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Fortinet FCSS - SD-WAN 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

Refer to the exhibit. Which two conclusions can you draw from the output shown? (Choose two.)

Diagnose output

```
spoke_A # diagnose firewall proute list
list route policy info(vf=root):

id=1(0x01) dscp_tag=0xfc 0xfc flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00 protocol=17 port=src(0->65535):dst(0->65535)
iif=0(any)
path(1): oif=0(any) gwy=10.0.1.253
destination(1): 10.22.0.0-10.22.0.255
source wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/255.255.255.0
hit_count=5 rule_last_used=2024-12-19 07:53:31

id=2130968577(0x7f040001) vwl_service=1(Critical-DIA) vwl_mbr_seq=2 1 dscp_tag=0xfc 0xfc flags=0x0 tos=0x00
tos_mask=0x00 protocol=0 port=src(0->0):dst(0->0) iif=0(any)
path(2): oif=4(port2), oif=3(port1)
source(1): 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255
destination wildcard(1) : 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
application control(2): Microsoft.Portal(41469,0) Storage.Backup(0,22)
hit_count=8597 rule_last_used=2024-12-19 07:31:00

id=2130968578(0x7f040002) vwl_service=2(Non-Critical-DIA) vwl_mbr_seq=2 dscp_tag=0xfc 0xfc flags=0x0 tos=
0x00 tos_mask=0x00 protocol=0 port=src(0->0):dst(0->0) iif=0(any)
path(1): oif=4(port2)
source(1): 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255
destination wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
application control(2): Operational.Technology(0,26) Social.Media(0,23)
hit_count=36589 rule_last_used=2024-12-19 07:31:00

id=2130968580(0x7f040004) vwl_service=4 (Critical-Web-Server) vwl_mbr_seq=3 dscp_tag=0xfc flags=0x0 tos=
0x00
tos_mask=0x00 protocol=0 port=src(0->0) iif=0(any)
path(1): oif=6(port4)
source(1): 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255
destination(1): 128.66.0.1-128.66.0.1
hit_count=12587 rule_last_used=2024-12-19 07:31:00

id=2130968579(0x7f040003) vwl_service=3 (VOIP) vwl_mbr_seq=1 dscp_tag=0xfc flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00
protocol=17 port=src(1->65535):dst(1->65535) iif=0(any)
path(1): oif=3(port1) path_last_used=2024-12-19 08:09:00
source(1): 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255
destination(1): 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255
hit_count=13 rule_last_used=2024-12-19 08:09:00
```

- A. UDP traffic destined to the subnet 10.22.0.0/24 matches a policy route.
- B. One SD-WAN rule is defined with application categories as the destination.
- C. UDP traffic destined to the subnet 10.22.0.0/24 matches a manual SD-WAN rule.
- D. One SD-WAN rule allows traffic load balancing.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The output shows SD-WAN rules with multiple member sequences (vwl_mbr_seq), indicating load balancing is configured for at least one SD-WAN rule (supporting C).

There is a policy route (id=0) that explicitly matches UDP protocol traffic (protocol=17) destined to 10.22.0.0/24 with a next-hop gateway, confirming D.

NEW QUESTION # 56

(Refer to the exhibits.

SD-WAN event logs

Identity	
Device ID	FGVM02TM25002088
Device Name	branch1_fgt
Type	
Sub Type	sdwan
Type	event
Alerts	
Action Level	notice
General	
Log Description	SDWAN status
Log ID	0113022923
Member	1
Message	Member status changed. Member out-of-sla.
Virtual Domain	root
Others	
Date	2025-07-01
Date/Time	2025-07-01 05:00:25
Destination End User ID	3
Destination Endpoint ID	3
Destination Geo ID	0
Device Time	2025-07-01 05:00:25
Device Time Zone	-0700
Event Time	2025-07-01 05:00:25
Event Type	Health Check
Health Check	Corp_HC
Log Flag	0
New Value	1
Old Value	2
SLA Target ID	1
Source City	Sunnyvale

SD-WAN rule configuration

```
branch1_fgt (service) # show
config service
  edit 1
    set name "Critical-DIA"
    set mode sla
    set src "LAN-net"
    set internet-service enable
    set internet-service-app-ctrl 16920 41469
    set internet-service-app-ctrl-category 28
  config sla
    edit "Corp_HC"
      set id 1
    next
  end
  set priority-members 1 2
next
```

SD-WAN health-check configuration

```
branch1_fgt (health-check) # show
config health-check
  edit "Corp_HC"
    set server "192.168.1.1" "192.168.1.2"
    set member 1 2
  config sla
    edit 1
      set latency-threshold 150
      set jitter-threshold 50
      set packetloss-threshold 5
    next
  end
end
```

SD-WAN member status

```
branch1_fgt # diagnose sys sdwan member
Member(1): type: 0, transport-group: 0, interface: port1, flags=0x0,
gateway: 192.2.0.2, source 192.2.0.1, priority: 1 1024, weight: 0
Member(2): type: 0, transport-group: 0, interface: port2, flags=0x0,
gateway: 192.2.0.10, source 192.2.0.9, priority: 1 1024, weight: 0
Member(3): type: 0, transport-group: 0, interface: port4, flags=0x0,
source 172.16.0.1, priority: 1 1024, weight: 0
```

Two SD-WAN event logs, the member status, the SD-WAN rule configuration, and the health-check configuration for a FortiGate device are shown.

Immediately after the log messages are displayed, how will the FortiGate steer the traffic based on the information shown in the exhibits? Choose one answer.)

- A. FortiGate uses port1 or port2 to steer the traffic for SD-WAN rule ID 1.
- B. FortiGate uses port2 to steer the traffic for SD-WAN rule ID 1.**
- C. FortiGate uses port1 to steer the traffic for SD-WAN rule ID 1.
- D. FortiGate skips SD-WAN rule ID 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the SD-WAN rule configuration (service edit 1, "Critical-DIA"), the rule uses mode sla and specifies: set priority-members 1 2

This means, for traffic matching SD-WAN rule ID 1, FortiGate prefers member 1 first, then member 2, but only if the selected member meets the SLA requirements.

From the SD-WAN event log, the message explicitly states:

Member status changed. Member out-of-sla.

The log includes Member: 1

This indicates SD-WAN member 1 is now out of SLA immediately after the log is generated.

From the SD-WAN member status output:

Member(1) corresponds to interface port1

Member(2) corresponds to interface port2

Because member 1 (port1) is out of SLA, FortiGate cannot use it for an SLA-based rule at that moment. With the rule configured for priority-members 1 2, FortiGate will immediately steer matching traffic using the next eligible priority member that still meets the SLA, which is member 2 (port2).

Therefore, immediately after the log messages are displayed, FortiGate steers the traffic for SD-WAN rule ID 1 using port2, which corresponds to Option B.

Let's correct QUESTION N N O: 81 strictly according to Fortinet SD-WAN Architecture guidance and the FCSS SD-WAN 7.6 design principles.

Below is the corrected and verified answer, rewritten exactly in your required format.

NEW QUESTION # 57

(Refer to the exhibit.)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
    edit "HUB1-VPN1"
        set auto-discovery-shortcuts dependent
        set network-overlay enable
        set network-id 1
    next
    edit "HUB1-VPN2"
        set auto-discovery-shortcuts dependent
        set network-overlay enable
        set network-id 2
    next
    edit
        set auto-discovery-shortcuts dependent
        set network-overlay enable
        set network-id 3
    next
end
```

You update the spokes configuration of an existing auto-discovery VPN (ADVPN) topology by adding the parameters shown in the exhibit.

Which is a valid objective of those settings? Choose one answer.)

- A. Prevent multiple shortcuts from being established over the same overlay.
- B. Enable the tunnels as overlay links.
- C. Convert the configuration from ADVPN to ADVPN 2.0.
- D. Prevent cross-overlay shortcuts.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the following IPsec phase1-interface configuration applied on spoke tunnels:

set auto-discovery-shortcuts dependent

set network-overlay enable

set network-id <value>

In the FCSS SD-WAN 7.6 ADVPN architecture, the network-overlay and network-id parameters are used to logically group IPsec tunnels into separate overlays. When network-overlay is enabled, FortiGate treats the tunnel as part of an overlay network rather than a simple transport tunnel.

The network-id parameter is critical in multi-overlay ADVPN designs. Fortinet documentation specifies that ADVPN shortcuts are only allowed between tunnels that share the same network-id. This mechanism explicitly prevents cross-overlay shortcuts, ensuring that shortcuts are formed only within the same logical overlay and not across different overlays that may serve different purposes (for example, different hubs, regions, or transport groups).

The use of auto-discovery-shortcuts dependent further enforces correct shortcut behavior by ensuring that shortcut tunnels depend on the state of the parent overlay tunnel, but it does not by itself prevent multiple shortcuts or convert ADVPN versions.

Why the other options are incorrect:

Option A is incorrect because simply enabling network-overlay does not exist to "enable overlay links" in general; its purpose is to define overlay membership and control shortcut behavior.

Option B is incorrect because there is no concept of "ADVPN 2.0" conversion using these parameters in FortiOS 7.6.

Option D is incorrect because preventing multiple shortcuts over the same overlay is not controlled by network-id; multiple shortcuts within the same overlay are allowed when required.

Therefore, the valid objective of these settings is to prevent cross-overlay shortcuts, which corresponds to Option C.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Refer to the exhibit.

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-ccompare-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(1), local cost(0), selected
    3: Seq_num(5 HUB1-VPN2 HUB1), alive, sla(0x0), gid(0), cfg_order(2), 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 192.168.1.3, 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 192.168.1.33, 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 higher member configuration priority than HUB1-VPN1.
- B. HUB1-VPN1 does not have a valid route to the destination
- C. HUB1-VPN3 has a lower route priority value (higher priority) than HUB1-VPN1.
- D. The traffic matches a regular policy route configured with HUB1-VPN3 as the outgoing device

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 59

Refer to the exhibit that shows a diagnose output on FortiGate.

```

pke_fgt # diagnose sys sdwan advpn-session
Session head(jfk-0-HUB1:1)
(1) Service ID(3), last access(4136110), remote health check info(3)
Selected path: local(HUB1-VPN1, port1) gw: 192.2.0.1 remote IP: 203.0.113.1
(192.168.1.2)
Remote information:
1: latency: 1.833133 jitter: 0.482600 pktloss: 0.000000 mos: 4.403007 sla: 0x1
cost: 0 remote gw: HUB1-VPN1 transport_group: 1 bandwidth up: 10239 down: 10239
bidirection: 2048 ipv4: 203.0.113.1(192.168.1.2) ipv6
::1bc2(20e6:7e0c:fe7f:0:1c:256d:487:1nc2)
2: latency: 1.725933 jitter: 0.469833 pktloss: 0.000000 mos: 4.403073 sla: 0x1
cost: 0 remote gw: HUB1-VPN2 transport_group: 1 bandwidth up: 10239 down: 10239
bidirection: 2048 ipv4: 203.0.113.9(192.168.1.66) ipv6
6465:7228:3229:2c20:6c6f:6361:6c20:636f(7374:2830:292c:2073:6563:7465:6400)
3: latency: 1.240333 jitter: 0.269700 pktloss: 0.000000 mos: 4.403513 sla: 0x1
cost: 0 remote gw: HUB1-VPN3 transport_group: 0 bandwidth up: 9999999 down:
9999999 bidirection: 19999998 ipv4: 172.16.0.9(192.168.1.130)

```

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, what can you say about the device role and how it handles health checks?

- A. The device is a hub. It receives embedded health-check measures for each tunnel from the spoke.
- **B. The device is a spoke. It receives health-check measures for the tunnels of another spoke.**
- C. The device is a hub. It receives health-check measures for the tunnels of a spoke.
- D. The device is a spoke. It provides embedded health-check measures for each tunnel to the hub.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Monitor Remote Spoke WAN Link Information

- Diagnostic command available on the local spoke to view the remote spoke WAN link details received: diagnose sys sdwan advpn-session

```

branch1_fgt # diag sys sdwan advpn-session
Session head branch2 fgt-0-HUB1:1
(1) Service ID(3), last access(4136110), remote health check info(3)
Selected path: local(HUB1-VPN1, port1) gw: 192.2.0.1 remote IP: 203.0.113.1(192.168.1.2)
Remote information:
1: latency: 1.833133 jitter: 0.482600 pktloss: 0.000000 mos: 4.403007 0x1 cost: 0 remote
gw: HUB1-VPN1 transport_group: 1 bandwidth up: 10239 down: 10239 Path selected for the shortcut
ipv4: 203.0.113.1(192.168.1.2) ipv6 ::1bc2(20e6:7e0c:fe7f:0:1c:25
2: latency: 1.725933 jitter: 0.469833 pktloss: 0.000000 mos: 4.403073 sla: 0x1 cost: 0 remote
gw: HUB1-VPN2 transport_group: 1 bandwidth up: 10239 down: 10239 bidirection: 20478
ipv4: 203.0.113.9(192.168.1.66) ipv6
6465:7228:3229:2c20:6c6f:6361:6c20:636f(7374:2830:292c:2073:6563:7465:6400)
3: latency: 1.240333 jitter: 0.269700 pktloss: 0.000000 mos: 4.403513 sla: 0x1 cost: 0 remote
gw: HUB1-VPN3 transport_group: 0 bandwidth up: 9999999 down: 9999999 bidirection: 19999998
ipv4: 172.16.0.9(192.168.1.130) ipv6 ::(::)

```

Remote spoke device name and name of the remote zone

Link performance details received from the remote spoke, updated every 5 seconds

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You can use the command `diagnose sys sdwan advpn-session` to view the WAN link information that the local spoke received from the remote spoke, as shown on this slide.

FortiGate refreshes the link performance details every 5 seconds with information received from its remote peer.

Note that this command provides no results for shortcuts that do not require SLA monitoring. FortiGate displays the output only for shortcuts associated with best quality or lowest cost (SLA) rules.

NEW QUESTION # 60

.....

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