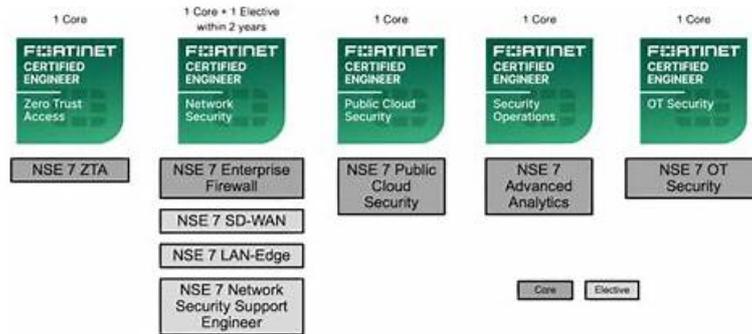


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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> 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"> Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.
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"> 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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

What is the purpose of the on/off-net rule setting in FortiSASE?

- A. To define different traffic routing rules for on-premises and cloud-based resources.
- B. To configure different access policies for users based on their geographical location.
- C. To determine if an endpoint is connecting from a trusted network or untrusted location.
- D. To enable or disable user authentication for external network access.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 24.4 Administration Guide and the FortiSASE Core Administrator training materials, the On-net detection rule setting is a critical component for determining the "trust status" of an endpoint's physical location.

* **Endpoint Location Verification:** On-net rule sets are used to determine if FortiSASE considers an endpoint to be on-net (trusted) or off-net (untrusted). An endpoint is considered on-net when it is physically located within the corporate network, which is assumed to already have on-premises security measures (like a FortiGate NGFW).

* **Operational Impact:** When an endpoint is detected as on-net, FortiSASE can be configured to exempt the endpoint from automatically establishing a VPN tunnel to the SASE cloud. This optimization prevents redundant security inspection and conserves SASE bandwidth since the user is already protected by the local corporate firewall.

* **Detection Methods:** To classify an endpoint as on-net, administrators configure rule sets that look for specific environmental markers, such as:

* **Known Public (WAN) IP:** If the endpoint's public IP matches the corporate headquarters' egress IP.

* **DHCP Server:** If the endpoint receives an IP from a specific corporate DHCP server.

* **DNS Server/Subnet:** Matching internal DNS infrastructure or specific internal IP ranges.

* **Dynamic Policy Application:** By accurately determining if an endpoint is on or off-net, FortiSASE ensures that the FortiClient agent only initiates its secure internet access (SIA) tunnel when the user is in an untrusted location (e.g., a home network or public Wi-Fi).

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Option A:** User authentication is a separate process and is not controlled by the on/off-net detection rules, which focus on the network environment rather than user credentials.

* **Option B:** While on-net status affects how traffic is routed (VPN vs. local), these rules specifically determine the status itself rather than defining the routing tables for private vs. cloud resources.

* **Option D:** Geographical location (Geo-location) is a different filtering criterion often used in firewall policies; on-net detection is specifically about the proximity to the trusted corporate perimeter.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two statements about the Vulnerability summary dashboard in FortiSASE are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The dashboard allows the administrator to drill down and view CVE data and severity classifications.
- B. Vulnerability scan is disabled in the endpoint profile.
- C. The dashboard shows the vulnerability score for unknown applications.
- D. Automatic vulnerability patching can be enabled for supported applications.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Based on the FortiSASE 7.6 (and later 2025 versions) curriculum and administration guides, the Vulnerability summary dashboard is a key component of the endpoint security posture management.

* **Drill Down Capability (Option C):** According to the FortiSASE Administration Guide, the Vulnerability summary widget on the

Security dashboard is interactive. An administrator can click on specific risk categories (e.g., Critical, High) or application types (e.g., Operating System, Web Client) to drill down. This action opens a detailed pane showing the specific affected endpoints, associated CVE identifiers, and severity classifications based on the CVSS standard.

* Automatic Vulnerability Patching (Option D): In the FortiSASE 7.6/2025 feature sets, the endpoint profile configuration (under Endpoint > Configuration > Profiles) includes an "Automatic Patching" section. This feature allows the system to automatically install security updates for supported third-party applications and the underlying operating system (Windows/macOS) when vulnerabilities are detected. Furthermore, administrators can schedule these patches directly from the Vulnerability Summary widget by selecting specific vulnerabilities.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: The dashboard categories (Operating System, Web Client, Microsoft Office, etc.) are based on known software signatures. While there is an "Other" category, the dashboard primarily provides scores for recognized applications where CVE data is available.

* Option B: The exhibit shows active data (157 total vulnerabilities), which indicates that the vulnerability scan is enabled and currently reporting data from the endpoints. If it were disabled, the widget would be empty or show zeros.

NEW QUESTION # 39

The IT team is wondering whether they will need to continue using MDM tools for future FortiClient upgrades. What options are available for handling future FortiClient upgrades?

- A. Enable the Endpoint Upgrade feature on the FortiSASE portal.
- B. A newer FortiClient version will be auto-upgraded on demand.
- C. FortiClient will need to be manually upgraded.
- D. Perform onboarding for managed endpoint users with a newer FortiClient version.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Feature Administration Guide and the latest updates to the NSE 5 SASE curriculum, FortiSASE has introduced native lifecycle management for FortiClient agents to reduce the operational burden on IT teams who previously relied solely on third-party MDM (Mobile Device Management) or GPO (Group Policy Objects) for every update.

The Endpoint Upgrade feature, found under System > Endpoint Upgrade in the FortiSASE portal, allows administrators to perform the following:

* Centralized Version Control: Administrators can see which versions are currently deployed and which "Recommended" versions are available from FortiGuard.

* Scheduled Rollouts: You can choose to upgrade all endpoints or specific endpoint groups at a designated time, ensuring that upgrades do not disrupt business operations.

* Status Monitoring: The portal provides a real-time dashboard showing the progress of the upgrade (e.g., Downloading, Installing, Reboot Pending, or Success).

* Manual vs. Managed: While MDM is still highly recommended for the initial onboarding (the first time FortiClient is installed and connected to the SASE cloud), all subsequent upgrades can be handled natively by the FortiSASE portal.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B: Manual upgrades are inefficient for large-scale deployments (~400 users in this scenario) and are not the intended "feature-rich" solution provided by FortiSASE.

* Option C: "Onboarding" refers to the initial setup. Re-onboarding every time a version changes would be redundant and counterproductive.

* Option D: While the system can manage the upgrade, it is not "auto-upgraded on demand" by the client itself without administrative configuration in the portal. The administrator must still define the target version and schedule.

NEW QUESTION # 40

You have a FortiGate configuration with three user-defined SD-WAN zones and one or two members in each of these zones. One SD-WAN member is no longer used in health-check and SD-WAN rules. This member is the only member of its zone. You want to delete it.

What happens if you delete the SD-WAN member from the FortiGate GUI?

- A. FortiGate accepts the deletion and removes static routes as required.
- B. FortiGate accepts the deletion with no further action.
- C. FortiGate accepts the deletion and places the member in the default SD-WAN zone.
- D. FortiGate displays an error message. SD-WAN zones must contain at least one member.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation with all FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator curriculum documents:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, the behavior for deleting an SD-WAN member from the GUI when it is the only member in its zone is governed by the following operational logic:

* Reference Checks: Before allowing the deletion of any SD-WAN member, FortiOS performs a "check for dependencies." If an interface is being used in an active Performance SLA or an SD-WAN Rule, the GUI will typically prevent the deletion or gray out the option until those references are removed.

However, the question specifies that this member is no longer used in health-checks or rules.

* Zone Integrity: Unlike some other network objects, an SD-WAN zone is permitted to exist without any members. When you delete the final member of a user-defined zone through the GUI, the zone itself remains in the configuration as an empty container.

* Route Management: When an SD-WAN member is deleted, any static routes that were specifically tied to that interface's membership in the SD-WAN bundle are automatically updated or removed by the FortiGate to prevent routing loops or "black-holing" traffic. This is part of the automated cleanup process handled by the FortiOS management plane.

* GUI vs. CLI: In the GUI, the process is streamlined to allow the removal of the member interface.

Once the member is deleted, the interface returns to being a "regular" system interface and can be used for standard firewall policies or other functions.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: There is no requirement that a zone must contain at least one member; "empty" zones are valid configuration objects in FortiOS 7.6.

* Option C: While the deletion is accepted, it is not with "no further action"-the system must still reconcile the routing table and interface status.

* Option D: FortiGate does not automatically move deleted members into the default zone (virtual-wan- link). Once deleted, the interface is simply no longer an SD-WAN member.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

(Choose one answer)

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

Answer: A

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 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 # 42

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