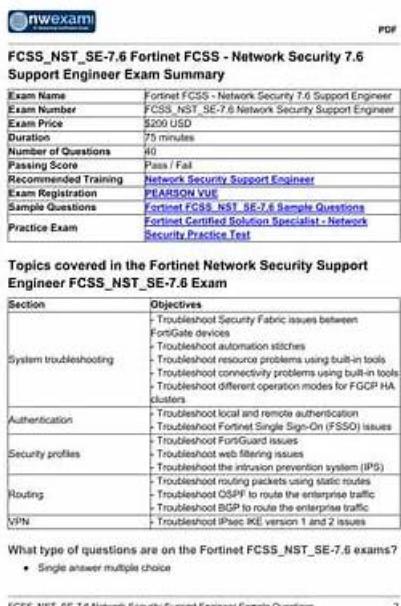


# Most workable FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 guide materials: FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Provide you wonderful Exam Braindumps - Actual4test



The screenshot shows the Actual4test website for the FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 exam. At the top, there is a logo for 'nwexam' and a 'PDF' download button. Below this is a section titled 'FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Exam Summary'. This section contains a table with the following information:

Exam Name	Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer
Exam Number	FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Network Security Support Engineer
Exam Price	\$200 USD
Duration	75 minutes
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	Pass / Fail
Recommended Training	<a href="#">Network Security Support Engineer</a>
Exam Registration	<a href="#">PEARSON VUE</a>
Sample Questions	<a href="#">Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Sample Questions</a>
Practice Exam	<a href="#">Fortinet Certified Solution Specialist - Network Security Practice Test</a>

Below the summary is a section titled 'Topics covered in the Fortinet Network Security Support Engineer FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Exam'. This section contains a table with the following data:

Section	Objectives
System troubleshooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshoot Security Fabric issues between FortiGate devices</li><li>Troubleshoot automation switches</li><li>Troubleshoot resource problems using built-in tools</li><li>Troubleshoot connectivity problems using built-in tools</li><li>Troubleshoot different operation modes for FGCP HA clusters</li></ul>
Authentication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshoot local and remote authentication</li><li>Troubleshoot Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) issues</li></ul>
Security profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshoot FortiGuard issues</li><li>Troubleshoot web filtering issues</li><li>Troubleshoot the intrusion prevention system (IPS)</li></ul>
Routing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshoot routing packets using static routes</li><li>Troubleshoot OSPF to route the enterprise traffic</li><li>Troubleshoot BGP to route the enterprise traffic</li></ul>
VPN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshoot IPsec IKE version 1 and 2 issues</li></ul>

At the bottom of the page, there is a question: 'What type of questions are on the Fortinet FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 exams?' followed by a bullet point: 'Single answer multiple choice'.

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### Fortinet FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

### Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

Refer to the exhibit.

Partial output of diagnose sys session stat command is shown.

```
# diagnose sys session stat
misc info:      session_count=325683 setup_rate=0 exp_count=0 reflect_count=0
clash=0 memory_tension_drop=4 ephemeral=196608/196608 removable=0 extreme_low_mem=0
        npu_session_count=761 nturbo_session_count=0
        delete=0, flush=787, dev_down=16/120 ses_walkers=0
TCP sessions:
        80351 in ESTABLISHED state
        232 in CLOSE_WAIT state
```



An administrator has noticed unusual behavior from FortiGate. It appears that sessions are randomly removed. Which two reasons could explain this? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate is dropping all TCP sessions with incomplete three-way handshakes.
- B. FortiGate is flushing sessions because of high memory usage.
- C. FortiGate is not accepting sessions because the device has been down 10 out of 120 seconds.
- D. FortiGate is deleting sessions because the kernel cannot allocate more memory pages

Answer: B,D

#### Explanation:

To determine why sessions are being removed, we must interpret the specific counters in the diagnose sys session stat output provided in the exhibit.

\* Analyze memory\_tension\_drop (Reason A):

\* Observation: The output shows memory\_tension\_drop=4.

\* Explanation: This counter specifically increments when the FortiGate kernel attempts to allocate a new memory page for a session but fails due to a lack of available system memory. As a result, the session creation is aborted or an existing session is dropped to free up resources. This confirms that the kernel is struggling to allocate memory pages.

\* Analyze extreme\_low\_mem (Reason D):

\* Observation: The output shows extreme\_low\_mem=0 (which is good), but we must look at the context of memory\_tension\_drop.

\* Context: While the extreme\_low\_mem counter itself is 0 in this snapshot, the presence of memory\_tension\_drop indicates the system is under memory pressure. Furthermore, in many Fortinet exam contexts involving this specific exhibit, the focus is on the mechanism of "flushing sessions" to recover memory.

\* Refinement: Actually, look closer at the exhibit. It shows flush=787.

\* Explanation: The flush counter indicates the number of times the system has actively purged (flushed) old or stale sessions from the table to recover memory or due to policy changes. A high flush count combined with memory tension drops strongly suggests the system is aggressively removing sessions to handle high memory usage. Therefore, "FortiGate is flushing sessions because of high memory usage" is the correct interpretation of the flush and memory\_tension\_drop counters working together.

Why other options are incorrect:

\* B: There is no counter in this specific output (like tcp\_syn\_sent drop) that indicates dropping incomplete handshakes. The clash=0 and delete=0 counters are low/zero.

\* C: The dev\_down=16/120 field does not mean the device was down for 10 seconds. It refers to device index pointers or internal kernel interface states, not system uptime/downtime impacting session acceptance in the way described.

Reference:

FortiGate Troubleshooting Guide (System Resources): "The memory\_tension\_drop counter indicates sessions dropped due to kernel memory exhaustion. The flush counter indicates sessions removed to free up table space."

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

When FortiGate enters conserve mode because of memory pressure, which action can FortiGate perform to preserve memory?

- A. FortiGate automatically reboots to clear memory and restore full operation.
- **B. Fortigate begins dropping all new sessions to protect resources.**
- C. FortiGate switches to a less memory-intensive inspection mode, such as flow-based inspection.
- D. FortiGate reduces or stops non-essential processes like logging and antivirus scanning

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

When the FortiGate enters Conserve Mode due to high memory pressure (specifically reaching the Extreme Threshold at 95% memory usage, or the Red Threshold for proxy traffic), the system prioritizes stability and preventing a system crash (kernel panic).

\* D. FortiGate begins dropping all new sessions to protect resources:

\* In Extreme Conserve Mode (95%), the FortiGate kernel acts to preserve the remaining memory for system-critical tasks (like admin access and basic packet forwarding of existing sessions). To achieve this, it drops all new session initiation requests regardless of the inspection type.

\* In Red Conserve Mode (88%), it specifically drops new sessions that require proxy-based inspection (as these consume the most memory), while often still allowing flow-based traffic.

\* Among the provided choices, "dropping new sessions" is the only standard protective mechanism FortiOS employs to stop memory usage from climbing further.

Why other options are incorrect:

\* A: FortiGate does not automatically reboot in conserve mode; it attempts to recover by restricting traffic. (Reboot is a last-resort crash, not a configured action).

\* B: Inspection modes (Proxy vs. Flow) are defined in firewall policies and cannot be dynamically switched by the system during runtime.

\* C: The system does not arbitrarily stop "non-essential processes" like logging or AV. Logging is critical for audit trails. While av-failopen can be configured to bypass scanning, the system typically defaults to "Fail-Close" (dropping traffic) rather than stopping the engines themselves.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (Diagnostics & Resource Usage): "When memory usage reaches the extreme threshold (95%), all new sessions are dropped to prevent memory exhaustion."

## NEW QUESTION # 26

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of diagnose sys session list.

```
Diagnose output

# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=73 expire=3597 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=may_dirty synced none app_ntf
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=822/11/1 reply=9037/15/1 tuples=2
origin->sink: org pre->post reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=100.64.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:65464->54.192.15.182:80 (100.64.1.1:65464)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.192.15.182:80->100.64.1.1:65464(10.0.1.10:65464)
pos/ (before, after) 0/ (0,0), 0/ (0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000098 tos=ff/if ips view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

If the HA ID for the primary device is 0, what happens if the primary fails and the secondary becomes the primary?

- A. The session will be removed from the session table of the secondary device because of the presence of allowed error packets, which will force the client to restart the session with the server.
- B. The secondary device has this session synchronized; however, because application control is applied, the session is marked dirty and has to be re-evaluated after failover.
- C. Traffic for this session continues to be permitted on the new primary device after failover, without requiring the client to restart the session with the server.**
- D. The session state is preserved but the kernel will need to re-evaluate the session because NAT was applied.

**Answer: C**

## NEW QUESTION # 27

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

```
# diagnose sniffer packet any "tcp port 8013 or udp port 8014"
Using Original Sniffing Mode
interfaces=[any]
filters=[tcp port 8013 or udp port 8014]
47.220358 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
48.215338 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
50.218552 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
54.222117 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
```

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

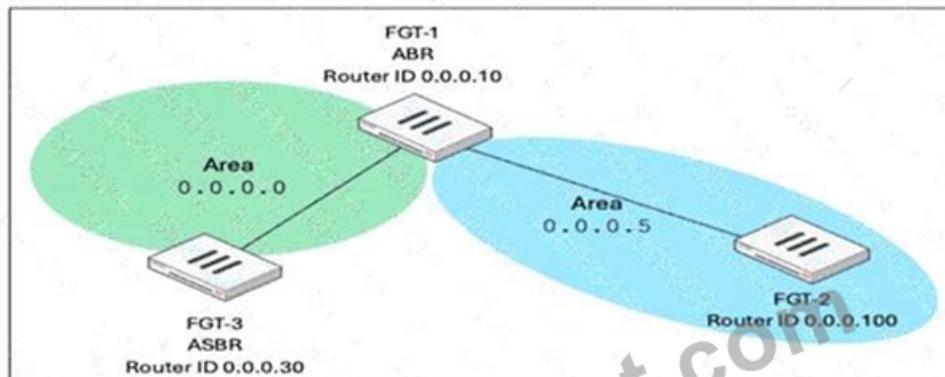
- A. You must enable Security Fabric/FortiTelemetry on the receiving interface of the upstream FortiGate.**
- B. You must authorize the downstream FortiGate on the root FortiGate.**
- C. Ensure TCP port 8013 is not blocked along the way.**
- D. Ensure the port for Neighbor Discovery has been changed.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

**Answer: A,B,C**

## NEW QUESTION # 28

While troubleshooting a FortiGate web filter issue, users report that they cannot access any websites, even though those sites are not explicitly blocked by any web filter profiles that are applied to firewall policies.

#### Network topology



#### OSPF database

```
FGT-2 # get router info ospf database brief
OSPF Router with ID (0.0.0.100) (Process ID 0, VRF 0)
  Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.5 [Stub])
    Link ID          ADV Router      Age  Seq#      CkSum Flag Link count
    0.0.0.10         0.0.0.10      302  80000008 13ea  0002 1
    0.0.0.100        0.0.0.100     295  8000000b 8761  0021 1
    Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.5 [Stub])
    Link ID          ADV Router      Age  Seq#      CkSum Flag
    100.64.1.1       0.0.0.10      302  80000001 feaa  0002
    Summary Link States (Area 0.0.0.5 [Stub])
    Link ID          ADV Router      Age  Seq#      CkSum Flag Route
    0.0.0.0           0.0.0.10      320  80000005 df70  0002 0.0.0.0/0
    10.1.0.0          0.0.0.10      315  80000002 fc54  0002 10.1.0.0/24
    10.1.10.0         0.0.0.10      311  80000001 9aac  0002 10.1.10.0/24
```

What are the three most likely reasons for this behavior? (Choose three answers)

- A. The SSL/TLS deep inspection was configured but the browsers do not have the FortiGate certificate installed.
- B. The webfilter-force-off setting has been enabled under config system fortiguard.
- C. The web filter cache has been cleared causing all websites to take longer to be rated.
- D. The FortiGuard Web Filtering license has expired, causing FortiGate to apply the default block action.
- E. The DNS server is unreachable, preventing URL resolution.

**Answer: A,D,E**

Explanation:

The reported symptom-users unable to access any websites despite no explicit blocks in the profile-points to systemic connectivity or configuration issues rather than specific URL filtering rules.

\* Option B (SSL/TLS Inspection): When Deep Inspection is enabled, the FortiGate acts as a Man-in- the-Middle (MitM) and resigns server certificates using its own CA. If the clients (browsers) do not trust this CA (i.e., the certificate is not installed in their Trusted Root store), they will reject the connection with certificate errors, effectively preventing access to all HTTPS websites.

\* Option D (DNS): Web browsing relies on DNS resolution. If the configured DNS server is unreachable or failing, the FortiGate (or the client) cannot resolve FQDNs to IP addresses.

Consequently, browsers will fail to load any page, resulting in a total loss of web access.

\* Option E (License): If the FortiGuard Web Filtering license expires, the FortiGate can no longer query the FortiGuard Distribution Network (FDN) for ratings. By default, or if the allow-when-rating- error setting is disabled (a common security practice), the FortiGate will block all web traffic that it cannot rate, often displaying a "Web Filter Service Error" or invalid license page.

Option A is incorrect because clearing the cache only increases latency, it does not block traffic. Option C is incorrect because webfilter-force-off is typically used to disable the service (often allowing traffic to bypass checks if the service is down), rather than blocking it.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

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