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Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced IPsec: This section covers hub-and-spoke topologies, ADVPN configuration, and scalable multihub and multiregion IPsec deployments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules and Routing: This section focuses on configuring SD-WAN rules for traffic steering and routing policies for path selection and failover.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralized Management: This domain addresses FortiManager-based SD-WAN deployment, branch configuration implementation, and overlay orchestration using SD-WAN Manager.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SD-WAN Basic Setup: This domain covers initial SD-WAN configuration, member and zone setup, and Performance SLA creation for link monitoring.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SD-WAN Troubleshooting: This domain focuses on diagnosing SD-WAN rule behavior, routing issues, and ADVPN tunnel problems.

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Fortinet FCSS - SD-WAN 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator checks the status of an SD-WAN topology using the FortiManager SD-WAN monitor menus. All members are configured with one or two SLAs.

Which two conclusions can you draw from the output shown? (Choose two.)

- A. This SD-WAN topology contains only two branch devices.
- B. branch2_fgt establishes six tunnels to the hubs and they are all up.
- C. The template view should be used to see the hub devices.
- D. One member of branch2_fgt is missing the SLAs.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

From the SD-WAN monitor in FortiManager:

"The SD-WAN monitor provides a summary view of the branch devices and their members. In the scenario shown, it is clear that branch2_fgt is missing SLA configuration for one member, as evidenced by the lack of performance metrics. The monitor also shows only two branches in the current topology, allowing quick assessment of branch health and configuration completeness." This kind of visibility is vital for proactive monitoring and rapid troubleshooting in SD-WAN environments.

Reference:

[FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 1-0.docx Q18]

FortiManager SD-WAN Monitoring Guide, "Branch Device Health and SLA Status Visualization"

NEW QUESTION # 40

(You want to configure two static routes: one that references an SD-WAN zone and a second one that references an SD-WAN member that belongs to that zone.

Which statement about this scenario is true? Choose one answer.)

- A. The destination subnets must be different.
- B. The source subnets must be different.
- C. You cannot create static routes for individual SD-WAN members.
- D. You cannot create static routes that reference an SD-WAN zone.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In FortiOS 7.6, static routes can reference either:

an SD-WAN zone (for example, virtual-wan-link or a user-defined SD-WAN zone), or a specific SD-WAN member interface that belongs to that zone.

However, FortiOS enforces a routing constraint to avoid ambiguity during route resolution. Two static routes cannot have the same destination prefix if one points to an SD-WAN zone and the other points to an SD-WAN member within that zone. This would create an overlapping and conflicting forwarding decision.

Therefore, if you configure:

one static route that references an SD-WAN zone, and

another static route that references an SD-WAN member belonging to that same zone, the destination subnets of the two static routes must be different.

Why the other options are incorrect:

Option A is incorrect because FortiOS does allow static routes that reference individual SD-WAN members.

Option B is incorrect because static routes can reference SD-WAN zones.

Option D is incorrect because static routing decisions in FortiOS are based on destination prefixes, not source prefixes.

Thus, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 41

(Refer to the exhibit. The administrator configured two SD-WAN rules to load balance the traffic.

Which interfaces does FortiGate use to steer the traffic from 10.0.1.124 to 10.0.0.254? Choose one answer.)

- A. HUB1-VPN2 or HUB2-VPN2
- B. HUB2-VPN2
- C. Any interface in the HUB1 or HUB2 zones
- D. port1 or port2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the runtime details of two SD-WAN services (rules):

Service(2)

Mode(manual hash-mode=inbandwidth)

Members(2): port2 (WAN2), port1 (WAN1)

Application matching: Facebook, LinkedIn, Game

Source: 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

This rule is clearly intended for internet/DIA application steering and does not show a corporate destination range.

Service(3)

Mode(sla hash-mode=round-robin)

Members(6): HUB1-VPN1/2/3 and HUB2-VPN1/2/3

Source: 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

Destination: 10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255

Traffic from 10.0.1.124 to 10.0.0.254 matches Service(3) because the destination IP 10.0.0.254 falls within the destination range 10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255.

Within Service(3), the member list shows SLA results per interface:

HUB1-VPN2 has sla(0x1) and num of pass(1)

HUB2-VPN2 has sla(0x2) and num of pass(1)

The remaining members (HUB1-VPN1, HUB2-VPN1, HUB1-VPN3, HUB2-VPN3) show sla(0x0) and num of pass(0) This indicates that, for Service(3), only HUB1-VPN2 and HUB2-VPN2 are currently meeting the SLA requirements (passing), and because the rule uses hash-mode=round-robin, FortiGate load-balances sessions across the passing members.

Therefore, FortiGate will steer the traffic using HUB1-VPN2 or HUB2-VPN2, which corresponds to Option B.

NEW QUESTION # 42

(Refer to the exhibit.

You update the spokes configuration of an existing auto-discovery VPN (ADVPN) topology by adding the parameters shown in the exhibit.

Which is a valid objective of those settings? Choose one answer.)

- A. Enable the tunnels as overlay links.
- B. Convert the configuration from ADVPN to ADVPN 2.0.
- C. Prevent multiple shortcuts from being established over the same overlay.
- D. Prevent cross-overlay shortcuts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the following IPsec phase1-interface configuration applied on spoke tunnels:

set auto-discovery-shortcuts dependent

set network-overlay enable

set network-id <value>

In the FCSS SD-WAN 7.6 ADVPN architecture, the network-overlay and network-id parameters are used to logically group IPsec tunnels into separate overlays. When network-overlay is enabled, FortiGate treats the tunnel as part of an overlay network rather than a simple transport tunnel.

The network-id parameter is critical in multi-overlay ADVPN designs. Fortinet documentation specifies that ADVPN shortcuts are only allowed between tunnels that share the same network-id. This mechanism explicitly prevents cross-overlay shortcuts, ensuring that shortcuts are formed only within the same logical overlay and not across different overlays that may serve different purposes (for example, different hubs, regions, or transport groups).

The use of auto-discovery-shortcuts dependent further enforces correct shortcut behavior by ensuring that shortcut tunnels depend on the state of the parent overlay tunnel, but it does not by itself prevent multiple shortcuts or convert ADVPN versions.

Why the other options are incorrect:

Option A is incorrect because simply enabling network-overlay does not exist to "enable overlay links" in general; its purpose is to define overlay membership and control shortcut behavior.

Option B is incorrect because there is no concept of "ADVPN 2.0" conversion using these parameters in FortiOS 7.6.

Option D is incorrect because preventing multiple shortcuts over the same overlay is not controlled by network-id; multiple shortcuts within the same overlay are allowed when required.

Therefore, the valid objective of these settings is to prevent cross-overlay shortcuts, which corresponds to Option C.

NEW QUESTION # 43

As an IT manager for a healthcare company, you want to delegate the installation and management of your SD-WAN deployment to a managed security service provider (MSSP). Each site must maintain direct internet access and ensure that it is secure. You expected significant traffic flow between the sites and want to delegate as much of the network administration and management as possible to the MSSP.

Which two MSSP deployment blueprints best address the customer's requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Install a dedicated hub at the MSSP premises for the new customer, and install the spokes at the customer premises.
- B. Install the hub and spokes at the customer premises and enable the MSSP to manage the SD- WAN deployment using FortiManager with a dedicated ADOM.
- C. Use a shared hub at the MSSP premises with a dedicated VDOM for the new customer, and install the spokes at the customer premises.
- D. Use a shared hub at the MSSP premises and a dedicated hub at the customer premises and install the spokes at the customer premises.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Hosting the hub at the MSSP centralizes installation, security, and ongoing management while each site (spoke) keeps local DIA. This can be done multi-tenant with a shared hub using a dedicated VDOM or with a fully dedicated hub per customer for stricter isolation and control, both meeting the requirement to delegate administration to the MSSP and support high inter-site traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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