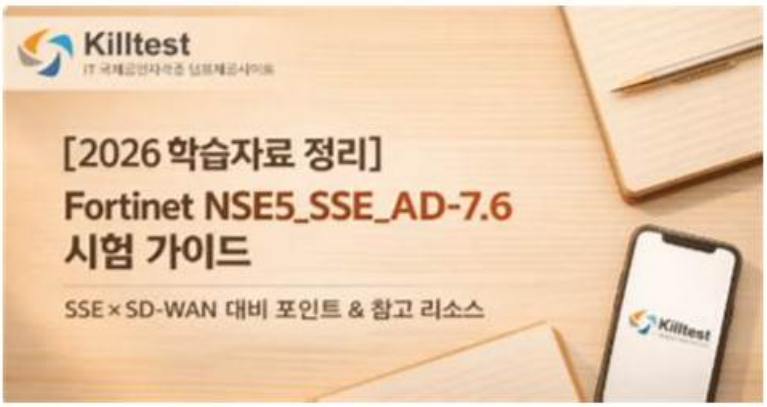
NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6시험문제집 - NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6퍼펙트덤프데모다운로드



그 외, DumpTOP NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GlqQn2W0dIG7vovchPY09fQ42OhGAxOY

DumpTOP의 Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6덤프는 Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6시험문제변경에 따라 주기적으로 업데이트를 진행하여 덤프가 항상 가장 최신버전이도록 업데이트를 진행하고 있습니다.구매한 Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6덤프가 업데이트되면 저희측에서 자동으로 구매시 사용한 메일주소에 업데이트된 최신버전을 발송해드리는데 해당 덤프의 구매시간이 1년미만인 분들은 업데이트서비스를 받을수 있습니다.

DumpTOP에서 판매하고 있는 Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6인증시험자료는 시중에서 가장 최신버전으로서 시험적중율이 100%에 가깝습니다. Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6덤프자료를 항상 최신버전으로 보장해드리기 위해Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6시험문제가 변경되면 덤프자료를 업데이트하도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다. DumpTOP는 여러분이 자격증을 취득하는 길에서 없어서는 안되는 동반자로 되어드릴것을 약속해드립니다.

>> NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6시험문제집 <<

NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6시험문제집 100% 시험패스 인증덤프자료

DumpTOP는 IT인증자격증을 취득하려는 IT업계 인사들의 검증으로 크나큰 인지도를 가지게 되었습니다. 믿고 애용해주신 분들께 감사의 인사를 드립니다. Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6덤프도 다른 과목 덤프자료처럼 적중율 좋고 통과율이 장난이 아닙니다. 덤프를 구매하시면 퍼펙트한 구매후 서비스까지 제공해드려 고객님이 보유한 덤프가 항상 시장에서 가장 최신버전임을 약속해드립니다. Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6덤프만 구매하신다면 자격증 취득이 쉬워져 고객님의 밝은 미래를 예약한것과 같습니다.

최신 Fortinet Network Security Expert NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 무료샘플문제 (Q15-Q20):

질문 # 15
You have configured the performance SLA with the probe mode as Prefer Passive.
What are two observable impacts of this configuration? (Choose two.)

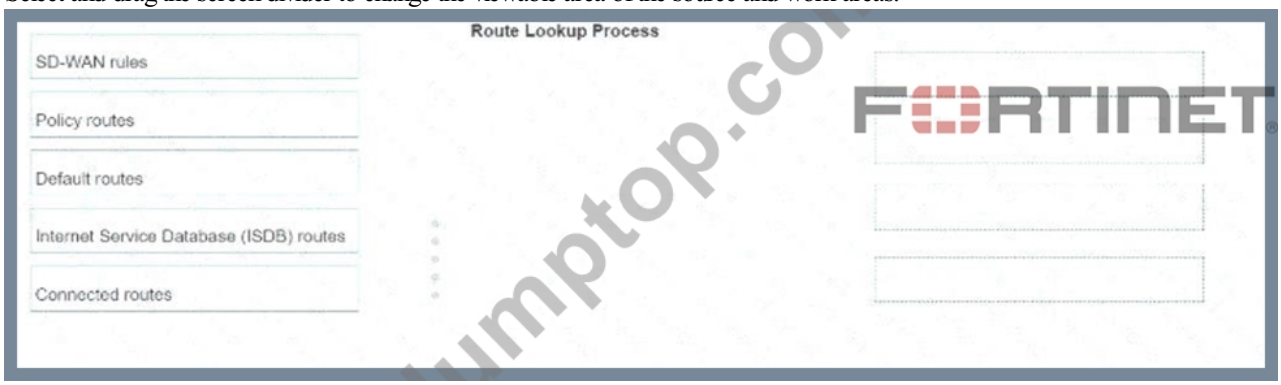
- A. FortiGate passively monitors the member if TCP traffic is passing through the member.
- B. During passive monitoring, the SLA performance rule cannot detect dead members.
- C. After FortiGate switches to active mode, the SLA performance rule falls back to passive monitoring after 3 minutes.
- D. FortiGate passively monitors the member if ICMP traffic is passing through the member.
- E. FortiGate can offload the traffic that is subject to passive monitoring to hardware.

정답：A,B

설명:
In theSD-WAN 7.6 Core Administratorcurriculum, the "Prefer Passive" probe mode is a hybrid monitoring strategy designed to minimize the overhead of synthetic traffic (probes) while maintaining link health visibility. According to theFortiOS 7.6 Administration

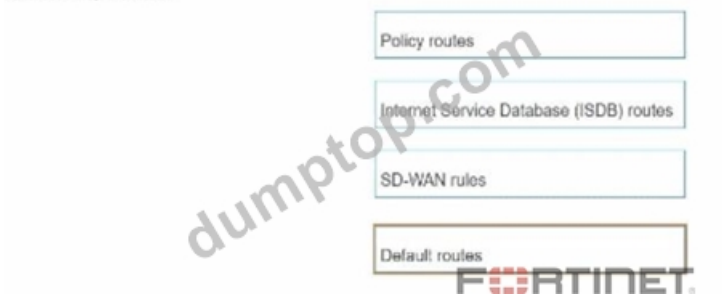
Guideand theSD-WAN Study Guide, the behavior and impacts are as follows:
* TCP Traffic Requirement (Option E):Passive monitoring relies on the FortiGate's ability to inspect actual user traffic to calculate health metrics such as Latency, Jitter, and Packet Loss. Specifically, it usesTCP traffic(by analyzing TCP sequence numbers and timestamps to calculate Round Trip Time - RTT). If user traffic is flowing through the member interface, the FortiGate uses those real-world sessions for SLA calculations instead of sending its own probes.
* Inability to Detect Dead Members (Option C):A significant limitation of passive monitoring is that it cannot distinguish between a "dead" link and an "idle" link. If there is no traffic, the passive monitor has no data to analyze. Consequently, while in passive mode, the SD-WAN enginecannot detect a dead member. To mitigate this, "Prefer Passive" includes a fail-safe: if no traffic is detected for a specific period (typically3 minutes), the FortiGate will automatically switch toActive mode(sending ICMP/TCP pings) to verify if the link is actually alive.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:Passive monitoring generallydisables hardware offloading (ASIC)for the monitored traffic.
This is because the CPU must inspect every packet header to calculate performance metrics; if the traffic were offloaded to the Network Processor (NP), the CPU would not see the packets, rendering passive monitoring impossible.
* Option B:While active probes often use ICMP,passive monitoringis specifically designed forTCP trafficbecause the TCP protocol's ACK structure allows for accurate RTT and loss calculation without synthetic packets.
* Option D:The "3-minute" timer is actually the trigger to switchfrom passive to activewhen traffic is absent, not the fallback timer to return to passive. The fallback to passive happens as soon as valid TCP traffic is detected again.
According to theFortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guideand theFCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administratorstudy materials, FortiSASE supports three primary external (remote) authentication sources to verify the identity of remote users (SIA and SPA users). These sources allow organizations to leverage their existing identity infrastructure for seamless onboarding and policy enforcement:
* Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) (Option A):This is the most common and recommended method for modern SASE deployments. FortiSASE acts as aSAML Service Provider (SP)and integrates withIdentity Providers (IdP)such as Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure AD), Okta, or FortiAuthenticator. This enables Single Sign-On (SSO) and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
* Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) (Option C):FortiSASE can connect to on-premises or cloud-based LDAP servers (such as Windows Active Directory). This allows the administrator to map existing AD groups to FortiSASE user groups for granular security policy application.
* Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) (Option E):RADIUS is supported for organizations that use centralized authentication servers or traditional MFA solutions (like RSA SecurID). FortiSASE can query a RADIUS server to validate user credentials before granting access to the SASE tunnel.
Why other options are incorrect:
* OpenID Connect (OIDC) (Option B):While OIDC is a modern authentication protocol similar to SAML, FortiSASE's primary integration for external Identity Providers is currently standardized on SAML 2.0.
* TACACS+ (Option D):Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus is primarily used for administrative access(AAA) to network devices (like logging into a FortiGate CLI or FortiManager).
It is not used for end-user VPN or SASE authentication in the Fortinet ecosystem.

질문 # 16
In which order does a FortiGate device consider the following elements shown in the left column during the route lookup process? Select the element in the left column, hold and drag it to a blank position in the column on the right. Place the four correct elements in order, placing the first element in the first position at the top of the column. Once you place an element, you can move it again if you want to change your answer before moving to the next question. You need to drop four elements in the work area.
Select and drag the screen divider to change the viewable area of the source and work areas.



정답：

설명：



질문 # 17
Refer to the exhibit.

SD-WAN rule status and configuration

```
branch1_fgt # diagnose sys sdwan service4 3

Service(3): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x4200 use-shortcut-sla use-shortcut
 Tie break: cfg
 Shortcut priority: 2
  Gen(43), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0): src(1->65535):dst(1->65535), Mode(priority),
  link-cost-factor(latency), link-cost-threshold(10), heath-check(HUB1_HC)
  Members(3):
    1: Seq_num(4 HUB1-VPN1 HUB1), alive, latency: 96.349, selected
    2: Seq_num(5 HUB1-VPN2 HUB1), alive, latency: 141.278, selected
    3: Seq_num(6 HUB1-VPN3 HUB1), alive, latency: 190.984, selected
  Src address(1):
        10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

  Dst address(1):
        10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255


branch1_fgt (service) # show
config service
    edit 3
        set name "Corp"
        set mode priority
        set dst "Corp-net"
        set src "LAN-net"
        set health-check "HUB1_HC"
        set priority-members 4 5 6
    next
```

The SD-WAN rule status and configuration is shown. Based on the exhibit, which change in the measured latency will first make HUB1-VPN3 the new preferred member?

- A. When HUB1-VPN3 has a latency of 80 ms
- B. When HUB1-VPN1 has a latency of 200 ms
- C. When HUB1-VPN3 has a latency of 90 ms

- D. When HUB1-VPN3 has a lower latency than HUB1-VPN1 and HUB1-VPN2

정답：A

설명：
According to theSD-WAN 7.6 Core Administratorstudy guide and theFortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, the selection of a preferred member in aBest Quality (priority)rule is determined by the measured quality metric (latency, in this case) and thelink-cost-threshold.
* Rule Logic (Best Quality): In the exhibit, the SD-WAN rule is configured with set mode priority, which corresponds to theBest Qualitystrategy. This strategy ranks members based on the link-cost- factor, which is set tolatency.
* The Link-Cost-Threshold: The exhibit shows link-cost-threshold(10), which is the default 10% value.
This threshold is designed to prevent "link flapping". To replace the current preferred member, a new member must not only have a better latency but must be better bymore than 10%.
* The Calculation:
* The current preferred member isHUB1-VPN1with a real latency of96.349 ms.
* To calculate the "target" latency a lower-priority member must achieve to take over, we use the formula: $Target = \frac{Current\_Latency}{(1 + \frac{Threshold}{100})}$.
* $\frac{96.349}{1.1} = \mathbf{87.59\text{ ms}}$.
* Evaluating Options:
* Option A (80 ms): Since 80 ms is lower than the required 87.59 ms target, HUB1-VPN3 successfully overcomes the 10% advantage of HUB1-VPN1 and becomes the new preferred member.
* Option D (90 ms): While 90 ms is lower than 96.349 ms, it isnotlower than 87.59 ms. Therefore, the 10% threshold prevents a member switch, and HUB1-VPN1 remains preferred.
* Option B: Incorrect because having a "lower" latency is not enough due to the 10% threshold.
* Option C: If HUB1-VPN1 moved to 200 ms, HUB1-VPN2 (at 141.278 ms) would likely become the new preferred member before HUB1-VPN3 (at 190.984 ms).

질문 # 18
Which configuration is a valid use case for FortiSASE features in supporting remote users?

- A. Monitoring SaaS application performance, isolating browser sessions for all websites, and integrating with SD-WAN for data loss prevention.
- B. 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.
- C. Providing secure web browsing through remote browser isolation, addressing shadow IT with zero-trust access, and protecting data at rest only.
- 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.

정답：D

설명：
According to theFortiSASE 7.6 Architecture GuideandFCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administratormaterials, 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, andSSL Inspectionin 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 throughZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access)for session-based security or throughSD-WAN integrationwhere FortiSASE acts as a spoke to an existing corporate SD- WAN hub.
* SaaS Security:FortiSASE utilizesInline-CASBandShadow IT visibilityto 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".

질문 # 19
For a small site, an administrator plans to implement SD-WAN and ensure high network availability for business-critical applications while limiting the overall cost and the cost of pay-per-use backup connections.
Which action must the administrator take to accomplish this plan?

- A. Use a mid-range FortiGate device to implement standalone SD-WAN.
- B. Configure at least two WAN links.
- C. Implement dynamic routing.
- D. Set up a high availability (HA) cluster to implement standalone SD-WAN.

정답：B

설명:
According to theSD-WAN 7.6 Core Administratorcurriculum, to implement an SD-WAN solution that ensures high network availability for business-critical applications while managing costs, the administrator mustconfigure at least two WAN links.
* SD-WAN Fundamentals: SD-WAN operates by creating a virtual overlay across multiple physical or logical transport links (e.g., broadband, LTE, MPLS). Without at least two links, the SD-WAN engine has no alternative path to steer traffic toward if the primary link fails or degrades.
* Cost Management: By using multiple links, administrators can implement theLowest Cost (SLA)or Maximize Bandwidthstrategies. This allows the site to use a low-cost broadband connection for primary traffic and only failover to a "pay-per-use" backup (like LTE) when the primary link's quality falls below the defined SLA target.
* High Availability (Link Level): While a "High Availability (HA) cluster" (Option C) provides device redundancy (protecting against a hardware failure of the FortiGate itself), it does not address link redundancy or steering, which are the core functions of SD-WAN for application uptime.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A: Using a mid-range device refers to hardware capacity but does not solve the requirement for link-level redundancy and cost-steering logic.
* Option B: Dynamic routing (like BGP or OSPF) is often usedwithSD-WAN in large topologies, but for a small site, the primary mechanism for meeting availability and cost goals is the configuration of the SD-WAN member links and rules themselves.
* Option C: HA clusters protect against hardware failure, but the question specifically asks about ensuring availability forapplicationswhile limitingbackup link costs, which is a traffic-steering (SD- WAN) requirement rather than a hardware-redundancy requirement.

질문 # 20
.....

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