

FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Formal Test - Formal

FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Test



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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"> • 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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

What are two reasons that an OSPF router does not have any type 5 tank-state advertisements (LSAs) in its link-stale database (LSD6)? (Choose two.)

- A. The peer of the local router is using a prefix-list-out. configuration to prevent all type 5 LSAs to be advertised.
- **B. There is no autonomous system border router (ASBR) in the network,**
- C. IP protocol 89 is blocked between the local router and its peer.
- **D. The local router is located in a stub area**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To understand why Type 5 LSAs (AS External LSAs) are missing from the Link-State Database (LSDB), we must look at how OSPF generates and propagates them:

* A. There is no autonomous system border router (ASBR) in the network:

* Reason: Type 5 LSAs are exclusively generated by an ASBR to advertise routes redistributed from other protocols (like Static, BGP, or RIP) into the OSPF domain. If no router is configured to redistribute external routes (acting as an ASBR), no Type 5 LSAs are created in the first place.

* C. The local router is located in a stub area:

* Reason: By definition, a Stub Area (and a Totally Stubby Area) prevents Type 5 LSAs from entering. The Area Border Router (ABR) connecting the stub area to the backbone filters out all Type 5 LSAs to reduce the size of the LSDB and routing table for routers inside that area.

Instead, a default route is usually injected.

* Why other options are incorrect:

* B: While database filtering exists, standard prefix-list filtering typically affects the routing table (RIB) generation, not the underlying LSDB propagation of Type 5 LSAs, or it is less common than the architectural reasons (Stub/No ASBR).

* D: IP Protocol 89 is the transport for OSPF itself. If this were blocked, the OSPF adjacency would not form at all, meaning the router would receive no LSAs (Type 1, 2, etc.), not specifically just Type 5.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (OSPF): "Type 5 LSAs are generated by ASBRs... Stub areas do not allow Type 5 LSAs; they are replaced by a default route."

NEW QUESTION # 66

Exhibit.



```
diagnose hardware sysinfo memory
MemTotal:      2055916 kB
MemFree:       708880 kB
Buffers:       22740 kB
Cached:        641364 kB
SwapCached:    0 kB
Active:        726352 kB
Inactive:      98908 kB
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of diagnose hardware sysinfo memory. Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

- A. There are 98908 kB of memory that will never be used.
- B. The user space has 708880 kB of physical memory that is not used by the system.
- C. The I/O cache, which has 641364 kB of memory allocated to it.
- D. The value indicated next to the inactive heading represents the currently unused cache page.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 67

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=0x00 tos_mask=0x00 path=0 sport=0-0 iif=0 dport=1-65535 path(1) oif=3(port1) gw=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. A regular policy route, which is associated with an active static route in the FIB
- B. An SD-WAN rule
- C. A regular policy route
- 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)

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 # 68

Refer to the exhibits.



```
FGT-B # get router info ospf database brief
...
```

- A. FGT-B is configured with a prefix list denying the 8.8.8.8/32 network to be injected into the routing table.
- B. The administrator has misconfigured redistribution of routes on FGT-A.
- C. FGT-8 is configured with a distribution list denying the 8.8.8.8/32 network to be injected into the routing table.
- D. A better route to the 8.8.8.8/32 network exists in the routing table.

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 69

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 (-| -| -| -|E|-)
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

```

- A. The passwords on the FortiGate devices do not match.
- B. The Hello packet is being sent from an OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.112.
- C. The two FortiGate devices attempting adjacency are in area 0.0.0.0.
- D. One FortiGate device is configured to require authentication, while the other is not.

Answer: D

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