

FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Cram & FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 VCE Dumps & FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Latest Dumps

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FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Exam Summary

Exam Name	Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer
Exam Number	FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Network Security Support Engineer
Exam Price	\$200 USD
Duration	75 minutes
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	Pass / Fail
Recommended Training	Network Security Support Engineer
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE
Sample Questions	Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Sample Questions
Practice Exam	Fortinet Certified Solution Specialist - Network Security Practice Test

Topics covered in the Fortinet Network Security Support Engineer FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam

Section	Objectives
System troubleshooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshoot Security Fabric issues between FortiGate devices • Troubleshoot automation stitches • Troubleshoot resource problems using built-in tools • Troubleshoot connectivity problems using built-in tools • Troubleshoot different operation modes for FGCP HA clusters
Authentication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshoot local and remote authentication • Troubleshoot Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) issues
Security profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshoot FortiGuard issues • Troubleshoot web filtering issues • Troubleshoot the intrusion prevention system (IPS)
Routing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshoot routing packets using static routes • Troubleshoot OSPF to route the enterprise traffic
VPN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshoot IPsec IKE version 1 and 2 issues

What type of questions are on the Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 exams?

- Single answer multiple choice

FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Network Security Support Engineer Sample Questions 2

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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"> • 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 3	<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 4	<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 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 (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113

Exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Web Filter Profile' configuration in FortiGate. Under the 'Bandwidth Consuming' section, 'Freeware and Software Downloads' is set to 'Allow' and 'File Sharing and Storage' is set to 'Block'. The 'Static URL Filter' section has 'Block invalid URLs' disabled and 'URL Filter' enabled. A table below shows a URL filter for '*dropbox.com' with a 'Wildcard' type, 'Allow' action, and 'Enable' status. The 'Content Filter' section shows a filter for '*dropbox*' with a 'Wildcard' pattern type, 'Western' language, 'Exempt' action, and 'Enable' status.

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web filter profile configuration.

Which action does FortiGate take if a user attempts to access www. dropbox. com, which is categorized as File Sharing and Storage?

- A. FortiGate allows the connection, based on the URL Filter configuration.

- B. FortiGate blocks the connection as an invalid URL.
- **C. FortiGate blocks the connection, based on the FortiGuard category based filter configuration.**
- D. FortiGate exempts the connection, based on the Web Content Filter configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-FortiGate-Static-URL-filter-actions-explained/ta-p/206632>

NEW QUESTION # 114

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of command diagnose debug rating.

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 6 03:47:43 2024	
64.26.151.35	10	46	-5		329072	0	6806 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
66.117.56.37	10	75	-5		71638	0	275 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
65.210.95.240	20	71			36875	0	92 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
209.22.147.36	20	103	DI		34784	0	1070 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
208.91.112.194	20	107	D	-8	35170	0	1533 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
96.45.33.65	60	119		0	33728	0	120 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
80.85.69.41	71	204		1	33797	0	192 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
62.209.40.74	150	204		9	33754	0	143 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	
121.111.236.194	150	204		-5	26410	26226	26227 Mon May 6 03:47:43 2024	

In this exhibit, which FDS server will the FortiGate algorithm choose?

- A. 66.117.56.37
- B. 208.91.112.194
- **C. 64.26.151.37**
- D. 209.22.147.36

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 115

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 ses_walkers=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 flushing sessions because of high memory usage.**
- D. FortiGate is not accepting sessions because the device has been down 10 out of 120 seconds.

Answer: A,C

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 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 # 116

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the command get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes.

```
# get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes

VRF 0 BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 172.16.100.254
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, v valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network                Next Hop           Metric LocPrf   Weight RouteTag Path
* > 10.20.30.40/24        100.64.2.1         xxx       0           0       100 i <-/->

Total number of prefixes 1
```

What can you conclude from the output?

- A. The router ID of the neighbor is 100.64.2.254.
- B. The BGP neighbor is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to the local router.
- C. The BGP state of the two BGP participants is OpenConfirm.
- **D. The local router is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to its BGP neighbor.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 117

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the modified output of the routing kernel.

```
Routing information

# get router info routing-table database
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
V - BGP VPNv4
> - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info

Routing table for VRF=0
S * > 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1, [1/10]
S 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.200.2.254, port2, [5/0]
S 8.8.8.8/32 [10/0] via 172.16.100.254, port8 inactive, [1/0]
O 10.0.1.0/24 [110/1] is directly connected, port3, 00:05:47, [1/0]
C * > 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, port3
O 10.0.2.0/24 [110/1] is directly connected, port4, 00:05:47, [1/0]
C * > 10.0.2.0/24 is directly connected, port4
B * > 10.0.3.0/24 [200/10] via 10.0.1.200 (recursive is directly connected, port3), 00:05:40, [1/0]
O * > 10.0.4.0/24 [110/2] via 10.0.1.200, port3, 00:05:27, [1/0]
B 10.0.4.0/24 [200/10] via 10.0.1.200 (recursive is directly connected, port3), 00:05:40, [1/0]
C * > 10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C * > 10.200.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
```


myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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