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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the command `get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes`.

```
# get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes
VRF 0 BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 172.16.1.254
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network                Next Hop           Metric LocPrf   Weight RouteTag Path
* > 10.20.30.40/24        100.64.2.254          xxx         0           0           100 i <-/->

Total number of prefixes 1
```

What can you conclude from the output?

- A. The BGP state of the two BGP participants is OpenConfirm.
- B. The router ID of the neighbor is 100.64.2.254.
- C. The BGP neighbor is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to the local router.
- **D. The local router is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to its BGP neighbor.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 53

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a debug command.

```

FGT # get router info ospf interface port4
port4 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.20.121.236/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
Process ID 0, VRF 0, Router ID 0.0.0.4, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 172.20.140.2, Interface Address 172.20.121.2

Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.0, Interface Address 172.20.121.239
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

Hello due in 00:00:05
Neighbor Count is 4, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
Crypt Sequence Number is 411
Hello received 106 sent 27, DD received 6 sent 3
LS-Req received 2 sent 2, LS-Upd received 7 sent 17
LS-Ack received 4 sent 3, Discarded 1

```

Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The interface is part of the OSPF backbone area.
- B. There are a total of five OSPF routers attached to the port4 network segment
- C. One of the neighbors has a router ID of 0.0.0.4.
- D. In the network connected to port4, two OSPF routers are down.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

- A. IKE_AUTH, IKE_SA_INIT, Create_Child_SA
- B. IKE_SA_INIT, IKE_AUTH, Create_Child_SA, OIKE_AUTH.
- C. Create_Child_SA, IKE_SA_INIT, IKE_AUTH
- D. Create_Child_SA, IKEAUTH, IKESAJNIT

Answer: B

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 # 55

Which authentication option can you not configure under config user radius on FortiOS?

- A. mschap2
- B. pap
- C. mschap

- D. eap

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the official Fortinet administration guide for FortiOS 7.6.4 under the section "Configuring a RADIUS server," the supported RADIUS authentication methods you can configure via the CLI with config user radius are:

- * pap
- * chap
- * mschap
- * mschapv2
- * auto

The relevant CLI syntax is set auth-type {auto | ms_chap_v2 | ms_chap | chap | pap}. You can confirm this directly in the configuration table and from real CLI sessions.

EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) is NOT an authentication option you can directly set under config user radius. EAP methods (such as EAP-TLS, EAP-PEAP, EAP-TTLS) are negotiated between the RADIUS client and server but are not configurable as an explicit auth-type option in FortiOS. EAP authentication is typically used automatically by features like 802.1X, not through the user radius object authentication-type setting, and always requires proper backend workings between supplicant and RADIUS server

NEW QUESTION # 56

Refer to the exhibit.

Partial output of diagnose sys session stat command is shown.

```
# diagnose sys session stat
misc info:      session_count=325683 setup_rate=0 exp_count=0 reflect_count=0
clash=0 memory_tension_drop=4 ephemeral=196608/196608 removeable=0 extreme_low_mem=0
              npu_session_count=761 nturbo_session_count=0
delete=0, flush=787, dev_down=16/120 ses_walkers=0
TCP sessions:
              80351 in ESTABLISHED state
              232  in CLOSE_WAIT state
```

An administrator has noticed unusual behavior from FortiGate. It appears that sessions are randomly removed.

Which two reasons could explain this? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate is not accepting sessions because the device has been down 10 out of 120 seconds.
- B. FortiGate is deleting sessions because the kernel cannot allocate more memory pages
- C. FortiGate is flushing sessions because of high memory usage.
- D. FortiGate is dropping all TCP sessions with incomplete three-way handshakes.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To determine why sessions are being removed, we must interpret the specific counters in the diagnose sys session stat output provided in the exhibit.

* Analyze memory_tension_drop (Reason A):

* Observation: The output shows memory_tension_drop=4.

* Explanation: This counter specifically increments when the FortiGate kernel attempts to allocate a new memory page for a session but fails due to a lack of available system memory. As a result, the session creation is aborted or an existing session is dropped to free up resources. This confirms that the kernel is struggling to allocate memory pages.

* Analyze extreme_low_mem (Reason D):

* Observation: The output shows extreme_low_mem=0 (which is good), but we must look at the context of memory_tension_drop.

* Context: While the extreme_low_mem counter itself is 0 in this snapshot, the presence of memory_tension_drop indicates the system is under memory pressure. Furthermore, in many Fortinet exam contexts involving this specific exhibit, the focus is on the mechanism of "flushing sessions" to recover memory.

* Refinement: Actually, look closer at the exhibit. It shows flush=787.

* Explanation: The flush counter indicates the number of times the system has actively purged (flushed) old or stale sessions from the table to recover memory or due to policy changes. A high flush count combined with memory tension drops strongly suggests the system is aggressively removing sessions to handle high memory usage. Therefore, "FortiGate is flushing sessions because of high memory usage" is the correct interpretation of the flush and memory_tension_drop counters working together.

Why other options are incorrect:

