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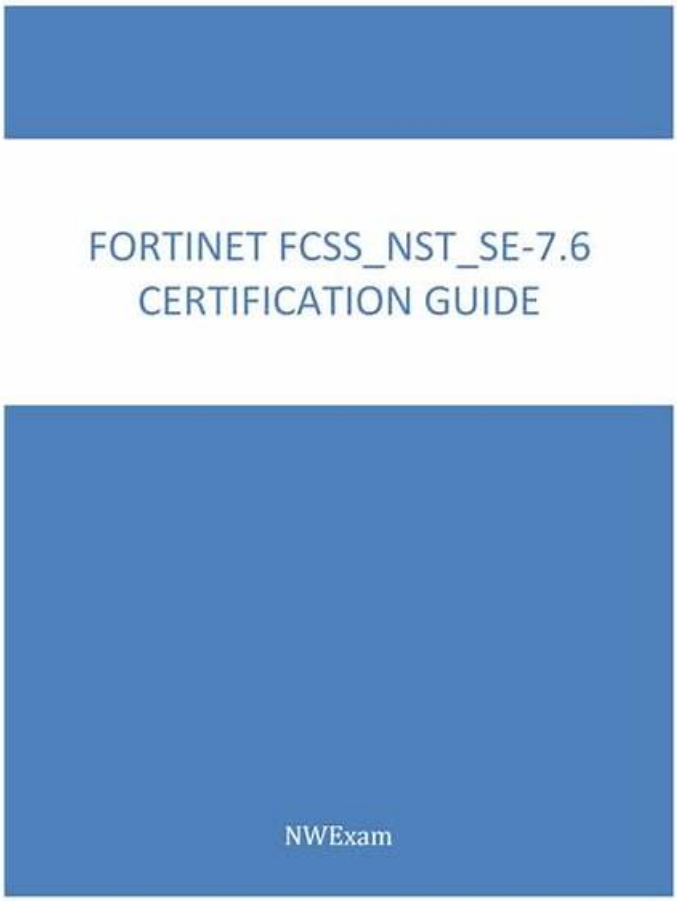

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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

Valid Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Test Review | FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Objectives

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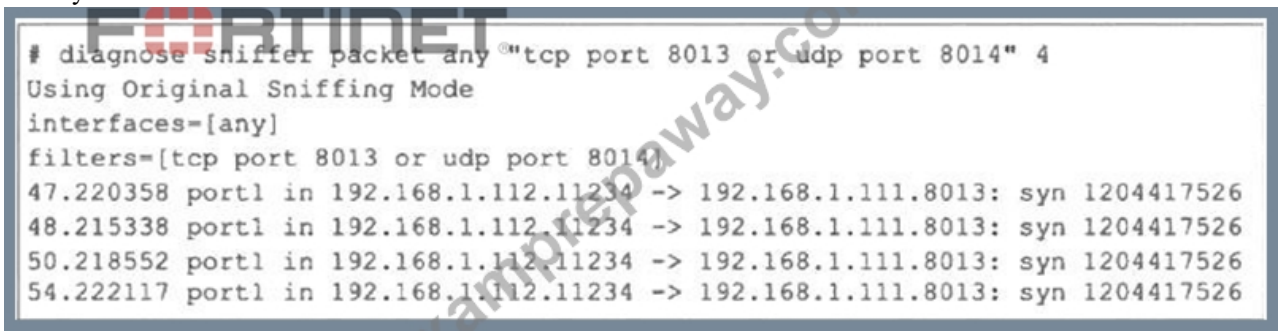
Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78
Refer to the exhibit, which shows one way communication of the downstream FortiGate with the upstream FortiGate within a Security Fabric.



What three actions must you take to ensure successful communication? (Choose three.)

- A. Ensure TCP port 8013 is not blocked along the way.
- B. You must authorize the downstream FortiGate on the root FortiGate.
- C. Ensure the port for Neighbor Discovery has been changed.
- D. You must enable Security Fabric/Fortitelemetry on the receiving interface of the upstream FortiGate.
- E. FortiGate must not be in NAT mode.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 79
Refer to the exhibit.

Debug output

```
FGT # diagnose debug rating
Locale       : english
Service      : Web-filter
Status       : Enable
License      : Contract
Service      : Antispam
Status       : Disable
Service      : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status       : Disable
Num. of servers : 1
Protocol        : https
Port            : 443
Anycast         : Enable
Default servers : Included
-=- Server List (Mon May 6 03:47:52 2024) -=-
IP                    Weight    RTT Flags   TZ  FortiGuard-requests  Curr Lost Total Lost           Updated Time
64.26.151.37              10     45                          262432          0        846 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
64.26.151.35              10     46                          329072          0       6806 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
66.117.56.37              10     75                           71638          0        275 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
65.210.95.240             20     71                           36875          0         92 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
209.22.147.36             20    103 F                         34784          0       1070 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
208.91.112.194            20    104 D                         35170          0       1533 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
96.45.33.65               60    144                           33728          0        120 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
80.85.69.41               71    226                           33797          0        192 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
62.209.40.74             150     97                           33754          0        145 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
121.111.236.179           45     44 F                         26410      26226      26227 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
```

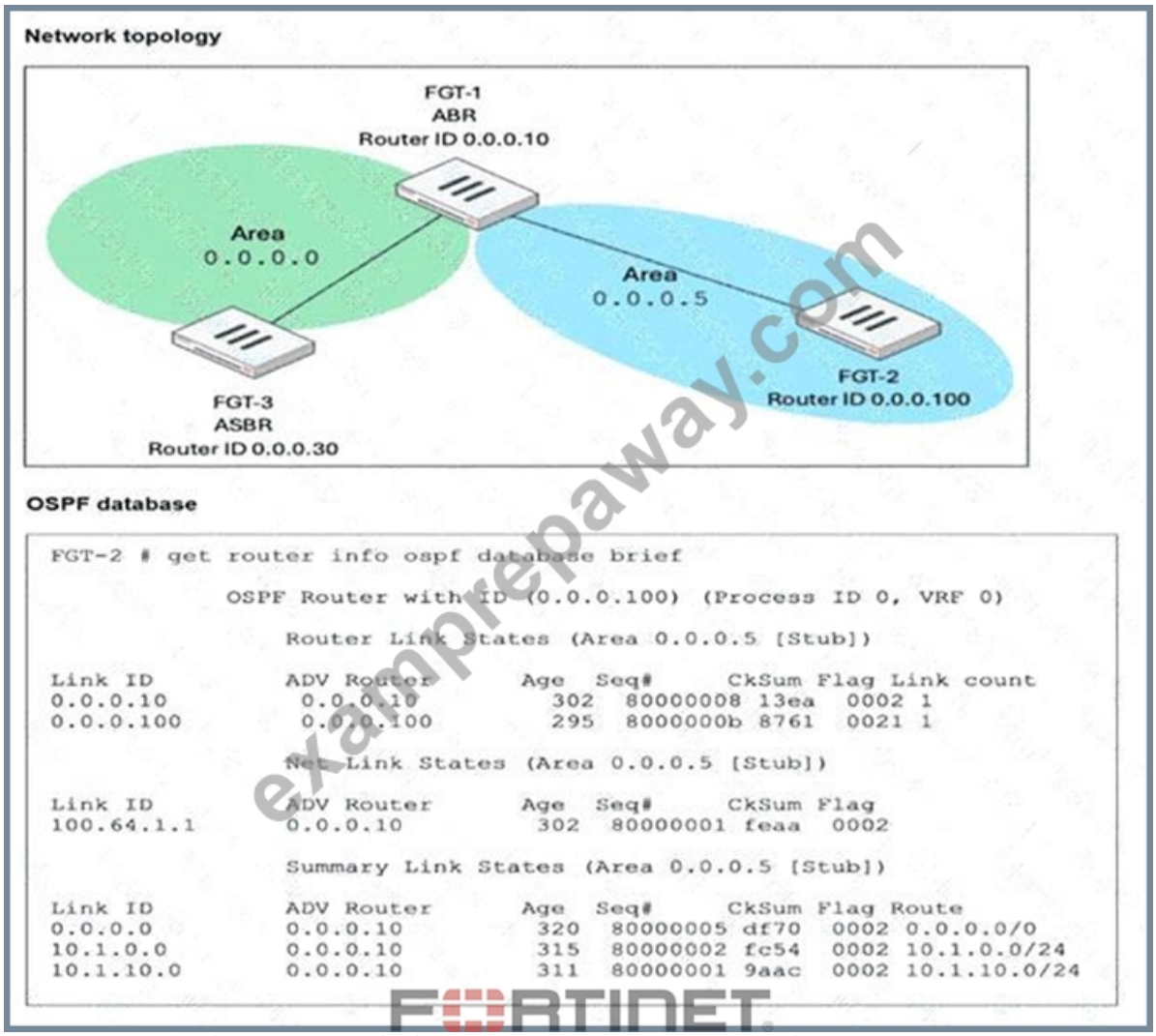

The administrator did not override the FortiGuard FODN or IP address in the FortiGate configuration Which IP address did FortiGate get when resolving the servicem,fortiguard.net name?

- A. 96.45.33.65
- B. 64.26.151.37
- C. 209.22.147.36
- D. 208.91.112.194

Answer: D

Explanation:
The study guide explicitly explains the FortiGuard flags shown by diagnose debug rating:
D = Default
"IP addresses of servers received from DNS resolution"
It then clarifies even more specifically:
"D = The IP address FortiGate got when resolving the service.fortiguard.net name (usually two or three servers have this flag, if the administrator didn't overwrite the FortiGuard FQDN or IP address in the FortiGate configuration)" In the exhibit, among the answer choices, the IP address marked with the D flag is 208.91.112.194. Therefore, that is the IP FortiGate got from resolving service.fortiguard.net.
Why the other options are wrong:
B . 209.22.147.36 is not the correct choice because in the exhibit it is not the DNS-resolution entry identified by the D flag C . 64.26.151.37 has no D flag D . 96.45.33.65 has no D flag So the verified answer is: A.

NEW QUESTION # 80
Refer to the exhibits.



FGT-1 is an area border router (ABR) that has interfaces in OSPF areas 0.0.0.0 and 0.0.0.5. FGT-3 acts as an autonomous system border router (ASBR), importing static routes into OSPF. FGT-2 is an internal router with all its interfaces belonging to area 0.0.0.5. FGT-1 is receiving all advertised routes from FGT-2, however, FGT-3 is not receiving any of the advertised routes from FGT-1. What is the most likely reason for this?
(Choose one answer)

- A. FGT-3 and FGT-2 have not formed an OSPF adjacency yet.
- B. FGT-2 is configured with a distribution list to block all advertised routes from FGT-3.
- C. Area 0.0.0.5 is configured not to propagate type 5 LSAs.
- D. IP protocol 89 is blocked between FGT-1 and FGT-3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The get router info ospf database brief output on FGT-2 clearly indicates that Area 0.0.0.5 is configured as a [Stub] area.
In OSPF, a Stub Area is specifically designed to reduce the size of the Link State Database (LSDB) on internal routers. The primary behavior of a Stub area is that it does not accept Type 5 (AS External) LSAs.
* FGT-3 is the ASBR (Autonomous System Border Router) and is importing static routes, which are generated as Type 5 LSAs in the OSPF domain.
* FGT-1 acts as the ABR (Area Border Router). Because Area 0.0.0.5 is a Stub area, FGT-1 blocks these Type 5 LSAs from entering Area 0.0.0.5.
* Consequently, FGT-2 will not receive the specific external routes advertised by FGT-3. Instead, the ABR (FGT-1) injects a default route (0.0.0.0/0) into the Stub area to allow connectivity to the external world, which is visible in the database output.
While the question text mentions FGT-3 not receiving routes, the definitive configuration shown in the exhibit is the Stub area setting, which directly corresponds to the blocking of Type 5 LSA propagation (Option A).

NEW QUESTION # 81
Refer to the exhibit.

An IPsec VPN tunnel using IKEv2 was brought up successfully, but when the tunnel rekey takes place the tunnel goes down.
The debug command for IKE was enabled and, in the exhibit, you can review the partial output of the debug IKE while attempting to bring the tunnel up.
What is causing. The tunnel to be down?

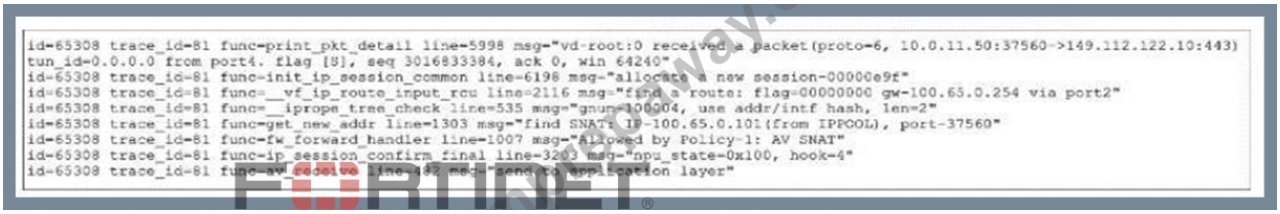
- A. A mismatch m the Phase 1 negotiations
- B. A Diffie-Hellman mismatch
- C. Blocked traffic on UDP port 500
- D. A mismatch in the Phase 2 negotiations

Answer: B

Explanation:
To determine the cause of the failure, we must analyze the IKEv2 debug output provided in the exhibit (image_ad3dc6.jpg):
Identify the Negotiation Phase:
The debug log shows: responder received CREATE_CHILD exchange.
In IKEv2, the CREATE_CHILD_SA exchange is used to create new Child SAs (Phase 2) or to rekey existing ones.
The fact that the tunnel was previously "brought up successfully" implies the initial IKE SA (Phase 1) is stable, and this error is occurring specifically during a rekey event, which often involves Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS).
Analyze the Proposals (The Mismatch):
Incoming Proposal (Remote Peer):
The remote peer sends a proposal containing two Diffie-Hellman groups: type=DH_GROUP, val=MODP2048 (Group 14) and type=DH_GROUP, val=MODP1536 (Group 5).
My Proposal (Local FortiGate):
The local FortiGate configuration expects: type=DH_GROUP, val=MODP3072 (Group 15).
Result of the Negotiation:
The debug output concludes with: no proposal chosen and Negotiate SA Error.
This error occurs because the local FortiGate cannot find a common Diffie-Hellman group between what it requires (Group 15) and what the peer is offering (Groups 14 or 5).
While this is technically a mismatch occurring during the Phase 2 (Child SA) creation, "A Diffie-Hellman mismatch" (Option A) is the precise root cause identified in the logs.
Why other options are incorrect:

B: The log shows received create-child request, confirming that UDP traffic is reaching the device and is not blocked.
C: The failure is in the CREATE_CHILD exchange (Phase 2/Rekey), not the IKE_SA_INIT or IKE_AUTH (Phase 1) exchanges.
D: While the mismatch is occurring within the Phase 2 definitions, Option A is the specific technical reason for the no proposal chosen error shown in the DH_GROUP lines.
Reference:
FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (IPsec VPN): "Phase 2 parameters... if Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is enabled, a Diffie-Hellman exchange is performed again. Both peers must match the DH Group."

NEW QUESTION # 82
Refer to the exhibit.



Which two observations can you make about the web filter traffic captured using the flow tool? (Choose two.)

- A. The firewall policy is configured with proxy-based inspection mode.
- B. The web filter profile is configured with proxy-based inspection mode.
- C. The HTTPS port is mapped to 443 in the SSL/SSH Inspection Profile
- D. The session is offloaded to the NPU.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Analyze the "Send to Application Layer" Message:
The most critical line in the debug output is: id=65308 ... func=av_receive ... msg="send to application layer" Meaning: This message indicates that the FortiGate kernel is handing the packet over to a user-space daemon (specifically the WAD/Proxy process, indicated by av_receive handlers) for deep inspection.
Implication: This behavior is the hallmark of Proxy-based inspection. In Flow-based inspection, the traffic is handled by the IPS engine (often within the kernel or via specific IPS handlers like ips_measure), and you would not typically see a "send to application layer" message for standard web filtering.
Evaluate Option B (Firewall Policy Mode):
Since the traffic is being sent to the application layer proxy, the Firewall Policy controlling this traffic (Policy ID 1, as seen in Allowed by Policy-1) must be configured with Inspection Mode = Proxy. If it were Flow- based, the traffic would stay in the flow path. Thus, Option B is correct.
Evaluate Option C (Web Filter Profile Mode):
In FortiOS, when a firewall policy is set to Proxy-based inspection, the security profiles (like Web Filter) applied to that policy also operate in Proxy-based inspection mode. The presence of the av_receive function confirms that the content inspection (Web Filter/AV) is being performed by the proxy engine. Thus, Option C is correct.
Why Option A is Incorrect (NPU Offload):
The output shows npu_state=0x100. In the context of a flow trace where traffic is being "sent to application layer," this confirms the session is not fully offloaded to the NPU (Network Processor). Offloaded traffic (Fast Path) is handled by the hardware and would not generate these specific CPU-level debug logs for the payload inspection phase. The proxying process requires CPU intervention.
Why Option D is Incorrect (Port Mapping):
While valid protocol mapping is necessary for inspection, the specific debug output shown is a direct result of the Inspection Mode (Proxy vs. Flow). The observation of the traffic moving to the application layer is primarily caused by the policy and profile mode settings, making B and C the direct "observations" derived from the log data.
Reference:
FortiGate Troubleshooting (Debug Flow): "If the debug flow shows msg='send to application layer', it confirms the traffic is being handled by the proxy (WAD) for Proxy-based inspection."

NEW QUESTION # 83
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