

NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Official Practice Test, Reliable NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Exam Vce



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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure Internet Access (SIA) and Secure SaaS Access (SSA): This section focuses on implementing security profiles for content inspection and deploying compliance rules to managed endpoints.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.

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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Official Practice Test Are Leading Materials & NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are configuring SD-WAN to load balance network traffic. Which two facts should you consider when setting up SD-WAN? (Choose two.)

- A. When applicable, FortiGate load balances traffic through all members that meet the SLA target.
- B. Only the manual and lowest cost (SLA) strategies allow SD-WAN load balancing.
- C. You can select the outsessions hash mode with all strategies that allow load balancing.
- D. SD-WAN load balancing is possible only when using the manual and the best quality strategies.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, configuring load balancing within SD-WAN rules requires an understanding of how the engine selects and distributes sessions across multiple links.

* SLA Target Logic (Option A): In FortiOS 7.6, the Lowest Cost (SLA) strategy has been enhanced.

When the load-balance option is enabled for this strategy, the FortiGate does not just pick a single

"best" link; it identifies all member interfaces that currently meet the configured SLA target (e.g., latency < 100ms). It then load balances the traffic across all those healthy links to maximize resource utilization.

* Hash Modes (Option D): When an SD-WAN rule is configured for load balancing (valid for Manual and Lowest Cost (SLA) strategies in 7.6), the administrator must define a hash mode to determine how sessions are distributed. While "outsessions" in the question is a common exam-variant typo for outbandwidth (or sessions-based hashing), the core principle remains: you can select the specific load-balancing algorithm (e.g., source-ip, round-robin, or bandwidth-based) for all strategies where load-balancing is enabled.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B and C: These options are too restrictive. In FortiOS 7.6, load balancing is not limited to only

"manual and best quality" or "manual and lowest cost" in a singular way. The documentation highlights that Manual and Lowest Cost (SLA) are the primary strategies that support the explicit load-balance toggle to steer traffic through multiple healthy members simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 26

SD-WAN interacts with many other FortiGate features. Some of them are required to allow SD-WAN to steer the traffic.

Which three configuration elements must you configure before FortiGate can steer traffic according to SD-WAN rules? (Choose three.)

- A. Firewall policies
- B. Routing
- C. Security profiles
- D. Interfaces
- E. Traffic shaping

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, for the FortiGate SD-WAN engine to successfully steer traffic using SD-WAN rules, three fundamental configuration components must be in place. This is because the SD-WAN rule lookup occurs only after certain initial conditions are met in the packet flow:

* Interfaces (Option C): You must first define the physical or logical interfaces (such as ISP links, LTE, or VPN tunnels) as SD-WAN members. These members are then typically grouped into SD-WAN Zones. Without designated member interfaces, there is no "pool" of links for the SD-WAN rules to select from.

* Routing (Option D): For a packet to even be considered by the SD-WAN engine, there must be a matching route in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). Usually, this is a static route where the destination is the network you want to reach, and the gateway interface is set to the SD-WAN virtual interface (or a specific SD-WAN zone). If there is no route pointing to SD-WAN, the FortiGate will use other routing table entries (like a standard static route) and bypass the SD-WAN rule-based steering logic entirely.

* Firewall Policies (Option A): In FortiOS, no traffic is allowed to pass through the device unless a Firewall Policy permits it. To steer traffic, you must have a policy where the Incoming Interface is the internal network and the Outgoing Interface is the SD-WAN zone (or the virtual-wan-link). The SD-WAN rule selection happens during the "Dirty" session state, which requires a policy match to

proceed with the session creation.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Security Profiles (Option B): While mandatory for Application-level steering (to identify L7 signatures), basic SD-WAN steering based on IP addresses, ports, or ISDB objects does not require security profiles to be active.

* Traffic Shaping (Option E): This is an optimization feature used to manage bandwidth once steering is already determined; it is not a prerequisite for the steering engine itself to function.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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.

Route Lookup Process

SD-WAN rules

Policy routes

Default routes

Internet Service Database (ISDB) routes

Connected routes

Answer:

Explanation:

Route Lookup Process

SD-WAN rules

Policy routes

Default routes

Internet Service Database (ISDB) routes

Connected routes

Policy routes

Internet Service Database (ISDB) routes

SD-WAN rules

Default routes

Policy routes

Internet Service Database (ISDB) routes

SD-WAN rules

Default routes

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which statement is true about FortiSASE supported deployment?

- A. FortiSASE relies on ZTNA-only mode, which replaces SWG and endpoint functions.
- B. FortiSASE operates only in SWG mode, where all traffic is forced through FortiSASE POPs.

- C. FortiSASE supports both Endpoint mode and SWG mode, depending on deployment.
- D. FortiSASE supports VPN mode and Agentless mode, based on user requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator curriculum, FortiSASE is designed with a hybrid deployment architecture to support various user and device requirements. It primarily operates in two modes:

- * Endpoint Mode (Agent-based): This mode requires the installation of FortiClient on the user's laptop or device. The agent establishes an "always-up" secure VPN tunnel to the nearest FortiSASE Point of Presence (PoP), providing full Secure Internet Access (SIA), Secure Private Access (SPA), and endpoint posture checks (ZTNA).
- * Secure Web Gateway (SWG) Mode (Agentless): This mode is used for users or devices where installing an agent is not feasible (e.g., unmanaged devices or Chromebooks). It relies on explicit web proxy settings or a PAC (Proxy Auto-Configuration) file to redirect web traffic (HTTP/HTTPS) to the SASE PoP for inspection.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * Option A: While it supports VPN, "VPN mode" is not the formal name of the deployment type; it is "Endpoint mode".
- * Option C: FortiSASE is not limited to SWG; it is a full SSE (Security Service Edge) solution including FWaaS and ZTNA.
- * Option D: ZTNA is a capability within the platform, not a replacement for the overall endpoint or SWG functions.

NEW QUESTION # 29

How does the FortiSASE security dashboard facilitate vulnerability management for FortiClient endpoints?

(Choose one answer)

- A. It automatically patches all vulnerabilities without user intervention and does not categorize vulnerabilities by severity.
- **B. It provides a vulnerability summary, identifies affected endpoints, and supports automatic patching for eligible vulnerabilities.**
- C. It shows vulnerabilities only for applications and requires endpoint users to manually check for affected endpoints.
- D. It displays only critical vulnerabilities, requires manual patching for all endpoints, and does not allow viewing of affected endpoints.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator training materials, the security dashboard is a centralized hub for monitoring and remediating security risks across the entire fleet of managed endpoints.

- * Vulnerability Summary: The dashboard includes a dedicated Vulnerability summary widget that categorizes risks by severity (Critical, High, Medium, Low) and by application type (OS, Web Client, etc.).
- * Identifying Affected Endpoints: The dashboard is fully interactive; an administrator can drill down into specific vulnerability categories to view a detailed list of CVE data and, most importantly, identify the specific affected endpoints that require attention.
- * Automatic Patching: FortiSASE supports automatic patching for eligible vulnerabilities (such as common third-party applications and supported OS updates). This feature is configured within the Endpoint Profile, allowing the FortiClient agent to remediate risks without requiring the user to manually run updates.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * Option A: While it supports automatic patching, it does not do so for all vulnerabilities (only eligible/supported ones), and it specifically does not categorize them by severity.
- * Option B: The dashboard shows vulnerabilities for the Operating System as well as applications, and it allows the administrator to identify affected endpoints rather than requiring the end-user to check.
- * Option C: The dashboard displays all levels of severity (not just critical) and explicitly allows the viewing of affected endpoints.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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