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Fortinet FCP_FGT_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of firewall administrators and covers the configuration of routing features on FortiGate devices. It includes defining and applying static routes for directing traffic within and outside the network, as well as setting up Software-Defined WAN (SD-WAN) to distribute and balance traffic loads across multiple WAN connections efficiently.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Firewall policies and authentication: This section of the exam measures the skills of firewall administrators and covers the implementation and management of security policies. It involves configuring basic and advanced firewall rules, applying Source NAT (SNAT) and Destination NAT (DNAT) options, and enforcing various firewall authentication methods. The section also includes deploying and configuring Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) to streamline user access across the network.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deployment and system configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of network security engineers and covers essential tasks for setting up a FortiGate device in a production environment. Candidates are expected to perform the initial configuration, establish basic connectivity, and integrate the device within the Fortinet Security Fabric. They must also be able to configure a FortiGate Cluster Protocol (FGCP) high availability setup and troubleshoot resource and connectivity issues to ensure system readiness and network uptime.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VPN: This section of the exam measures the skills of network security engineers and covers the configuration and deployment of Virtual Private Network (VPN) solutions. Candidates are required to implement SSL VPNs to grant secure remote access to internal resources and configure IPsec VPNs in either meshed or partially redundant topologies to ensure encrypted communication between distributed network locations.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content inspection: This section of the exam measures the skills of network security engineers and covers the setup and management of content inspection features on FortiGate. Candidates must demonstrate an understanding of encrypted traffic inspection using digital certificates, identify and apply FortiGate inspection modes, and configure web filtering policies. The ability to implement application control for monitoring and regulating network application usage, configure antivirus profiles to detect and block malware, and set up Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) to shield the network from threats and vulnerabilities is also assessed.
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Fortinet FCP - FortiGate 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Refer to the exhibits.

Security Fabric physical topology view

FORTINET

Search

Upstream Internet

Edit Address

Name

Net_Add_1

Color

Change

Type

Subnet

IP/Netmask

1.1.1.0/255.255.255.0

Interface

any

Fabric synchronization

On

Static route configuration

Off

Comments

Write a comment...

0/255

Security Fabric configuration on Local-FortiGate

```
Local-FortiGate # show full-configuration system csf
config system csf
    set status enable
    set upstream ''
    set upstream-port 8013
    set group-name "fortinet"
    set group-password ENC Y9ynT+64RpCTpVdgSmoQH242mYSIzNNzLNvgzMXjyN
9hSjIJE3KYJlo3XxygldvNxPid8T5xctBUSzy7rgIcHcA/qHrByXSXfPEeHC6ufkqlPJr
W6GypwDUb5O3VFgPbASFYYteQesmoJtGe84BLGa+hUcgunLD1z/97sBp+PLt5nrA==
    set accept-auth-by-cert enable
    set log-unification enable
    set authorization-request-type serial
    set fabric-workers 2
    set downstream-access disable
    set configuration-sync default
    set fabric-object-unification local
    set saml-configuration-sync default
```

Security Fabric configuration on ISFW

```
ISFW # show full-configuration system csf
config system csf
    set status enable
    set upstream "10.0.1.254"
    set upstream-port 8013
    set group-name ''
    set accept-auth-by-cert enable
    set log-unification enable
    set authorization-request-type serial
    set fabric-workers 2
    set downstream-access disable
    set configuration-sync default
    set saml-configuration-sync local
end

ISFW #
```

An administrator creates a new address object on the root FortiGate (Local-FortiGate) in the security fabric. After synchronization, this object is not available on the downstream FortiGate (ISFW).

What must the administrator do to synchronize the address object?

- A. Change the csf setting on both devices to set downstream-access enable.
- B. Change the csf setting on ISFW (downstream) to set authorization-request-type certificate.
- C. Change the csf setting on Local-FortiGate (root) to set fabric object-unification default.
- D. Change the csf setting on ISFW (downstream) to set configuration-sync local.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Fortinet Security Fabric setup, the root FortiGate (Local-FortiGate) synchronizes configuration objects, such as address objects, downstream to subordinate FortiGates.

For this synchronization to work, the downstream FortiGate (ISFW) must have the downstream- access option enabled in its CSF (Cooperative Security Fabric) settings.

In the exhibit:

The Local-FortiGate has downstream-access disable, meaning it cannot push configuration changes downstream.

The ISFW also has downstream-access disable, preventing it from accepting synced objects.

To fix this, downstream-access must be enabled on both FortiGates to allow configuration synchronization.

NEW QUESTION # 16

You are analyzing connectivity problems caused by intermediate devices blocking traffic in SSL VPN environment. In which two ways can you effectively resolve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use SSL VPN tunnel mode to prevent problems with blocked ESP and UDP ports (500 or 4500).
- B. You can turn off IKE fragmentation to fix large certificate negotiation problems.
- C. You can configure a hub-and-spoke topology with SSL VPN tunnels to bypass blocked UDP ports.
- D. You should use IPsec to solve issues with fragment drops and large certificate exchanges.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Disabling IKE fragmentation helps resolve issues caused by intermediate devices blocking large fragmented packets during certificate negotiation.

Using SSL VPN tunnel mode encapsulates traffic over HTTPS, bypassing blocks on ESP and UDP ports commonly used by IPsec.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which three methods are used by the collector agent for AD polling? (Choose three.)

- A. WinSecLog
- B. FSSO REST API
- C. WMI
- D. NetAPI
- E. FortiGate polling

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

The Fortinet Collector Agent can use the following methods to poll Active Directory (AD) for user logon events:

NetAPI - Queries the domain controllers directly to obtain user logon information.

FSSO REST API - Allows integration and polling via modern API-based communication for user authentication updates.

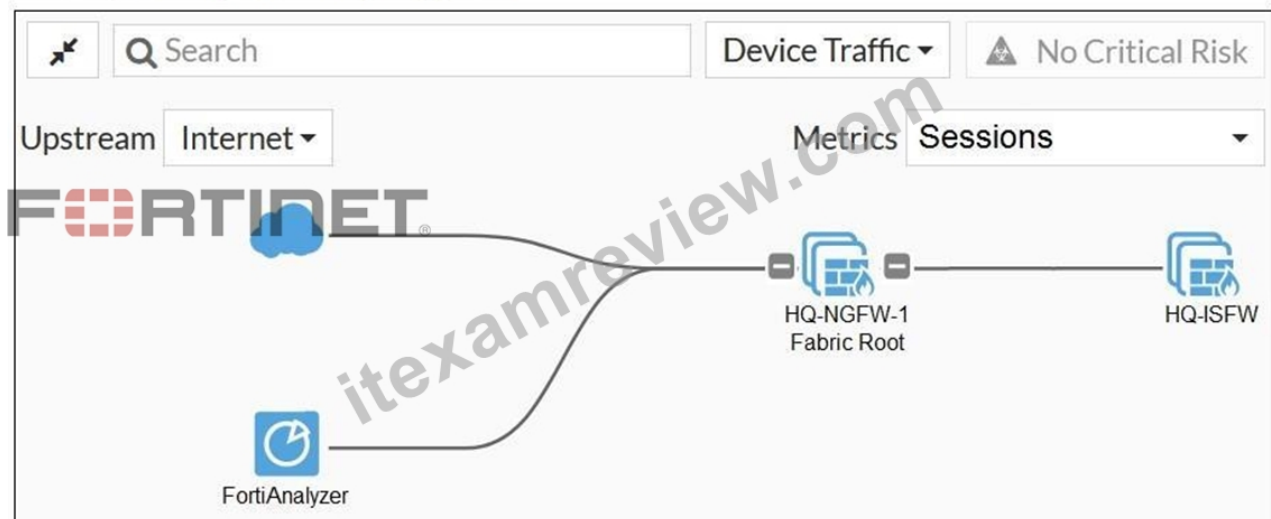
WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) - Retrieves logon data from domain controllers using WMI queries.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Refer to the exhibits. An administrator creates a new address object on the root FortiGate (HQ- NGFW-1) in the Security Fabric. After synchronization, this object is not available on the downstream FortiGate (HQ-ISFW).

What must the administrator do to synchronize the address object?

Security Fabric physical topology view



New address object on HQ-NGFW-1

Edit Address

Name

Color 

Interface

Type

IP/Netmask

Fabric global object  ☒

Routing configuration ☐

Comments 0/255

Security Fabric configuration on HQ-NGFW-1

```
HQ-NGFW-1 # show full-configuration system csf
config system csf
    set status enable
    set uid "10e202dad887c02ac8bafa024228d86d"
    set upstream ' '
    set source-ip 0.0.0.0
    set upstream-interface-select-method auto
    set upstream-port 8013
    set-group-name "Fortinet"
    set group-password ENC M8h5eGm9sVzi555Pp5y
    YEaCjk/95p0MH1lmMjY3dkVA
    set accept-auth-by-cert enable
    set log-unification enable
    set authorization-request-type serial
    set fabric-workers 2
    set downstream-access disable
    set configuration-sync default
    set fabric-object-unification local
    set saml-configuration-sync default
```


Security Fabric configuration on HQ-ISFW

```
HQ-NGFW-1 # show full-configuration system csf
config system csf
    set status enable
    set uid "dd0263000fa8209fc0d99a40faf9c818"
    set upstream "10.0.11.254"
    set source-ip 0.0.0.0
    set upstream-interface-select-method auto
    set upstream-port 8013
    set-group-name ""
    set accept-auth-by-cert enable
    set log-unification enable
    set authorization-request-type serial
    set fabric-workers 2
    set downstream-access disable
    set configuration-sync default
    set saml-configuration-sync local
    set file-mgmt enable
    set file-quota 0
    set file-quota-warning 90
end
```

- A. Change the csfsetting on HQ-ISFW (downstream) to set saml-configuration-sync default.
- B. Change the csfsetting on both devices to set downstream-access enable.
- C. Change the csfsetting on HQ-NGFW-1 (root) to set fabric-object-unification default.
- D. Change the csfsetting on HQ-ISFW (downstream) to set configuration-sync local.

Answer: C

Explanation:

On HQ-NGFW-1 (the root FortiGate), the setting set fabric-object-unification local prevents address objects created on the root from synchronizing downstream. To propagate objects across the Security Fabric, this must be set to default. Changing the root's csf configuration to set fabric-object-unification default ensures that new address objects are synchronized to HQ-ISFW and other downstream devices.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Refer to the exhibits.

System Performance output

```
# get system performance status
CPU0 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU1 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU2 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2042076k total, 1837868k used (90%), 104146k free (5.1%), 100062k freeable (4.9%)
Average network usage: 19/2 kbps in 1 minute, 19/4 kbps in 10 minutes, 19/3 kbps in 30 minutes
Maximal network usage: 36/18 kbps in 1 minute, 58/86 kbps in 10 minutes, 58/87 kbps in 30 minutes
Average sessions: 21 sessions in 1 minute, 22 sessions in 10 minutes, 21 sessions in 30 minutes
Maximal sessions: 22 sessions in 1 minute, 28 sessions in 10 minutes, 28 sessions in 30 minutes
Average session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 0 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Maximal session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 1 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Average NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Maximal NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes
```

Memory usage threshold settings

```
config system global
    set memory-use-threshold-extreme 89
    set memory-use-threshold-green 82
    set memory-use-threshold-red 88
end
```

The exhibits show the system performance output and default configuration of high memory usage thresholds on a FortiGate device. Based on the system performance output, what are the two possible outcomes? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate has entered conserve mode.

- [illegible]

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