D. You must add port24 native VLAN as an allowed VLAN on internal.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 15

Refer to the diagnostic output:

```

# diagnose sniffer packet __port__23 "" 4
interfaces=[__port__23]
filters=[]
pcap_lookupnet: __port__23: no IPv4 address assigned
2.100771 __port__23 -- 802.1Q vlan#4094 P0 -- Ether type 0x79 printer havn't been added to sniffer
2.188294 __port__23 -- 802.1Q vlan#4094 P0 -- link 256 chassis 4 04:15:90:c2:fa:d4 port subtype 5: 'port1' ttl 120 system 'Core-1'
  
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 16

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