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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam

FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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"> 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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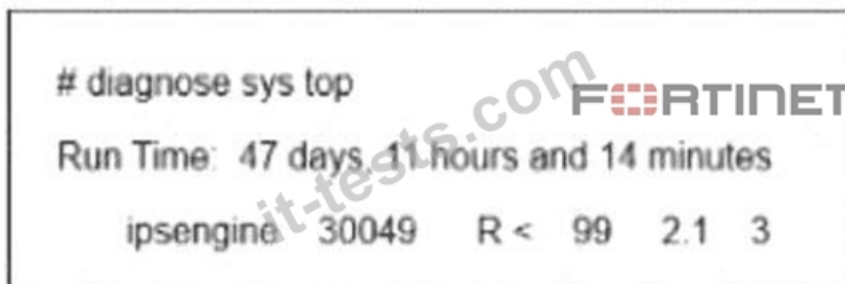
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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Refer to the exhibit.



FortiGate is showing continuous high CPU usage. During a maintenance window, the CLI command `diagnose sys top` displays the output shown in the exhibit. The CLI command `diagnose twat application ipsmonitor 5` was run, but the CPU usage by daemon `ipsengine` did not drop. Which immediate action can you take to reduce the CPU usage effectively?

- A. Disable IPS on all firewall policies.
- B. Bypass all IPS engines.
- C. Reduce the number of IPS signatures enabled on the active IPS profiles.
- D. Execute `diagnose test application ipsMonitor 2` instead.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To solve this high CPU usage scenario involving the `ipsengine`, we must understand the specific functions of the `diagnose test application ipsmonitor` commands shown in the troubleshooting steps.

* Analyze the Situation:

* Exhibit: The `diagnose sys top` output shows the `ipsengine` process is in a run state (R) consuming 99% CPU.

- * Previous Action: The administrator already ran diagnose test application ipsmonitor 5.
- * Result: The CPU usage did not drop.
- * Understand the Commands:
- * diagnose test application ipsmonitor 5: This command toggles IPS Bypass Mode. When enabled, the IPS engine lets traffic pass through without inspection.
- * Implication: If the CPU was high due to traffic volume, enabling bypass would drop the CPU load immediately.
- * Failure: Since the CPU remained at 99% after bypass, the ipsengine process is likely frozen, stuck, or in an internal infinite loop unrelated to the current traffic flow. The process itself is the problem, not the traffic volume.
- * Evaluate the Solution (Option B):
- * diagnose test application ipsmonitor 2: This command toggles the IPS engine's Enable/Disable status.
- * Because the engine is stuck (bypass failed to relieve pressure), the "Immediate action" required is to stop or restart the process entirely.
- * Running option 2 effectively disables/kills the stuck IPS engine instance, which will immediately drop the CPU usage to near zero. (It can then be toggled again to restart it).
- * Why other options are incorrect:
- * A (Reduce signatures): This is a tuning measure for normal operation, not an immediate fix for a stuck process at 99% CPU.
- * C (Disable IPS on policies): This is a configuration change that takes time and requires a commit; it is not the most immediate diagnostic tool available.
- * D (Bypass all IPS engines): This describes the action of command 5 (Bypass), which the prompt explicitly states was already performed and failed.

Reference:
 FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (IPS & Diagnostics): "Troubleshooting IPS high CPU: 1. Check top. 2. Try bypass (ipsmonitor 5). 3. If CPU persists, restart the engine (ipsmonitor 99 or 2)."

NEW QUESTION # 13

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the omitted output of a session table entry.

```
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 pol_uid idx=14720 confiauth info=0 chk client_ip=0 vd=0
serial=0002932f tos=ff/ff app_list=2000 app=34050 url cat=0
sdwan_mbr_seq=1 sdwan_service_id=1
rpd_b link_id=80000000 ngfwid=n/a
npu_state=0x003c94 ips offload
npu info: flag=0x81/0x81, offload=1/8, npu_offload=1/1, epid=16/16, ipid=64/88, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlfid=64/88, vtag_in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=1/1, out_npu=1/1, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The traffic has been tagged for VLAN 0000.
- B. The traffic matches Policy ID 1.
- C. The session has been offloaded.
- D. NP7 is handling offloading of this session.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In the provided session table output, the following details justify the answers:

Policy ID Match: The line policy_id=1 directly confirms that this session was matched by Firewall Policy ID

1. According to Fortinet's session table documentation, the policy_id field always references the policy that allowed this session, so this is a clear indicator.

Session Offloading: The presence of the strings npu_state, ips_offload, and notably the NPU info section such as offload=8/8, ips_offload=1/1 shows that this session has been offloaded to the Network Processor Unit (NPU). Fortinet technical documentation states that "offload" values greater than zero in both directions (and an NPU info section) affirm that NPU hardware processing (fast path) is handling this traffic, thus the session is not being handled in software only.

Other options:

VLAN Tagging (vlan=0x0000/0x0000): This means no VLAN tag is assigned to this session.

NP7: The actual NPU model handling the session isn't exposed in this snippet-the offload parameters shown are generic and not specific to NP7 hardware, so it cannot be concluded from the session data.

References:

Fortinet Technical Tip: FortiGate Session Table and NPU Offloading

FortiOS Diagnostics Guide: Policy ID, Offload, and VLAN Session Table Fields

NEW QUESTION # 14

Consider the scenario where the server name indication (SNI) does not match either the common name (CN) or any of the subject alternative names (SAN) in the server certificate.

Which action will FortiGate take when using the default settings for SSL certificate inspection?

- A. FortiGate uses the SNI from the user's web browser.
- B. FortiGate closes the connection because this represents an invalid SSL/TLS configuration.
- C. FortiGate uses the CN information from the Subject field in the server certificate.
- D. FortiGate uses the first entry listed in the SAN field in the server certificate.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 15

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a real-time OSPF debug.

Real-time OSPF debug output

```
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 (192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: -----
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF: Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (*|---|---|---|E|---)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:     Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: -----
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch
```

Why are the two FortiGate devices unable to form an adjacency?

- A. One FortiGate device is configured to require authentication, while the other is not.
- B. The Hello packet is being sent from an OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.112.
- C. The two FortiGate devices attempting adjacency are in area 0.0.0.0.
- D. The passwords on the FortiGate devices do not match.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 16

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output from the get router info routing-table database command.

```
# get router info routing-table database
---omitted---

Routing table for VRF=0
S          0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
S          0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1 inactive, [50/0]
---omitted---
```

The administrator wants to configure a default static route for port3 and assign a distance of 50 and a priority of 0. What will happen to the port1 and port2 default static routes after the port3 default static route is created?

- Answer: C**

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