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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Secure Internet Access (SIA) and Secure SaaS Access (SSA): This section focuses on implementing security profiles for content inspection and deploying compliance rules to managed endpoints.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'SD-WAN rule configuration' window for a rule named 'Corp_HC'. The 'Probe mode' is set to 'Active', and the 'Protocol' is 'Ping'. Two servers are listed: '198.18.1.1' and '198.18.1.2'. The 'Participants' are set to 'All SD-WAN Members'. Under 'SLA Targets', there is an 'Add Target' button. Under 'Link Status', the 'Check interval' is '500 ms', 'Failures before inactive' is '5', and 'Restore link after' is '5 check(s)'. Under 'Actions when inactive', the 'Update static route' toggle is turned on. The interface has 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

You want the performance service-level agreement (SLA) to measure the jitter of each member. Which configuration change must you make to achieve this result?

- A. No change is required.
- B. Specify the participant members.
- C. Set the protocol to HTTP.
- D. Add an SLA target and define a jitter threshold.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, no configuration change is required to simply measure jitter.

* Implicit Measurement: In FortiOS, once a Performance SLA (Health Check) is configured with an Active probe mode (as seen in the exhibit with Ping selected), the FortiGate automatically begins calculating three key quality metrics for every member interface: Latency, Jitter, and Packet Loss.

* Visibility: Even without an SLA Target defined, these real-time measurements are visible in the SD-WAN Monitor and via the CLI command `diagnose sys virtual-wan-link health-check <SLA_Name>`.

* Active Probes: Because the probe mode is set to Active using the Ping protocol, the FortiGate sends synthetic packets at the defined Check interval (500ms in the exhibit). It calculates jitter by measuring the variation in the round-trip time (RTT) between these consecutive probes.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B: Adding an SLA target and defining a jitter threshold is only necessary if you want the SD-WAN engine to make steering decisions based on that metric (e.g., "remove this link from the pool if jitter exceeds 50ms"). It is not required just to measure the jitter.

* Option C: While you can specify participants, the current setting is "All SD-WAN Members," which means it is already measuring jitter for every member.

* Option D: HTTP is an alternative probe protocol, but Ping (ICMP) is perfectly capable of measuring jitter and is often preferred for its lower overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which secure internet access (SIA) use case minimizes individual endpoint configuration? (Choose one answer)

- A. Agentless remote user internet access
- B. SIA using ZTNA
- **C. Site-based remote user internet access**
- D. SIA for FortiClient agent remote users

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Architecture Guide and Administration Guide, the Site-based remote user internet access use case is the only deployment model that completely eliminates the need for individual endpoint configuration.

* Centralized Enforcement: In a site-based deployment, a "thin edge" device (such as a FortiExtender or a FortiGate in LAN extension mode) is installed at the remote site. This device establishes a secure tunnel to the FortiSASE Point of Presence (PoP).

* Zero Endpoint Configuration: Because the traffic redirection happens at the network gateway level, individual devices (laptops, IoT devices, mobile phones) behind the site-based device do not require any specialized software or settings. They simply connect to the local network as they would normally, and their traffic is automatically secured by the SASE cloud.

* Comparison with Other Modes:

* Agent-based (Option B): Requires the installation and maintenance of FortiClient software on every device, often managed via MDM tools.

* Agentless (Option A): While it doesn't need an agent, it typically requires the configuration of Explicit Web Proxy settings or the distribution of a PAC (Proxy Auto-Configuration) file via GPO or SCCM to each device's browser.

* ZTNA (Option D): Generally requires an endpoint agent (FortiClient) to perform posture checks and identity verification, involving significant endpoint-level configuration.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: Agentless mode is often confused with being "configuration-free," but it still requires endpoints to be pointed toward the FortiSASE proxy.

* Option B: This is the most configuration-intensive mode, requiring full software lifecycles for every endpoint.

* Option D: ZTNA is an access methodology that adds configuration complexity (tags, certificates, posture checks) rather than minimizing it.

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are configuring SD-WAN to load balance network traffic. Which two facts should you consider when setting up SD-WAN? (Choose two.)

- **A. When applicable, FortiGate load balances traffic through all members that meet the SLA target.**
- B. SD-WAN load balancing is possible only when using the manual and the best quality strategies.
- C. Only the manual and lowest cost (SLA) strategies allow SD-WAN load balancing.
- **D. You can select the outsessions hash mode with all strategies that allow load balancing.**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, configuring load balancing within SD-WAN rules requires an understanding of how the engine selects and distributes sessions across multiple links.

* SLA Target Logic (Option A): In FortiOS 7.6, the Lowest Cost (SLA) strategy has been enhanced.

When the load-balance option is enabled for this strategy, the FortiGate does not just pick a single "best" link; it identifies all member interfaces that currently meet the configured SLA target (e.g., latency < 100ms). It then load balances the traffic across all those healthy links to maximize resource utilization.

* Hash Modes (Option D): When an SD-WAN rule is configured for load balancing (valid for Manual and Lowest Cost (SLA) strategies in 7.6), the administrator must define a hash mode to determine how sessions are distributed. While "outsessions" in the question is a common exam-variant typo for outbandwidth (or sessions-based hashing), the core principle remains: you can select the specific load-balancing algorithm (e.g., source-ip, round-robin, or bandwidth-based) for all strategies where load-balancing is enabled.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B and C: These options are too restrictive. In FortiOS 7.6, load balancing is not limited to only "manual and best quality" or "manual and lowest cost" in a singular way. The documentation highlights that Manual and Lowest Cost (SLA) are the primary strategies that support the explicit load-balance toggle to steer traffic through multiple healthy members simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 37

What is a key use case for FortiSASE Secure Internet Access (SIA) in an agentless deployment? (Choose one answer)

- A. It acts as a secure web gateway (SWG) distributing a PAC file for explicit web proxy use, securing HTTP and HTTPS traffic with a full security stack, and is ideal for unmanaged endpoints like contractors.
- B. It requires FortiClient endpoints and supports ZTNA tags to secure all network traffic for unmanaged endpoints.
- C. It provides secure web browsing by isolating browser sessions and enforcing data loss prevention for temporary employees.
- D. It distributes a PAC file to secure non-web traffic protocols and applies antivirus protection only for managed endpoints.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator curriculum, the Agentless deployment mode—commonly referred to as Secure Web Gateway (SWG) mode—is a vital component of the Secure Internet Access (SIA) framework.

* **Deployment Mechanism:** In an agentless deployment, FortiSASE functions as an explicit web proxy.

This is achieved by distributing a PAC (Proxy Auto-Configuration) file to the user's browser, which instructs the device to send its web traffic to the nearest FortiSASE Point of Presence (PoP).

* **Target Use Case:** This mode is specifically designed for unmanaged endpoints, such as those used by contractors, partners, or temporary workers, where the organization does not have the authority or capability to install the FortiClient agent.

* **Security Capabilities:** Even without an agent, FortiSASE applies a full security stack to the redirected traffic. This includes Web Filtering, Anti-Malware, SSL Inspection, and Inline-CASB to secure HTTP and HTTPS sessions.

* **Protocol Limitations:** Because it relies on proxy settings, this mode is limited to web protocols (HTTP/HTTPS) and does not inherently secure non-web traffic like ICMP, DNS, or custom TCP/UDP applications unless they are specifically proxied.

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Option A:** While it provides secure browsing, session isolation (RBI) is a specific feature that can be used in either mode; the defining characteristic of the agentless use case is the proxy-based redirection for unmanaged devices.

* **Option C:** A PAC file can only secure web traffic (protocols that support proxying), not non-web traffic protocols.

* **Option D:** Agentless mode is the opposite of requiring FortiClient; ZTNA tags generally require the FortiClient agent to provide the necessary telemetry for tag evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which two delivery methods are used for installing FortiClient on a user's laptop? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure automatic installation through an API to the user's laptop.
- B. Send an invitation email to selected users containing links to FortiClient installers.
- C. Use zero-touch installation through a third-party application store.
- D. Download the installer directly from the FortiSASE portal.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide outlines the standard onboarding procedures for deploying the FortiClient agent to remote endpoints. There are two primary user-facing delivery methods:

* **Download from the FortiSASE portal (Option B):** Administrators can provide users with access to the FortiSASE portal where they can directly download a pre-configured installer. This installer is uniquely tied to the organization's SASE instance, ensuring the client automatically registers to the correct cloud EMS upon installation.

* **Invitation Email (Option C):** This is the most common administrative method. The FortiSASE portal (via its integrated EMS) allows administrators to send an invitation email to specific users or groups.

This email contains direct download links for various operating systems (Windows, macOS, Linux) and the necessary invitation code for zero-touch registration.

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Option A:** While third-party stores (like the App Store or Google Play) are used for mobile devices, "zero-touch installation through a third-party store" is not the standard curriculum-defined method for laptops (Windows/macOS) in a SASE environment.

* **Option D:** FortiSASE does not use a direct "API to the user's laptop" for automatic installation. While MDM/GPO (centralized deployment) is supported, it is not described as an API-based auto-installation in the core curriculum.

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