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## Fortinet NSE5\_SSE\_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.</li></ul>

## Pass Guaranteed Fortinet - Professional NSE5\_SSE\_AD-7.6 - Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Practice Guide

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### Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

#### NEW QUESTION # 20

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

**Answer: C,E**

#### 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 # 21

Refer to the exhibit. The exhibit shows output of the command `diagnose sys sdwan service` collected on a FortiGate device.

The administrator wants to know through which interface FortiGate will steer traffic from local users on subnet

10.0.1.0/255.255.255.192 and with a destination of the social media application Facebook.

Based on the exhibits, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```
service(1): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x200 use-shortcut-sla
Tie break: cfg
Gen(7), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0: 1->65535), Mode(priority), link-cost-factor(latency), link-cost
reshold(10), health-check(HQ_Servers)

Members(2):
 1: Seq_num(1 port1), alive, latency: 2.672, selected
 2: Seq_num(2 port2), alive, latency: 2.570, selected
Internet Service(2): Facebook(4294836714,0,0,0,0 15832) Twitter(4294838045,0,0,0,0 16001)
Src address(1):
 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

service(2): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x200 use-shortcut-sla
Tie break: cfg
Gen(6), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0: 1->65535), Mode(manual)
Members(1):
 1: Seq_num(2 port2), alive, selected
Internet Service(2): Business(0,29,0,0,0) Industrial(0,26,0,0,0)
Src address(1):
 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

service(3): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x200 use-shortcut-sla
Tie break: cfg
Gen(7), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0: 1->65535), Mode(sla), sla-compare-order
Members(3):
 1: Seq_num(3 T_HQ1), alive, alive, sla(0x3), gid(0), cfg_order(0), local cost(0), selected
 2: Seq_num(4 T_HQ2), alive, alive, sla(0x2), gid(0), cfg_order(1), local cost(0), selected
 3: Seq_num(5 T_HQ3), alive, alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(2), local cost(0), selected
Src address(1):
 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255
Dst address(1):
 10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255
```

- A. FortiGate steers traffic for social media applications according to the service rule 2 and steers traffic through port2.
- B. There is no service defined for the Facebook application, so FortiGate applies service rule 3 and directs the traffic to headquarters.
- C. When FortiGate cannot recognize the application of the flow, it load balances the traffic through the tunnels HQ\_T1, HQ\_T2, HQ\_T3.
- D. When FortiGate cannot recognize the application of the flow, it steers the traffic through the preferred member of rule 3, HQ\_T1.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

"If a flow is identified as belonging to a defined application category (such as social media), FortiGate will match it to the corresponding service rule (rule 2) and route it through the specified interface, such as port2. However, if the application is not recognized during the session setup, the system defaults to load balancing the traffic using the available tunnels according to the policy for unclassified traffic, ensuring continuous connectivity while waiting for application classification." This guarantees both performance and resilience.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

Which FortiSASE feature monitors SaaS application performance and connectivity to points of presence (POPs)?

- A. FortiView dashboards
- **B. Digital experience monitoring**
- C. Event logs
- D. Operations widgets

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and Digital Experience Monitoring (DEM) documentation, the feature specifically designed to monitor SaaS application performance and connectivity to PoPs is Digital Experience Monitoring (DEM).

\* SaaS and Path Visibility: DEM assists administrators in troubleshooting remote user connectivity issues by providing enhanced health check visibility for SaaS applications, endpoint devices, and the network path. It provides real-time insights into application performance and latency issues.

\* PoP Connectivity: It monitors the digital journey from the end-user device through the Security Points of Presence (POPs) to the final application, identifying hops where degraded service (packet loss, delay, or jitter) is detected.

\* Proactive Management: By establishing thresholds and simulating user activities through Synthetic Transaction Monitoring (STM), DEM allows IT teams to identify performance problems before they impact the business.

Why other options are incorrect:

\* Option A: Operations widgets provide general status overviews but do not offer the granular per-hop path analysis or specific SaaS transaction monitoring found in DEM.

\* Option B: FortiView dashboards provide traffic visibility and session data but are not dedicated performance monitoring tools for end-to-end digital experience.

\* Option C: Event logs record system occurrences and security events but do not provide real-time performance metrics or health check probes for SaaS applications.

#### NEW QUESTION # 23

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

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

**Answer: C,D,E**

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator is troubleshooting SD-WAN on FortiGate. A device behind branch1\_fgt generates traffic to the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

The administrator expects the traffic to match SD-WAN rule ID 1 and be routed over HUB1-VPN1.

However, the traffic is routed over HUB1-VPN3.

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, which two reasons, individually or together, could explain the observed behavior? (Choose two.)

## Diagnose output

```
fgt_A # diagnose sys sdwan service4

Service(1): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x4200 use-shortcut-sla use-shortcut
Tie break: cfg
Shortcut priority: 2
Gen(8), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0): src(1->65535), Mode(sla), sla-compare-order
Members(3):
  1: Seq_num(4 HUB1-VPN1 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(0), local cost(0), selected
  2: Seq_num(6 HUB1-VPN3 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(1), local cost(0), selected
  3: Seq_num(5 HUB1-VPN2 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(2), local cost(0), selected
Src address(1):
  10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

fgt_A # diagnose sys sdwan member | grep HUB1
Member(4): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN1, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 100.64.1.1, peer:
192.168.1.29, source 192.168.1.1, priority: 15 1024, weight: 0
Member(5): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN2, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 100.64.1.9, peer:
192.168.1.61, source 192.168.1.33, priority: 10 1024, weight: 0
Member(6): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN3, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 172.16.1.5, peer:
192.168.1.93, source 192.168.1.65, priority: 1 1024, weight: 0

fgt_A # get router info routing-table all | grep HUB1
S      10.0.0.0/8 [10/0] via HUB1-VPN3 tunnel 172.16.1.5, [1/0]
B      10.0.3.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.2 [3] (recursive is directly connected, HUB1-VPN1), 04:11:41,
[1/0]
          [200/0] via 192.168.1.34 [3] (recursive is directly connected, HUB1-VPN2), 04:11:41,
[1/0]
B      10.1.0.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.29 (recursive via HUB1-VPN1 tunnel 100.64.1.1), 04:11:42. [1/0]
          [200/0] via 192.168.1.61 (recursive via HUB1-VPN2 tunnel 100.64.1.9), 04:11:42. [1/0]
          [200/0] via 192.168.1.93 (recursive via HUB1-VPN3 tunnel 172.16.1.5), 04:11:42. [1/0]
```

- A. HUB1-VPN3 has a higher member configuration priority than HUB1-VPN1.
- B. HUB1-VPN3 has a lower route priority value (higher priority) than HUB1-VPN1.
- C. HUB1-VPN1 does not have a valid route to the destination.
- D. The traffic matches a regular policy route configured with HUB1-VPN3 as the outgoing device.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

### Key Routing Principles

1. SD-WAN rules are policy routes
2. Regular policy routes have precedence over SD-WAN rules
3. Route lookup is done for new and dirty sessions
  - For original and reply traffic
  - Includes policy route lookup
4. SD-WAN rules are skipped if:
  - Best route to destination isn't an SD-WAN member
  - None of the members have a valid route to destination
    - If the preferred member doesn't have a valid route to destination, the next member in the rule is checked
5. Implicit SD-WAN rule equals standard forwarding information base (FIB) lookup
  - If lookup matches ECMP routes, traffic is load balanced using the configured algorithm

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