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NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Free



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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secure Internet Access (SIA) and Secure SaaS Access (SSA): This section focuses on implementing security profiles for content inspection and deploying compliance rules to managed endpoints.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.

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We learned that a majority of the candidates for the exam are office workers or students who are occupied with a lot of things, and do not have plenty of time to prepare for the NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 exam. So we have tried to improve the quality of our training materials for all our worth. Now, I am proud to tell you that our training materials are definitely the best choice for those who have been yearning for success but without enough time to put into it. There are only key points in our NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Training Materials. That is to say, you can pass the NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 exam as well as getting the related certification only with the minimum of time and efforts under the guidance of our training materials.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

How is the Geofencing feature used in FortiSASE? (Choose one answer)

- A. To allow or block remote user connections to FortiSASE POPs from specific countries.
- B. To encrypt data at rest on mobile devices in specific countries.
- C. To restrict access to applications based on the time of day in specific countries.
- D. To monitor user behavior on websites and block non-work-related content from specific countries

Answer: A

Explanation:

FortiSASE geofencing controls connectivity by permitting or denying remote user and edge device access to its Points of Presence (PoPs) based on the originating country, enhancing security through location-based restrictions.

Administrators configure country lists in the FortiSASE portal to enforce compliance or mitigate regional threats, applying uniformly to VPN tunnels or agent connections without affecting post-connection traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 30

SD-WAN interacts with many other FortiGate features. Some of them are required to allow SD-WAN to steer the traffic.

Which three configuration elements must you configure before FortiGate can steer traffic according to SD-WAN rules? (Choose three.)

- A. Interfaces
- B. Routing
- C. Traffic shaping
- D. Firewall policies
- E. Security profiles

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, for the FortiGate SD-WAN engine to successfully steer traffic using SD-WAN rules, three fundamental configuration components must be in place. This is because the SD-WAN rule lookup occurs only after certain initial conditions are met in the packet flow:

* Interfaces (Option C): You must first define the physical or logical interfaces (such as ISP links, LTE, or VPN tunnels) as SD-WAN members. These members are then typically grouped into SD-WAN Zones. Without designated member interfaces, there is no "pool" of links for the SD-WAN rules to select from.

* Routing (Option D): For a packet to even be considered by the SD-WAN engine, there must be a matching route in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). Usually, this is a static route where the destination is the network you want to reach, and the gateway interface is set to the SD-WAN virtual interface (or a specific SD-WAN zone). If there is no route pointing to SD-WAN, the FortiGate will use other routing table entries (like a standard static route) and bypass the SD-WAN rule-based steering logic entirely.

* Firewall Policies (Option A): In FortiOS, no traffic is allowed to pass through the device unless a Firewall Policy permits it. To steer traffic, you must have a policy where the Incoming Interface is the internal network and the Outgoing Interface is the SD-WAN zone (or the virtual-wan-link). The SD-WAN rule selection happens during the "Dirty" session state, which requires a policy match to proceed with the session creation.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Security Profiles (Option B): While mandatory for Application-level steering (to identify L7 signatures), basic SD-WAN steering

based on IP addresses, ports, or ISDB objects does not require security profiles to be active.

* Traffic Shaping (Option E): This is an optimization feature used to manage bandwidth once steering is already determined; it is not a prerequisite for the steering engine itself to function.

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the primary function of FortiView on FortiSASE?

- A. Provides consolidated consoles to analyze security events over time using graphical or text-based log views.
- B. Displays individual logs on the GUI without aggregation, allowing administrators to sort events by time only.
- C. Generates real-time alerts for security events and presents them in a single text-based console without metadata.
- D. Presents raw log data in graphical format only, without sorting criteria or aggregated views.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FortiView on FortiSASE provides consolidated, visual and text-based views of security events over time, allowing administrators to analyze and interpret log data efficiently through aggregated dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is a key use case for FortiSASE Secure Internet Access (SIA) in an agentless deployment? (Choose one answer)

- A. It provides secure web browsing by isolating browser sessions and enforcing data loss prevention for temporary employees.
- B. It distributes a PAC file to secure non-web traffic protocols and applies antivirus protection only for managed endpoints.
- C. It acts as a secure web gateway (SWG) distributing a PAC file for explicit web proxy use, securing HTTP and HTTPS traffic with a full security stack, and is ideal for unmanaged endpoints like contractors.
- D. It requires FortiClient endpoints and supports ZTNA tags to secure all network traffic for unmanaged endpoints.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator curriculum, the Agentless deployment mode—commonly referred to as Secure Web Gateway (SWG) mode—is a vital component of the Secure Internet Access (SIA) framework.

* Deployment Mechanism: In an agentless deployment, FortiSASE functions as an explicit web proxy.

This is achieved by distributing a PAC (Proxy Auto-Configuration) file to the user's browser, which instructs the device to send its web traffic to the nearest FortiSASE Point of Presence (PoP).

* Target Use Case: This mode is specifically designed for unmanaged endpoints, such as those used by contractors, partners, or temporary workers, where the organization does not have the authority or capability to install the FortiClient agent.

* Security Capabilities: Even without an agent, FortiSASE applies a full security stack to the redirected traffic. This includes Web Filtering, Anti-Malware, SSL Inspection, and Inline-CASB to secure HTTP and HTTPS sessions.

* Protocol Limitations: Because it relies on proxy settings, this mode is limited to web protocols (HTTP/HTTPS) and does not inherently secure non-web traffic like ICMP, DNS, or custom TCP/UDP applications unless they are specifically proxied.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: While it provides secure browsing, session isolation (RBI) is a specific feature that can be used in either mode; the defining characteristic of the agentless use case is the proxy-based redirection for unmanaged devices.

* Option C: A PAC file can only secure web traffic (protocols that support proxying), not non-web traffic protocols.

* Option D: Agentless mode is the opposite of requiring FortiClient; ZTNA tags generally require the FortiClient agent to provide the necessary telemetry for tag evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 33

How does the FortiSASE security dashboard facilitate vulnerability management for FortiClient endpoints?

- A. It shows vulnerabilities only for applications and requires endpoint users to manually check for affected endpoints.
- B. It displays only critical vulnerabilities, requires manual patching for all endpoints, and does not allow viewing of affected endpoints.

