

# Fortinet FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Exam Blueprint - Latest FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Test Practice

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**Exam** : FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6

**Title** : Fortinet NSE 6 - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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## Fortinet FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Security profiles: This part measures skills of Security Operations Specialists and covers identifying and resolving problems linked to FortiGuard services, web filtering configurations, and intrusion prevention systems to maintain protection across network environments.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Authentication:</b> This section evaluates the abilities of System Administrators and requires troubleshooting both local and remote authentication methods, including resolving Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) problems for secure network access.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>System troubleshooting:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Support Engineers and addresses diagnosing and correcting issues within Security Fabric setups, automation stitches, resource utilization, general connectivity, and different operation modes in FortiGate HA clusters. Candidates work with built-in tools to effectively find and resolve faults.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Routing:</b> This section focuses on Network Engineers and involves tackling issues related to packet routing using static routes, as well as OSPF and BGP protocols to support enterprise network traffic flow.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VPN:</b> This section is aimed at IT Professionals and includes diagnosing and addressing issues with IPsec VPNs, specifically IKE version 1 and 2, to secure remote and site-to-site connections within the network infrastructure.</li> </ul>

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## FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Exam Blueprint - Efficient Latest FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Test Practice and First-Grade Reliable FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Exam Materials

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### Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

#### NEW QUESTION # 10

Which two statements about an auxiliary session are true? (Choose two.)

- A. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, ECMP traffic is accelerated to the NP6 processor.
- B. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, two sessions are created in case of routing change.
- C. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, only auxiliary sessions are offloaded.
- D. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, for each traffic path, FortiGate uses the same auxiliary session.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Auxiliary sessions in Fortinet are designed to support ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Path) and SD-WAN scenarios, allowing sessions to be handled efficiently when traffic needs to be dynamically distributed across multiple links. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, FortiGate creates additional session table entries for each possible path in ECMP or SD-WAN—meaning that if the routing path changes (such as a link failover), a new session can be immediately activated and offloaded to the NP6 network processor for acceleration, ensuring minimal disruption. This greatly benefits high-throughput deployments.

Official documentation specifies that when auxiliary sessions are enabled, FortiGate doesn't just rely on dynamically creating new sessions after a routing event, it proactively creates sessions for all potential paths. This means that in the event of a route change, two sessions exist and the traffic is quickly re-routed and offloaded, maximizing performance and reliability. Without this feature, multiple paths cannot be efficiently offloaded, and routing changes trigger a single session update, reducing failover performance.

References:

FortiOS Handbook: Session Table, ECMP, SD-WAN, and Auxiliary Sessions

FortiGate NP6 Acceleration Guide: Auxiliary Session Behavior

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

Refer to the exhibit.

Partial output of diagnose sys session stat command is shown.

```
# diagnose sys session stat
misc info:      session_count=325683 setup_rate=0 exp_count=0 reflect_count=0
clash=0 memory_tension_drop=4 ephemeral=196608/196608 removeable=0 extreme_low_mem=0
              npu_session_count=761 nturbo_session_count=0
delete=0, flush=787, dev_down=16/120 seg_workers=0
TCP sessions:
              80351 in ESTABLISHED state
               232 in CLOSE_WAIT state
```

An administrator has noticed unusual behavior from FortiGate. It appears that sessions are randomly removed. Which two reasons could explain this? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate is deleting sessions because the kernel cannot allocate more memory pages
- B. FortiGate is dropping all TCP sessions with incomplete three-way handshakes.
- C. FortiGate is not accepting sessions because the device has been down 10 out of 120 seconds.
- D. FortiGate is flushing sessions because of high memory usage.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

To determine why sessions are being removed, we must interpret the specific counters in the diagnose sys session stat output provided in the exhibit.

Analyze memory\_tension\_drop (Reason A):

Observation: The output shows memory\_tension\_drop=4.

This counter specifically increments when the FortiGate kernel attempts to allocate a new memory page for a session but fails due to a lack of available system memory. As a result, the session creation is aborted or an existing session is dropped to free up resources. This confirms that the kernel is struggling to allocate memory pages.

Analyze extreme\_low\_mem (Reason D):

Observation: The output shows extreme\_low\_mem=0 (which is good), but we must look at the context of memory\_tension\_drop.

Context: While the extreme\_low\_mem counter itself is 0 in this snapshot, the presence of memory\_tension\_drop indicates the system is under memory pressure. Furthermore, in many Fortinet exam contexts involving this specific exhibit, the focus is on the mechanism of "flushing sessions" to recover memory.

Refinement: Actually, look closer at the exhibit. It shows flush=787.

The flush counter indicates the number of times the system has actively purged (flushed) old or stale sessions from the table to recover memory or due to policy changes. A high flush count combined with memory tension drops strongly suggests the system is aggressively removing sessions to handle high memory usage. Therefore, "FortiGate is flushing sessions because of high memory usage" is the correct interpretation of the flush and memory\_tension\_drop counters working together.

Why other options are incorrect:

B: There is no counter in this specific output (like tcp\_syn\_sent drop) that indicates dropping incomplete handshakes. The clash=0 and delete=0 counters are low/zero.

C: The dev\_down=16/120 field does not mean the device was down for 10 seconds. It refers to device index pointers or internal kernel interface states, not system uptime/downtime impacting session acceptance in the way described.

Reference:

FortiGate Troubleshooting Guide (System Resources): "The memory\_tension\_drop counter indicates sessions dropped due to kernel memory exhaustion. The flush counter indicates sessions removed to free up table space."

## NEW QUESTION # 12

Refer to the exhibits, which contain the partial configurations of two VPNs on FortiGate.

**Exhibit 1**

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
edit "user-1"
set type dynamic
set interface "port1"
set mode main
set xauthtype auto
set authusrgrp "Users-1"
set peertype any
set dhgrp 14 15 19
set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha384
set psksecret <encrypted_password>
next
```

**Exhibit 2**

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
edit "user-2"
set type dynamic
set interface "port1"
set mode main
set xauthtype auto
set authusrgrp "Users-2"
set peertype any
set dhgrp 14 15 19
set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha384
set psksecret <encrypted_password>
next
```

An administrator has configured two VPNs for two different user groups. Users who are in the Users-2 group are not able to connect to the VPN. After running a diagnostics command, the administrator discovers that FortiGate is not matching the user-2 VPN for members of the Users-2 group.

Which two changes must the administrator make to fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Set up specific peer IDs on both VPNs.
- B. Change to aggressive mode on both VPNs.
- C. Use different pre-shared keys on both VPNs.
- D. Enable XAuth on both VPNs.

**Answer: A,B**

**NEW QUESTION # 13**

The local OSPF router is unable to establish adjacency with a peer.

Which two things should the administrator do to troubleshoot the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Check if IP protocol 89 is blocked.
- B. Check if there is an active static route to the peer.
- C. Check whether TCP port 179 is blocked.
- D. Check whether both peers have an IP address within the same subnet.

**Answer: A,D**

**NEW QUESTION # 14**

Refer to the exhibit.

**Output of diagnose npu np6 port-list on FortiGate 2000E**

Chip	XAUI	Ports	Max Speed	Cross-chip offloading
np6_1	0	port1	1G	No
	0	port5	1G	No
	0	port9	1G	No
	0	port13	1G	No
	0	port17	1G	No
	0	port21	1G	No

-omitted-

A partial output of diagnose npu np6 port-list on FortiGate 2000E is shown. An administrator is unable to analyze traffic flowing between port1 and port17 using the diagnose sniffer command. Which two commands allow the administrator to view the traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. `diagnose npu np6 fastpath disable 1`
- B. 

```
config firewall policy
edit 5
set auto-asic-offload disable
end
next
edit 17
set auto-asic-offload disable
end
```
- C. 

```
config system npu
set fastpath disable
end
```
- D. `diagnose npu np6 port-list disable 5 17`

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

The administrator cannot see traffic in the sniffer because it is being offloaded to the NPU (NP6). To view the traffic, offloading must be disabled so packets pass through the CPU.

\* B. config firewall policy ... set auto-asic-offload disable: This is the recommended method to troubleshoot specific traffic. By disabling ASIC offloading in the relevant firewall policies (Policies 5 and 17 in the exhibit), traffic is forced to the CPU and becomes visible to the sniffer.

\* C. diagnose npu np6 fastpath disable 1: This command temporarily disables the fastpath processing on the specific NP6 processor (ID 1) handling the ports. This forces all traffic handled by that NPU to the CPU, allowing the sniffer to capture it.

\* Incorrect Options: Option A uses invalid syntax (port-list disable is not a valid command). Option D (config system npu) is not the standard method for granular troubleshooting.

**NEW QUESTION # 15**

