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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Authentication: 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. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">VPN: 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. |

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routing: 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. |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System troubleshooting: 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. |

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

Refer to the exhibit.

Partial output of a real-time OSPF debug is shown.

Real-time OSPF debug output

```

OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 {192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: -----
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF:   Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (*|-|-|-|-|-|-)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:     Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: -----
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch

```



Which two reasons explain why the two FortiGate devices are unable to form an adjacency? (Choose two.)

- A. The local FortiGate does not have OSPF authentication configured
- B. There is an OSPF authentication configuration mismatch.**
- C. The local FortiGate has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.**
- D. The remote peer has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To determine the correct reasons for the adjacency failure, we must analyze the standard OSPF real-time debug output (diagnose ip router ospf all enable or diagnose sniffer packet) typically provided in this exam exhibit.

* Analyze the Debug Output:

* The debug output in this specific question scenario typically displays an incoming Hello packet line: OSPF: RECV[Hello]: ... auth-type 0 ...

* "RECV": Indicates the packet is coming from the Remote peer.

* "auth-type 0": Indicates the Remote peer is sending "Null" (No) authentication.

* Analyze the Failure:

* The adjacency fails because the Local FortiGate is rejecting this packet.

* If the Local FortiGate accepts "No Authentication", it would match auth-type 0 and form the adjacency.

* Since it is failing (and producing a debug log), the Local FortiGate must be expecting a different authentication type (Type 1 Cleartext or Type 2 MD5).

* Evaluate the Options:

* A. The remote peer has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.

* Incorrect. The debug shows auth-type 0 (No Auth) coming from the remote peer.

* B. There is an OSPF authentication configuration mismatch.

* Correct. One side is sending "No Auth" (Remote), and the other expects "Auth" (Local).

This is a definition of a mismatch.

* C. The local FortiGate does not have OSPF authentication configured.

* Incorrect. If the Local unit had "No Auth" configured, it would match the Remote's auth-type 0, and the adjacency would come up. The failure implies the Local unit does have auth configured.

* D. The local FortiGate has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.

* Correct. Because the Local unit is rejecting the "No Auth" packet from the remote peer, it confirms that the Local unit has authentication enabled (expecting Type 1 or 2).

Conclusion: The breakdown of the OSPF negotiation shows that the Remote peer is sending no authentication (Type 0), while the Local FortiGate expects authentication, resulting in a mismatch.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (OSPF Troubleshooting): "Authentication mismatch is a common cause of OSPF adjacency failure. Debug commands (diagnose ip router ospf all enable) reveal the auth-type received versus expected." FortiGate CLI

Reference: auth-type 0 = Null (None), auth-type 1 = Simple (Cleartext), auth-type 2 = MD5.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of a real-time LDAP debug.

```
# diagnose debug application fnbamd -1
# diagnose debug enable
fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 8781845 for jsmith in Lab_0ps-21 prot=0
fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FCDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10 result 10.10.181.10
fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 8781845
fnbamd_ldap.c[266] get_all_dn-Found DN 1:CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com
```

What two conclusions can you draw from the output? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiOS is performing the second step (Search Request) in the LDAP authentication process.
- B. The user was found in the LDAP tree, whose root is TAC.ottawa.fortinet.com
- C. FortiOS collects the user group information.
- D. FortiOS performs a bind to the LDAP server using the user's credentials.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 30

Exhibit.

```

FGT # diagnose debug rating
Locale : english

Service : Web-filter
Status : Enable
License : Contract

Service : Antispam
Status : Disable

Service : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status : Disable

Num. of servers : 1
Protocol : https
Port : 443
Anycast : Enable
Default servers : Included

-- Server List (Mon May 1 03:47:52 2023)

```

| IP | Weight | RTT | Flags | TZ | FortiGuard-requests | Curr | Lost | Total | Lost | Updated | Time | |
|----------------|--------|-----|-------|----|---------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 64.26.151.37 | 10 | 45 | | -5 | 262432 | 0 | 846 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 64.26.151.35 | 10 | 46 | | -5 | 329072 | 0 | 6806 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 66.117.56.37 | 10 | 75 | | -5 | 71638 | 0 | 275 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 65.210.95.240 | 20 | 71 | | -8 | 36875 | 0 | 92 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 209.22.147.36 | 20 | 103 | DI | -8 | 34784 | 0 | 1070 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 208.91.112.194 | 20 | 107 | D | -8 | 35170 | 0 | 1533 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| | | | | | 0 | 33728 | 0 | 120 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 33797 | 0 | 192 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | |
| | | | | | 9 | 33354 | 0 | 145 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | |
| | | | | | -5 | 26410 | 0 | 26226 | 26227 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | |

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a diagnose command.

What can you conclude about the debug output in this scenario?

- A. There is a natural correlation between the value in the FortiGuard-requests field and the value in the Weight field.
- B. Servers with a negative TZ value are less preferred for rating requests.
- C. The first server provided to FortiGate when it performed a DNS query looking for a list of rating servers, was 121.111.236.179.
- D. FortiGate used 64.26.151.37 as the initial server to validate its contract.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 31

Exhibit.

```

FGT # diagnose debug rating
Locale : english

Service : Web-filter
Status : Enable
License : Contract

Service : Antispam
Status : Disable

Service : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status : Disable

Num. of servers : 1
Protocol : https
Port : 443
Anycast : Enable
Default servers : Included

-- Server List (Mon May 1 03:47:52 2023)

```

| IP | Weight | RTT | Flags | TZ | FortiGuard-requests | Curr | Lost | Total | Lost | Updated | Time | |
|----------------|--------|-----|-------|----|---------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 64.26.151.37 | 10 | 45 | | -5 | 262432 | 0 | 846 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 64.26.151.35 | 10 | 46 | | -5 | 329072 | 0 | 6806 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 66.117.56.37 | 10 | 75 | | -5 | 71638 | 0 | 275 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 65.210.95.240 | 20 | 71 | | -8 | 36875 | 0 | 92 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 209.22.147.36 | 20 | 103 | DI | -8 | 34784 | 0 | 1070 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| 208.91.112.194 | 20 | 107 | D | -8 | 35170 | 0 | 1533 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | | |
| | | | | | 0 | 33728 | 0 | 120 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 33797 | 0 | 192 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | |
| | | | | | 9 | 33354 | 0 | 145 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | | |
| | | | | | -5 | 26410 | 0 | 26226 | 26227 | Mon May 1 | 03:47:43 2023 | |

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a diagnose command.

What can you conclude about the debug output in this scenario?

- A. FortiGate used 64.26.151.37 as the initial server to validate its contract.
- B. Servers with a negative TZ value are less preferred for rating requests.
- C. There is a natural correlation between the value in the FortiGuard-requests field and the value in the Weight field.
- D. The first server provided to FortiGate when it performed a DNS query looking for a list of rating servers, was 121.111.236.179.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The exhibit displays the output from the diagnose debug rating command on a FortiGate device. This command is used to display information about FortiGuard Web Filtering or other security-related queries performed by FortiGate to FortiGuard servers. Official Fortinet documentation outlines the meaning of each field in the server list. The FortiGate maintains a list of available FortiGuard servers, selecting the optimal server based on factors such as weight, round-trip time (RTT), and regional settings.

The very first entry in the server list after "Server List" is the server FortiGate initially uses, prioritized by factors such as proximity and RTT. Here, 64.26.151.37 is listed first, and the FortiGuard-requests value confirms that this server handled the highest number of requests.

The IPs, weights, and lost/failed counters are monitored for server performance and selection over time.

FortiGate's default operational logic is to try the first entry for contract validation and use the next in the list if the first is unavailable or has high latency or packet loss.

There is no direct correlation between the Weight and the number of FortiGuard-requests. The servers with higher or lower weights may still handle different request volumes based on availability and performance.

The TZ (time zone) value's sign (positive or negative) does not affect server preference; it is informational, showing the server's location relative to UTC, not a rating metric.

DNS query results for FortiGuard servers are not shown here, and the provided servers are not returned in DNS query order. This command and interpretation are detailed in the FortiOS Administration Guide's section describing FortiGuard server selection and contract validation processes.

References:

FortiOS Administration Guide: FortiGuard Service Connectivity and Debugging Official Technical Notes on diagnose debug rating output structure

NEW QUESTION # 32

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a policy route table entry.

```
id=2113929223 static_route=7 dscp_tag=0xff 0xff flags=0x0 tos=0x0 tos_mask=0x00 protocol=1 sport=0-0 iif=0 dport=1-65535 path(1) oif=3(port1) gwv=192.2.0.2
source wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
destination wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
internet_service(1): Fortinet-FortiGuard(1245324,0,0,0)
hit_count=0 last_used=2022-02-23 06:39:07
```

Which type of policy route does the output show?

- A. An SD-WAN rule
- B. A regular policy route
- C. A regular policy route, which is associated with an active static route in the FIB
- D. An ISDB route

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit for question 4 shows a policy route table entry, and key fields are as follows:

* internet_service(1) : Fortinet-FortiGuard(1245324,0.0.0.0,0.0.0.0)

According to the Fortinet official documentation, when a policy route is based on Internet Service Database (ISDB) entries, the route entry will specifically mention "internet service," showing the service being referenced (in this example, Fortinet-FortiGuard). This is fundamentally different from a regular policy route, which is defined by source, destination, and service wildcards without referencing an ISDB signature. A regular policy route's output would not contain the line "internet service." Policy routes that use ISDB allow FortiGate to steer traffic for specific well-known services (like FortiGuard, Google, Microsoft) based on traffic pattern recognition, even if the destination IP is dynamic. The matching and route selection follow the ISDB tag and can coexist with static or regular policy routes.

Thus, this entry is correctly and uniquely an ISDB route, as explained in the FortiOS policy routing documentation and ISDB configuration references.

References:

FortiOS Administration Guide: Policy Routing, ISDB integration and interpretation of route table entries ISDB-based Routing and Official CLI Outputs in Fortinet's documentation

NEW QUESTION # 33

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