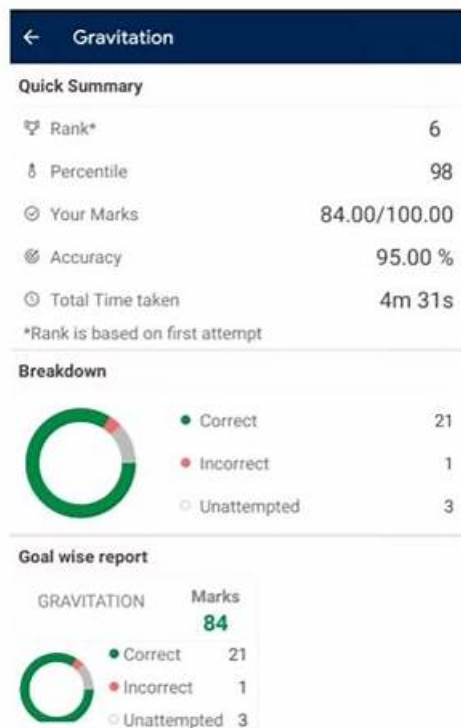


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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web filter profile configuration.

Web filter profile

Edit Web Filter Profile

☒ **Bandwidth Consuming** 6

Freeware and Software Downloads	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow
File Sharing and Storage	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Block
30% 93	

☐ Allow users to override blocked categories

☒ **Static URL Filter**

Block invalid URLs ☐

URL Filter ☒

URL	Type	Action	Status
*dropbox.com	Wildcard	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable

1

Block malicious URLs discovered by FortiSandbox ☐

Content Filter ☐

Pattern Type	Pattern	Language	Action	Status
Wildcard	*dropbox*	Western	<input type="radio"/> Exempt	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable

The URL www.dropbox.com is categorized as File Sharing and Storage.

Which action does FortiGate take if a user attempts to access www.dropbox.com?

- A. Based on the Web Content filter configuration, access to www.dropbox.com would be exempted.
- **B. Based on the URL Filter configuration, FortiGate allows the connection.**
- C. FortiGate blocks the connection as an invalid URL.
- D. FortiGate blocks the connection, based on the FortiGuard category-based filter configuration.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 48

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

```

FGT-A # get router info bgp summary
...
Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.37.202 4      65110   2500   2552    5    0    0 1d11h33m    0

```

Exhibit 2

```

FGT-B # show router bgp
config network
edit 1
set prefix 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
next
end

```

Exhibit 3

```

FGT-B # diagnose ip address list | grep port3
IP=172.16.54.115->172.16.54.202/255.255.255.0 index=5 devname=port3

```

An administrator is attempting to advertise the network configured on port3. However, FGT-A is not receiving the prefix. Which two actions can the administrator take to fix this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the set network-import-check disable command.
- B. Restart BGP using a soft reset to force both peers to exchange their complete BGP routing tables.
- C. Modify the prefix using the network command from 172.16.0.0/16 to 172.16.54.0/24.
- D. Manually add the BGP route on FGT-A.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is the correct order of the IKEv2 request-and-response protocol?

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

Answer: D

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 → IKE_AUTH → CREATE_CHILD_SA.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Policy route output

```
---omitted---
id=2131886081(0x7f120001) vwl_service=1(test123) vwl_mbr_seq=1 5 dscp_tag=0xfc 0xfc flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00
protocol=0 sport=0-65535 iif=0(any) dport=1-65535 path(2) oif=3(port1) oif=8(port6)
source(1): 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255
destination(1): 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255
hit_count=197 last_used=20xx-08-28 19:05:50
---omitted---
```

The output of a policy route table entry is shown.
Which type of policy route does the output show?

- A. A regular policy route, which is associated with an active static route in the FIB
- B. An ISDB route
- C. A regular policy route, which is not associated with an active static route in the FIB
- **D. An SD-WAN rule**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To determine the type of policy route, we must interpret the specific flags and fields visible in the diagnose firewall proute list (or similar kernel table) output provided in the exhibit

* Identify Key Indicators:

* The most critical field in the output is vwl_service=1(test123).

* It also lists vwl_mbr_seq=1 5.

* Decode the Terminology:

* vwl: This stands for Virtual WAN Link. In FortiOS, "Virtual WAN Link" is the legacy internal name for the SD-WAN feature. Even in newer firmware versions (7.x), the kernel and CLI debugs often still refer to SD-WAN objects as vwl.

* vwl_service: This specifically refers to an SD-WAN Rule (also known as an SD-WAN Service).

The name (test123) is the name given to that specific SD-WAN rule by the administrator.

* Evaluate the Options:

* A & D (Regular Policy Route): Standard policy routes (configured under config router policy) do not carry the vwl_service tag. They are typically identified by simple gateway or interface instructions without the SD-WAN service abstraction.

* B (ISDB Route): While SD-WAN rules can use the Internet Service Database (ISDB) as a destination, the structure of the route entry shown here—specifically defined by a vwl_service ID—classifies it fundamentally as an SD-WAN rule, regardless of the destination object.

* C (An SD-WAN rule): The presence of vwl_service and vwl_mbr_seq (SD-WAN member sequence) definitively identifies this entry as a rule generated by the SD-WAN subsystem.

Conclusion: The output shows a route controlled by the SD-WAN engine (vwl), confirming it is an SD-WAN rule.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (SD-WAN): "In the kernel routing table and debugs, SD-WAN rules are often referenced as vwl (Virtual WAN Link) services. The vwl_service field indicates the specific SD-WAN rule ID and name."

NEW QUESTION # 51

Refer to the exhibit.

Diagnose output

```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=73 expire=3597 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=may_dirty synced none app_ntf
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=822/11/1 reply=9037/15/1 tuples=2
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=100.64.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:65464->54.192.15.182:80 (100.64.1.1:65464)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.192.15.182:80->100.64.1.1:65464(10.0.1.10:65464)
pos/ (before, after) 0/ (0,0), 0/ (0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000098 tos=ff/ff if ips view=0 app list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

The output of diagnose sys session list command is shown.

If the HA ID for the primary device is 9, what happens if the primary fails and the secondary becomes the primary?

- A. The session will be removed from the session table of the secondary device because the TCP session is not yet fully established.
- B. The session is synchronized with the secondary device, however, because application control is applied, the session is marked dirty and has to be reevaluated after failover.
- C. The session state is preserved but the kernel will re-evaluate the session because the routing information will be flushed
- **D. The session continues to permit traffic on the new primary device after failover, without requiring the client to restart the session with the server.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The output of the diagnose sys session list command provides the critical evidence needed to determine the behavior during a failover:

* Session Synchronization (synced):

* The most important indicator in the exhibit is the synced flag located in the state= line (state=may_dirty synced none app_ntf).

* In FortiOS HA (High Availability), the synced flag confirms that this specific session has been successfully synchronized from the primary device to the secondary (backup) device.

* Session synchronization (Session Pickup) ensures that if the primary unit fails, the secondary unit already has the session in its table and can resume traffic processing immediately.

* TCP State (proto_state=01):

* The output shows proto=6 (TCP) and proto_state=01.

* In the FortiGate session table, proto_state=01 for TCP indicates that the session is in the ESTABLISHED state (post-three-way handshake).

* This invalidates Option B, which claims the TCP session is not fully established.

* Failover Outcome:

* Because the session is ESTABLISHED and SYNCED, the secondary device will seamlessly take over the session upon primary failure.

* The traffic continues to flow through the new primary without requiring the user/client to restart the connection. This is the primary function of HA Session Pickup.

Why other options are incorrect:

* A: While the output shows app_ntf (Application Control notification) and may_dirty, the presence of the synced flag overrides this concern regarding failover. If the session type were not supported for failover (e.g., certain proxy sessions in older versions), it would not be marked as synced. Since it is synced, it persists.

* B: As noted, proto_state=01 means established, not "not fully established".

* D: While the kernel updates routing tables, the purpose of syncing the session is to preserve the state so it does not need to be re-evaluated as a new packet would, preventing traffic drops.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (High Availability): "If session pickup is enabled, the primary unit synchronizes its session table... to the backup unit. If the primary unit fails, the backup unit... continues to process the sessions with no interruption."

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