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FORTINET FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6  
CERTIFICATION GUIDE



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## Fortinet FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>                     |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul> |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |

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## Exam FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Discount, Actual FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 Test Answers

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## Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

### NEW QUESTION # 113

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Session entry
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=11 duration=1 expire=3599 timeout=3600 refresh_dir=both flags=00000000 socktype=0
origin_shaper=medium prio=1 guarantee 0Bps max 134217728Bps traffic 232868Bps drops 0B
reply_shaper=medium prio=3 guarantee 0Bps max 134217728Bps traffic 232868Bps drops 0B
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty ndr npu f00 app_valid
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=1720/9/1 reply=10804/13/1 tuples=3
tx speed(Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed(Bps/kbps): 0/0
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=7->31/31->7 gw=10.1.0.254/10.9.31.117
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.9.31.117:45388->200.8.57.5:443(10.1.0.3:45388)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 200.8.57.5:443->10.1.0.3:45388(10.9.31.117:45388)
hook=post dir=reply act=noop 200.8.57.5:443->10.9.31.117:45388(0.0.0.0:0)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 pol_uid_idx=14720 confiauth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=0002932f tos=ff/ff app_list=2000 app=34050 url_cat=0
sdwan_mbr_seq=1 sdwan_service_id=1
rpdn_link_id=80000000 ngfwid=n/a
npu_state=0x003c94 ips offload
npu info: flag=0x81/0x81, offload=8/8, ips_offload=1/1, epid=16/16, ipid=64/88, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=64/88, vtag_in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=1/1, out_npu=1/1, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0

```

The exhibit shows a session entry.

Which statement about this TCP session is true?

- A. It is a TCP session from 10.9.31.117 to 10.1.0.3
- **B. The session is offloaded using NP7.**
- C. Return traffic to the initiator is sent to
- D. The session will expire in one second.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To determine the correct statement, we must analyze the specific fields in the diagnose sys session list output provided in the exhibit.

- \* Analyze Option A (The session is offloaded using NP7):
  - \* Evidence: The key indicator is the line npu info: flag=0x81/0x81, offload=8/8, ips\_offload=1/1.
  - \* Explanation: This specific npu info output format, particularly the offload=8/8 and ips\_offload=1/1 counters, is characteristic of NP7 (Network Processor 7) acceleration.
  - \* Legacy NP6 processors typically display np6\_0 flags or different offload state bitmaps. The NP7 architecture supports full hardware offloading of sessions including IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) processing, which is explicitly shown here as ips\_offload. The offload=8/8 indicates that both the original and reply directions are fully offloaded to the NPU.
  - \* Analyze Option C (It is a TCP session from 10.9.31.117 to 10.1.0.3):
  - \* Evidence: The hook=post line shows the SNAT translation: 10.9.31.117:45388->200.8.57.5:443 (10.1.0.3:45388).
  - \* Explanation:
  - \* Source: 10.9.31.117 (The client).
  - \* Destination: 200.8.57.5 (The external server on port 443).
  - \* NAT IP: 10.1.0.3 is the IP address the FortiGate uses for Source NAT (SNAT) as traffic leaves the interface. It is not the destination of the session.
  - \* Conclusion: This statement is False.
  - \* Analyze Option D (The session will expire in one second):
  - \* Evidence: The session info line displays expire=3599.
  - \* Explanation: The expire counter indicates how many seconds remain until the session is removed (if no further packets are seen). A value of 3599 seconds indicates the session was just refreshed (likely having a 3600-second timeout) and will expire in approximately one hour, not one second.
  - \* Conclusion: This statement is False.
  - \* Analyze Option B (Return traffic to the initiator is sent to...):
  - \* While the gateway for reply traffic (gwy=.../10.9.31.117) suggests return traffic goes to that IP, Option A provides the definitive technical observation regarding the hardware architecture (NP7) tested in this exam module.
- Reference:  
 FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (Hardware Acceleration): "On NP7 platforms, the diagnose sys session list command includes an npu info line. offload=8/8 indicates the session is fully offloaded.  
 ips\_offload indicates the IPS engine on the NPU is inspecting the traffic."

**NEW QUESTION # 114**

Refer to the exhibit.

**Output of diagnose npu np6 port-list on FortiGate 2000E**

| Chip  | XAUI | Ports  | Max Speed | Cross-chip offloading |
|-------|------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|
| np6_1 | 0    | port1  | 1G        | No                    |
|       | 0    | port5  | 1G        | No                    |
|       | 0    | port9  | 1G        | No                    |
|       | 0    | port13 | 1G        | No                    |
|       | 0    | port17 | 1G        | No                    |
|       | 0    | port21 | 1G        | No                    |

-omitted-

A partial output of diagnose npu up6 port-list on FortiGate 2000E is shown. An administrator is unable to analyze traffic flowing between port1 and port17 using the diagnose sniffer command. Which two commands allow the administrator to view the traffic? (Choose two.)

```
config system npu
set fastpath disable
end
```

- A.

- B. `diagnose npu np6 port-list disable 5 17`
- C. `diagnose npu np6 fastpath disable 1`
- D. `config system npu`

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

The administrator cannot see traffic in the sniffer because it is being offloaded to the NPU (NP6). To view the traffic, offloading must be disabled so packets pass through the CPU.

B . config firewall policy ... set auto-asic-offload disable: This is the recommended method to troubleshoot specific traffic. By disabling ASIC offloading in the relevant firewall policies (Policies 5 and 17 in the exhibit), traffic is forced to the CPU and becomes visible to the sniffer.

C . diagnose npu np6 fastpath disable 1: This command temporarily disables the fastpath processing on the specific NP6 processor (ID 1) handling the ports. This forces all traffic handled by that NPU to the CPU, allowing the sniffer to capture it.

Incorrect Options: Option A uses invalid syntax (port-list disable is not a valid command). Option D (config system npu) is not the standard method for granular troubleshooting.

### NEW QUESTION # 115

Consider the scenario where the server name indication (SNI) does not match either the common name (CN) or any of the subject alternative names (SAN) in the server certificate. Which two actions will FortiGate take when using the default settings for SSL certificate inspection? (Choose two answers)

- A. FortiGate uses the CN information from the Subject field in the server certificate.
- B. FortiGate uses the SNI from the user's web browser.
- C. FortiGate does not decrypt the traffic if the traffic is blocked by the web filter profile.
- D. FortiGate does not decrypt the traffic if the traffic is allowed by the web filter profile.

**Answer: A,B**

### NEW QUESTION # 116

Exhibit:

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a FortiGate configuration.

An administrator is troubleshooting a web filter issue on FortiGate. The administrator has configured a web filter profile and applied it to a policy; however the web filter is not inspecting any traffic that is passing through the policy.

What must the administrator do to fix the issue?

- A. Change protocol to TCP.
- B. Increase webfilter-timeout.
- C. Disable webfilter-force-off.
- D. Enable fortiguard-anycast.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a FortiGate configuration under config system fortiguard related to web filtering and FortiGuard options. There is a line:

```
set webfilter-force-off enable
```

According to official Fortinet documentation, the "webfilter-force-off" option, when enabled, causes the FortiGate to bypass web filtering for all traffic—even if a web filter profile is applied to a policy. This override is typically used for troubleshooting or performance reasons and is documented as an explicit bypass feature.

If an administrator wants to enforce web filtering inspection, this setting must be disabled. The correct way to restore web filtering functionality is to run:

```
set webfilter-force-off disable
```

Once done, traffic passing through policies with web filter profiles will be inspected and filtered as per configuration. Other settings such as timeout or cache TTL do not bypass web filtering; they only affect operational nuances.

Reference:

FortiOS Administration Guide: Web Filtering, FortiGuard Options, "webfilter-force-off" CLI

### NEW QUESTION # 117

What is the correct order of the IKEv2 request-and-response protocol?

- A. IKE\_AUTH, IKE\_SA\_INIT, Create\_Child\_SA
- **B. IKE SA INIT, IKE AUTH, Create Child SA OIKE AUTH.**
- C. Create\_Child\_SA, IKE\_SA\_INIT, IKE\_AUTH
- D. Create\_Child\_SA, IKEAUTH, IKESAJNIT

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) protocol simplifies the negotiation process compared to IKEv1.

It is defined by a specific sequence of message exchanges to establish a secure IPsec tunnel.

The correct chronological order of the IKEv2 exchanges is:

\* IKE\_SA\_INIT (Initial Exchange):

\* This is the first exchange. It negotiates the security parameters for the IKE Security Association (IKE SA), sends nonces, and performs the Diffie-Hellman key exchange. At the end of this exchange, the communication is encrypted, but the peers are not yet authenticated.

\* IKE\_AUTH (Authentication Exchange):

\* This is the second exchange. It authenticates the previous messages, exchanges identities and certificates (if used), and establishes the first Child SA (the actual IPsec Security Association used for data traffic).

\* CREATE\_CHILD\_SA (Subsequent Exchanges):

\* This exchange occurs after the IKE SA and the initial Child SA are established. It is used to create additional Child SAs (for different traffic selectors) or to perform re-keying for the IKE SA or existing Child SAs.

Why other options are incorrect:

\* A & B: Incorrect because CREATE\_CHILD\_SA cannot happen before the SA is initialized (IKE\_SA\_INIT) and authenticated (IKE\_AUTH).

\* D: Incorrect because IKE\_AUTH cannot occur before IKE\_SA\_INIT.

Therefore, the protocol flow is IKE\_SA\_INIT  $\rightarrow$  IKE\_AUTH  $\rightarrow$  CREATE\_CHILD\_SA.

### NEW QUESTION # 118

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