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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which three factors about SLA targets and SD-WAN rules should you consider when configuring SD-WAN rules? (Choose three answers)

- A. SLA targets are used only by SD-WAN rules that are configured with a Lowest Cost (SLA) strategy.
- B. Member metrics are measured only if a rule uses the SLA target.
- C. When configuring an SD-WAN rule, you can select multiple SLA targets from different performance SLAs.
- D. When configuring an SD-WAN rule, you can select multiple SLA targets if they are from the same performance SLA.
- E. SD-WAN rules can use SLA targets to check whether the preferred members meet the SLA requirements.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the Fortinet Document Library, the interaction between SD-WAN rules and SLA targets is governed by specific selection and measurement logic:

* Usage by Strategy (Option B): SLA targets are fundamentally used by the Lowest Cost (SLA) strategy to determine which links are currently healthy enough to be considered for traffic steering. While other strategies like Best Quality use a "Measured SLA" to monitor metrics, they do not typically use the

"Required SLA Target" to disqualify links unless specifically configured in a hybrid mode. In most curriculum contexts, the "Required SLA Target" field is specifically associated with the Lowest Cost and Maximize Bandwidth strategies.

* SLA Compliance Checking (Option D): SD-WAN rules utilize SLA targets as a "pass/fail" gatekeeper. The engine checks if the preferred members meet the defined SLA requirements (latency, jitter, or packet loss thresholds). If a preferred member fails the SLA, the rule will move to the next member in the priority list that does meet the SLA.

* Single SLA Binding (Option E): When configuring an SD-WAN rule, the GUI and CLI allow you to select multiple SLA targets, but they must all belong to the same Performance SLA profile. You cannot mix and match targets from different health checks (e.g., Target 1 from "Google_HC" and Target 2 from "Amazon_HC") within a single SD-WAN rule.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: This is incorrect because a single SD-WAN rule can only be associated with one specific Performance SLA profile at a time; therefore, you cannot select targets from different SLAs.

* Option C: This is incorrect because member metrics (latency, jitter, packet loss) are measured by the Performance SLA probes regardless of whether an SD-WAN rule is currently using that SLA target for steering decisions. Measurement is a function of the health-check, not the rule matching process.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Refer to the exhibit.

SD-WAN rule configuration

Name: Corp_HC

Probe mode: ☒ Active ☐ Passive ☐ Prefer Passive

Protocol: ☒ Ping ☐ HTTP ☐ DNS

Servers: 198.18.1.1 198.18.1.2

Participants: ☒ All SD-WAN Members ☐ Specify

SLA Targets:

Link Status

Check Interval: 500 ms

Failures before inactive: 5

Restore link after: 5 check(s)

Actions when Inactive

Update static route: ☒

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

Answer: D

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 # 22

An SD-WAN member is no longer used to steer SD-WAN traffic. You want to update the SD-WAN configuration and delete the unused member.

Which action should you take first? (Choose one answer)

- A. Delete static route definitions for that interface.
- B. Move the SD-WAN member to the virtual-wan-link zone.
- C. Remove the member from the performance service-level agreement (SLA) definitions.
- D. Disable the interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the Fortinet Document Library, FortiOS maintains strict referential integrity for SD-WAN objects. An SD-WAN member interface cannot be deleted or removed from the configuration if it is still being "used" or referenced by other features.

* Reference Locking: In the FortiOS GUI, the "Delete" button for an SD-WAN member is typically grayed out or an error message appears if the interface is part of an active service or monitoring tool.

* Performance SLA Dependency: Performance SLAs (health checks) monitor specific member interfaces. If an interface is a participant in an SLA, it is considered "active" by the system. Therefore, a critical first step in the decommissioning process is to remove the member from all Performance SLA definitions. Once the health check is no longer polling that interface, one major reference lock is released.

* Other Dependencies: While firewall policies and SD-WAN rules (service rules) also create references, the question specifies the member is "no longer used to steer traffic," implying it may have already been removed from steering rules. However, Performance SLAs often remain active in the background, making their removal the essential next step to permit the deletion of the member itself.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: Moving a member between zones doesn't help you delete it; it just changes its logical grouping. It still remains an active SD-WAN member.

* Option B: Disabling the physical interface does not remove the configuration references within the SD-WAN engine. The FortiGate will simply report the member as "Down," but it will still exist in the configuration as a member.

* Option D: In modern SD-WAN deployments, static routes usually point to the SD-WAN Zone (like virtual-wan-link) rather than individual physical interfaces. Therefore, you don't typically need to delete the static route to remove a single member from the zone.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which configuration is a valid use case for FortiSASE features in supporting remote users?

- A. Providing secure web browsing through remote browser isolation, addressing shadow IT with zero-trust access, and protecting data at rest only.
- B. Monitoring SaaS application performance, isolating browser sessions for all websites, and integrating with SD-WAN for data loss prevention.
- C. Enabling secure SaaS access through SD-WAN integration, protecting against web-based threats with data loss prevention, and monitoring user connectivity with shadow IT visibility.
- D. Enabling secure web browsing to protect against threats, providing explicit application access with zero-trust or SD-WAN integration, and addressing shadow IT visibility with data loss prevention.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Architecture Guide and FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator materials, the solution is built around three primary use cases that support a hybrid workforce:

- * Secure Internet Access (SIA): This enables secure web browsing by applying security profiles such as Web Filter, Anti-Malware, and SSL Inspection in the SASE cloud. It protects remote users from internet-based threats regardless of their location.

- * Secure Private Access (SPA): This provides granular, explicit access to private applications hosted in data centers or the cloud. It is achieved through ZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access) for session-based security or through SD-WAN integration where FortiSASE acts as a spoke to an existing corporate SD-WAN hub.

- * SaaS Security: FortiSASE utilizes Inline-CASB and Shadow IT visibility to monitor and control the use of cloud applications. Data Loss Prevention (DLP) is integrated into these workflows to prevent sensitive corporate data from being uploaded to unauthorized SaaS platforms.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * Option A: While it mentions SD-WAN and Shadow IT, it misses the core definition of SIA (secure web browsing) which is the primary driver for SASE deployments.

- * Option B: Remote Browser Isolation (RBI) is typically applied to risky or uncategorized websites, not "all websites," due to the high performance and resource overhead.

- * Option D: FortiSASE is designed to protect data in motion (via security profiles) as well as data stored in sanctioned cloud apps, not "at rest only".

NEW QUESTION # 24

How is the Geofencing feature used in FortiSASE? (Choose one answer)

- A. To restrict access to applications based on the time of day in specific countries.
- **B. To allow or block remote user connections to FortiSASE POPs from specific countries.**
- C. To monitor user behavior on websites and block non-work-related content from specific countries
- D. To encrypt data at rest on mobile devices in specific countries.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator study materials, the Geofencing feature is a security measure implemented at the edge of the FortiSASE cloud to control ingress connectivity based on the physical location of the user.

- * Access Control by Location (Option A): Geofencing allows administrators to allow or block remote user connections to the FortiSASE Points of Presence (PoPs) based on the source country, region, or specific network infrastructure (e.g., AWS, Azure, GCP).

- * Scope of Application: This feature is universal across all SASE connectivity methods. It applies to Agent-based users (FortiClient), Agentless users (SWG/PAC file), and Edge devices (FortiExtender / FortiAP). If a user attempts to connect from a blacklisted country, the connection is dropped at the PoP level before the user can even attempt to authenticate.

- * Use Case Example: An organization operating exclusively in North America might configure geofencing to block all connections originating from outside the US and Canada. This significantly reduces the attack surface by preventing brute-force or unauthorized access attempts from high-risk regions or countries where the organization has no legitimate employees.

- * Configuration Path: In the FortiSASE portal, this is managed under Configuration > Geofencing.

From there, administrators can create an "Allow" or "Deny" list and select the relevant countries from a standardized global database.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * Option B: While FortiSASE supports Time-based schedules for firewall policies, geofencing is specifically an IP-to-Geography mapping tool for connection admission, not a time-of-day restriction tool.

- * Option C: Encryption of data at rest on mobile devices is a function of an MDM (Mobile Device Management) solution or local OS features (like FileVault or BitLocker), not a SASE network geofencing feature.

- * Option D: Monitoring web behavior and blocking non-work content is the role of the Web Filter and Application Control profiles, which operate on the traffic after the connection is allowed by geofencing.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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