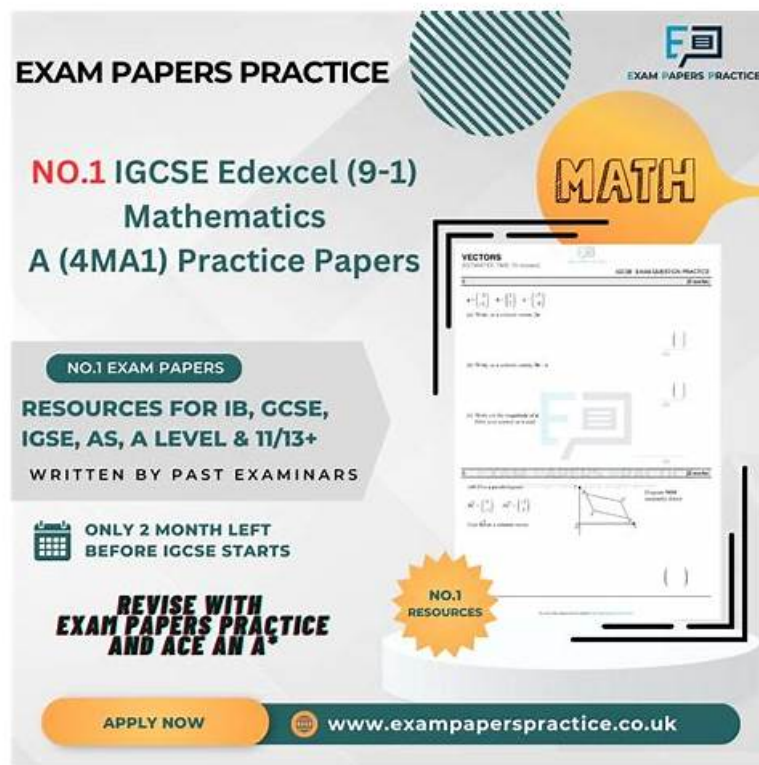


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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which three reports are valid report types in FortiSASE? (Choose three.)

- A. Endpoint Compliance Deviation Report
- B. Cyber Threat Assessment
- C. Web Usage Summary Report
- D. Shadow IT Report
- E. Vulnerability Assessment Report

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 training materials, FortiSASE leverages a cloud-native FortiAnalyzer instance to provide specialized reports. These reports are designed to give administrators visibility into remote user behavior, endpoint health, and cloud application usage.

The three valid and standard report types available directly within the FortiSASE portal are:

* Web Usage Summary Report (Option A): This report provides a high-level overview of web activity across the SASE deployment. It categorizes traffic by website categories (e.g., Social Media, Streaming, Malicious Sites), top users by bandwidth, and blocked requests, helping IT teams understand how internet resources are being consumed by remote workers.

* Vulnerability Assessment Report (Option C): Since FortiSASE integrates with FortiClient and an embedded EMS, it can aggregate vulnerability scan data from managed endpoints. This report lists software vulnerabilities found on user devices (OS-level and application-level), providing a "Security Rating" or posture assessment that is critical for Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) enforcement.

* Shadow IT Report (Option D): Leveraging the built-in CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) capabilities, this report identifies "unsanctioned" or "risky" SaaS applications being used by employees.

It helps organizations discover hidden security risks by cataloging cloud applications that have not been explicitly approved by the IT department.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Endpoint Compliance Deviation Report (Option B): While FortiSASE performs compliance checks via ZTNA tags, this specific name is not a standard "Report Type" template in the portal; compliance is typically monitored via the Endpoint Management or ZTNA Dashboards.

* Cyber Threat Assessment (Option E): The Cyber Threat Assessment Program (CTAP) is a specific Fortinet sales and auditing tool used to generate a one-time report on a network's security posture (often used for FortiGate evaluations). It is not a native, recurring report type within the day-to-day FortiSASE administration interface.

NEW QUESTION # 22

You have configured the performance SLA with the probe mode as Prefer Passive.

What are two observable impacts of this configuration? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator curriculum, 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 the FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide and the SD-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 uses TCP 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 engine cannot detect a dead member. To mitigate this, "Prefer Passive" includes a fail-safe: if no traffic is detected for a specific period (typically 3 minutes), the FortiGate will automatically switch to Active mode (sending ICMP/TCP pings) to verify if the link is actually alive.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: Passive monitoring generally disables 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 monitoring is specifically designed for TCP traffic because 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 switch from passive to active when 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 the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator study 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 a SAML Service Provider (SP) and integrates with Identity 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.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which three FortiSASE use cases are possible? (Choose three answers)

- A. Secure Internet Access (SIA)
- B. Secure VPN Access (SVA)
- C. Secure Private Access (SPA)
- D. Secure Browser Access (SBA)
- E. Secure SaaS Access (SSA)

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which two methods are available for provisioning FortiClient on endpoints using FortiSASE?

(Choose two.)

- A. FortiClient can be provisioned using installers with an invitation code from the FortiSASE portal, SCCM or GPO, or

mobile device management (MDM) software.

- B. FortiClient provisioning is limited to using mobile device management MDM software or manual installation without requiring an invitation code.
- C. FortiClient can be provisioned using SCCM or GPO, but only through an external portal, not the FortiSASE portal.
- D. FortiClient can be provisioned only by distributing installers to end users through the FortiSASE portal without an invitation code.
- E. FortiClient can be provisioned by distributing the installer to end users for manual installation.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Administrators can distribute the FortiClient installer for manual installation on endpoints.

FortiClient can also be provisioned using installers embedded with an invitation code, distributed through SCCM, GPO, or MDM solutions via the FortiSASE portal.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot displays the 'SD-WAN rule configuration' interface. The configuration is as follows:

- Name:** Corp_HC
- Probe mode:** Active (selected), Passive, Prefer Passive
- Protocol:** Ping (selected), HTTP, DNS
- Servers:** 198.18.1.1, 198.18.1.2
- SLA Targets:** Add Target
- Link Status:**
 - Check Interval: 500 ms
 - Failures before inactive: 5
 - Restore link after: 5 check(s)
- Actions when Inactive:** Update static route (toggle is off)

Buttons: OK, Cancel

You want the performance service-level agreement (SLA) to measure the jitter of each member. Which configuration change must you make to achieve this result?

- A. Add an SLA target and define a jitter threshold.
- B. Set the protocol to HTTP.
- C. Specify the participant members.
- **D. No change is required.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, no configuration change is required to simply measure jitter.

* **Implicit Measurement:** In FortiOS, once a Performance SLA (Health Check) is configured with an Active probe mode (as seen in the exhibit with Ping selected), the FortiGate automatically begins calculating three key quality metrics for every member interface: Latency, Jitter, and Packet Loss.

* **Visibility:** Even without an SLA Target defined, these real-time measurements are visible in the SD-WAN Monitor and via the CLI command `diagnose sys virtual-wan-link health-check <SLA_Name>`.

* **Active Probes:** Because the probe mode is set to Active using the Ping protocol, the FortiGate sends synthetic packets at the defined Check interval (500ms in the exhibit). It calculates jitter by measuring the variation in the round-trip time (RTT) between these consecutive probes.

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Option B:** Adding an SLA target and defining a jitter threshold is only necessary if you want the SD-WAN engine to make steering decisions based on that metric (e.g., "remove this link from the pool if jitter exceeds 50ms"). It is not required just to measure the jitter.

* **Option C:** While you can specify participants, the current setting is "All SD-WAN Members," which means it is already measuring jitter for every member.

* **Option D:** HTTP is an alternative probe protocol, but Ping (ICMP) is perfectly capable of measuring jitter and is often preferred for its lower overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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