

NSE6_FSW-7.2Fortinet NSE 6FortiSwitch 7.2

Fortinet nse6 fsw-7.2

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A new FortiSwitch is connected directly to a FortiGate FortiLink interface and is intended to be managed through FortiLink. The physical link is operational, but the switch does not receive an address after it is reset to its default configuration. Which FortiGate configuration should the administrator verify first?

- A. Verify that DHCP service is enabled for the FortiLink interface network.
- B. Verify that a voice VLAN is configured on the FortiLink interface.
- C. Verify that the FortiLink interface has the highest STP bridge priority.
- D. Verify that all user VLANs are configured as native VLANs on FortiLink.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A FortiSwitch using the normal FortiLink discovery and onboarding process requires an IP address on the FortiLink network before it can establish its management connection. The FortiGate FortiLink interface must therefore provide DHCP service, or have an equivalent reachable DHCP service configured for that FortiLink network.

Creating a user VLAN or enabling a voice VLAN does not provide an address for the switch management connection. Changing STP priority affects Layer 2 topology selection, not FortiLink IP assignment.

QUESTION NO: 2

Two FortiSwitch devices are being deployed as an MCLAG peer pair. The design requires a downstream device to use one LACP aggregate with member links connected to both FortiSwitch devices. Which two configuration requirements apply? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the same MCLAG domain on both peer switches.
- B. Configure an inter-chassis link between the peer switches.
- C. Configure a different LACP system priority on each peer switch.
- D. Configure the downstream aggregate as a static aggregate.
- E. Configure all downstream member links as access ports.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The two peer switches must be configured in the same MCLAG domain and require an inter-chassis link (ICL) to exchange MCLAG control and synchronization traffic. The ICL allows the peers to coordinate forwarding and LACP behavior for the multi-chassis aggregate. Configuring separate MCLAG domains prevents the switches from operating as a peer pair, while an access VLAN does not replace the required ICL.