Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6: Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator braindumps PDF & Testking echter Test

Warum sind die Fragenkataloge zur Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test beliebter als die anderen? Erstens: Ressonanz. Wir müssen die Bedürfnisse der Kandidaten kennen, und umfassender als andere Websites. Zweitens: Spezialität. Um unsere Angelegenheiten zu erledigen, müssen wir alle unwichtigen Chancen aufgeben. Drittens: Man wird vielleicht eine Sache nach ihrem Aussehen beurteilen. Vielleicht haben wir die besten Produkte von guter Qualität. Aber wenn wir sie in einer kitschig Weise repräsentieren, werden Sie sicher zu den kitschigen Produkten gehören. Hingegen repräsentieren wir sie in einer fachlichen und kreativen Weise werden wir die besten Effekte erzielen. Die Fragenkataloge zur Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test sind solche erfolgreichen Fragenkataloge.

Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.
Thema 2	• Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.
Thema 3	• Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.

>> NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Prüfungsaufgaben <<

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Pass4Test wird nicht nur Ihren Wunsch erfüllen, sondern Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service und Kundendienst bieten. Die Prüfungsfragen von Pass4Test sind alle richtig, die Ihnen beim Bestehen der Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung helfen. Im Pass4Test können Sie kostenlos einen Teil der Fragen und Antworten zur Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung als Probe herunterladen.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q25-Q30):

25. Frage
Which configuration is a valid use case for FortiSASE features in supporting remote users?

- A. Enabling secure web browsing to protect against threats, providing explicit application access with zero- trust or SD-WAN integration, and addressing shadow IT visibility with data loss prevention.
- B. Enabling secure SaaS access through SD-WAN integration, protecting against web-based threats with data loss prevention, and monitoring user connectivity with shadow IT visibility.
- C. Providing secure web browsing through remote browser isolation, addressing shadow IT with zero-trust access, and protecting data at rest only.
- D. Monitoring SaaS application performance, isolating browser sessions for all websites, and integrating with SD-WAN for data loss prevention.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
According to theFortiSASE 7.6 Architecture GuideandFCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administratormaterials, the solution is built around three primary use cases that support a hybrid workforce:
* Secure Internet Access (SIA):This enables secure web browsing by applying security profiles such as Web Filter,Anti-Malware, andSSL Inspectionin the SASE cloud. It protects remote users from internet-based threats regardless of their location.
* Secure Private Access (SPA):This provides granular, explicit access to private applications hosted in data centers or the cloud. It is achieved throughZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access)for session-based security or throughSD-WAN integrationwhere FortiSASE acts as a spoke to an existing corporate SD- WAN hub.
* SaaS Security:FortiSASE utilizesInline-CASBandShadow IT visibilityto monitor and control the use of cloud applications.Data Loss Prevention (DLP)is integrated into these workflows to prevent sensitive corporate data from being uploaded to unauthorized SaaS platforms.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:While it mentions SD-WAN and Shadow IT, it misses the core definition of SIA (secure web browsing) which is the primary driver for SASE deployments.
* Option B:Remote Browser Isolation (RBI)is typically applied to risky or uncategorized websites, not "all websites," due to the high performance and resource overhead.
* Option D:FortiSASE is designed to protect data in motion (via security profiles) as well as data stored in sanctioned cloud apps, not "at rest only".

26. Frage
Refer to the exhibit.

You want the performance service-level agreement (SLA) to measure the jitter of each member. Which configuration change must you make to achieve this result?

- A. Set the protocol to HTTP.
- B. Specify the participant members.
- C. Add an SLA target and define a jitter threshold.
- D. No change is required.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
According to theSD-WAN 7.6 Core Administratorstudy guide andFortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, no configuration change is required to simplymeasurejitter.
* Implicit Measurement: In FortiOS, once a Performance SLA (Health Check) is configured with an Activeprobe mode (as seen in the exhibit with Ping selected), the FortiGate automatically begins calculating three key quality metrics for every member interface:Latency,Jitter, andPacket Loss.
* Visibility: Even without an SLA Target defined, these real-time measurements are visible in theSD- WAN Monitorand via the CLI command diagnose sys virtual-wan-link health-check <SLA_Name>.
* Active Probes: Because the probe mode is set toActiveusing thePingprotocol, the FortiGate sends synthetic packets at the definedCheck interval(500ms in the exhibit). It calculates jitter by measuring the variation in the round-trip time (RTT) between these consecutive probes.
Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B: Adding anSLA targetand defining a jitter threshold is only necessary if you want the SD- WAN engine to makesteering decisionsbased on that metric (e.g., "remove this link from the pool if jitter exceeds 50ms"). It is not required just tomeasurethe jitter.
* Option C: While you can specify participants, the current setting is "All SD-WAN Members," which means it is already measuring jitter for every member.
* Option D:HTTPis an alternative probe protocol, butPing (ICMP)is perfectly capable of measuring jitter and is often preferred for its lower overhead.

27. Frage
You want FortiGate to use SD-WAN rules to steer ping local-out traffic. Which two constraints should you consider? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, FortiGate uses SD-WAN rules only for local-out traffic that corresponds to ping and traceroute.
- B. You must configure each local-out feature individually to use SD-WAN.
- C. By default, FortiGate uses SD-WAN rules only for local-out traffic that corresponds to ping and traceroute.
- D. You can steer local-out traffic only with SD-WAN rules that use the manual strategy.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:
In theSD-WAN 7.6 Core Administratorcurriculum, steering "local-out" traffic (traffic generated by the FortiGate itself, such as DNS queries, FortiGuard updates, or diagnostic pings) requires specific configuration because this traffic follows a different path than "forward" traffic.
* Individual Configuration (Option A): By default, local-out traffic bypasses the SD-WAN engine and uses the standard system routing table (RIB/FIB). To use SD-WAN rules for specific features like DNS or RADIUS, you must individually enable the sdwan interface-select-method within that feature's configuration (e.g., config system dns or config user radius).
* Default Steerable Traffic (Option B): In FortiOS 7.6, while most local-out traffic is excluded from SD-WAN by default, the system is designed so that when SD-WAN is active, it primarily considers SD- WAN rules for specific diagnostic local-out traffic-specificallypingandtraceroute-to allow administrators to verify path quality using the same logic as user traffic.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option C: Local-out traffic can be steered using any SD-WAN strategy (Manual, Best Quality, etc.), provided the interface-selection-method is set to sdwan.

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

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

Antwort: B,D,E

Begründung:
According to theSD-WAN 7.6 Core Administratorstudy guide and theFortinet 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 theLowest Cost (SLA)strategy to determine which links are currently healthy enough to be considered for traffic steering. While other strategies likeBest Qualityuse 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 thepreferred membersmeet 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 selectmultiple SLA targets, but they must all belong to thesame Performance SLAprofile. 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 fromdifferentSLAs.
* Option C: This is incorrect because member metrics (latency, jitter, packet loss) are measured by the Performance SLAprobes 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.

29. Frage
What is a key use case for FortiSASE Secure Internet Access (SIA) in an agentless deployment? (Choose one answer)

- A. It distributes a PAC file to secure non-web traffic protocols and applies antivirus protection only for managed endpoints.
- B. It provides secure web browsing by isolating browser sessions and enforcing data loss prevention for temporary employees.
- C. It acts as a secure web gateway (SWG) distributing a PAC file for explicit web proxy use, securing HTTP and HTTPS traffic with a full security stack, and is ideal for unmanaged endpoints like contractors.
- D. It requires FortiClient endpoints and supports ZTNA tags to secure all network traffic for unmanaged endpoints.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
According to theFortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guideand theFCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator curriculum, the Agentless deployment mode-commonly referred to asSecure Web Gateway (SWG)mode- is a vital component of the Secure Internet Access (SIA) framework.
* Deployment Mechanism: In an agentless deployment, FortiSASE functions as an explicit web proxy.
This is achieved by distributing aPAC (Proxy Auto-Configuration) fileto the user's browser, which instructs the device to send its web traffic to the nearest FortiSASE Point of Presence (PoP).
* Target Use Case: This mode is specifically designed forunmanaged endpoints, such as those used by contractors, partners, or temporary workers, where the organization does not have the authority or capability to install the FortiClient agent.
* Security Capabilities: Even without an agent, FortiSASE applies afull security stackto the redirected traffic. This includesWeb Filtering,Anti-Malware,SSL Inspection, andInline-CASBto secure HTTP and HTTPS sessions.
* Protocol Limitations: Because it relies on proxy settings, this mode is limited to web protocols (HTTP /HTTPS) and does not inherently secure non-web traffic like ICMP, DNS, or custom TCP/UDP applications unless they are specifically proxied.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A: While it provides secure browsing, session isolation (RBI) is a specific feature that can be used in either mode; the defining characteristic of the agentless use case is the proxy-based redirection for unmanaged devices.
* Option C: A PAC file can only secure web traffic (protocols that support proxying), not non-web traffic protocols.
* Option D: Agentless mode is the opposite of requiring FortiClient; ZTNA tags generally require the FortiClient agent to provide the necessary telemetry for tag evaluation.

30. Frage
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