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Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Deployment and System Configuration: This domain covers initial FortiGate setup, logging configuration and troubleshooting, FGCP HA cluster configuration, resource and connectivity diagnostics, FortiGate cloud deployments (CNF and VM), and FortiSASE administration with user onboarding.
Topic 2	• Content Inspection: This domain addresses inspecting encrypted traffic using certificates, understanding inspection modes and web filtering, configuring application control, deploying antivirus scanning modes, and implementing IPS for threat protection.
Topic 3	• Routing: This domain covers configuring static routes for packet forwarding and implementing SD-WAN to load balance traffic across multiple WAN links.
Topic 4	• VPN: This domain focuses on implementing meshed or partially redundant IPsec VPN topologies for secure connections.
Topic 5	• Firewall Policies and Authentication: This domain focuses on creating firewall policies, configuring SNAT and DNAT for address translation, implementing various authentication methods, and deploying FSSO for user identification.

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Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

What are two features of collector agent advanced mode? (Choose two.)

- A. Advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups.
- B. Advanced mode uses the Windows convention -NetBios: Domain\Username.
- C. In advanced mode, FortiGate can be configured as an LDAP client and group filters can be configured on FortiGate.
- D. In advanced mode, security profiles can be applied only to user groups, not individual users.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Also, advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups; that is, users can be members of subgroups that belong to monitored parent groups.

In advanced mode, you can configure FortiGate as an LDAP client and configure the group filters on FortiGate. You can also configure group filters on the collector agent.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Refer to the exhibits.

Application Sensor

Edit Application Sensor

Categories

 Mixed ▾ All Categories

-  ▾ Business (157, ☁ 6)
-  ▾ Collaboration (266, ☁ 13)
-  ▾ Game (83)
-  ▾ Mobile (3)
-  ▾ Operational Technology
-  ▾ Proxy (189)
-  ▾ Social Media (113, ☁ 29)
-  ▾ Update (48)
-  ▾ VoIP (23)
-  ▾ Unknown Applications
-  ▾ Cloud/IT (72, ☁ 12)
-  ▾ Email (76, ☁ 11)
-  ▾ General Interest (254, ☁ 15)
-  ▾ Network Service (338)
-  ▾ P2P (55)
-  ▾ Remote Access (96)
-  ▾ Storage/Backup (150, ☁ 20)
-  ▾ Video/Audio (148, ☁ 17)
-  ▾ Web Client (24)

Network Protocol Enforcement

Application and Filter Overrides

 Create New

 Edit

 Delete

Priority	Details	Type	Action
1	 Excessive-Bandwidth	Filter	 Block
2	 Google	Filter	 Monitor

2

Firewall policy

Edit Policy

Firewall/Network Options

Inspection mode: **Flow-based** Proxy-based

NAT: ☒

IP pool configuration: **Use Outgoing Interface Address** Use Dynamic IP Pool

Preserve source port: ☐

Protocol options: **PROT** default

Security Profiles

AntiVirus: ☐

Web filter: ☐

DNS filter: ☐

Application control: ☒ **APP** default

IPS: ☐

File filter: ☐

SSL inspection: ☒ **SSL** deep-inspection

Decrypted traffic mirror: ☐

Logging Options

Log allowed traffic: ☒ Security events **All sessions**

You have implemented the application sensor and the corresponding firewall policy as shown in the exhibits. Which two factors can you observe from these configurations? (Choose two.)

- A. Facebook access is blocked based on the category filter settings.
- B. YouTube access is blocked based on Excessive-Bandwidth Application and Filter override settings.
- C. YouTube search is allowed based on the Google Application and Filter override settings.
- D. Facebook access is allowed but you cannot play Facebook videos based on Video/Audio category filter settings.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

From the exhibits:

The Application Control sensor has these key settings:

Application and Filter Overrides

Priority 1: Excessive-Bandwidth (Type: Filter) with Action Block

Priority 2: Google (Type: Filter) with Action Monitor

Category actions shown include Social Media set to Block (this category includes Facebook).

The firewall policy is using:

Flow-based inspection

Application control enabled (profile: default)

Deep inspection enabled (helps identify applications inside HTTPS)

Logging enabled

FortiOS applies Application Control as follows (top-down within the Application Control profile):

Overrides are evaluated by priority (highest priority first).

The first matching override determines the action (block/monitor/allow) for that traffic.

Category-based actions apply to applications that fall into those categories unless an override matches first.

Why A is correct

A). YouTube access is blocked based on Excessive-Bandwidth Application and Filter override settings.

The profile explicitly blocks the Excessive-Bandwidth behavior filter at the highest override priority.

When YouTube traffic is detected as matching the Excessive-Bandwidth behavior, FortiGate will apply the Block action due to the override.

Because this is a priority override, it is enforced before lower-priority entries.

Why B is correct

B). Facebook access is blocked based on the category filter settings.

The Application Sensor shows Social Media configured with a Block action.

Facebook is categorized under Social Media, so it will be blocked when matched by Application Control.

Why C is not correct

C). Facebook access is allowed but you cannot play Facebook videos...

Since the Social Media category is set to Block, Facebook would be blocked at the category level (not merely video playback).

Why D is not correct

D). YouTube search is allowed based on the Google override...

The Google override action is Monitor, not Allow.

"Monitor" logs/detects but does not override a block condition to "allow" traffic.

Also, YouTube traffic is not guaranteed to be treated as "Google" in a way that would permit it, and any matching block condition (such as Excessive-Bandwidth) would still take precedence.

NEW QUESTION # 82

An administrator has configured the following settings.

```
config system settings
```

```
set ses-denied-traffic enable
```

```
end
```

```
config system global
```

```
set block-session-timer 30
```

```
end
```

What are the two results of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Denied users are blocked for 30 minutes.
- B. The number of logs generated by denied traffic is reduced.
- C. A session for denied traffic is created.
- D. Session helpers are disabled for denied traffic.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

"To reduce the number of log messages generated and improve performance, you can enable a session table entry of dropped traffic. This creates the denied session in the session table and, if the session is denied, all packets for that session are also denied. This ensures that FortiGate does not have to perform a policy lookup for each new packet matching the denied session, which reduces CPU usage and log generation."

"The CLI command is ses-denied-traffic. You can also set the duration for block sessions. This determines how long a session will be kept in the session table by setting block-session-timer in the CLI. By default, it is set to 30 seconds." Technical Deep Dive: The correct answers are A and B.

When set ses-denied-traffic enable is configured, FortiGate creates a session-table entry for denied traffic.

That means once traffic is denied, subsequent packets that belong to the same denied flow do not need a full policy lookup again.

FortiGate can drop them immediately based on the existing denied-session entry. That directly confirms B .

Because FortiGate no longer re-evaluates every repeated denied packet in the same way, the device generates fewer logs and uses less CPU for repeated denied traffic. That is exactly why A is also correct.

Why the other two are wrong:

* C is incorrect because block-session-timer 30 means 30 seconds , not 30 minutes. The denied session entry is kept in the session table for that duration.

* D is incorrect because these settings do not disable session helpers. They only control how denied traffic is tracked in the session table.

In operational terms, this feature is useful when a host repeatedly retries traffic that FortiGate is already denying. Instead of doing a fresh lookup for every retry, FortiGate caches the denied decision temporarily and drops the repeated packets faster.

NEW QUESTION # 83

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Address' configuration window in FortiGate. The 'Name' field contains 'Fortinet'. The 'Color' field has a 'Change' button. The 'Interface' dropdown is set to 'port2'. The 'Type' dropdown is set to 'FQDN'. The 'FQDN' field contains 'www.fortinet.com'. Below these fields, there is a 'Routing configuration' checkbox which is currently disabled (greyed out). At the bottom, there is a 'Comments' field with the placeholder text 'Write a comment...'. A large watermark 'prepaidtest.com' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the form.

An administrator has created a new firewall address to use as the destination for a static route. Why is the administrator not able to select the new address in the Destination field of the new static route? (Choose one answer)

- A. In the new firewall address, the FQDN address must first be resolved.
- B. In the new static route, the administrator must select Named Address.
- C. In the new static route, the administrator must first set the interface to port2.
- **D. In the new firewall address, Routing configuration must be enabled.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

"If you create a firewall address object with the type Subnet or FQDN, you can use that firewall address as the destination of one or more static routes. First, enable Routing configuration in the firewall address configuration. After you enable it, the firewall address object becomes available for use in the Destination drop-down list for static routes with named addresses. " Technical Deep Dive: The correct answer is D . The exhibit shows an FQDN address object (www.fortinet.com), but Routing configuration is disabled. FortiGate does not make that object available as a selectable destination for named static routes until this option is enabled.

Why the others are wrong:

* A is incomplete. Even if the static route uses Named Address , the object still will not appear unless Routing configuration is enabled on the address object.

* B is not the first requirement from the study guide. DNS resolution matters operationally for FQDN objects, but the documented reason it does not appear in the drop-down is the missing Routing configuration setting.

* C is unrelated. The interface does not have to be set to port2 first just to make the address object selectable.

In practice, the fix is:

```
config firewall address
edit "Fortinet "
set type fqdn
set fqdn " www.fortinet.com "
set allow-routing enable
next
end
```

After that, the object becomes available in the static route Destination field when using a named address.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Refer to the exhibit showing a debug flow output.

```
Debug Flow output

vd-root:0 received a packet(proto=1, 10.0.11.50:3->100.65.0.254:2048) tun_id=0.0.0.0 from port4. type=8,
code=0, id=3, seq=5.

allocate a new session-00000721

in-[port4], out-[]

len=0

result: skb_flags-02000000, vid-0, ret-no-match, act-accept, flag-00000000

find a route: flag=00000000 gw-0.0.0.0 via port2

in-[port4], out-[port2], skb_flags-02000000, vid-0, app_id:0, uri_cat_id:0

gnum-100004, use addr/intf hash, len=3

checked gnum-100004 policy-2, ret-matched, act-accept

ret-matched

gnum-4e20, check-fffffffa002c9c7

checked gnum-4e20 policy-6, ret-no-match, act-accept

gnum-4e20 check result: ret-no-match, act-accept, flag-00000000, flag2-00000000

policy-2 is matched, act-drop

after lprope_captive_check(): is_captive-0, ret-matched, act-drop, idx-2

Denied by forward policy check (policy 2)
```

Which two conclusions can you make from the debug flow output? (Choose two answers)

- A. The debug flow is for UDP traffic.
- B. The RPF check fails.
- C. The matching firewall policy denies the traffic.
- D. The default gateway is configured on port2.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

According to the FortiOS 7.6 Troubleshooting and Administration guides, the diagnose debug flow command provides a step-by-step trace of how the FortiGate unit processes a packet.

First, the line "find a route: flag=00000000 gw-0.0.0.0 via port2" indicates that during the routing table lookup, the FortiGate matched the destination against its default route (represented by 0.0.0.0) and determined that the egress interface is port2. This confirms that the default gateway for this traffic is reachable via port2 (Statement A).

Second, the debug trace concludes with the messages "policy-2 is matched, act-drop" and "Denied by forward policy check (policy 2)". This explicitly indicates that the packet successfully matched the criteria for firewall policy ID 2, and the action configured for that policy is set to Deny (Statement D).

Statement B is incorrect because a Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) failure would be indicated by a specific "reverse path check fail, drop" message, which is absent here. Statement C is incorrect because the output shows "proto=1", which corresponds to ICMP (Ping) traffic. UDP traffic would be identified as protocol 17.

NEW QUESTION # 85

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