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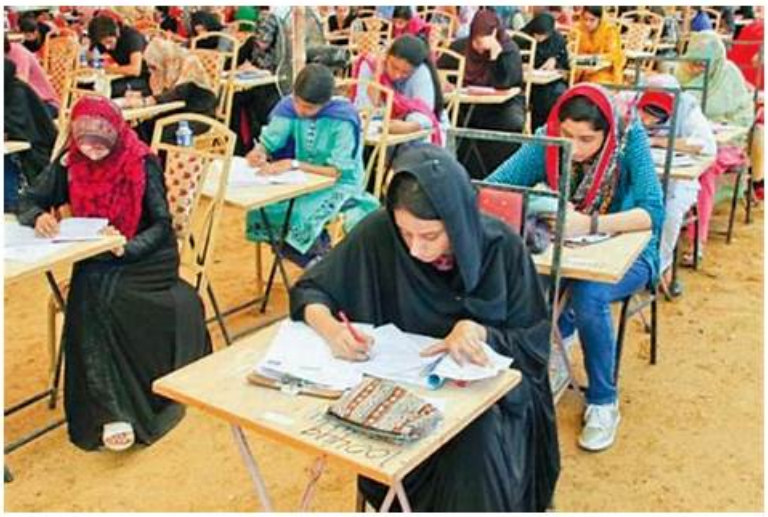

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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.

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Certification FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Cost, New FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Study Guide

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which two statements about application-layer test commands are true? (Choose two answers)

- A. Some of them display output only after you run the diagnose debug console enable command.
- B. Some of them display statistics and configuration information about a feature or process.
- C. Some of them display real-time application debugs.
- D. Some of them can be used to restart an application.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and D.
The study guide states:
"Application layer test commands do not display information in real time. They display statistics and configuration information about a feature or process. You can also use some of these commands to restart a process or execute a change in its operation." This directly proves:
A is correct because they can display statistics and configuration information D is correct because some of them can restart a process/application Why the other options are wrong:
B is wrong because the study guide explicitly says application-layer test commands do not display information in real time. Real-time output is done with diagnose debug application ... commands instead.
C is wrong because diagnose debug console enable is related to debug output behavior, not a requirement for application-layer test commands to display output. The study guide does not describe test commands that way.
====

NEW QUESTION # 61
Exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a FortiGate configuration.
An administrator is troubleshooting a web filter issue on FortiGate. The administrator has configured a web filter profile and applied it to a policy; however the web filter is not inspecting any traffic that is passing through the policy.
What must the administrator do to fix the issue?

- A. Increase webfilter-timeout.
- B. Enable fortiguard-anycast.
- C. Change protocol to TCP.
- D. Disable webfilter-force-off.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The exhibit shows a FortiGate configuration under config system fortiguard related to web filtering and FortiGuard options. There is a line:
set webfilter-force-off enable
According to official Fortinet documentation, the "webfilter-force-off" option, when enabled, causes the FortiGate to bypass web filtering for all traffic-even if a web filter profile is applied to a policy.
This override is typically used for troubleshooting or performance reasons and is documented as an explicit bypass feature.
If an administrator wants to enforce web filtering inspection, this setting must be disabled. The correct way to restore web filtering functionality is to run:
set webfilter-force-off disable
Once done, traffic passing through policies with web filter profiles will be inspected and filtered as per configuration. Other settings such as timeout or cache TTL do not bypass web filtering; they only affect operational nuances.
Reference:
FortiOS Administration Guide: Web Filtering, FortiGuard Options, "webfilter-force-off" CLI

NEW QUESTION # 62
Exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of diagnose hardware aysinfo memory.
Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

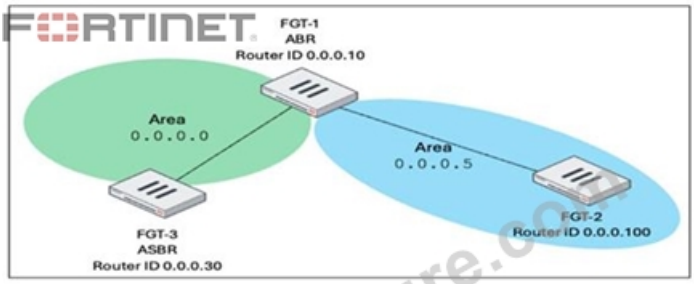
- A. The value indicated next to the inactive heading represents the currently unused cache page.
- B. There are 98908 kB of memory that will never be used.
- C. The user space has 708880 kB of physical memory that is not used by the system.
- D. The I/O cache, which has 641364 kB of memory allocated to it.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The partial output from diagnose hardware sysinfo memory provides details on system RAM allocation.
According to Fortinet's technical documentation for memory troubleshooting and Linux memory management (which FortiOS is based on):
* MemFree is the portion of physical memory not currently allocated to any running process or kernel function. Thus, 708880 kB is available and can be immediately used by user-space programs or system operations.
* Inactive refers to pages in the memory cache that were previously in use for I/O or file system buffering but are now not actively referenced. These pages are retained in memory for quick access if needed again, but can be reclaimed for other memory operations if demand increases. The value 98908 kB here represents currently unused cache pages (inactive pages), ready for repurposing or deletion if the system requires more RAM.
* Cached represents the total amount of system memory allocated to cache, which includes both active and inactive cache pages. It does not, by itself, represent I/O cache exclusively, nor does "inactive" mean memory "will never be used" as the kernel can re-purpose inactive pages on demand.
References:
Fortinet Technical Tip: Explaining the 'diagnose hard sysinfo memory' command FortiOS System Administration Guide: Linux Memory Reporting, Cached and Inactive Statistics

NEW QUESTION # 63
While troubleshooting a FortiGate web filter issue, users report that they cannot access any websites, even though those sites are not explicitly blocked by any web filter profiles that are applied to firewall policies.

Network topology



OSPF database

```
FGT-2 # get router info ospf database brief

            OSPF Router with ID (0.0.0.100) (Process ID 0, VRF 0)

                Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.5 [Stub])

Link ID         ADV Router      Age  Seq#       CkSum Flag Link count
0.0.0.10        0.0.0.10        302  80000008 13ea  0002 1
0.0.0.100       0.0.0.100       295  8000000b 8761  0021 1

                Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.5 [Stub])

Link ID         ADV Router      Age  Seq#       CkSum Flag
100.64.1.1      0.0.0.10        302  80000001 feaa  0002

                Summary Link States (Area 0.0.0.5 [Stub])

Link ID         ADV Router      Age  Seq#       CkSum Flag Route
0.0.0.0         0.0.0.10        320  80000005 df70  0002 0.0.0.0/0
10.1.0.0        0.0.0.10        315  80000002 fc54  0002 10.1.0.0/24
10.1.10.0       0.0.0.10        311  80000001 9aac  0002 10.1.10.0/24
```

What are the three most likely reasons for this behavior? (Choose three answers)

- A. The web filter cache has been cleared causing all websites to take longer to be rated.
- B. The webfilter-force-off setting has been enabled under config system fortiguard.
- C. The FortiGuard Web Filtering license has expired, causing FortiGate to apply the default block action.
- D. The SSL/TLS deep inspection was configured but the browsers do not have the FortiGate certificate installed.
- E. The DNS server is unreachable, preventing URL resolution.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
The reported symptom-users unable to access any websites despite no explicit blocks in the profile-points to systemic connectivity or configuration issues rather than specific URL filtering rules.
Option B (SSL/TLS Inspection): When Deep Inspection is enabled, the FortiGate acts as a Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) and re-signs server certificates using its own CA. If the clients (browsers) do not trust this CA (i.e., the certificate is not installed in their Trusted Root store), they will reject the connection with certificate errors, effectively preventing access to all HTTPS websites.
Option D (DNS): Web browsing relies on DNS resolution. If the configured DNS server is unreachable or failing, the FortiGate (or the client) cannot resolve FQDNs to IP addresses. Consequently, browsers will fail to load any page, resulting in a total loss of web access.
Option E (License): If the FortiGuard Web Filtering license expires, the FortiGate can no longer query the FortiGuard Distribution Network (FDN) for ratings. By default, or if the allow-when-rating-error setting is disabled (a common security practice), the FortiGate will block all web traffic that it cannot rate, often displaying a "Web Filter Service Error" or invalid license page.
Option A is incorrect because clearing the cache only increases latency, it does not block traffic. Option C is incorrect because webfilter-force-off is typically used to disable the service (often allowing traffic to bypass checks if the service is down), rather than blocking it.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Refer to the exhibit.

```
NGFW-1 # get sys ha status
HA Health Status: OK
Model: FortiGate-VM64
Mode: HA A-P
Group ID: 12
Debug: 0
Cluster Uptime: 0 days 0h:15m:25s
Cluster state change time: 20xx-04-18 12:07:47
Primary selected using:
    <20xx/04/18 12:07:47> FGVM010000077649 is selected as the primary because its override priority is
larger than peer member FGVM010000077650.
ses_pickup: disable
override: disable
Configuration Status:
    FGVM010000077649(updated 5 seconds ago): in-sync
    FGVM010000077649 chksum dump: a4 36 c1 0f 19 35 dc 6c 51 c3 c7 bc d5 58 cd d3
    FGVM010000077650(updated 1 seconds ago): in-sync
    FGVM010000077650 chksum dump: a4 36 c1 0f 19 35 dc 6c 51 c3 c7 bc d5 58 cd d3
System Usage stats:
    FGVM010000077649 (updated 4 seconds ago) :
        sessions=166, average-cpu-user/nice/system/idle=19/08/08/99%, memory=458
    FGVM010000077650 (updated 1 seconds ago) :
        sessions=3, average-cpu-user/nice/system/idle=08/08/08/100%, memory=448
HBDEV stats:
    FGVM010000077649 (updated 4 seconds ago) :
        port7: physical/1000auto, up, rx-bytes/packets/dropped/errors=167663/567/0/0, tx=262623/656/0/0
    FGVM010000077650 (updated 1 seconds ago) :
        port7: physical/1000auto, up, rx-bytes/packets/dropped/errors=271373/680/0/0, tx=176013/592/0/0
---omitted---
```

Which two statements about the output are true, considering NGFW-1 and NGFW-2 have been up for a week? (Choose two.)

- A. If a configuration change is made to the secondary FortiGate, the Configuration Status will not change.
- B. If FGVM...649 is rebooted, FGVM...650 will become the primary FortiGate and retain that role, even after FGVM...649 rejoins the cluster.
- C. If a configuration change is made to the primary FortiGate at this time, the secondary will initiate a synchronization reset.
- D. If port7 becomes disconnected on the secondary FortiGate, both FortiGate devices will elect themselves as primary.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and B.
The exhibit shows:
override: disable
both members are currently in-sync
only port7 appears under HBDEV stats, so it is the active heartbeat interface the cluster is in HA A-P mode Why A is correct:

With override disabled, after a failover the new primary keeps that role when the old primary comes back. The FortiOS administration guide states:
"When the primary FortiGate rejoins the cluster the secondary FortiGate continues to operate as the primary FortiGate." So if FGVM...649 reboots and FGVM...650 becomes primary, FGVM...650 will remain primary after FGVM...649 rejoins.
Why B is correct:
The study guide states:
"When FortiGate devices configured in an HA cluster lose communication with each other on the heartbeat interface, each FortiGate assumes the role of the primary device." The exhibit shows only port7 as the heartbeat device in HBDEV stats So if port7 is disconnected and heartbeat communication is lost, the cluster can enter a split-brain condition, where both units believe they are primary. The FortiOS administration guide confirms the same behavior: loss of heartbeat communication causes each member to think it is the primary Why the other options are wrong:
C is wrong because configuration synchronization status is specifically used to detect whether secondary members remain synchronized with the primary. If members are no longer synchronized, the status changes from in-sync to out-of-sync D is wrong because the study guide explains that during a configuration change, checksums may differ briefly while changes are copied, but it does not describe this as the secondary initiating a "synchronization reset" So the verified answers are: A, B.

NEW QUESTION # 65
.....

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