FortiSwitch Cookbook

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FortiSwitch Cookbook

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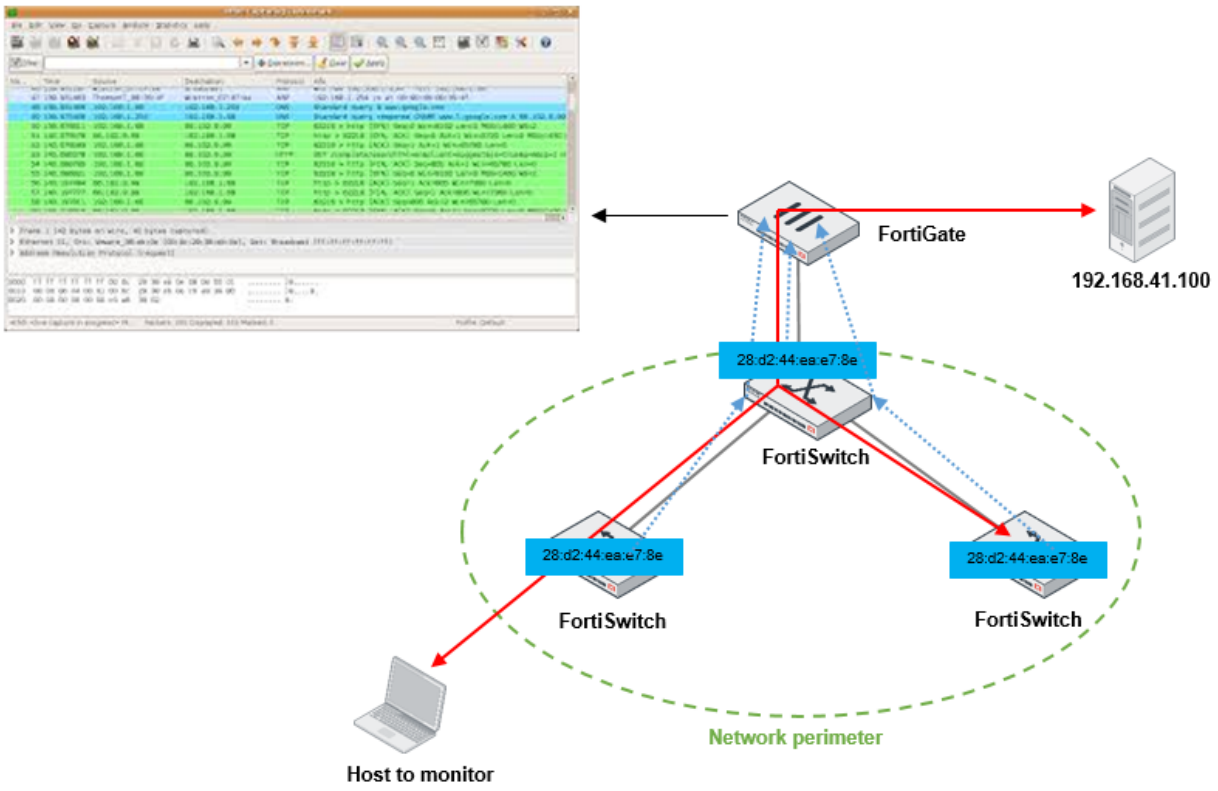
Capturing packets from a sniffer VLAN in a FortiLink setup

This cookbook article documents how to capture packets on a VLAN that is being used as the network sniffer (also known as the packet analyzer) and then send the packets to a remote destination.

To capture packets (mirror traffic) on the FortiSwitch fabric, you need to decide what traffic you want to examine. The traffic can be specific switch ports, MAC addresses , or IP addresses. Then you can decide where to send the packet capture (mirrored traffic) to. The destination can be the FortiGate unit, where you can use the local FortiGate packet capture facility, or the destination can be somewhere else in the network (such as across the network through the FortiGate unit or a device directly connected to the FortiSwitch fabric).

Remote sampling of a MAC address



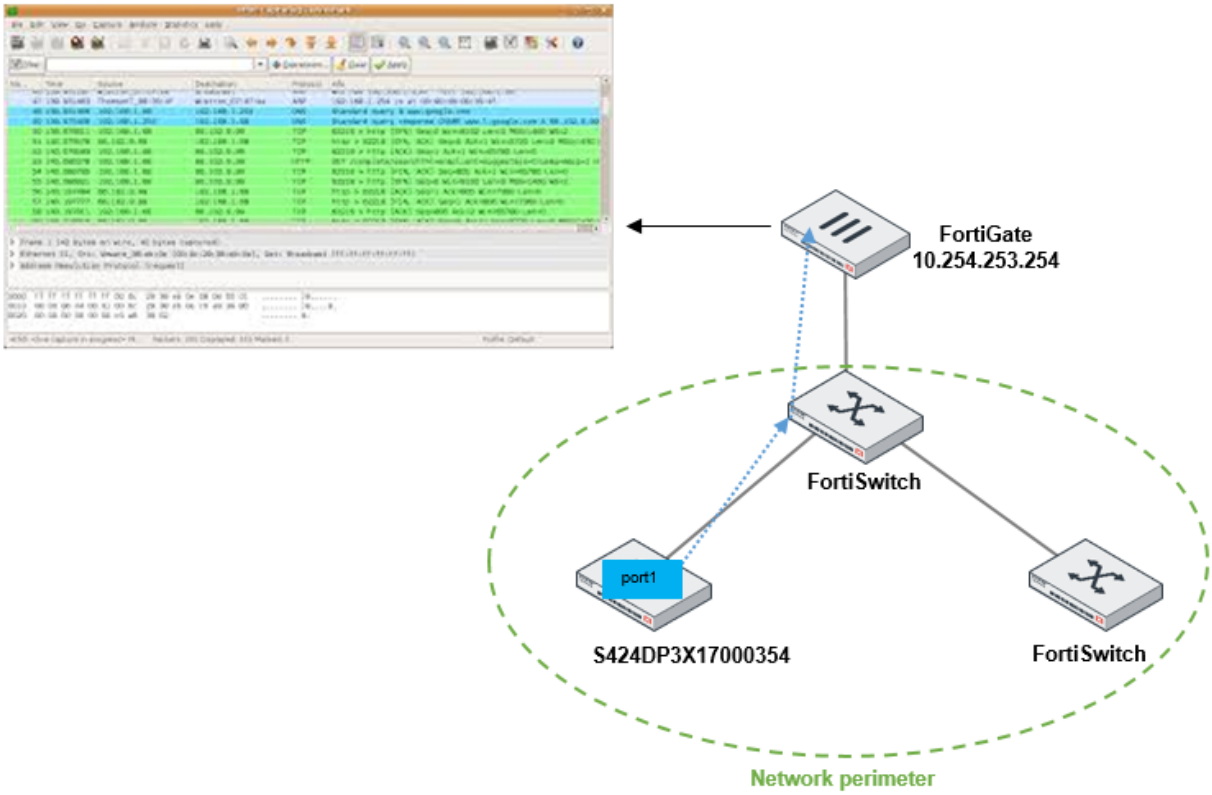
The following is a basic FortiOS configuration for remote sampling:

```
config switch-controller traffic-sniffer
   set erspan-ip 192.168.41.100 // the target IP address for the traffic, which is
         routed through the FortiGate unit
      config target-mac
         edit 28:d2:44:ea:e7:8e // a specific MAC address you want to examine
      next
```

```
   end
end
```

In this example, the IP address is a remote end station (such as a desktop PC connected to a network, which is accessed through the FortiGate unit). The traffic is delivered to the FortiGate unit and then routed to the PC where you can use a packet analyzer to examine it. Specific targeted MAC addresses or IP addresses are only sampled when the traffic enters the FortiSwitch fabric (the network perimeter), so you only see one copy of the frame in the sampling.

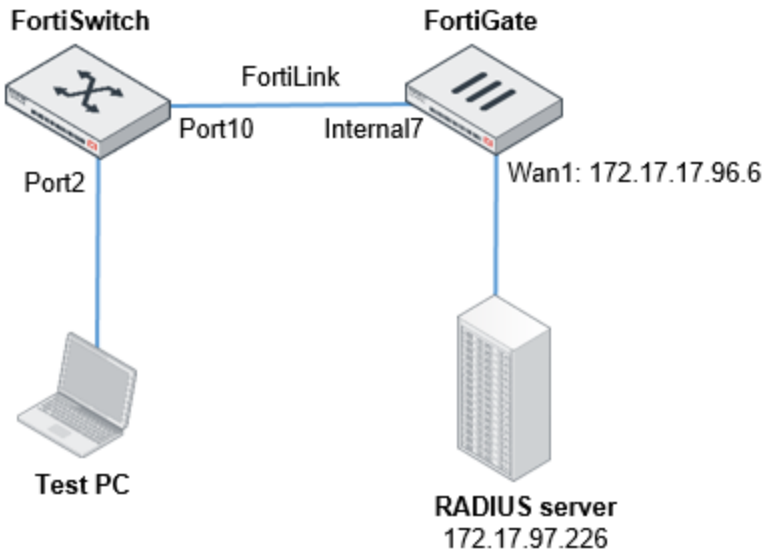
Remote sampling of a FortiSwitch port



One common use case is to enable sniffing on a FortiSwitch port for quick debugging.

```
FortiGate-100E # config switch-controller traffic-sniffer
   set erspan-ip 10.254.253.254 // the traffic is sent only to the FortiGate unit
      config target-port
         edit "S424DP3X17000354"
            set in-ports "port1" // mirror all traffic to/from the switch port to
                  FortiGate
            set out-ports "port1"
         next
      end
   end
```

Setting up port-based 802.1x authentication in a FortiLink setup



This cookbook article documents how to set up port-based 802.1x authentication. The following tasks are covered:

- Configuring the FortiGate and FortiSwitch units on page 6
- Configuring the RADIUS server on page 13
- Configuring Windows 10 on page 26

802.1x is an IEEE Standard for port-based Network Access Control (PNAC).

The following are the main parts of 802.1x authentication:

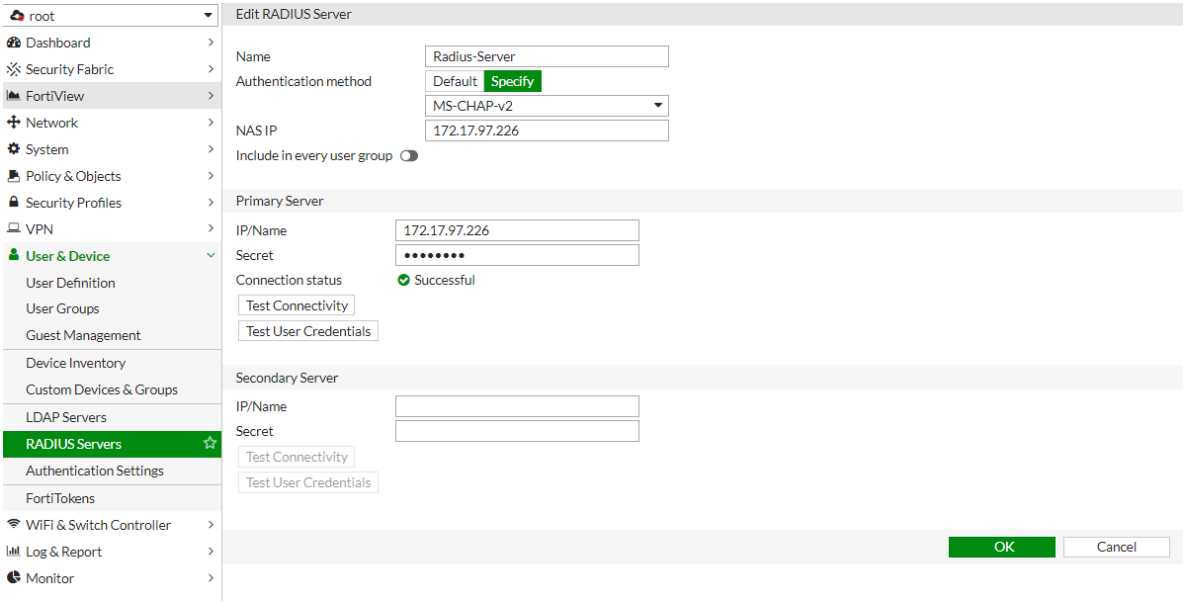
- A supplicant—the user or client that wants to be authenticated
- An authentication server—the actual server doing the authentication, typically a RADIUS server. It decides whether to accept the end user's request for full network access.
- An authenticator—a network device that provides a data link between the client and the network and can allow or block network traffic between the two, such as an Ethernet switch or wireless access point

802.1x uses the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to facilitate communication from the supplicant to the authenticator and from the authenticator to the authentication server.

Configuring the FortiGate and FortiSwitch units

This section shows how to configure port-based 802.1x authentication with managed FortiSwitch ports when using FortiLink and how to troubleshoot the configuration.

1. Log on to your FortiGate unit.
2. Go to *User & Device* > *RADIUS Servers* and select *Create New*.
3. Make the following changes:
   - In the Name field, enter a name for your RADIUS server. The name can match the Windows server name to make it easier to identify.
   - Select *Specify* for the authentication method and select *MS-CHAP-v2*.
   - In the NAS IP field, enter the IP address of your RADIUS server.
   - In the Primary Server area, enter the IP address of your RADIUS server again.
   - In the Secret field, enter the secret password that you configured in the RADIUS client settings.



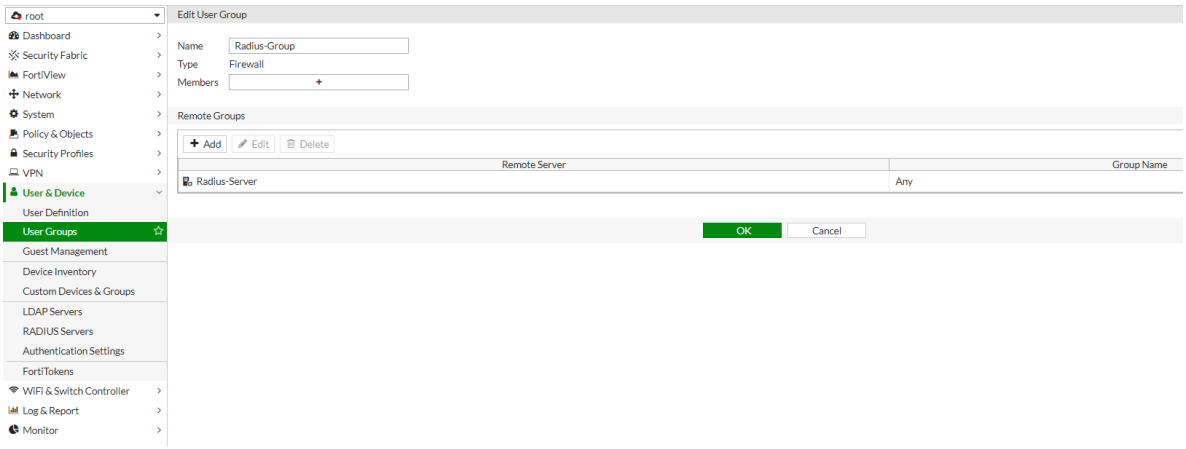
4. Select *Test Connectivity*.
   You should get a green response saying that the connectivity is successful.
   NOTE: The Test User Credentials button does not work with MS-CHAP-v2. The button is designed to function only with the insecure Password Authentication Protocol (PAP). With MS-CHAP-v2 configured, you will always receive a failure message if you select this button.
5. To complete a successful user test, run a command from the FortiOS command line:

   ```
   FortiGate# diagnose test authserver radius RADIUSSERVERNAME mschap2
   username password
   ```

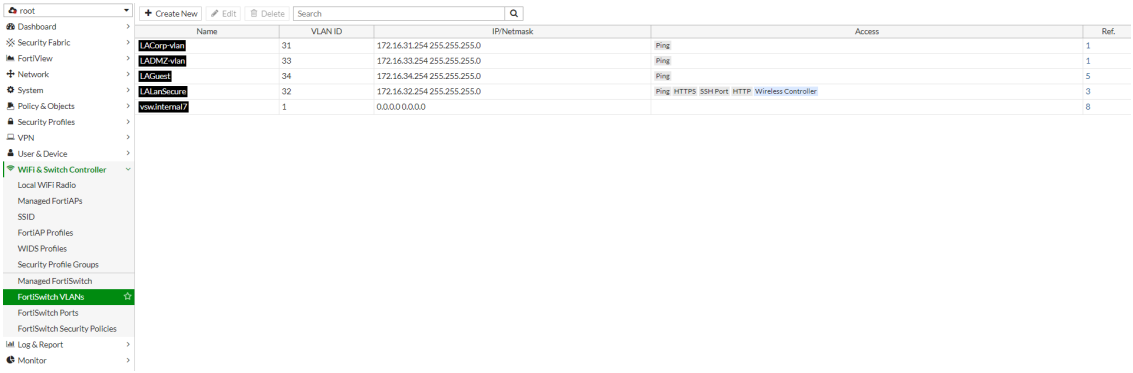
   The following is the successful output of this command:

   ```
   FWF60D4615010908 (root) # diagnose  test authserver radius Radius-Server mschap2 testuser1 [********]
   authenticate 'testuser1' against 'mschap2' succeeded, server=primary assigned_rad_session_id=1890019100 session_timeout=0 secs idle_timeout=0 secs!
   ```

6. Create a user group:
   a. Go to *User & Device* > *User Groups* and select *Create New*.
   b. In the Group field, enter a name for the user group.
   c. Select *Firewall* as the type.
   d. Select *OK* to create the user group.



7. Create the FortiSwitch/FortiLink VLAN interface.
   a. Go to *WiFi & Switch Controller>FortiSwitch VLANs* and select *Create New*.
   The following figure shows the configured FortiSwitch/FortiLink VLAN interface.



   b. Check the configuration in the FortiOS CLI:

```
FWF60D4615010908 # show system interface LAGuest
config system interface
   edit "LAGuest"
      set vdom "root"
      set ip 172.16.34.254 255.255.255.0
      set allowaccess ping
      set device-identification enable
      set device-identification-active-scan enable
      set role lan
      set snmp-index 12
      set switch-controller-dhcp-snooping enable
      set interface "internal7"
      set vlanid 34
   next
end

FWF60D4615010908 # show system interface LALanSecure
config system interface
   edit "LALanSecure"
      set vdom "root"
      set ip 172.16.32.254 255.255.255.0
      set allowaccess ping https ssh http capwap
```

```
        set alias "--HQ Secure LAN"
        set device-identification enable
        set device-identification-active-scan enable
        set fortiheartbeat enable
        set role lan
        set snmp-index 14
        set switch-controller-dhcp-snooping enable
        set interface "internal7"
        set vlanid 32
      next
   end
```

8. Configure the 802.1x settings in the FortiOS CLI:

```
config switch-controller 802-1X-settings
   set link-down-auth set-unauth
   set reauth-period 60
   set max-reauth-attempt 2
end
```

9. Configure the 802.1x security policy in the FortiOS CLI:

```
config switch-controller security-policy 802-1X
   edit "LASecure_802-1X-policy"
      set user-group "Radius-Group"
      set mac-auth-bypass disable
      set open-auth disable
      set eap-passthru enable
      set guest-vlan enable
      set guest-vlan-id "LAGuest" // same as auth-fail-vlan
      set guest-auth-delay 60
      set auth-fail-vlan enable // use a specific VLAN upon authentication failure
      set auth-fail-vlan-id "LAGuest"
      set radius-timeout-overwrite enable
   next
end
```

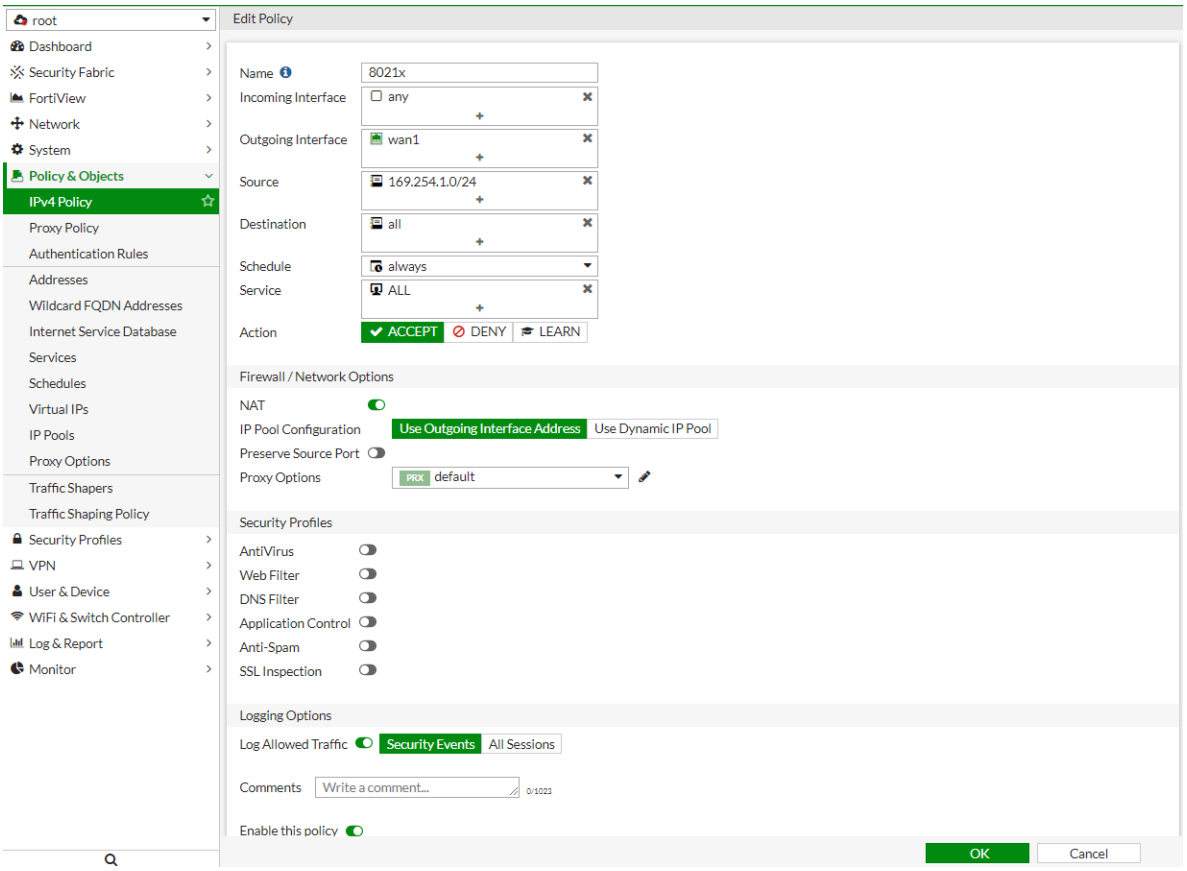
If you want to reduce the time delay in recovering from `auth-fail-vlan` when an 802.1X failure happens, reduce the `max-reauth-attempt` and `guest-auth-delay` settings.

10. Apply the port security policy to the FortiSwitch port in the FortiOS CLI:

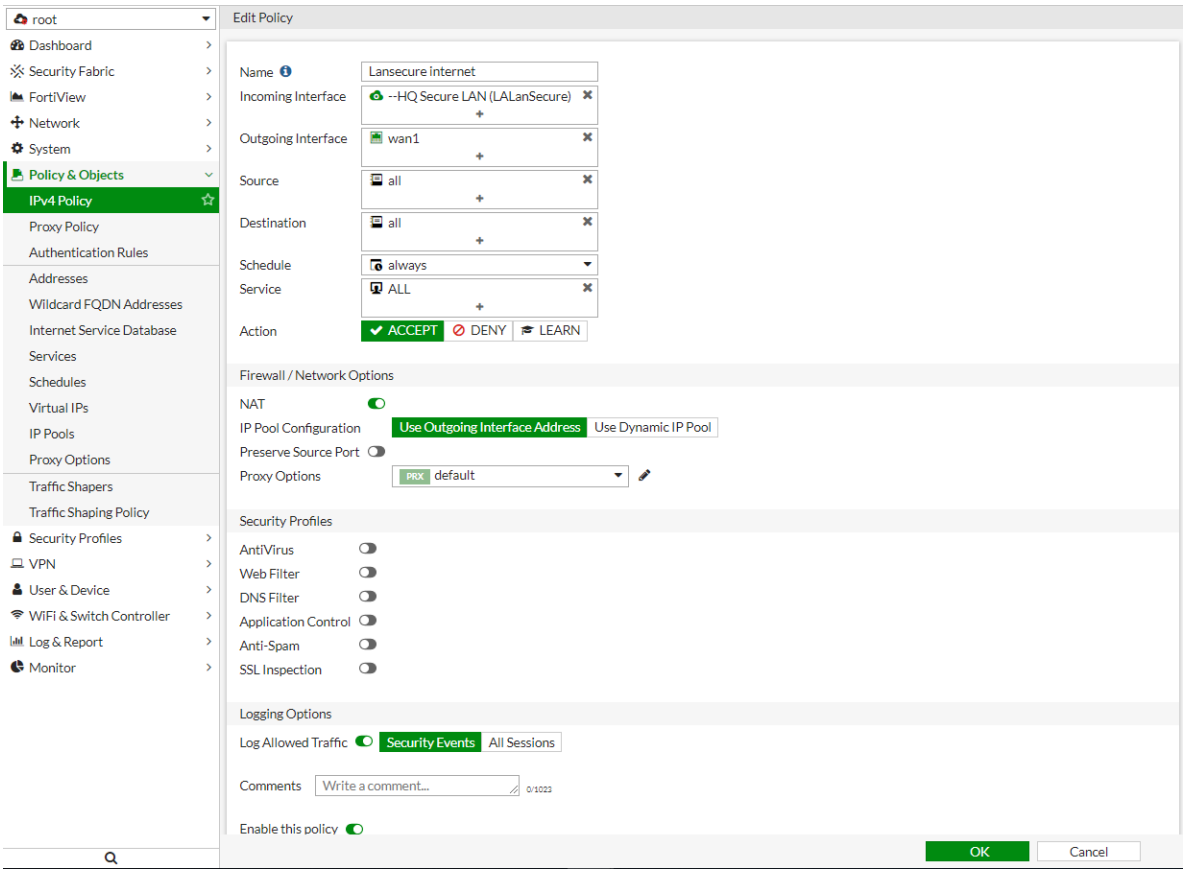
```
config switch-controller managed-switch
   edit "FS108D3W15000509"
      set fsw-wan1-peer "internal7"
      set fsw-wan1-admin enable
      set version 1
      set dynamic-capability 71836
      config ports
         edit "port2"
            set poe-capable 1
            set vlan "LALanSecure"
            set allowed-vlans "LAGuest"
            set port-security-policy "LASecure_802-1X-policy" // use “port-based”
                  authentication
            set export-to "root"
         next
```

```
        end
    next
end
```

11. Configure the firewall policy for the FortiSwitch connection to the RADIUS server, as shown in the following figure:



12. Configure the firewall policy for the VLAN interface to the Internet, as shown in the following figure:



To troubleshoot your configuration:

1. In the FortiOS CLI, verify that the connection from the FortiGate unit to the FortiSwitch unit is up:

```
exec switch-controller get-conn-status
```

2. In the FortiSwitchOS CLI, you can check if the authentication. The following output shows a successful authentication:

```
FS108D3W15000509 # diagnose switch 802-1x status port2
port2 : Mode: port-based (mac-by-pass disable)
   Link: Link up
   Port State: authorized ( )
   Dynamic Authorized Vlan : 0
   EAP pass-through mode : Enable
   Native Vlan : 32
   Allowed Vlan list: 32
   Untagged Vlan list:
   Guest Vlan : 34 Guest Auth Delay :120
   Auth-Fail Vlan : 34
   Sessions info:
   54:e1:ad:4a:2d:6b Type=802.1x,PEAP,state=AUTHENTICATED,etime=0,eap_cnt=10
        params:reAuth=600
```

The following output shows a failed authentication:

```
FS108D3W15000509 # diagnose switch 802-1x status port2
port2 : Mode: port-based (mac-by-pass disable)
   Link: Link up
   Port State: unauthorized ( )
   Dynamic Authorized Vlan : 0
   EAP pass-through mode : Enable
   Native Vlan : 32
   Allowed Vlan list: 32
   Untagged Vlan list:
   Guest Vlan : 34 Guest Auth Delay :120
   Auth-Fail Vlan : 34
   Sessions info:
   54:e1:ad:4a:2d:6b Type=802.1x,IDENTITY,state=HELD,etime=0,eap_cnt=5
         params:reAuth=600

FS108D3W15000509 # diagnose switch vlan list 32

VlanId Ports
______ ____________________________________________________
32 port2 port10
```

After a wrong password being entered, port2 is removed from VLAN 32 (LALanSecure) and is replaced by VLAN 34(LAGuest).

```
FS108D3W15000509 # diagnose switch vlan list 32
VlanId Ports
______ ____________________________________________________
32 port10

FS108D3W15000509 # diagnose switch vlan list 34
VlanId Ports
______ ____________________________________________________
34 port1 port2 port10
```

After a successful authentication, port2 is moved to VLAN 32 (LALanSecure) and removed from VLAN 34 (LAGuest).

```
FS108D3W15000509 # diagnose switch vlan list 32
VlanId Ports
______ ____________________________________________________
32 port2 port10

FS108D3W15000509 # diagnose switch vlan list 34
VlanId Ports
______ ____________________________________________________
34 port1 port10
```

NOTE: When you replace an existing RADIUS server with a new one, the configuration is not updated in the FortiSwitch unit. Use the following procedure to update the RADIUS server configuration in the FortiSwitch unit:

1. Use the FortiGate unit to access the FortiSwitch using SSH.
2. Remove the configuration associated with the existing RADIUS server. Use the following commands to find the existing RADIUS server configuration:

```
show user group
show user radius
```

3. To synchronize the configuration with the FortiSwitch unit:

```
exe switch-controller trigger-config-sync
```

4. Verify that the FortiGate unit and the FortiSwitch unit are synchronized:

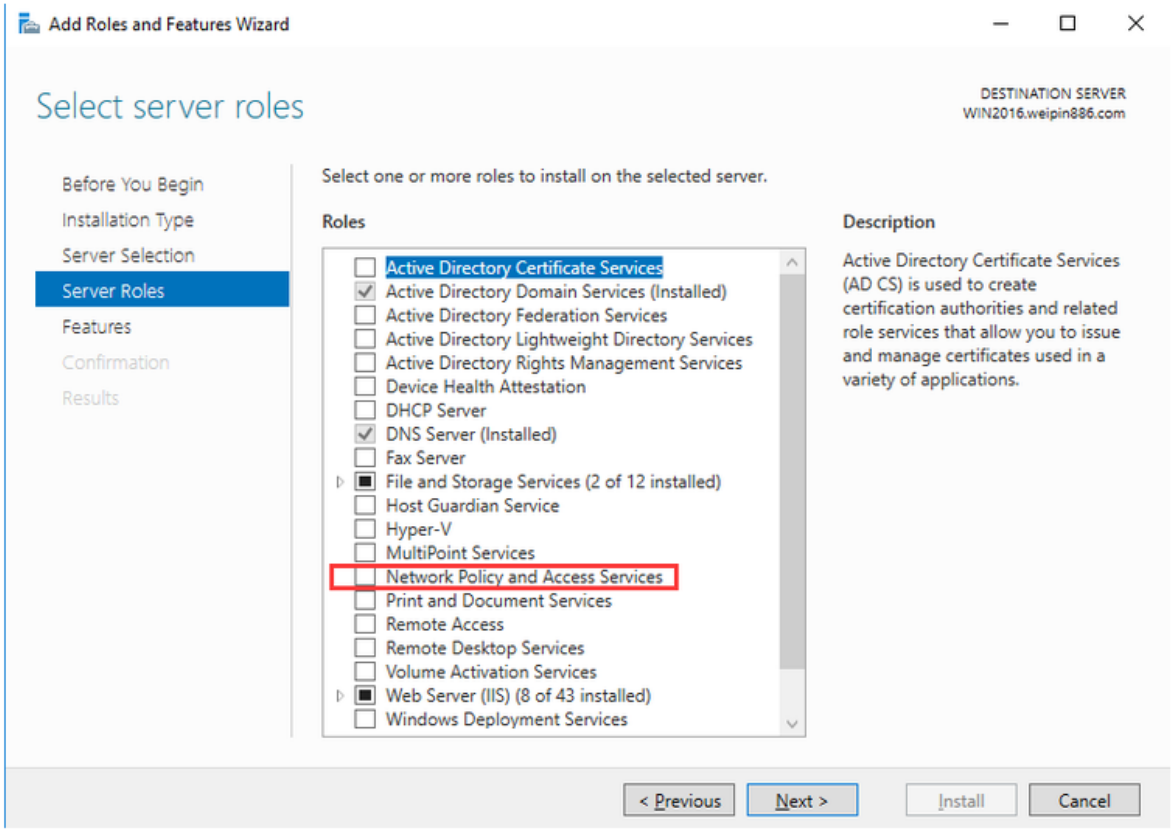
```
exe switch-controller get-sync-status all
```

Configuring the RADIUS server

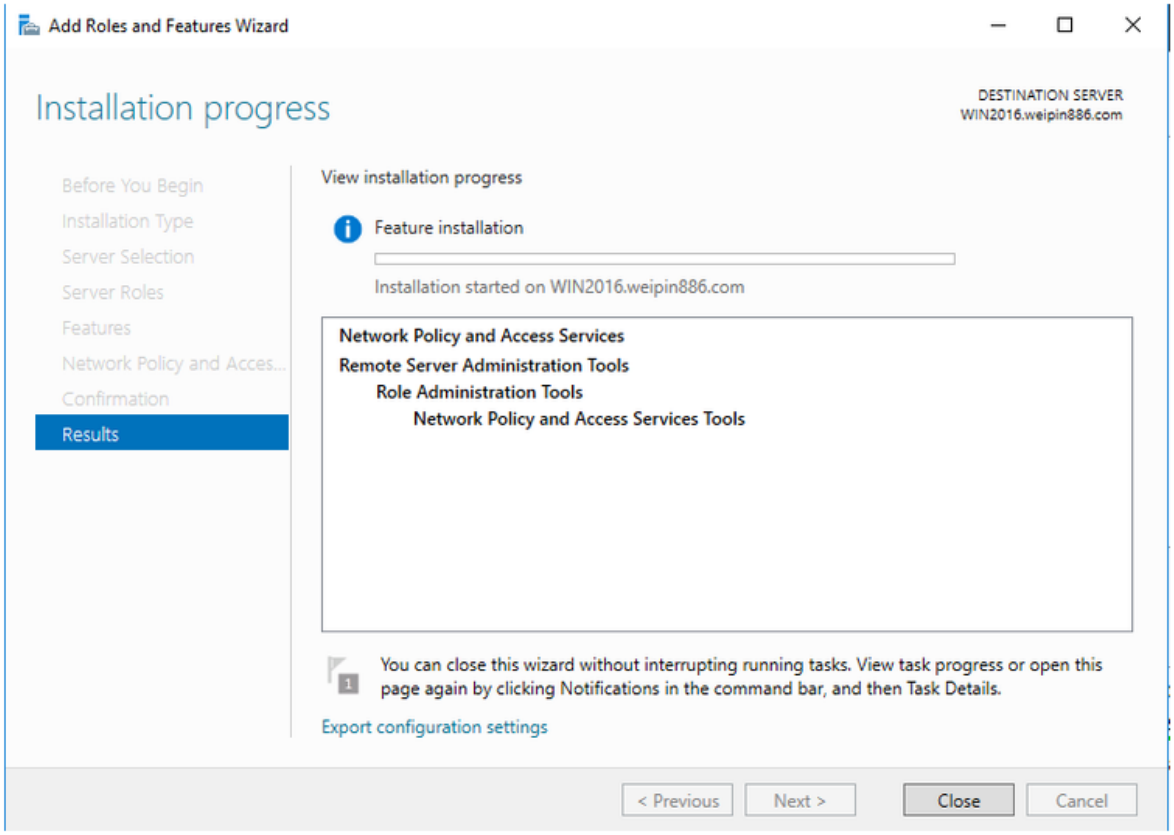
This section shows how to configure the RADIUS server to accept port-based 802.1x authentication. This example shows how to install and configure RADIUS in Windows Server 2016.

1. Log in to the Windows Server 2016 that you plan to use as your RADIUS server.
2. Launch the Server Manager and select *Manage* from the top right.
3. Select *Add Roles and Features* to launch the wizard.

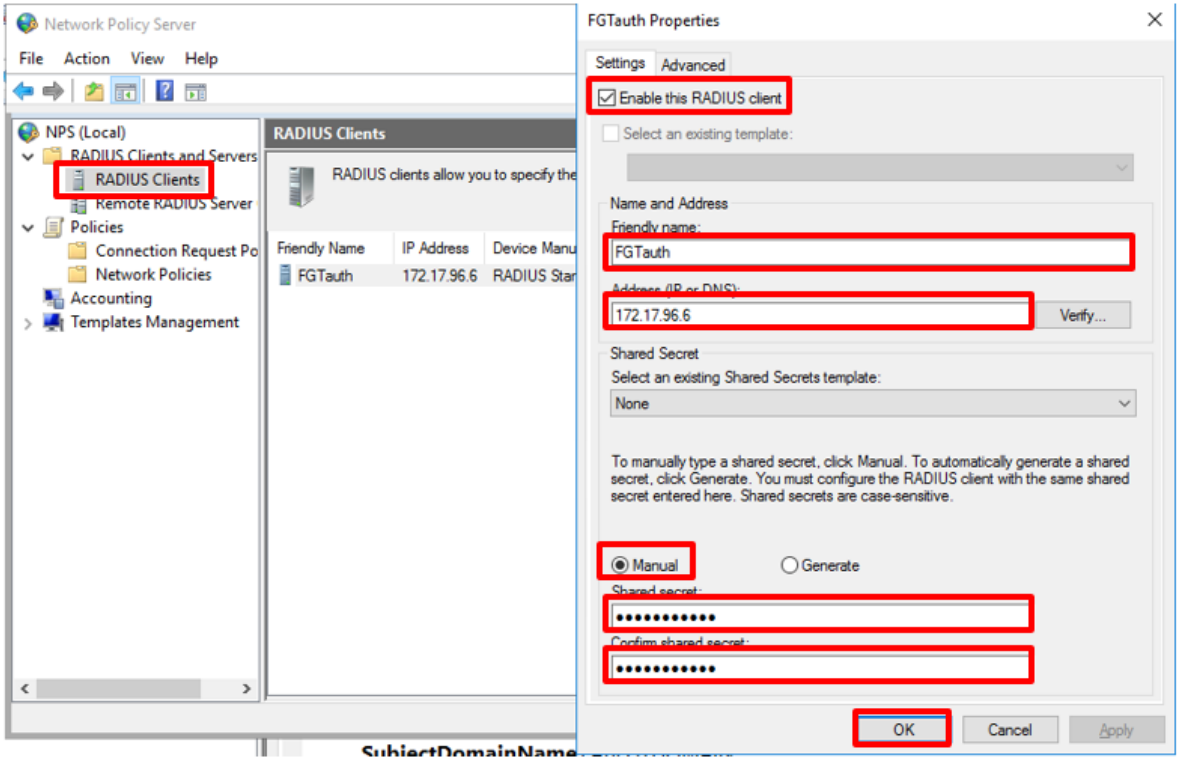
4. From the wizard page, select *Network Policy and Access Services*, as shown in the following figure:



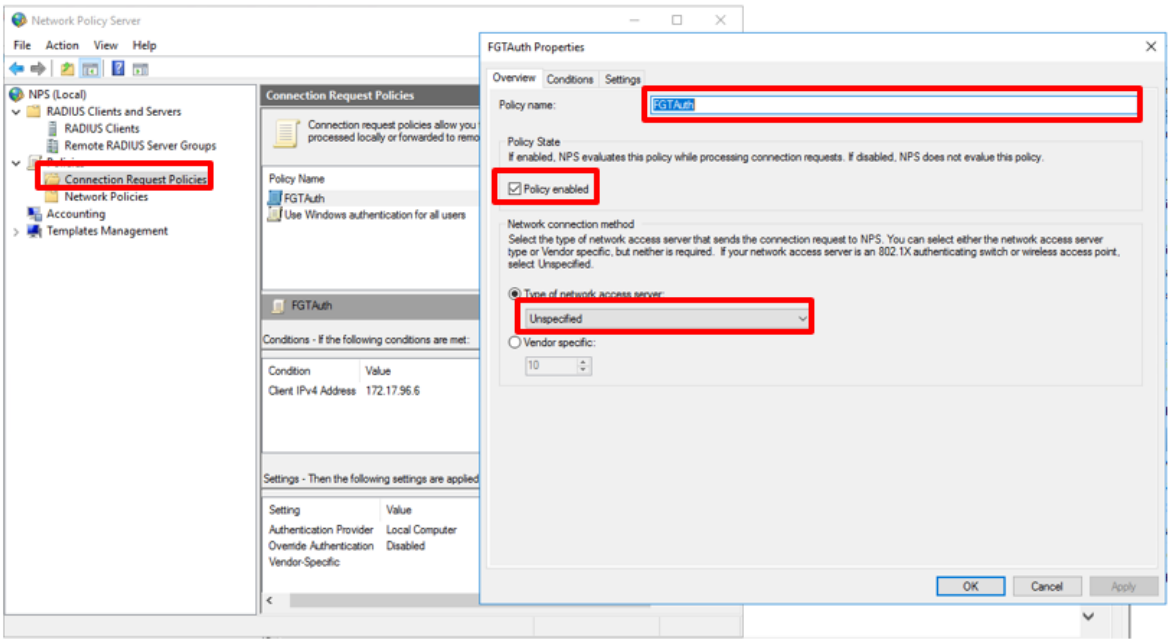
5. Select *Next* and then select *Finish* to start the installation. No reboot is required.



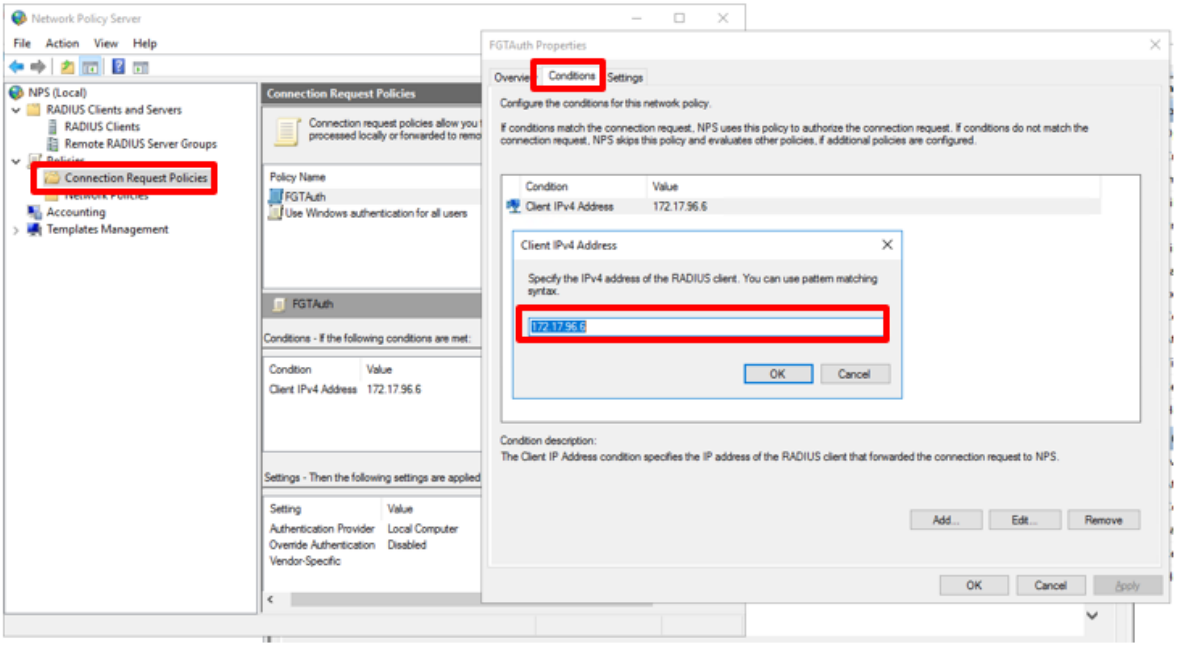
6. After the installation is complete, select *Tools* from the Server Manager and then select *Network Policy Server*.
7. Right-click on *RADIUS Clients* and select *New* to display the new RADIUS client dialog box. Use the following procedure to configure the RADIUS clients:
   a. Select the *Enable the RADIUS client* checkbox.
   b. Enter a name for your RADIUS server, such as `FGTAuth`.
   c. Enter the IP address of the FortiGate unit that is used to access the RADIUS server. Typically, this is the interface in the FortiGate unit with the same network as the RADIUS server. Otherwise, this will be the IP address you have configured as the source-ip in the user RADIUS settings in FortiOS.
   d. In the Shared Secret area, keep *Manual* selected and enter a password in the Shared secret field.
   NOTE: This password must match the FortiGate RADIUS server settings.
   e. Select *OK*.



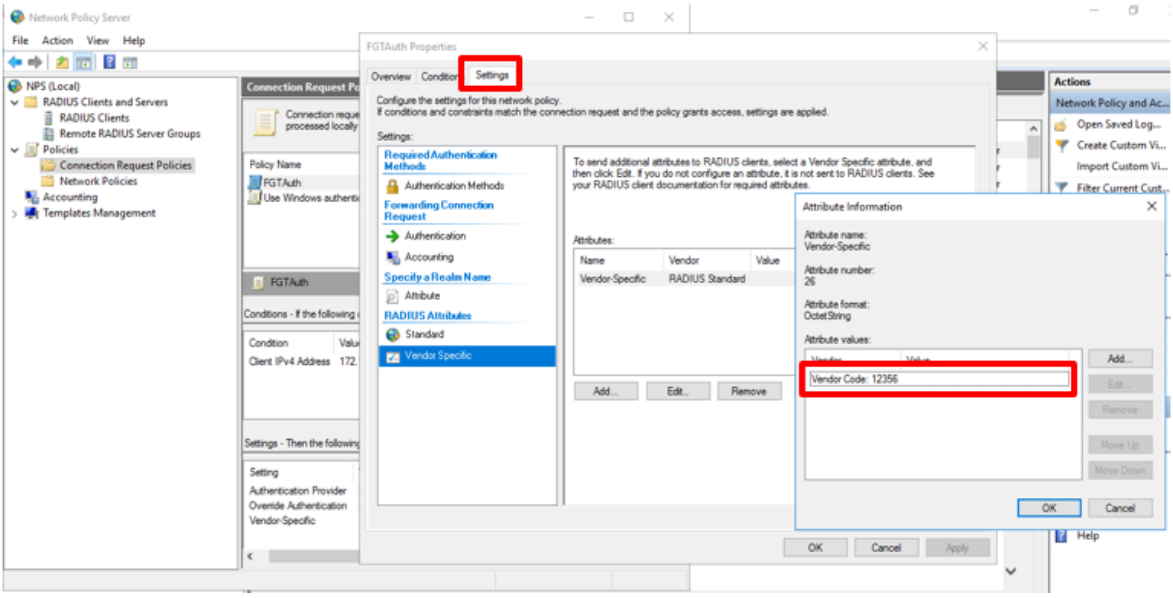
8. Under the Policies section of the NPS Snap-in, right-click *Connection Request Policies* and select *New*.
   - In the Overview tab, enter a name for the policy, such as `FGTAUth`.
   - Select the *Policy enabled* check box.
   - Leave the type of network access server as *Unspecified*.



9. Select the *Conditions* tab.
   a. Select *Add* and then select the *Client IPv4 Address* condition.
   b. Select *Add* again and enter the IP address of the RADIUS client, which is the IP address of the FortiSwitch unit.
   c. Enable the NAT to the firewall policy from the FortiLink interface to the interface in which the RADIUS server is routed. In this example, it is the wan1 interface with an IP address of 172.17.96.6.



10. Select the *Settings* tab.
   a. Select *Vendor Specific* and then select *Add*.
   b. Scroll to the very bottom of the list and select *Vendor-Specific*.
   c. Select *Add*.



11. Configure a network policy.

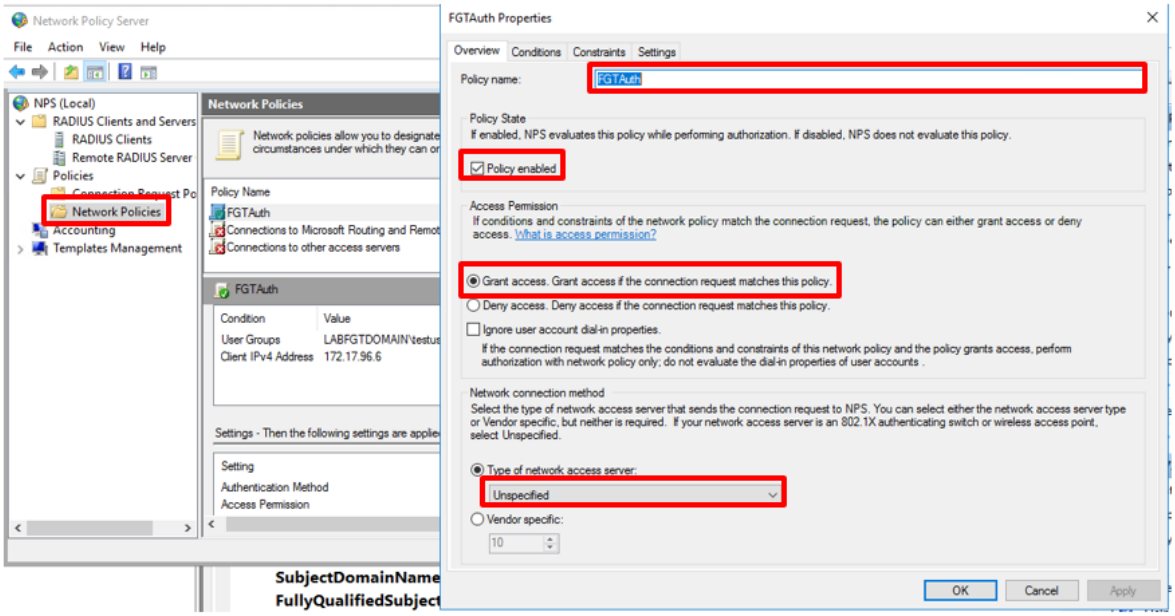
a. From the Network Policy Server Snap-in, right-click on *Network Policies* and select *New*.

b. Enter a name for the policy, such as `FGTAuth`.

c. On the Overview tab, make sure that *Policy enabled* checkbox is selected.

d. Verify that *Grant access* is selected.

e. Verify that the type of network access server is set to *Unspecified*.



12. Select the Conditions tab.

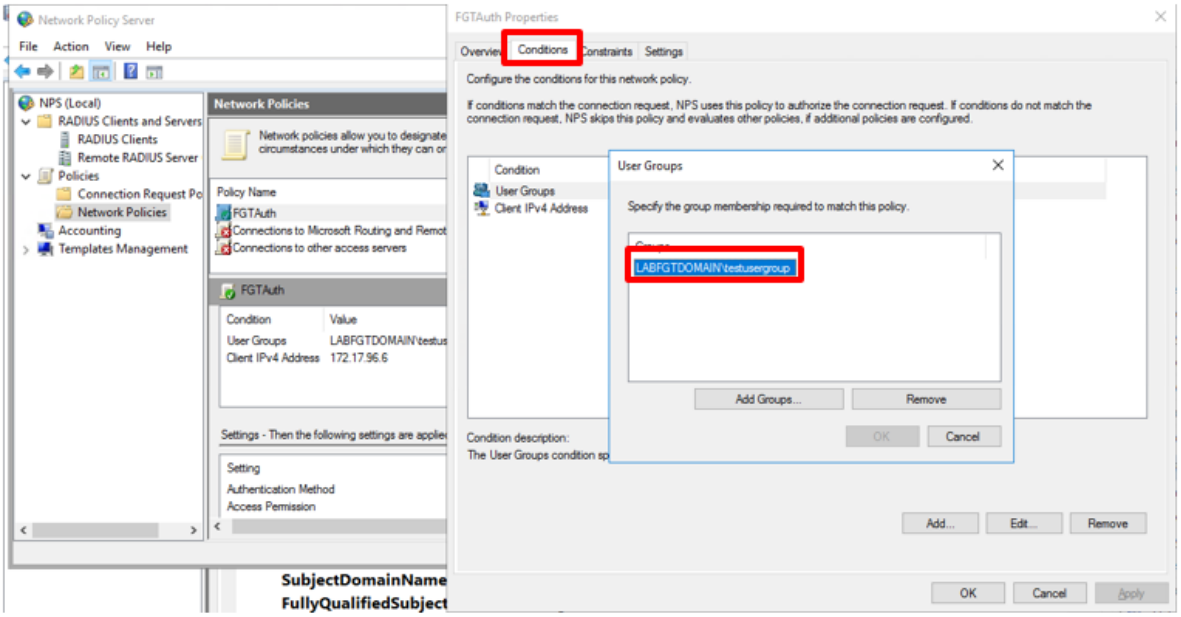
a. Select *Add*.

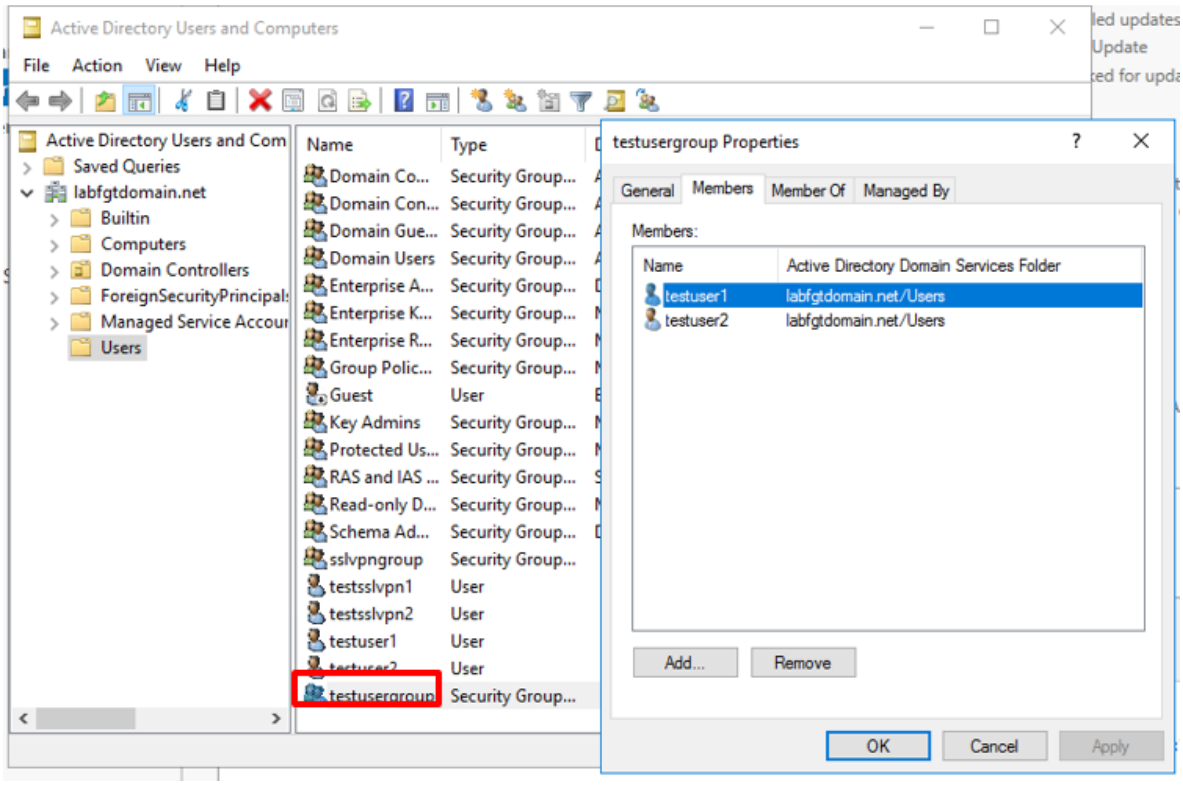
b. Select *Windows Groups* and then select *Add*.

c. Select *Add Groups*.

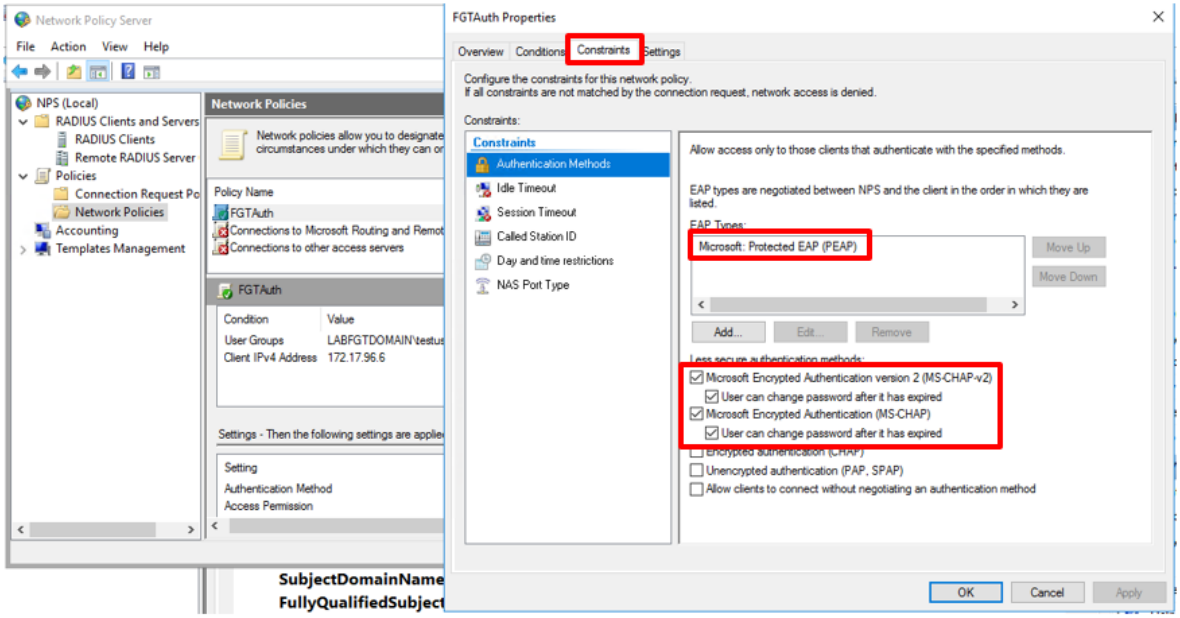
d. Enter the name of the group in AD that you want to allow for 802.1x connections.

e. Select *OK*.

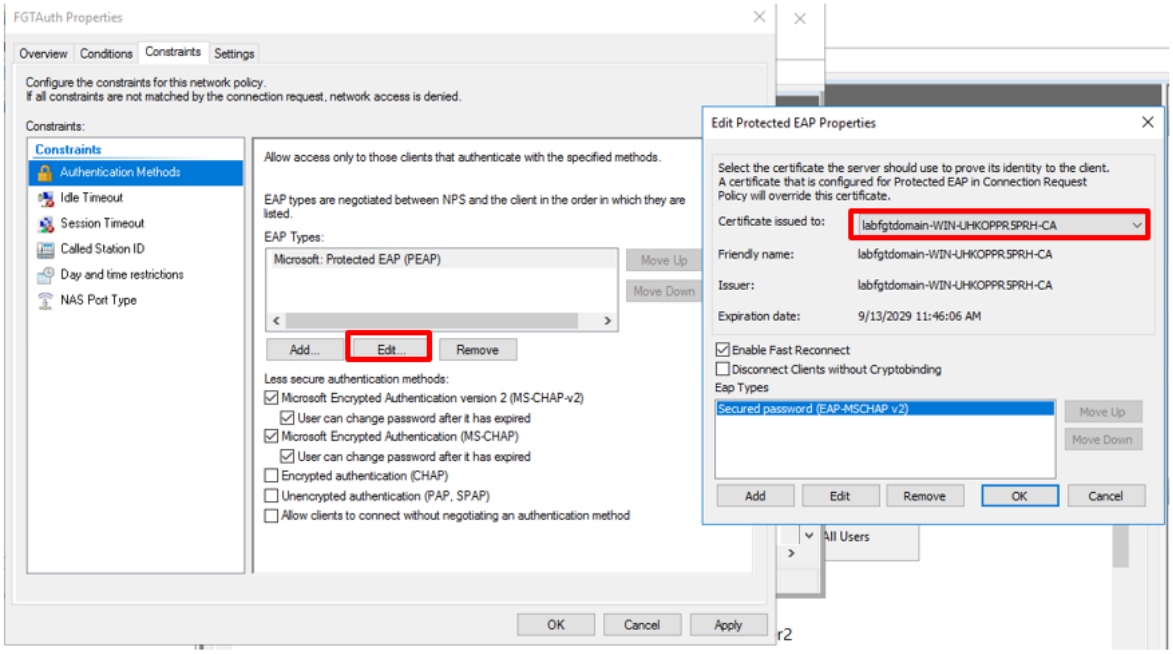




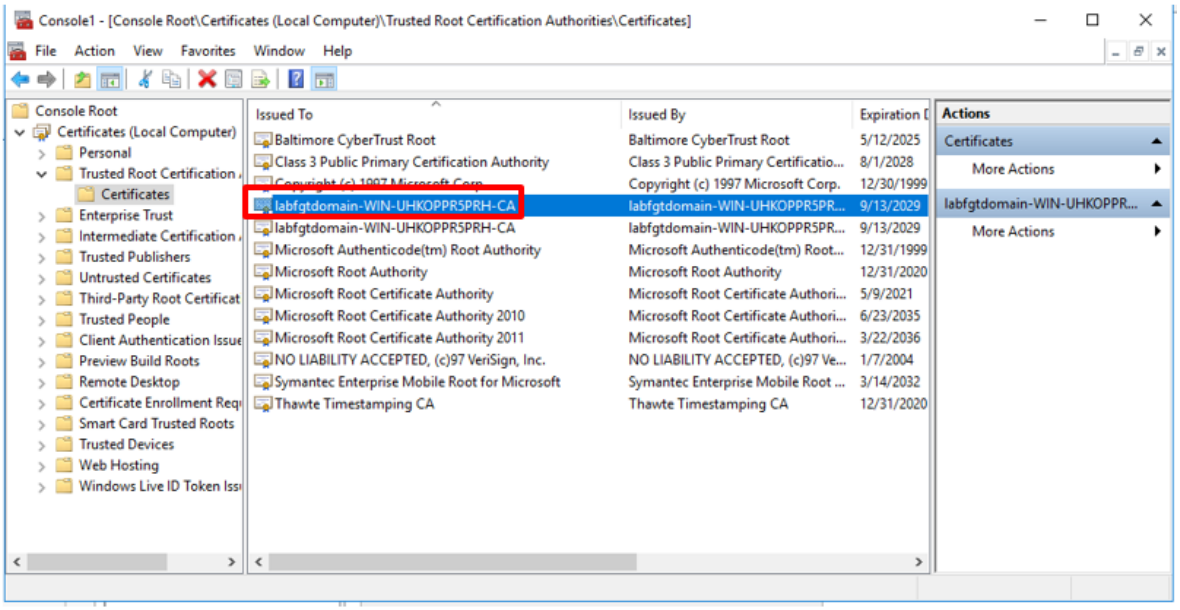
13. In the Constraints tab, verify that the following check boxes are selected, select *Apply*, and then select *OK* to complete the policy.



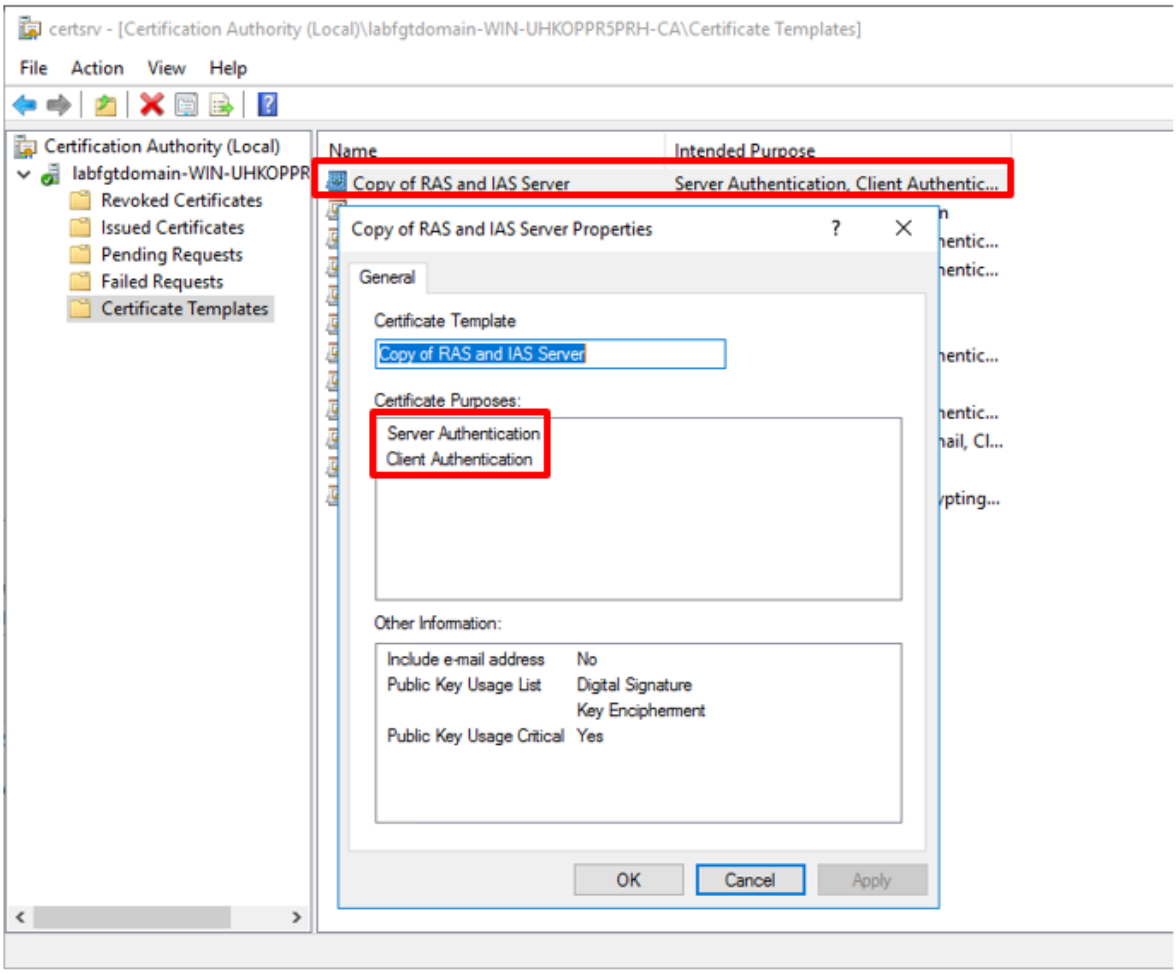
14. To verify the server certificate used by Microsoft Protocol EAP (PEAP), select *Edit*, and then select the certificate for the server to prove its identity to the client.



15. Download the certificate that you selected and save it in the Trusted Root Certificate Authorities directory of the local PC.



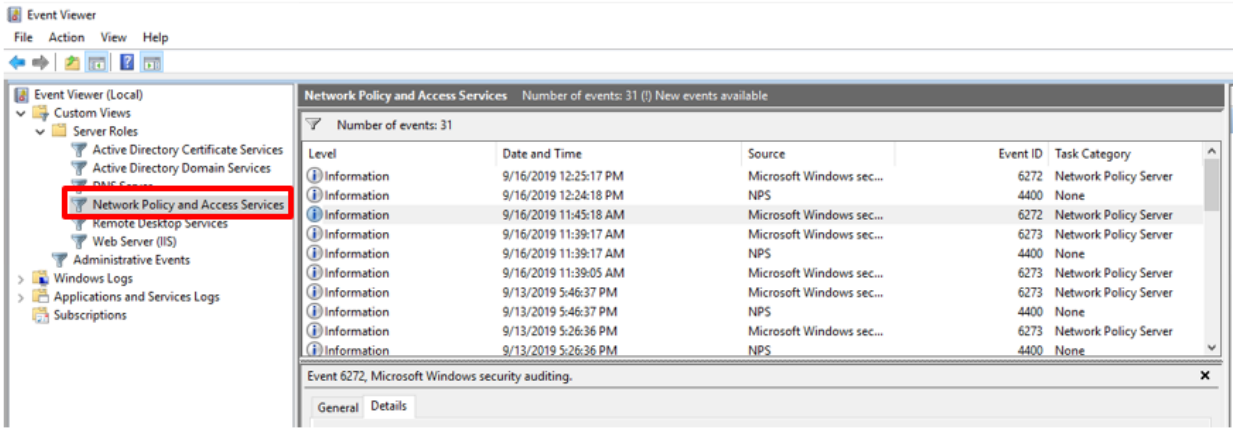
16. Under Certification Authority (Local), make certain that the settings match those in the following figure. Otherwise, you will receive an authentication failure with the following reason: “The client could not be authenticated because the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) Type cannot be processed by the server.”

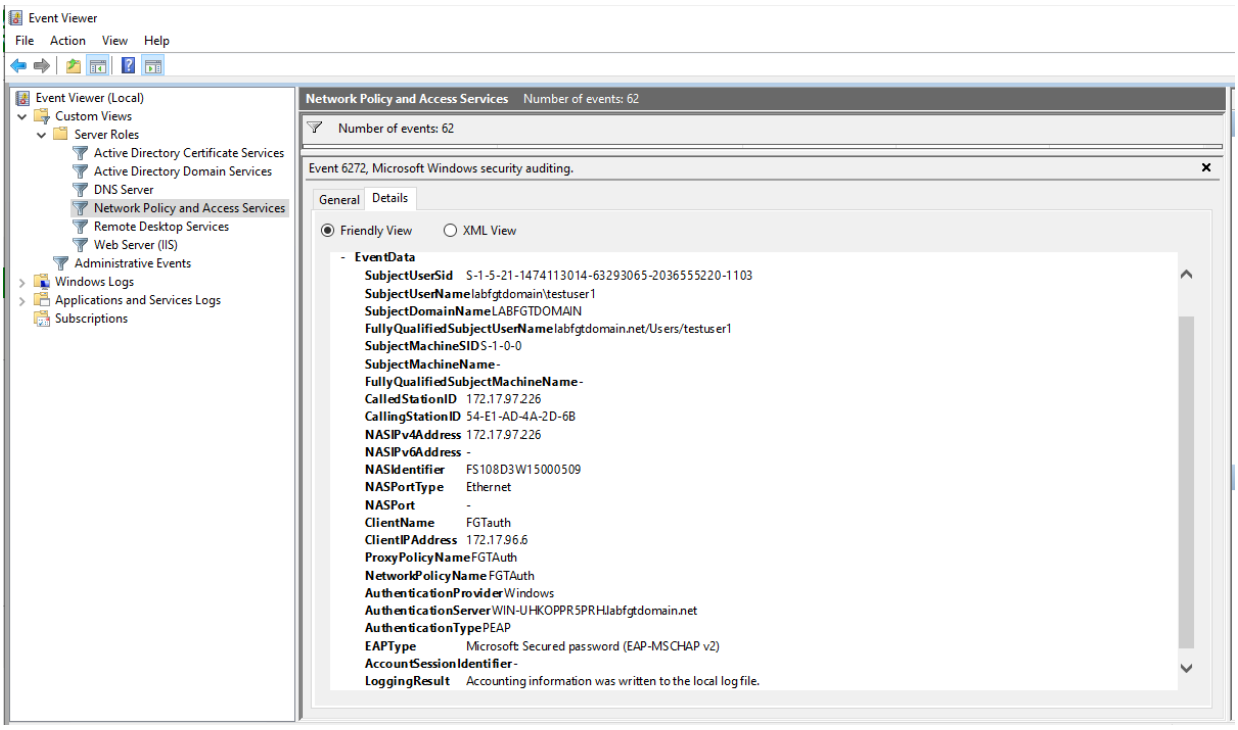


Troubleshooting

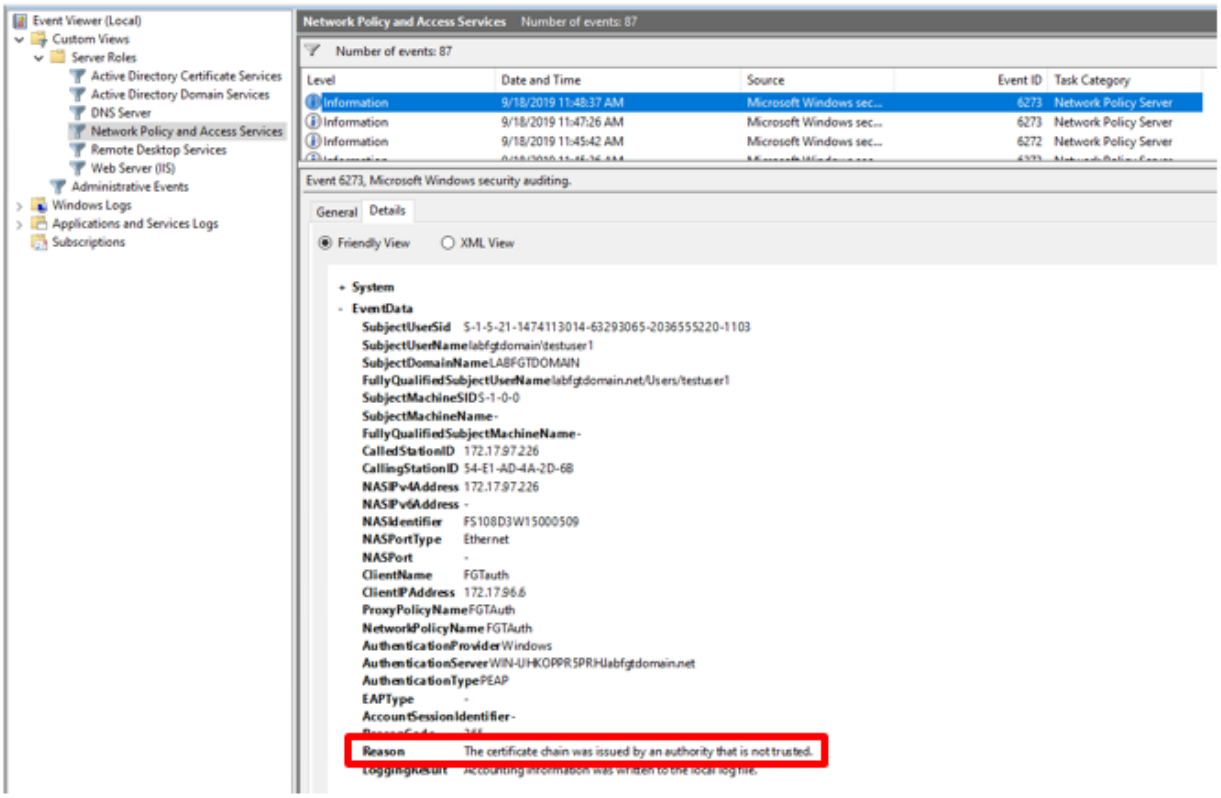
The best way to troubleshoot 802.1x connections is by looking at the Event Viewer of the Windows Server. Under Server Roles, check the output of the Network Policy and Access Services.

The following figure shows the successful output of an 802.1x connection from the PC:

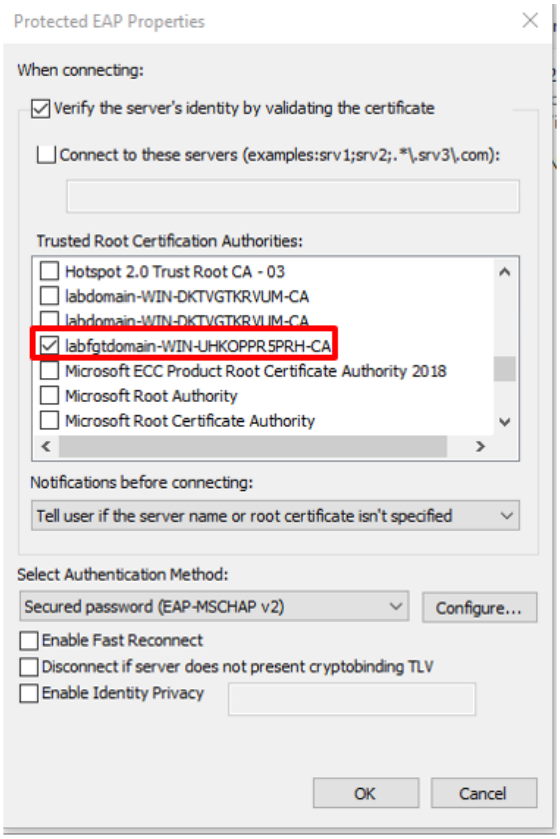




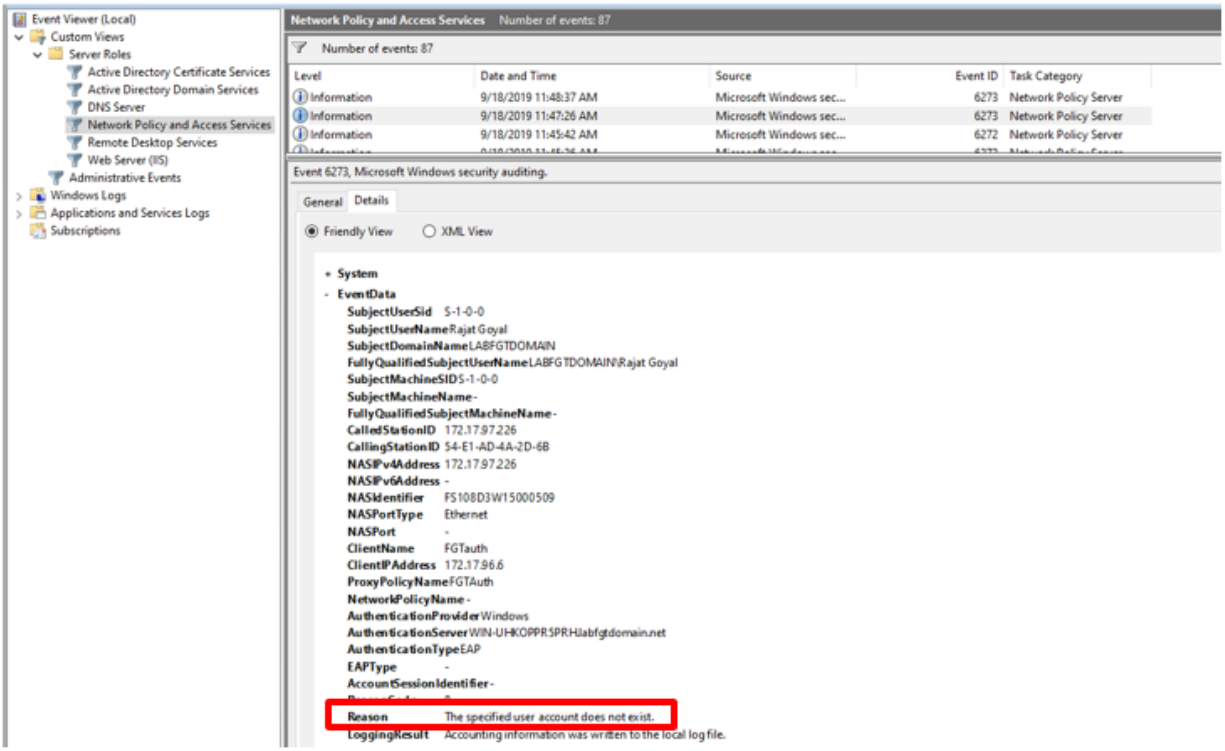
Issue 1: The certificate chain was issued by an authority that is not trusted.



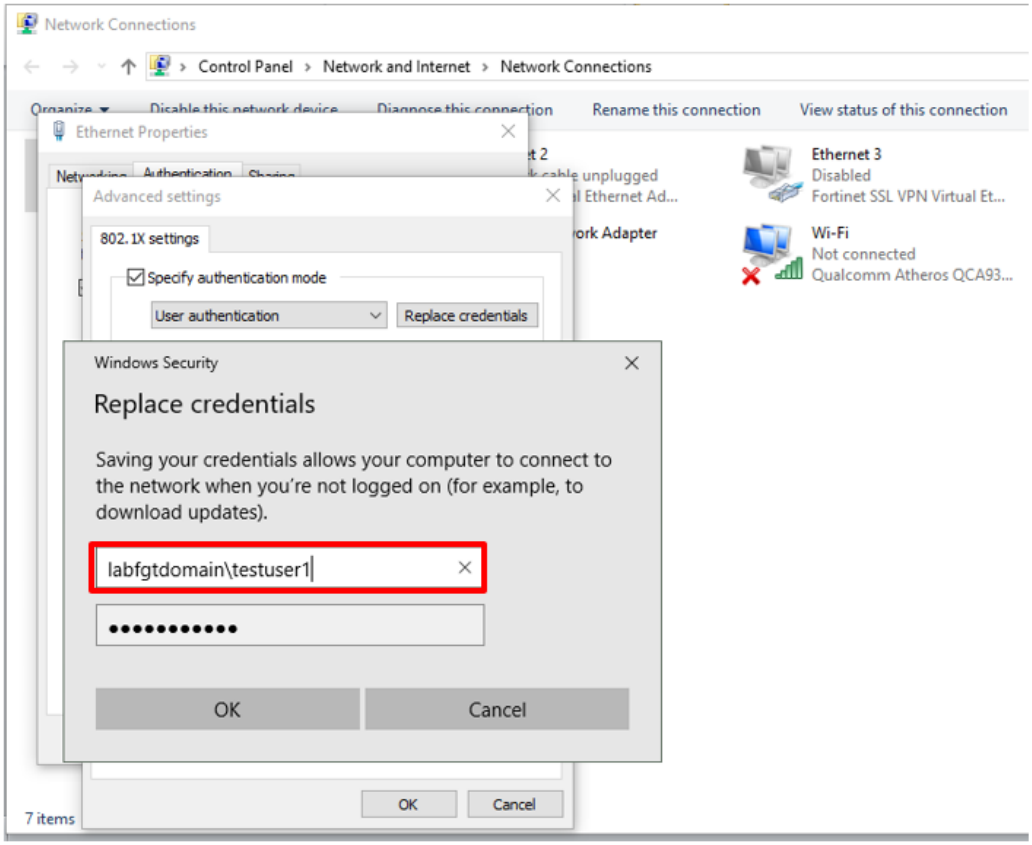
To fix this issue, import the CA certificate into the local machine and add it to the Trusted Root Certification Authorities.



Issue 2: The specified user does not exist.



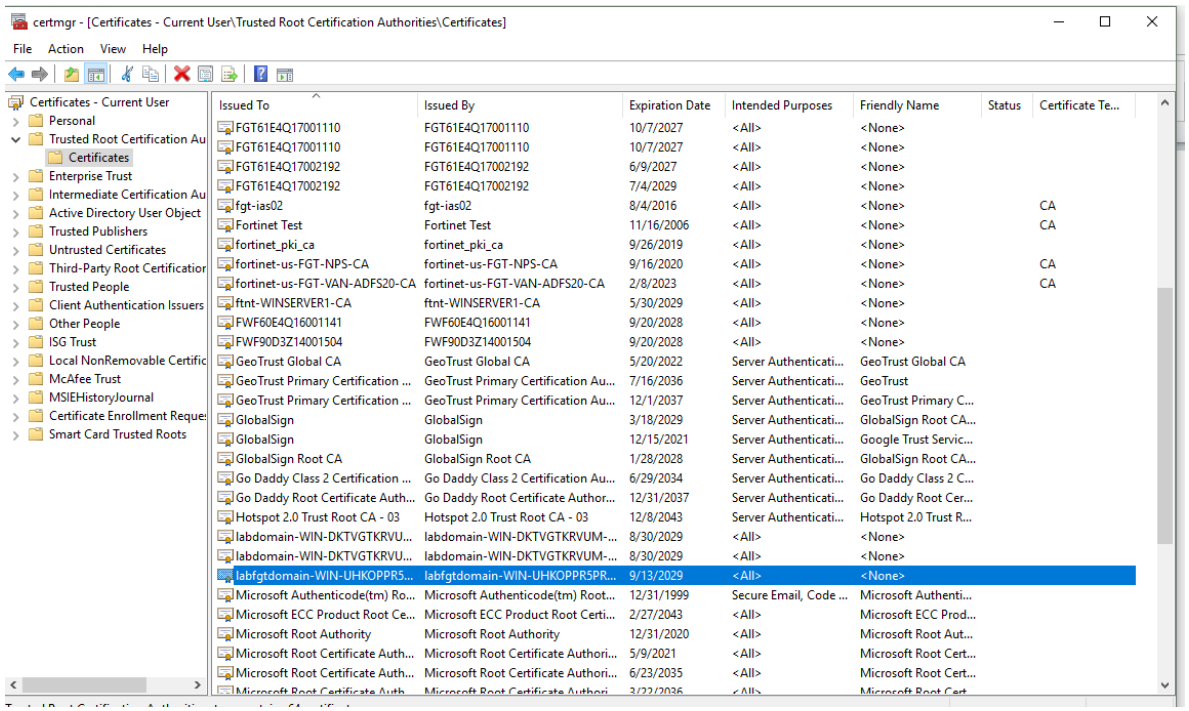
To fix this issue, under *Advanced settings*, you can specify whether you want user authentication, computer authentication, or both.



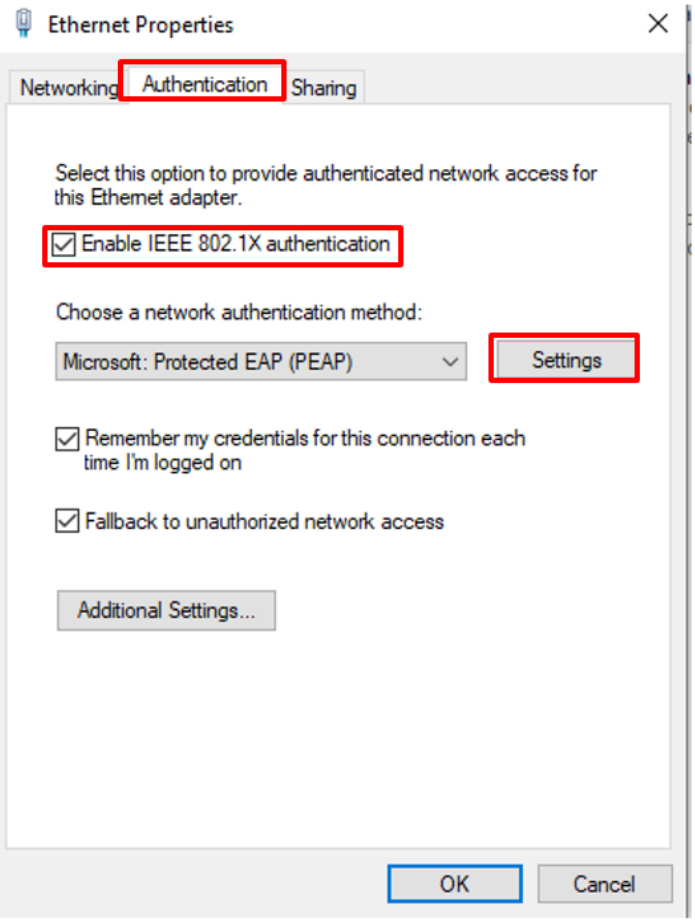
Configuring Windows 10

This section shows how to configure Windows 10 for 802.1x user authentication.

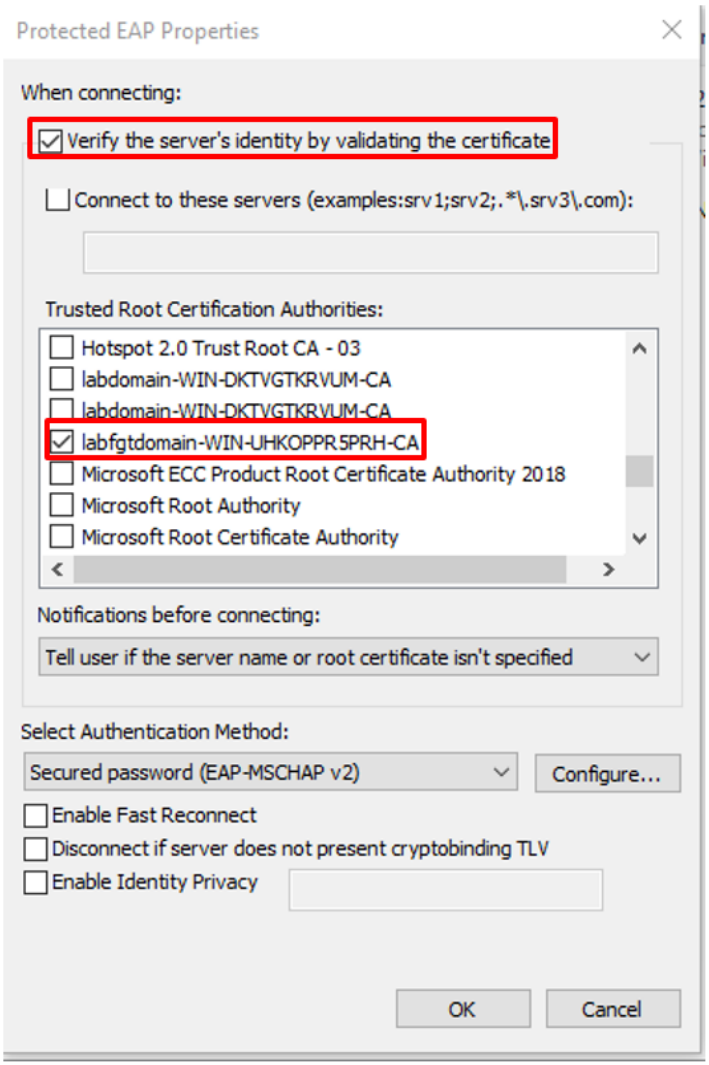
1. Select *Start*, right-click *Computer*, select *Manage*, and then select *Services and Applications*.
2. In the details pane, double-click *Services* and then do one of the following:
   - To configure the startup type, right-click *Wired AutoConfig*, and then select *Properties*. In *Startup type*, select *Automatic* and then select *Start*.
   - To start the service for the current session only, right-click *Wired AutoConfig* and then select *Start*.
3. Install the RADIUS server's certificate to the PC, as shown in the following figure:



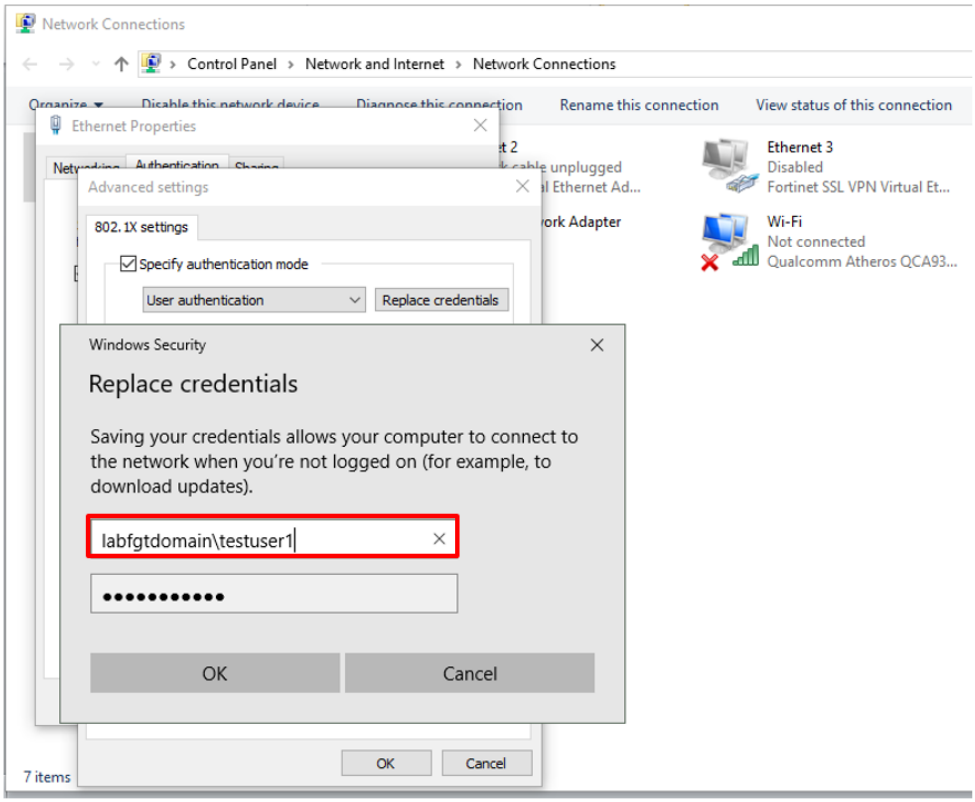
4. In the properties of the network connection, navigate to the Authentication tab, and make sure the *Enable IEEE 802.1X authentication* check box is selected.
5. Select *Settings*.



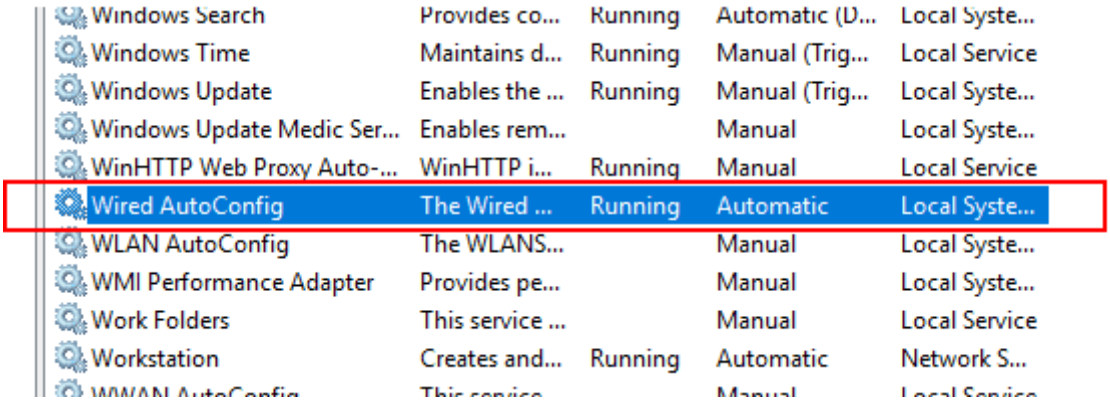
6. To select the Certificate Authority (CA) that the RADIUS server's certificate uses, import the CA certificate into the local machine and save it in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities directory. If you purchased an SSL certificate from a major CA (such Verisign or GoDaddy), Windows should have the CA loaded and listed already.



7. Under *Advanced settings*, you can specify whether you want user authentication.



8. Make sure the Wired AutoConfig service is set up for automatic startup, as shown in the following figure. The Wired AutoConfig service allows Windows to interact with 802.1x.



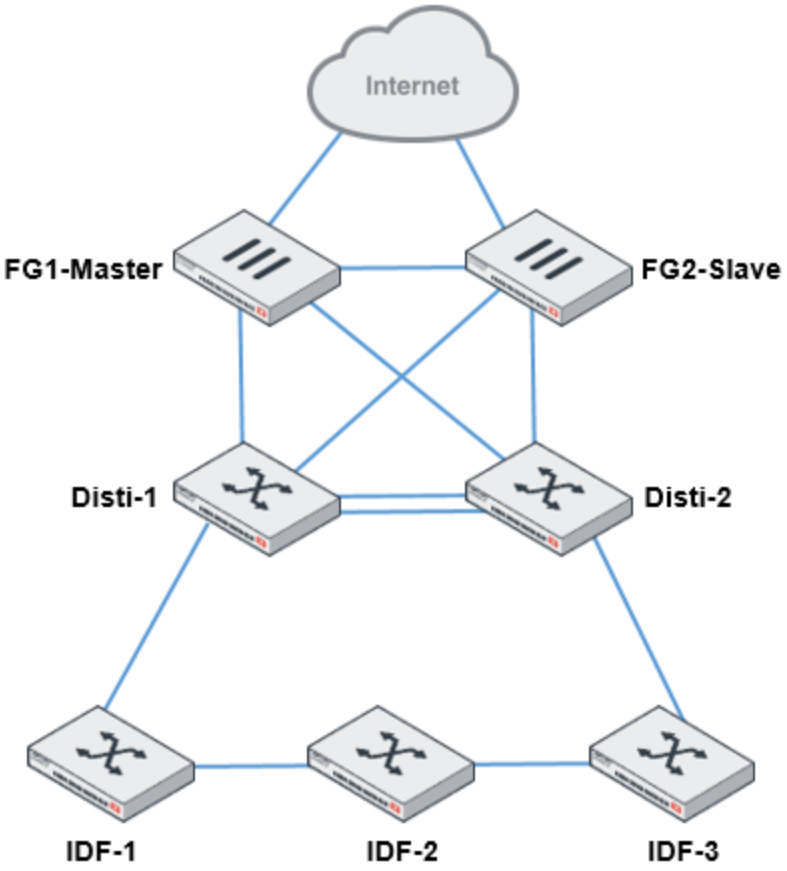
9. To verify that the PC successfully connects, check the network connections. Look for the Ethernet port and make sure that there is no "Authentication failed" message.
10. When the authentication succeeds, you should get an IP address from the right VLAN, as shown in the following figure:

```
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
   Description . . . . . . . . . . . : Realtek PCIe GbE Family Controller
   Physical Address. . . . . . . . . : 54-E1-AD-4A-2D-6B
   DHCP Enabled. . . . . . . . . . . : Yes
   Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
   Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e128:8157:b61e:8ec2%8(Preferred)
   IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.32.1(Preferred)
   Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
   Lease Obtained. . . . . . . . . . : Monday, September 16, 2019 11:45:52 AM
   Lease Expires . . . . . . . . . . : Monday, September 23, 2019 11:45:50 AM
   Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.32.254
   DHCP Server . . . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.32.254
   DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . . . . . . . : 55894445
   DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-E5-55-95-54-E1-AD-4A-2D-6B
   DNS Servers . . . . . . . . . . . : 208.91.112.53
                                       208.91.112.52
   NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . . . . : Enabled
```

11. When the authentication fails, you should get the IP address from the auth-fail-vlan VLAN, as shown in the following figure:

```
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
   Description . . . . . . . . . . . : Realtek PCIe GbE Family Controller
   Physical Address. . . . . . . . . : 54-E1-AD-4A-2D-6B
   DHCP Enabled. . . . . . . . . . . : Yes
   Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
   Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e128:8157:b61e:8ec2%8(Preferred)
   IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.34.1(Preferred)
   Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
   Lease Obtained. . . . . . . . . . : Monday, September 16, 2019 2:12:19 PM
   Lease Expires . . . . . . . . . . : Monday, September 23, 2019 2:12:19 PM
   Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.34.254
   DHCP Server . . . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.34.254
   DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . . . . . . . : 55894445
   DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-E5-55-95-54-E1-AD-4A-2D-6B
   DNS Servers . . . . . . . . . . . : 208.91.112.53
                                       208.91.112.52
   NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . . . . : Enabled
```

Enterprise FortiSwitch secure access



This cookbook article documents a highly resilient 2-tier FortiSwitch architecture (faster convergence) that take advantage of the full performance (bandwidth utilization) offered by MCLAG (multichassis LAG).

The FortiGates, for the exercise, are under FortiOS 6.0.1 and FortiSwitch at 6.0 or 3.6.6 (depending on platform compatibility). FortiSwitch must be at least at 3.6.4 in order to deploy MCLAG with access ring.

Also ensure that the FortiSwitch models used for MCLAG supports the feature: FortiSwitch Datasheet

In the end, the topology above will be deployed.

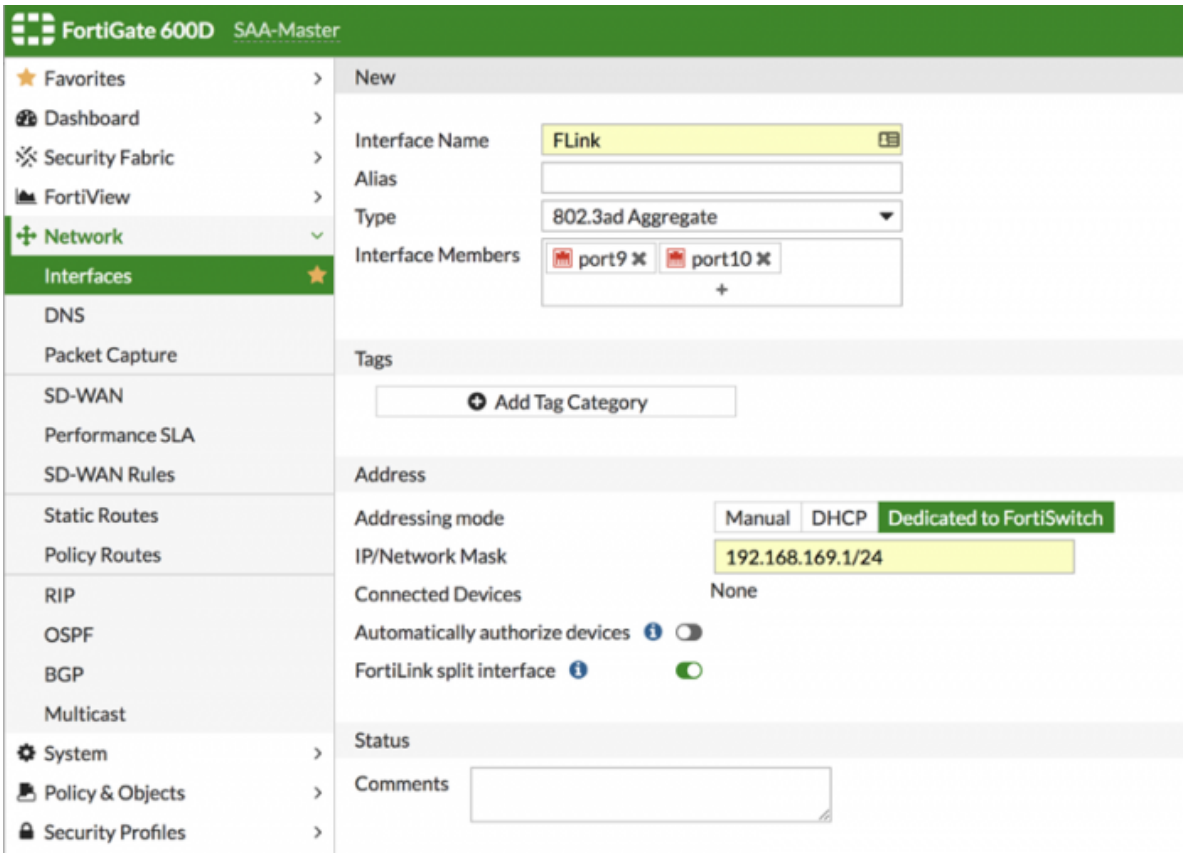
Logging

Increase the level of logging to follow the deployments steps.

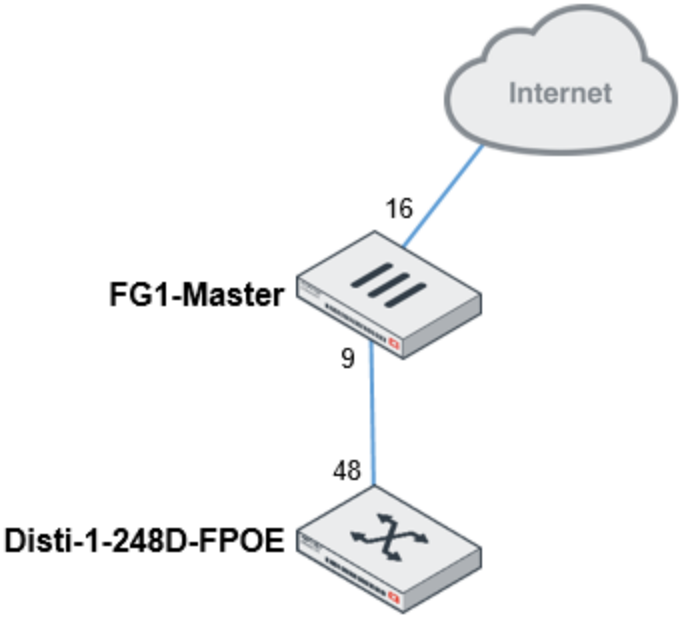
```
CLI Console

Connected

SAA-Master #
SAA-Master #
SAA-Master #
SAA-Master # con switch-controller switch-log

SAA-Master (switch-log) # get
status              : enable
severity            : critical

SAA-Master (switch-log) # set severity
emergency       Emergency level.
alert           Alert level.
critical        Critical level.
error           Error level.
warning         Warning level.
notification    Notification level.
information     Information level.
debug           Debug level.

SAA-Master (switch-log) # set severity information

SAA-Master (switch-log) # end

SAA-Master #
```

FortiLink configuration

1. From *Network* > *Interfaces*, create a 802.3ad port
2. Add the two member ports that will form the LAG and will be interconnected from the FortiGate-Master to the distribution 1 and 2.
3. Select the addressing mode "*Dedicated to FortiSwitch*."
4. By default, the FortiLink segment is configured in an APIPA address range. In the present context, we will make sure that this segment is routable in order to validate certain metrics on the FortiSwitch GUI. Ensure in an enterprise context that this environment is accessible only through legitimate and restricted privileges.
5. For the purpose of the exercise, we will ensure that FortiSwitch are not automatically authorized to validate certain steps. But it is quite possible to speed up the process and allow automatic authorization.
6. Make sure at first that split interface is enabled (until MCLAG configuration).

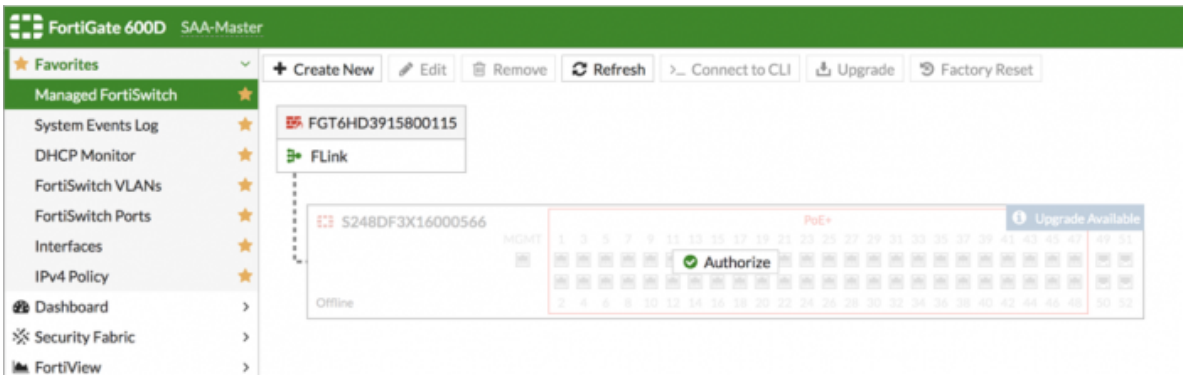


7. Connect the FG1-Master to Disti-1 (port9 to port48).

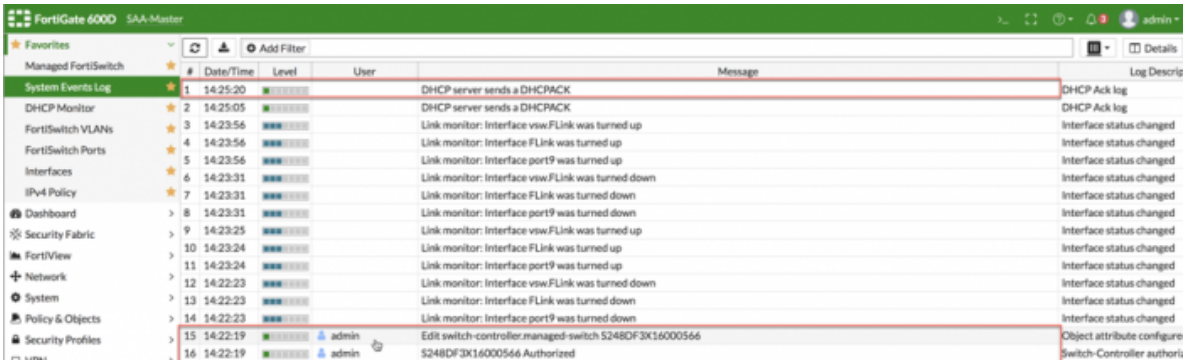


8. Confirm the discovery of the FortiSwitch unit in the logs.

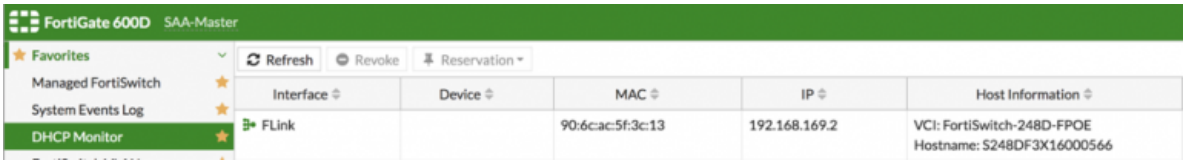
9. Authorize the Disti-1 thereafter.



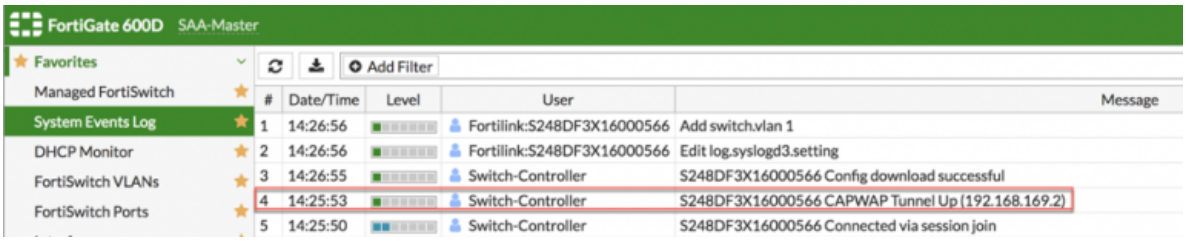
10. At this point, the switch will reboot and will be converted from standalone to managed mode.



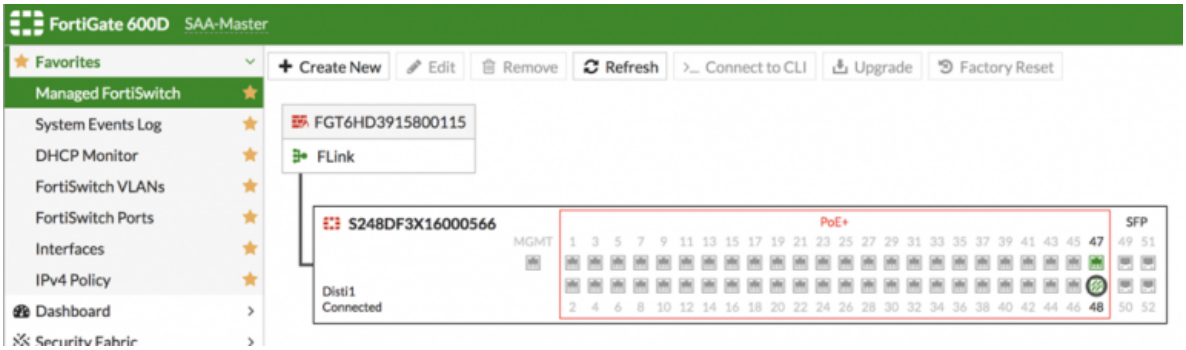
11. The switch receives an IP address in the previously configured segment.



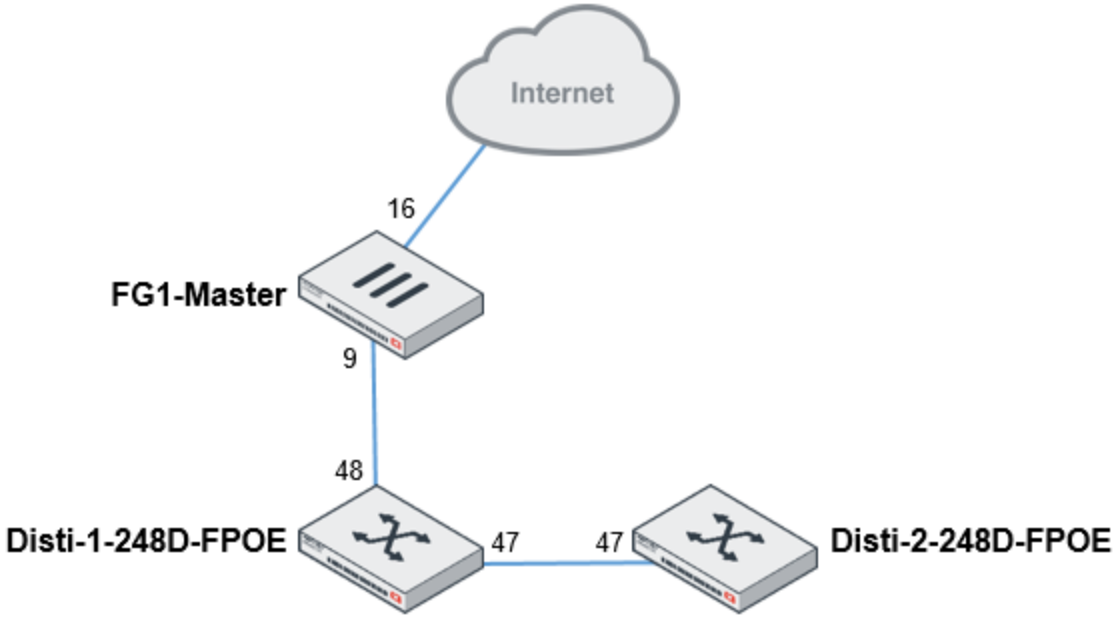
12. The CAPWAP tunnel will appear as UP in the logs.



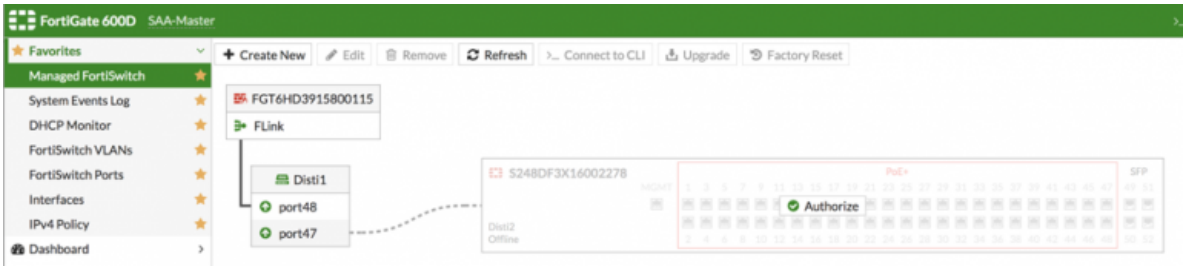
13. Disti-1 will now be managed.

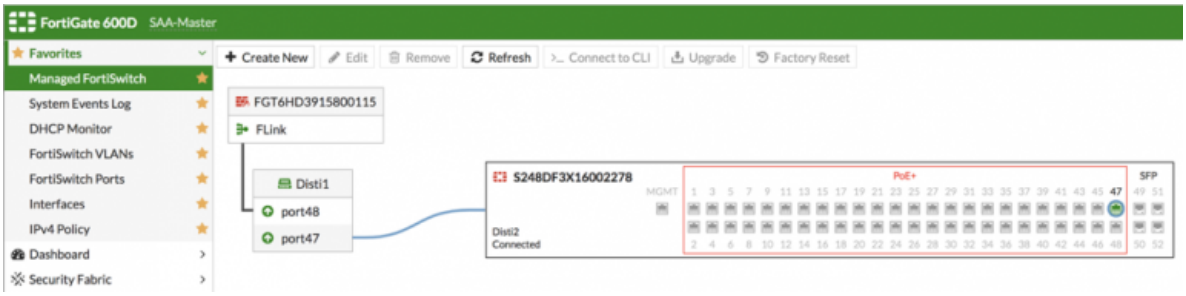


14. Link the Distribution 1 to Distribution 2 as follows:



15. Allow the addition of the Disti2.





MCLAG configuration

1. Connect in CLI to Disti2.

2. Enable MCLAG-ICL on the trunk toward Disti-1.

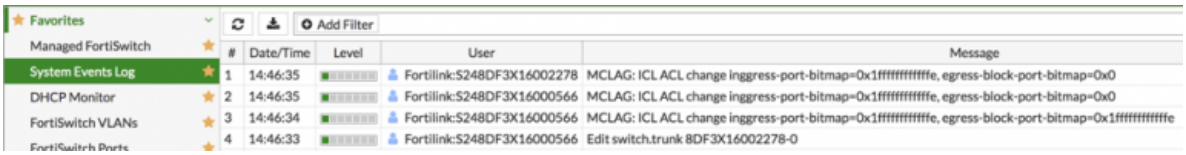
```
Disti2 # config switch trunk

Disti2 (trunk) # edit
name    Trunk name.
8DF3X16000566-0

Disti2 (trunk) # edit 8DF3X16000566-0

Disti2 (8DF3X16000566-0) # set mclag-icl enable

Disti2 (8DF3X16000566-0) # end
WARNING:  One or more trunk members has ACL configured.

Disti2 #
```

3. Which will result in the following confirmation at log level:

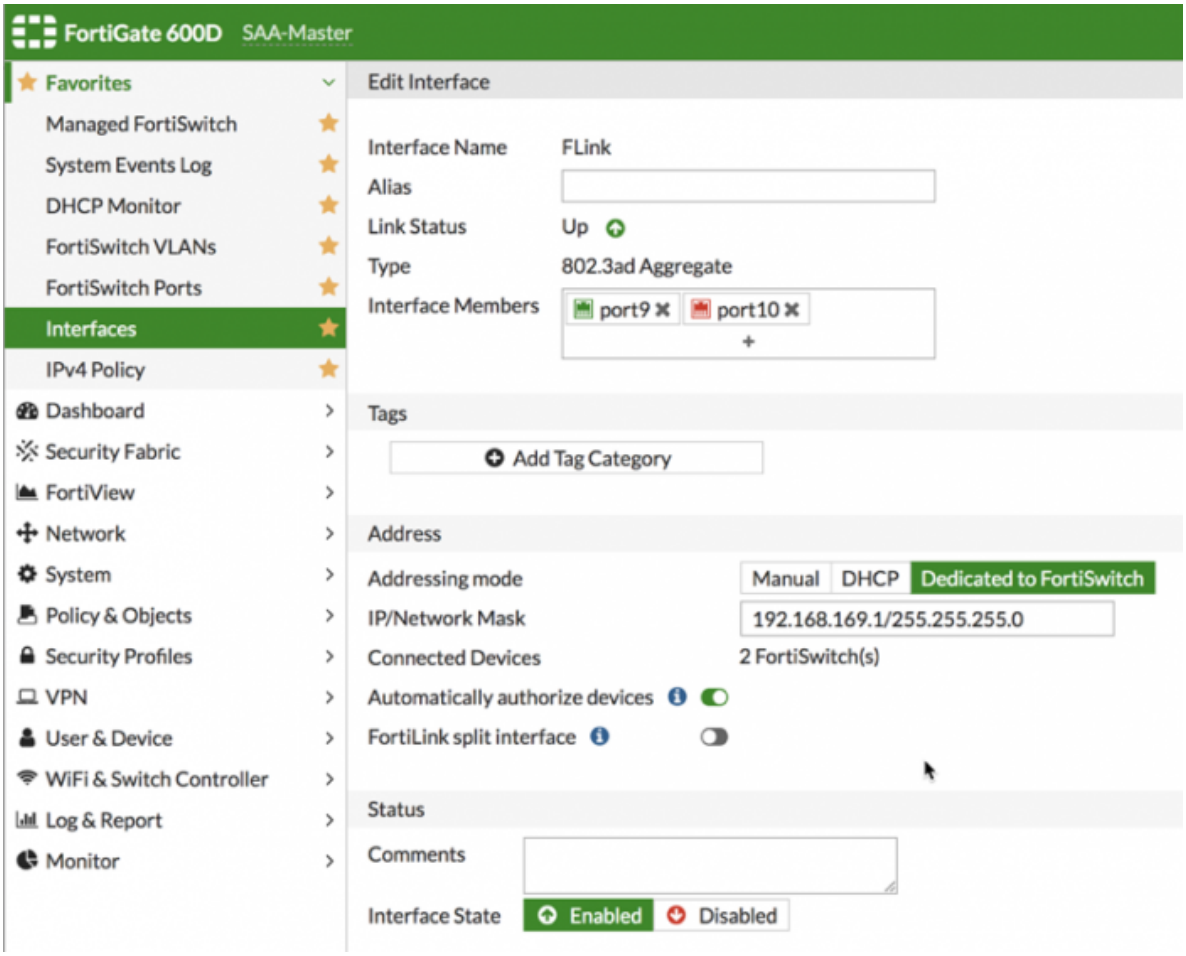
4. Connect to the Disti-1 in the CLI:

5. Enable MCLAG-ICL on the trunk toward Disti-2.

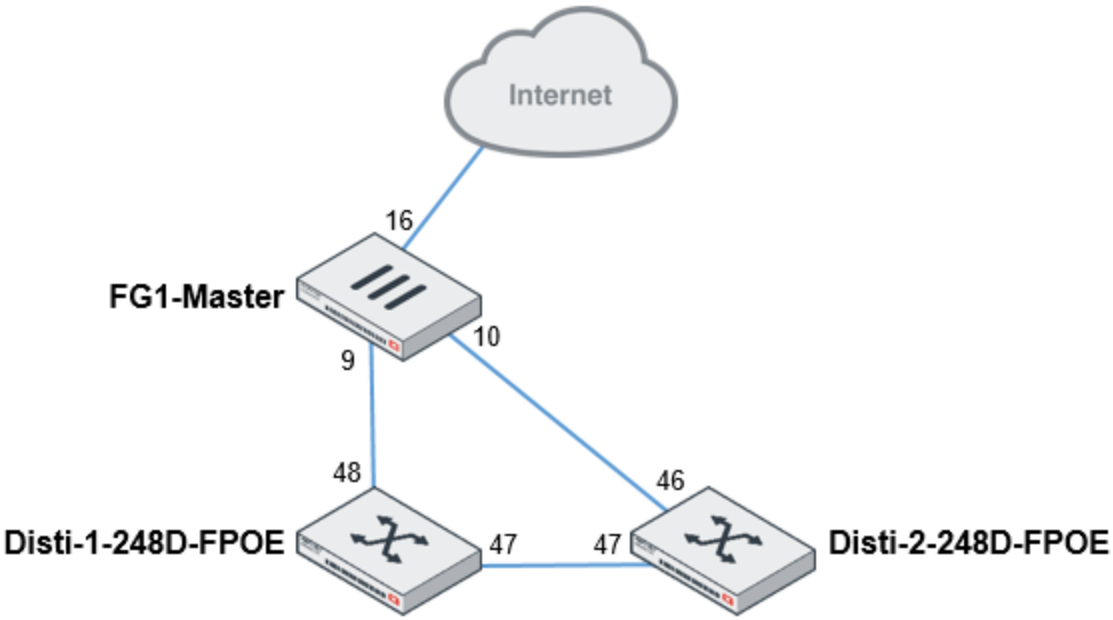
```
Disti1 # config switch trunk

Disti1 (trunk) # edit
name    Trunk name.
8DF3X16002278-0
__FoRtI1LiNk0__

Disti1 (trunk) # edit 8DF3X16002278-0

Disti1 (8DF3X16002278-0) # set mclag-icl enable

Disti1 (8DF3X16002278-0) # end
WARNING:  One or more trunk members has ACL configured.

Disti1 #
```



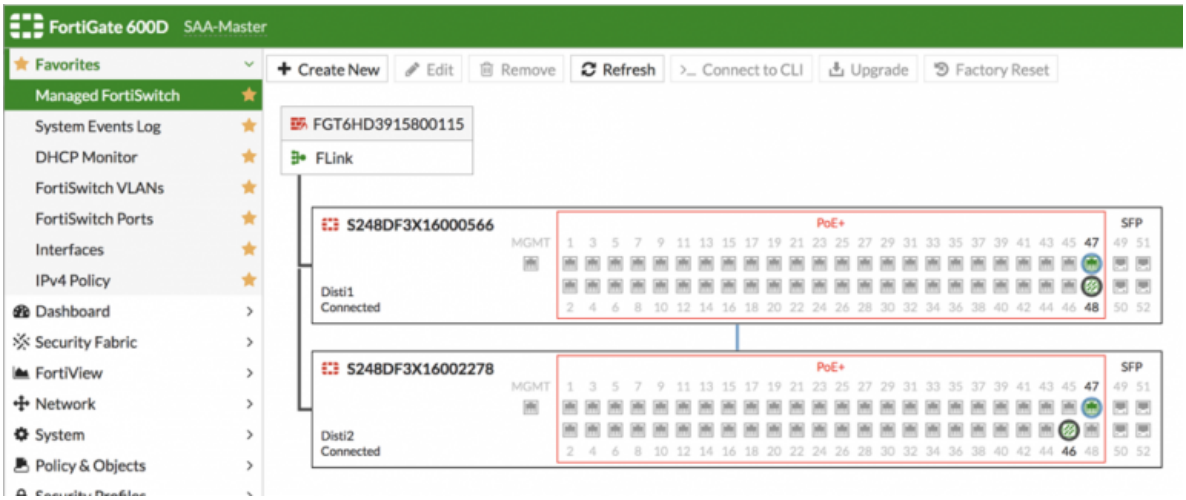
6. Disable the split interface from FortiLink and enable automatic authorization.



7. Close the loop from the Disti-2 to the second port of the FortiLink LAG of the FortiGate Master.



8. Resulting FortiSwitch presentation:



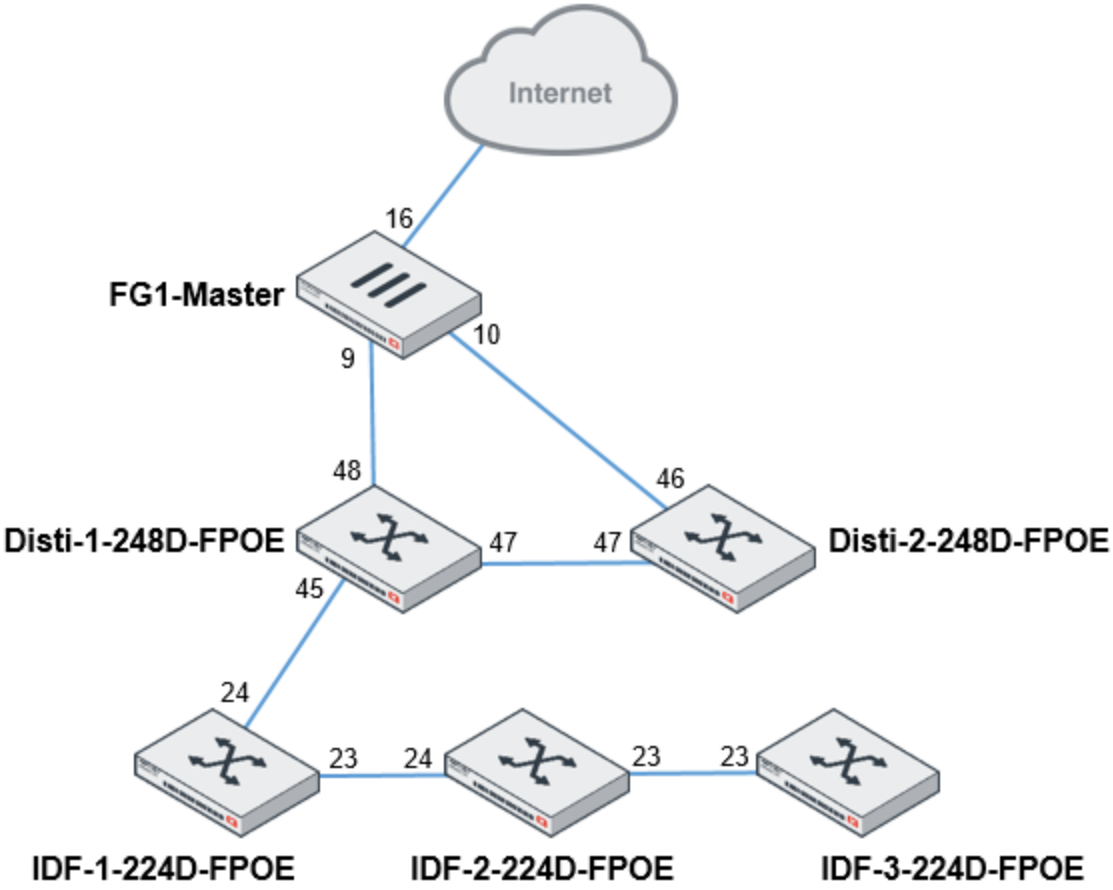
9. You can validate the consistency at the MCLAG level using the following command:

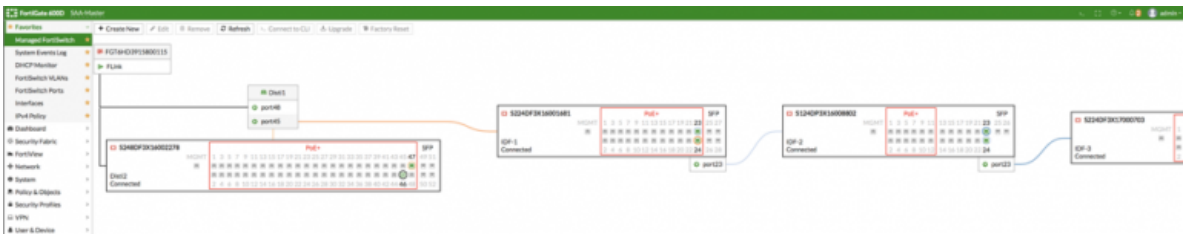
```
SAA-Master # diag switch-controller dump mclag
icl                     Dumps MCLAG inter-chassis-link(ICL).
list                    Dumps MCLAG list.
peer-consistency-check  Checks MCLAG peer consistency.

SAA-Master # diag switch-controller dump mclag peer-consistency-check
Managed Switch : S248DF3X16000566     0

    Running diagnostic, it may take sometime...

    mclag-trunk-name    peer-config lacp-state   stp-state   local-ports
    ________________    ___________ __________   _________   ___________

    8DF3X16002278-0*    OK          UP           OK          port47
    __FoRtIlLiNk0__     OK          UP           OK          port48

Managed Switch : S248DF3X16002278     0

    Running diagnostic, it may take sometime...

    mclag-trunk-name    peer-config lacp-state   stp-state   local-ports
    ________________    ___________ __________   _________   ___________

    8DF3X16000566-0*    OK          UP           OK          port47
    __FoRtIlLiNk0__     OK          UP           OK          port46
```

10. Several other commands allow you to diagnose the feature:
    - On FortiGate: `diagnose netlinkaggregate name fortilink`
    - On FortiSwitch Disti: `diagnose switch trunk list __FoRtI1LiNk0__`
    - On FortiSwitch Disti: `diagnose switch mclag list __FoRtI1LiNk0__`
    - On FortiSwitch Disti: `diagnose switch mclag icl`

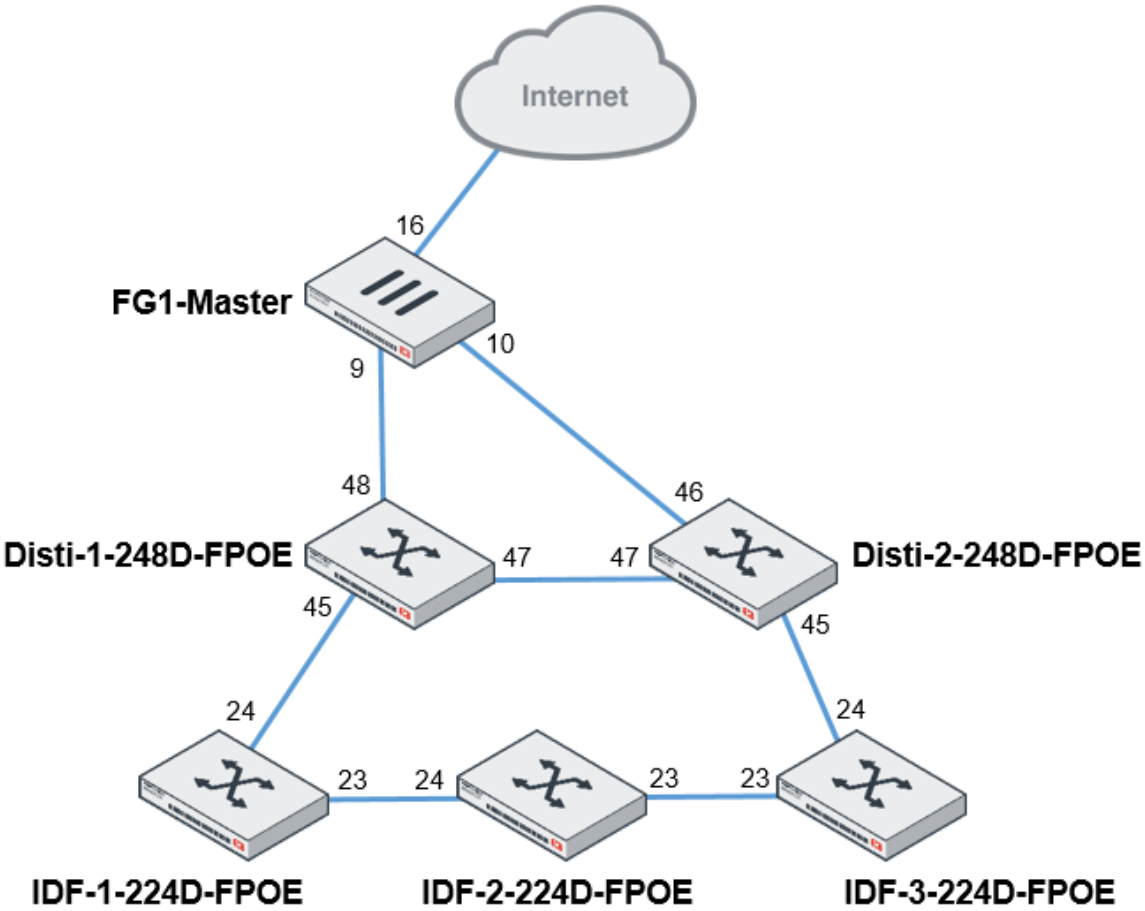
IDF configuration

1. Interconnect the Disti-1, cascading the switches that make up the stack of the IDF, as follows:



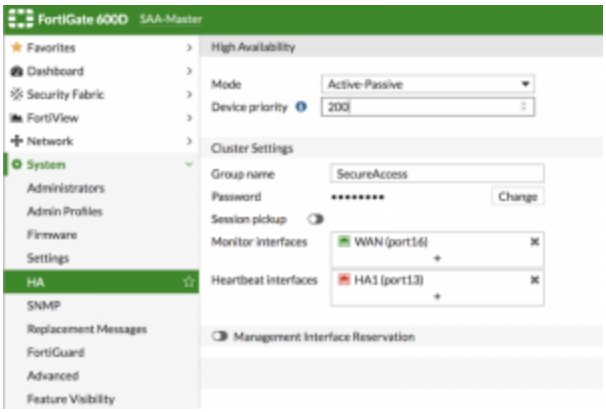


2. All that remains is to connect the IDF-3 to the Disti-2.

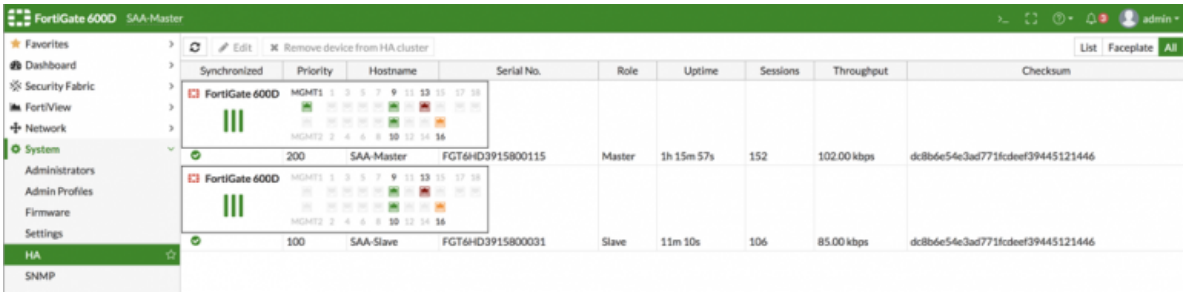


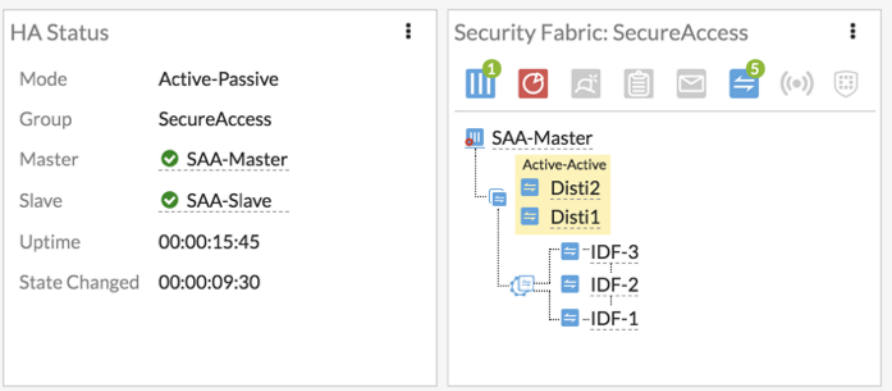
HA configuration

1. Configure HA in active-passive mode.

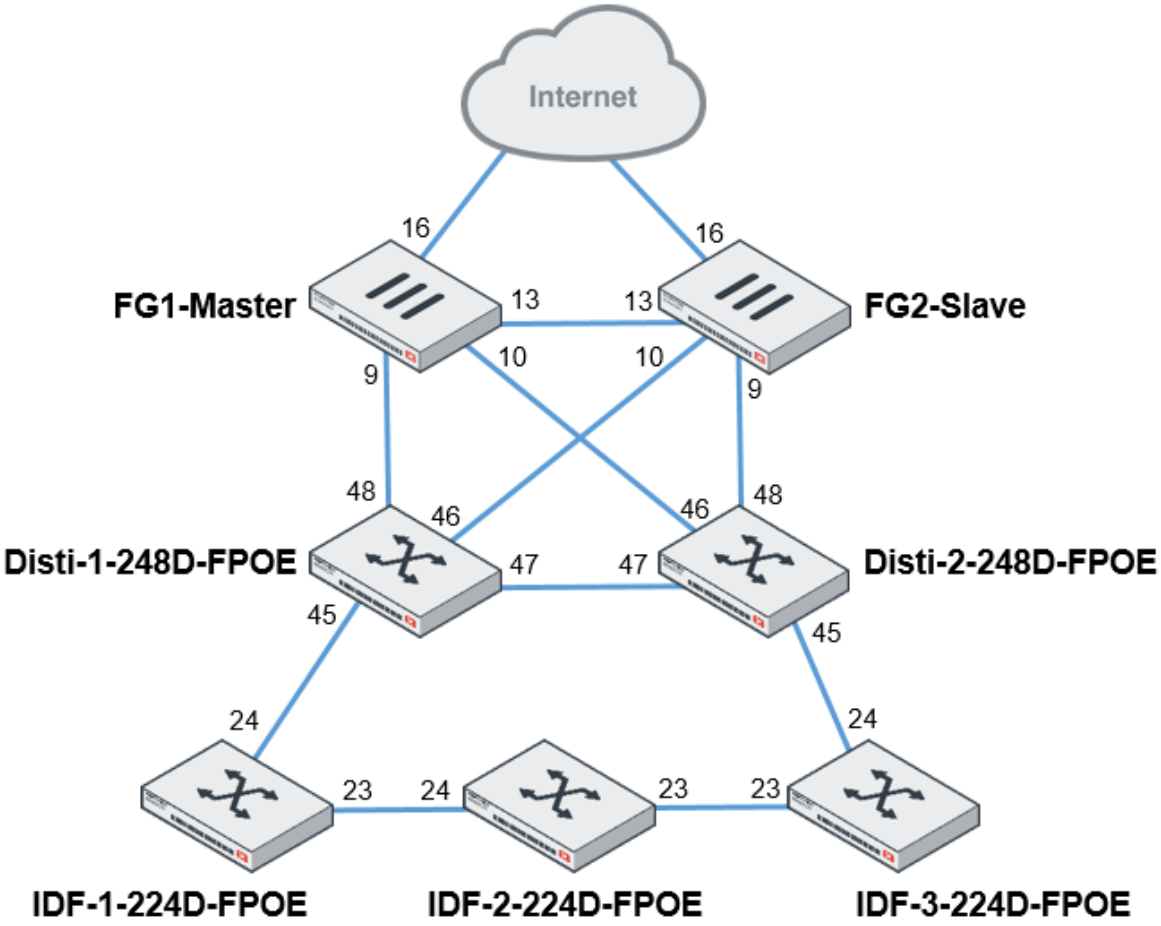


2. Make sure the configuration is well synchronized



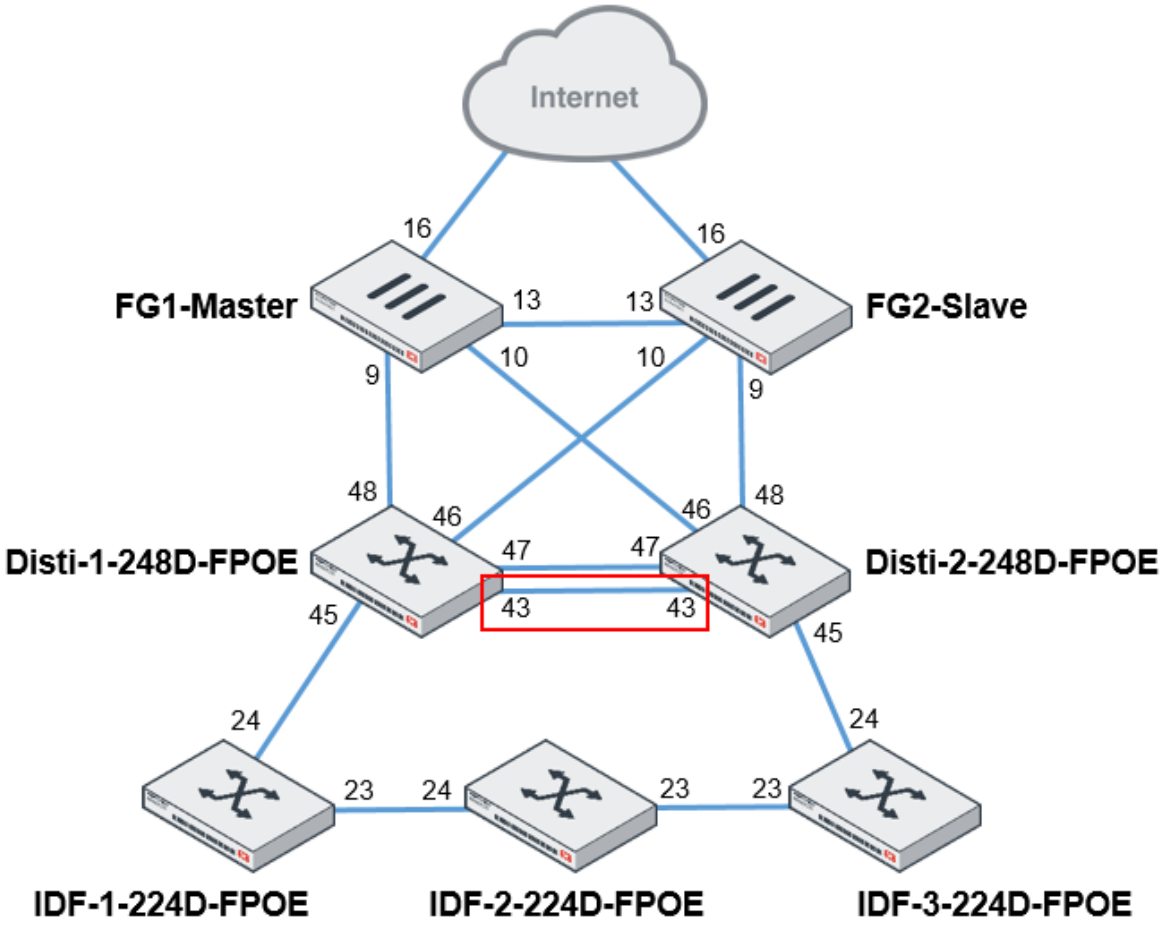


3. Connect the balance of the links in order to coherently replicate the wiring of the FortiGate Master and FortiGate Slave, as follows:

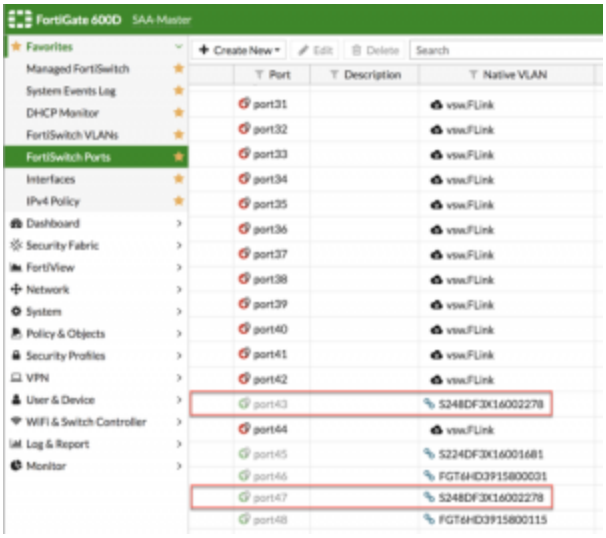


4. This configuration results in the managed FortiSwitch units.

5. Finalize by doubling the ICL links between the two distribution switches.



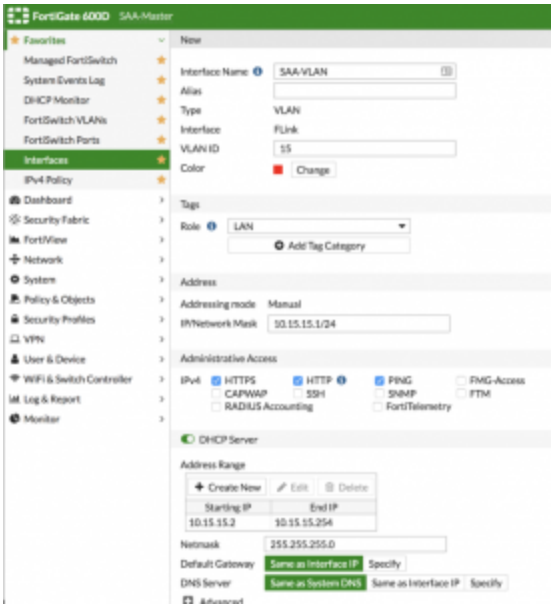
6. Validate the automatic integration into the trunk (LAG).

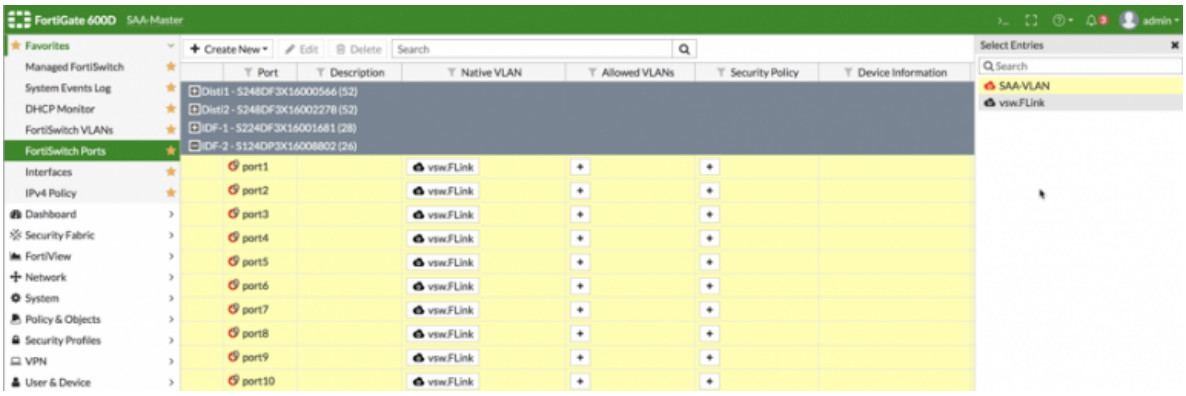


```
Distil #
Distil # config switch trunk

Distil (trunk) # edit 8DF3X16002278-0

Distil (8DF3X16002278-0) # sho
config switch trunk
    edit "8DF3X16002278-0"
        set mode lacp-active
        set auto-isl 1
        set mclag-icl enable
        set members "port47" "port43"
    next
end

Distil (8DF3X16002278-0) #
```

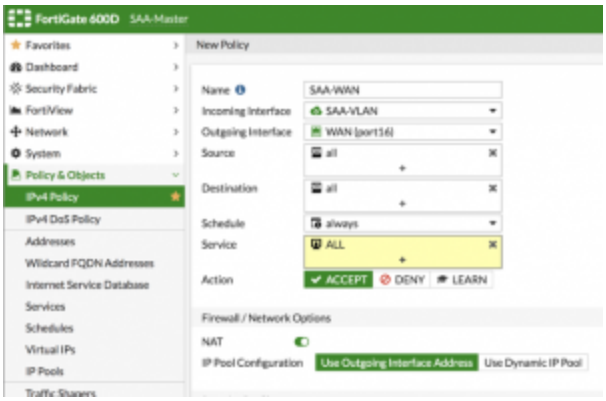
Validation

1. To ensure the robustness of the topology, create a test VLAN that will be assigned, for example, to one of the IDF switches.

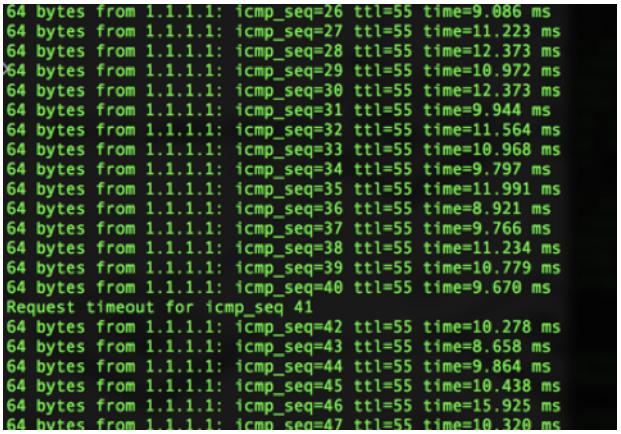




2. Allow access to the Internet.

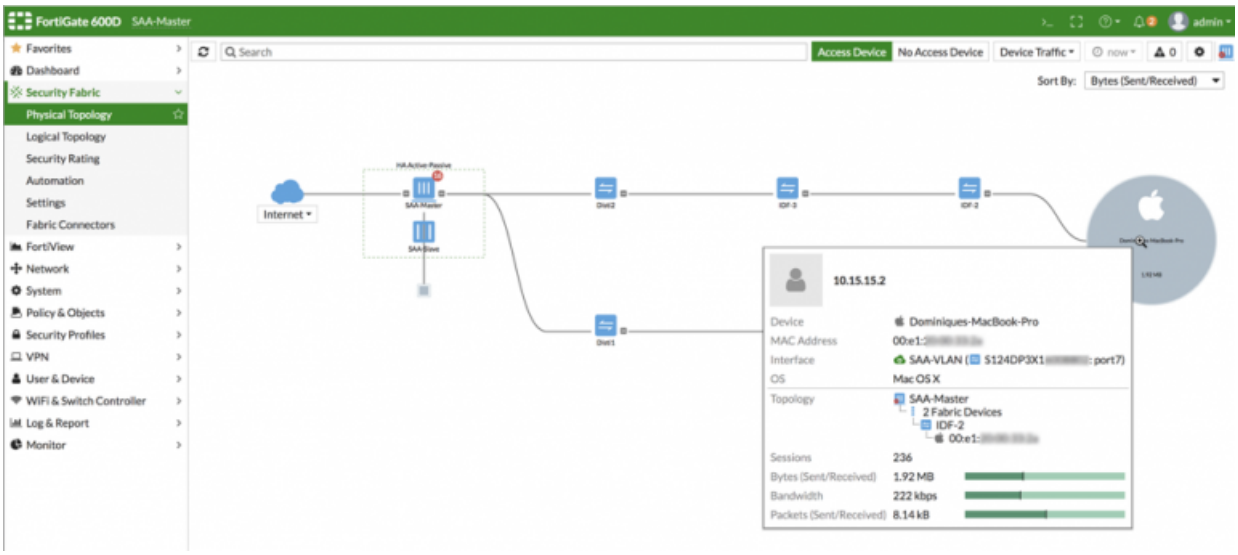


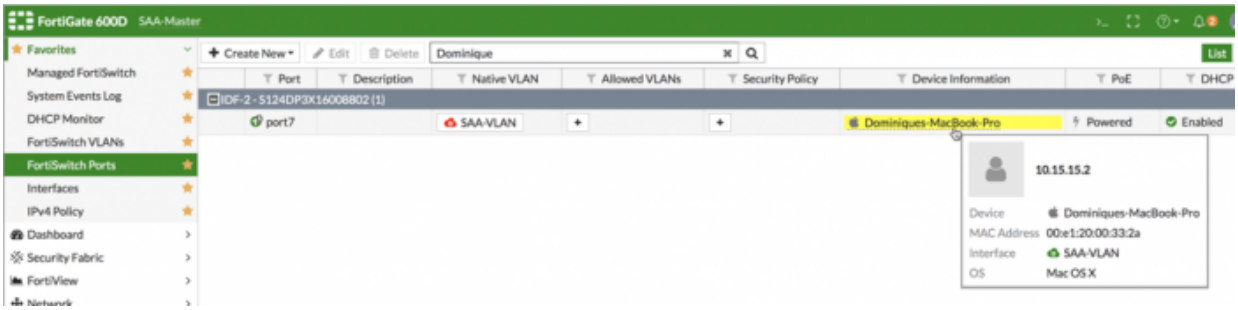
3. You should be able to reboot the FortiGate-Master, remove some links (Disti1 port to IDF-1 in this case), generate HA balancing using the loss of the monitored link (WAN), and see at most only the loss of some packets:



Security Fabric visibility

With the Security Fabric, in addition to extend your control and protection, you get unparalleled end-to-end visibility:



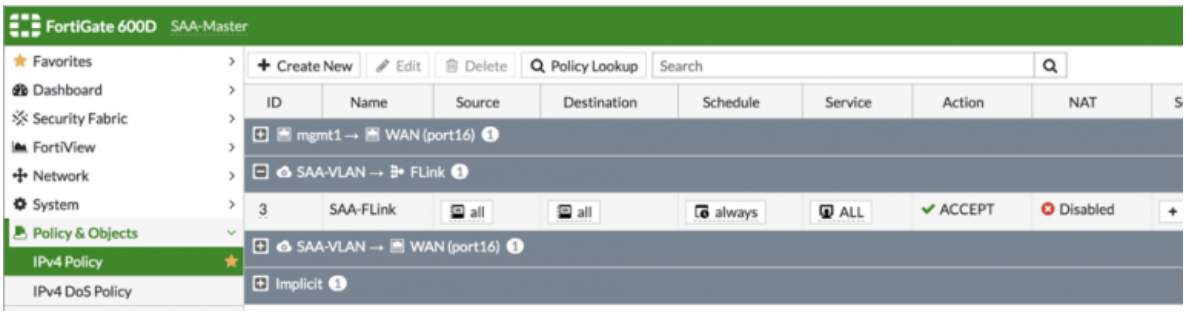


Bonus—FortiSwitch access

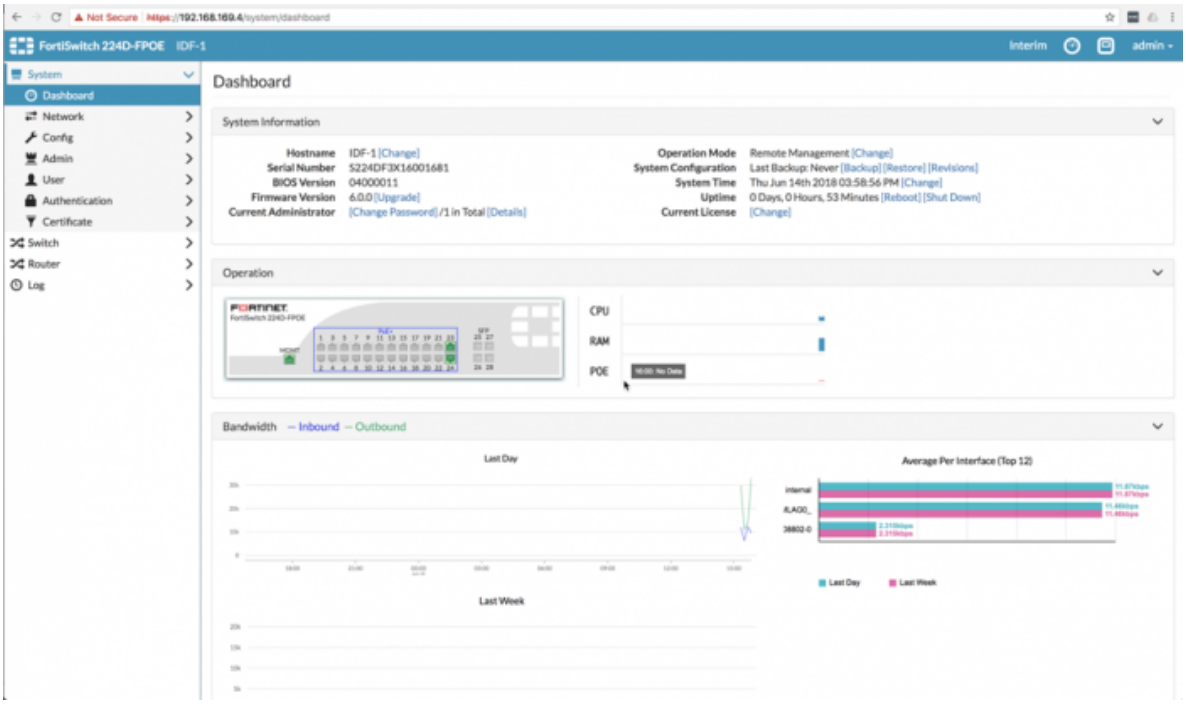
1. To access the FortiSwitch unit, configure a policy in the CLI.

```
SAA-Master # config firewall policy

SAA-Master (policy) # edit 0
new entry '0' added

SAA-Master (0) # set srcintf SAA-VLAN

SAA-Master (0) # set srcaddr all

SAA-Master (0) # set dstintf FLink

SAA-Master (0) # set dstaddr all

SAA-Master (0) # set action accept

SAA-Master (0) # set service ALL

SAA-Master (0) # set schedule always

SAA-Master (0) # end

SAA-Master #
```

2. The configured policy appears in the GUI.



3. This policy allows you to get access to the FortiSwitch unit.



4. The hardware configuration is as follows: