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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• VPN: This section is aimed at IT Professionals and includes diagnosing and addressing issues with IPsec VPNs, specifically IKE version 1 and 2, to secure remote and site-to-site connections within the network infrastructure.
Topic 2	• Security profiles: This part measures skills of Security Operations Specialists and covers identifying and resolving problems linked to FortiGuard services, web filtering configurations, and intrusion prevention systems to maintain protection across network environments.
Topic 3	• System troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Support Engineers and addresses diagnosing and correcting issues within Security Fabric setups, automation stitches, resource utilization, general connectivity, and different operation modes in FortiGate HA clusters. Candidates work with built-in tools to effectively find and resolve faults.
Topic 4	• Routing: This section focuses on Network Engineers and involves tackling issues related to packet routing using static routes, as well as OSPF and BGP protocols to support enterprise network traffic flow.
Topic 5	• Authentication: This section evaluates the abilities of System Administrators and requires troubleshooting both local and remote authentication methods, including resolving Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) problems for secure network access.

Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
Refer to the exhibit.

Routing information

```
# get router info routing-table database
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       V - BGP VPNv4
       > - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info

Routing table for VRF=0
S     *> 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1, [1/10]
S        0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.200.2.254, port2, [5/0]
S        8.8.8.8/32 [10/0] via 172.16.100.254, port8 inactive, [1/0]
O        10.0.1.0/24 [110/1] is directly connected, port3, 00:05:47, [1/0]
C     *> 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, port3
O        10.0.2.0/24 [110/1] is directly connected, port4, 00:05:47, [1/0]
C     *> 10.0.2.0/24 is directly connected, port4
B     *> 10.0.3.0/24 [200/10] via 10.0.1.200 (recursive is directly connected, port3), 00:05:40, [1/0]
O     *> 10.0.4.0/24 [110/2] via 10.0.1.200, port3, 00:05:27, [1/0]
B        10.0.4.0/24 [200/10] via 10.0.1.200 (recursive is directly connected, port3), 00:05:40, [1/0]
C     *> 10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C     *> 10.200.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
```

The modified output of live routing kernel is shown
Which two statements about the output are (rue? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate is performing ECMP using both default static routes.
- B. The default static route through 10.200.1 254 is in the forwarding information* base.
- C. The BGP route to 10.0.4.0/24 is not in the forwarding information base.
- D. The local FortiGate is receiving only one LSA from one OSPF neighbor.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
We must analyze the flags (*, >, S, O, B) and Administrative Distances (AD) shown in the get router info routing-table database exhibit to determine the correct statements.
* Analysis for Option A (The BGP route to 10.0.4.0/24 is not in the forwarding information base):
* True. Look at the entry for 10.0.4.0/24.
* There is an OSPF route: O *> 10.0.4.0/24 [110/2]. The * indicates it is in the FIB, and > indicates it is the selected route.
* There is a BGP route: B 10.0.4.0/24 [200/10]. This line lacks the * flag.
* Reason: The OSPF route has an Administrative Distance of 110. The BGP route (iBGP) has an AD of 200. Since 110 is lower than 200, OSPF wins, and the BGP route is not installed in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB).
* Analysis for Option B (The default static route through 10.200.1.254 is in the forwarding information base):
* True. Look at the 0.0.0.0/0 entries.
* The first entry is S *> 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254.
* The * flag confirms this specific route is installed in the FIB.
* The second static route (via 10.200.2.254) has a higher distance ([20/0]) and no * flag, so it is inactive.
* Why C is False: ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Path) requires routes to have the same cost/priority. Here, one static route has AD 10 and the other has AD 20. They are not equal, so ECMP is not performed.
* Why D is False: The routing table database shows active routes, not the raw Link State Advertisement (LSA) database. You cannot determine the number of LSAs received solely from this output.
Reference:
FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (Routing): "The routing table database displays all known routes... The
* indicates the route is in the FIB... Lower Administrative Distance is preferred."

NEW QUESTION # 80
What is the correct order of the IKEv2 request-and-response protocol?

- A. Create_Child_SA, IKE_SA_INIT. IKE_AUTH
- B. IKE_AUTH_IKE_SA_INIT, Create_Child_SA
- C. IKE SA INIT, IKE AUTH. Create Child SA OIKE AUTH.
- D. Create_Child_SA, IKEAUTH, IKESAJNIT

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) protocol simplifies the negotiation process compared to IKEv1.
It is defined by a specific sequence of message exchanges to establish a secure IPsec tunnel.
The correct chronological order of the IKEv2 exchanges is:
* IKE_SA_INIT (Initial Exchange):
* This is the first exchange. It negotiates the security parameters for the IKE Security Association (IKE SA), sends nonces, and performs the Diffie-Hellman key exchange. At the end of this exchange, the communication is encrypted, but the peers are not yet authenticated.
* IKE_AUTH (Authentication Exchange):
* This is the second exchange. It authenticates the previous messages, exchanges identities and certificates (if used), and establishes the first Child SA (the actual IPsec Security Association used for data traffic).
* CREATE_CHILD_SA (Subsequent Exchanges):
* This exchange occurs after the IKE SA and the initial Child SA are established. It is used to create additional Child SAs (for different traffic selectors) or to perform re-keying for the IKE SA or existing Child SAs.
Why other options are incorrect:
* A & B: Incorrect because CREATE_CHILD_SA cannot happen before the SA is initialized (IKE_SA_INIT) and authenticated (IKE_AUTH).
* D: Incorrect because IKE_AUTH cannot occur before IKE_SA_INIT.
Therefore, the protocol flow is IKE_SA_INIT $\rightarrow$ IKE_AUTH $\rightarrow$ CREATE_CHILD_SA.

NEW QUESTION # 81
Which two statements about an auxiliary session ate true? (Choose two.)

- A. With the auxiliary session setting enabled. ECMP traffic is accelerated to the NP6 processor.
- B. With the auxiliary session setting enabled. Iwo sessions are created in case of routing change.
- C. With the auxiliary session selling disabled, only auxiliary sessions are offloaded.
- D. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, for each traffic path. FortiGate uses the same auxiliary session.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Auxiliary sessions in Fortinet are designed to support ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Path) and SD-WAN scenarios, allowing sessions to be handled efficiently when traffic needs to be dynamically distributed across multiple links. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, FortiGate creates additional session table entries for each possible path in ECMP or SD-WAN-meaning that if the routing path changes (such as a link failover), a new session can be immediately activated and offloaded to the NP6 network processor for acceleration, ensuring minimal disruption. This greatly benefits high-throughput deployments.
Official documentation specifies that when auxiliary sessions are enabled, FortiGate doesn't just rely on dynamically creating new sessions after a routing event, it proactively creates sessions for all potential paths.
This means that in the event of a route change, two sessions exist and the traffic is quickly re-routed and offloaded, maximizing performance and reliability. Without this feature, multiple paths cannot be efficiently offloaded, and routing changes trigger a single session update, reducing failover performance.
References:
FortiOS Handbook: Session Table, ECMP, SD-WAN, and Auxiliary Sessions
FortiGate NP6 Acceleration Guide: Auxiliary Session Behavior

NEW QUESTION # 82
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a real-time OSPF debug.

Real-time OSPF debug output

```
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 (192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF: Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (*|-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:     Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch
```


Why are the two FortiGate devices unable to form an adjacency?

- A. The Hello packet is being sent from an OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.112.
- B. The passwords on the FortiGate devices do not match.
- C. The two FortiGate devices attempting adjacency are in area 0.0.0.0.
- D. One FortiGate device is configured to require authentication, while the other is not.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which two statements are true regarding heartbeat messages sent from an FSSO collector agent to FortiGate?
(Choose two.)

- A. The heartbeat messages can be seen using the command diagnose debug authd fsso list.
- B. The heartbeat messages can be seen in the collector agent logs.
- C. The heartbeat messages must be manually enabled on FortiGate.
- D. The heartbeat messages can be seen on FortiGate using the real-lime FSSO debug.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
According to the official Fortinet documentation (Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands), heartbeat messages play a crucial role in communication between the FSSO Collector Agent and FortiGate. These messages are regularly sent from the Collector Agent to verify its status, maintain session awareness, and confirm connectivity between the authentication infrastructure and FortiGate appliances.
Option B is confirmed by Fortinet, as the collector agent logs on Windows or its management console will specifically note heartbeat events, connection status, and any issues maintaining contact with FortiGate units.
Option C is validated by both official CLI documentation and the technical tip linked. On FortiGate, heartbeat messages from the collector agent are visible using real-time debug tools such as diagnose debug application authd or FSSO-specific commands. These enable administrators to monitor live logon states, session status, and connection health directly from the FortiGate CLI. The debug stream shows heartbeats received and their effect on active logons, associating health monitoring with active sessions.
Heartbeat operation is fully automated once FSSO is set up-there is no requirement for manual enablement or configuration, aligning with Fortinet's philosophy of seamless integration and centralized management across the Security Fabric. This ensures that both FortiGate and the collector agent can quickly and reliably detect any miscommunication or outage, addressing authentication issues proactively.
References:
Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands (Fortinet Community)
FortiOS Administration Guide: FSSO, Collector Agent, Heartbeat, CLI Debug

NEW QUESTION # 84
.....

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