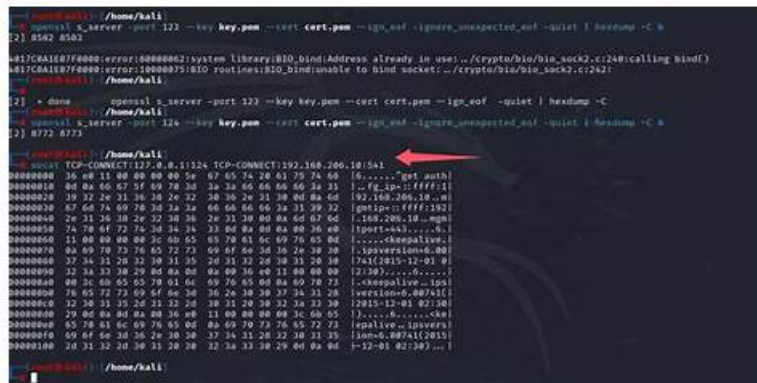


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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

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):dst(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(4), local_cost(0), selected
  3: Seq_num(5 HUB1-VPN2 HUB1), alive, sla(0x0), gid(0), cfg_order(3), 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

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 192.168.1.31, 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]
```

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.)

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator curriculum and the diagnostic outputs shown in the exhibit, the reason traffic is steered to HUB1-VPN3 instead of the expected HUB1-VPN1 (defined in SD-WAN rule ID 1) can be explained by two core routing principles in FortiOS:

* Valid Route Requirement (Option A): In the `diagnose sys sdwan service 4` output (which corresponds to Rule ID 1), it shows the rule has members HUB1-VPN1, HUB1-VPN2, and HUB1-VPN3. A key principle of SD-WAN steering is that for a member to be "selectable" by a rule, it must have a valid route to the destination in the routing table (RIB/FIB). If the routing table output (the third section of the exhibit) shows a route to 10.0.0.0/8 via HUB1-VPN3 but not through HUB1-VPN1, the SD-WAN engine will skip HUB1-VPN1 entirely because it is considered a "non-reachable" path for that specific destination.

* Policy Route Precedence (Option D): In the FortiOS route lookup hierarchy, Regular Policy Routes (PBR) are evaluated before SD-WAN rules. If an administrator has configured a traditional Policy Route (found under `Network > Policy Routes`) that matches traffic destined for 10.0.0.0/8 and specifies HUB1-VPN3 as the outgoing interface, the FortiGate will forward the packet based on that policy route and will never evaluate the SD-WAN rules for that session. This "bypass" occurs regardless of whether the SD-WAN rule would have chosen a "better" link.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B: While member configuration priority (`cfg_order`) is a tie-breaker in some strategies, the SD-WAN rule logic is only applied if the routing table allows it or if a higher-priority policy route doesn't intercept the traffic first.

* Option C: Lower route priority (which means higher preference in the RIB) affects the Implicit Rule (standard routing). However, SD-WAN rules are designed to override RIB priority for matching traffic.

If HUB1-VPN1 was a valid candidate and no Policy Route existed, the SD-WAN rule would typically ignore RIB priority to enforce its own steering strategy.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: D

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 # 25

Which two delivery methods are used for installing FortiClient on a user's laptop? (Choose two.)

- A. Download the installer directly from the FortiSASE portal.
- B. Use zero-touch installation through a third-party application store.
- C. Send an invitation email to selected users containing links to FortiClient installers.
- D. Configure automatic installation through an API to the user's laptop.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide outlines the standard onboarding procedures for deploying the FortiClient agent to remote endpoints. There are two primary user-facing delivery methods:

* Download from the FortiSASE portal (Option B): Administrators can provide users with access to the FortiSASE portal where they can directly download a pre-configured installer. This installer is uniquely tied to the organization's SASE instance, ensuring the client automatically registers to the correct cloud EMS upon installation.

* Invitation Email (Option C): This is the most common administrative method. The FortiSASE portal (via its integrated EMS) allows administrators to send an invitation email to specific users or groups.

This email contains direct download links for various operating systems (Windows, macOS, Linux) and the necessary invitation code for zero-touch registration.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: While third-party stores (like the App Store or Google Play) are used for mobile devices, "zero-touch installation through a third-party store" is not the standard curriculum-defined method for laptops (Windows/macOS) in a SASE environment.

* Option D: FortiSASE does not use a direct "API to the user's laptop" for automatic installation. While MDM/GPO (centralized deployment) is supported, it is not described as an API-based auto-installation in the core curriculum.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

- A. Cyber Threat Assessment
- B. Endpoint Compliance Deviation Report
- C. Web Usage Summary Report
- D. Vulnerability Assessment Report
- E. Shadow IT 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 # 27

Which three factors about SLA targets and SD-WAN rules should you consider when configuring SD-WAN rules? (Choose three answers)

- A. When configuring an SD-WAN rule, you can select multiple SLA targets from different performance SLAs.
- B. SD-WAN rules can use SLA targets to check whether the preferred members meet the SLA requirements.
- C. When configuring an SD-WAN rule, you can select multiple SLA targets if they are from the same performance SLA.
- D. Member metrics are measured only if a rule uses the SLA target.
- E. SLA targets are used only by SD-WAN rules that are configured with a Lowest Cost (SLA) strategy.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the Fortinet Document Library, the interaction between SD-WAN rules and SLA targets is governed by specific selection and measurement logic:

* Usage by Strategy (Option B): SLA targets are fundamentally used by the Lowest Cost (SLA) strategy to determine which links are currently healthy enough to be considered for traffic steering. While other strategies like Best Quality use a "Measured SLA" to monitor metrics, they do not typically use the

"Required SLA Target" to disqualify links unless specifically configured in a hybrid mode. In most curriculum contexts, the "Required SLA Target" field is specifically associated with the Lowest Cost and Maximize Bandwidth strategies.

* SLA Compliance Checking (Option D): SD-WAN rules utilize SLA targets as a "pass/fail" gatekeeper. The engine checks if the preferred members meet the defined SLA requirements (latency, jitter, or packet loss thresholds). If a preferred member fails the SLA, the rule will move to the next member in the priority list that does meet the SLA.

* Single SLA Binding (Option E): When configuring an SD-WAN rule, the GUI and CLI allow you to select multiple SLA targets, but they must all belong to the same Performance SLA profile. You cannot mix and match targets from different health checks (e.g., Target 1 from "Google_HC" and Target 2 from "Amazon_HC") within a single SD-WAN rule.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: This is incorrect because a single SD-WAN rule can only be associated with one specific Performance SLA profile at a time; therefore, you cannot select targets from different SLAs.

* Option C: This is incorrect because member metrics (latency, jitter, packet loss) are measured by the Performance SLA probes regardless of whether an SD-WAN rule is currently using that SLA target for steering decisions. Measurement is a function of the health-check, not the rule matching process.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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