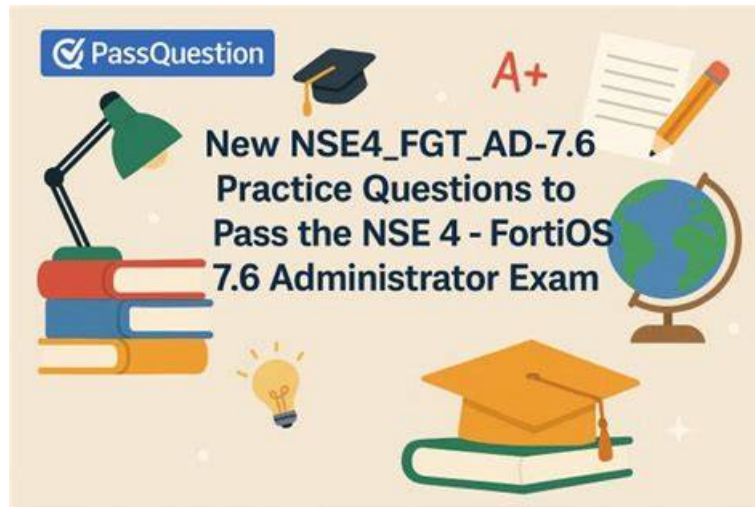


NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Vorbereitungsfragen & NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Prüfungsübungen



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von PrüfungFrage verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EDXG3XSLiytqF7ti4au5IpOC2DrrzEF_

Aufgrund der großen Übereinstimmung mit den echten Prüfungsfragen- und Antworten können wir Ihnen 100%-Pass-Garantie versprechen. Wir aktualisieren jeden Tag nach den Informationen von Prüfungsabsolventen oder Mitarbeiter von Testcentern, unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 (Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.6 Administrator) . Wir extrahieren jeden Tag die Informationen der tatsächlichen Prüfungen und integrieren in unsere Produkte integrieren.

Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Fortinet
Exam Name:	Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.6 Administrator
Exam Number:	NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6
Certificate Validity Period:	2 years
Related Certifications:	Fortinet Certified Associate (FCA) Fortinet Certified Professional - Network Security
Exam Duration:	60-70
Exam Price:	\$200 USD (varies by region)
Exam Format:	Scenario-based questions, Multiple Choice
Real Exam Qty:	Approximately 60
Available Languages:	English
Recommended Training:	FortiGate Administrator Training (NSE 4 Track) Fortinet Network Security Expert Program
Exam Registration:	Fortinet Training & Certification Portal Pearson VUE Registration
Sample Questions:	Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online proctored or authorized testing center (Pearson VUE)
Pre Condition:	Recommended experience with networking fundamentals and basic FortiGate administration knowledge; prior completion of Fortinet FCA certification is recommended.
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.fortinet.com/training-certification/certification-track/nse-4

>> NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Vorbereitungsfragen <<

Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Prüfungsübungen & NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Schulungsangebot

Es ist unrealistisch, beim Lernen der relevanten Bücher diese Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Prüfung zu bestehen. Es ist besser für Sie, einige wertvolle Prüfungsfragen zu machen, statt alle Kenntnisse für die Prüfung ziellos auswendig zu lernen. Die hocheffektive Dumps sind das beste Vorbereitungsgerät. So Kaufen Sie bitte schnell die Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Dumps von PrüfungFrage. Das ist Dumps mit höher Hit-Rate. Und es ist wirksamer als alle andere Lernmethoden. Die sind die Unterlagen, womit Sie einmaligen Erfolg machen können.

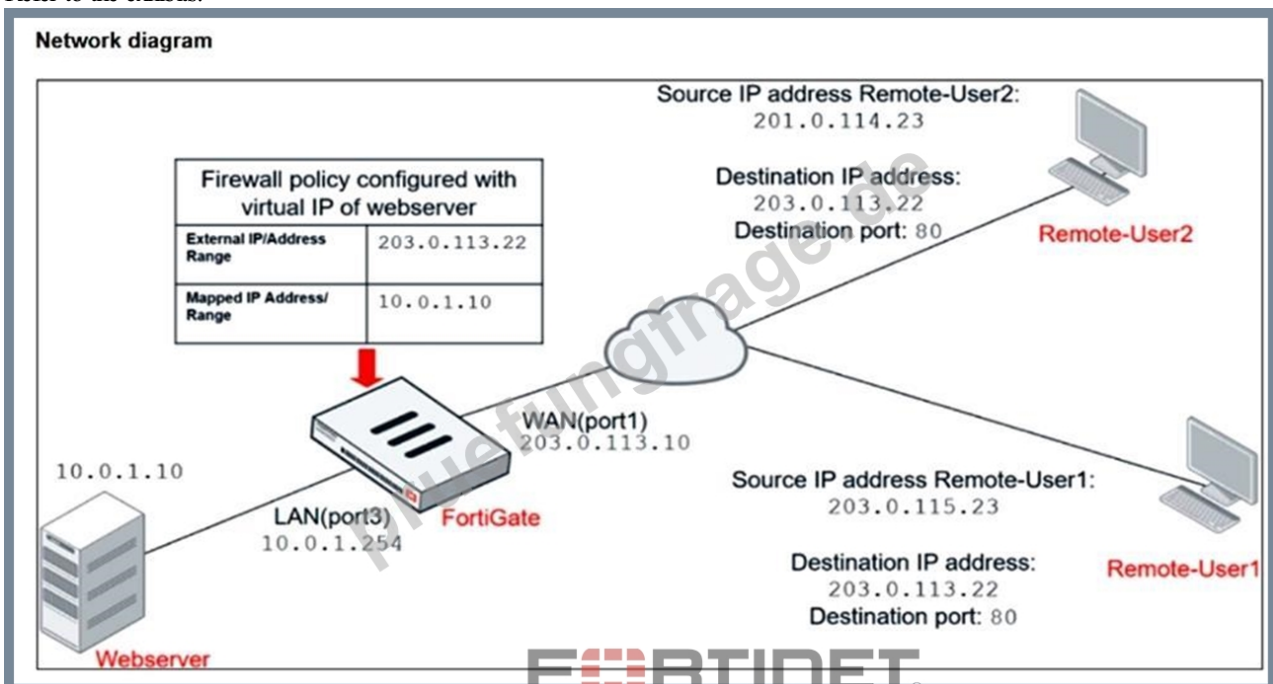
Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	VPN: This domain focuses on implementing meshed or partially redundant IPsec VPN topologies for secure connections.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	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.
Thema 4	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.
Thema 5	Routing: This domain covers configuring static routes for packet forwarding and implementing SD-WAN to load balance traffic across multiple WAN links.

Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.6 Administrator NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q16-Q21):

16. Frage

Refer to the exhibits.



Firewall address object

Edit Address

Name

Deny_IP

Color

Change

Type

Subnet

IP/Netmask

201.0.114.23/32

Interface

WAN (port1)

Static route configuration

Comments

Deny web server access.

23/255

Firewall policies

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action
WAN (port1) → LAN (port3) 2						
4	Deny	Deny_IP	all	always	ALL	DENY
3	Allow_access	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT

The exhibits show a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, and the firewall configuration. An administrator created a Deny policy with default settings to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2. The policy should work such that Remote-User1 must be able to access the Webserver while preventing Remote-User2 from accessing the Webserver. Which two configuration changes can the administrator make to the policy to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the Destination address as Deny_IP in the Allow_access policy.
- B. Disable match-vip in the Deny policy.
- C. Set the Destination address as Webserver in the Deny policy.
- D. Enable match-vip in the Deny policy.

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:
In this scenario, the FortiGate uses a Virtual IP (VIP) to map the external IP 203.0.113.22 to the internal web server 10.0.1.10. When using VIPs, firewall policies must be configured carefully to match the translated destination address. The external users (Remote-User1 and Remote-User2) connect to 203.0.113.22, which is the VIP for the web server. By default, firewall policies match pre-NAT addresses (the original destination before VIP translation). To make the deny policy recognize traffic destined for the VIP-mapped address, the match-vip option must be enabled. The destination in the Deny policy should explicitly be the Webserver (the VIP object), so FortiGate correctly identifies the target.

17. Frage
Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements are true about the routing entries in this database table? (Choose two.)

FortiGate routing database

```
Local-FortiGate # 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 [20/0] via 10.200.2.254, port2, [1/0]
S      *> 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1, [1/0]
C      *> 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, port3
C      *> 10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C      *> 10.200.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C      *> 172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

- A. The default route on port2 is marked as the standby route.
- B. Both default routes have different administrative distances.
- C. The port2 interface is marked as inactive.
- D. All of the entries in the routing database table are installed in the FortiGate routing table.

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

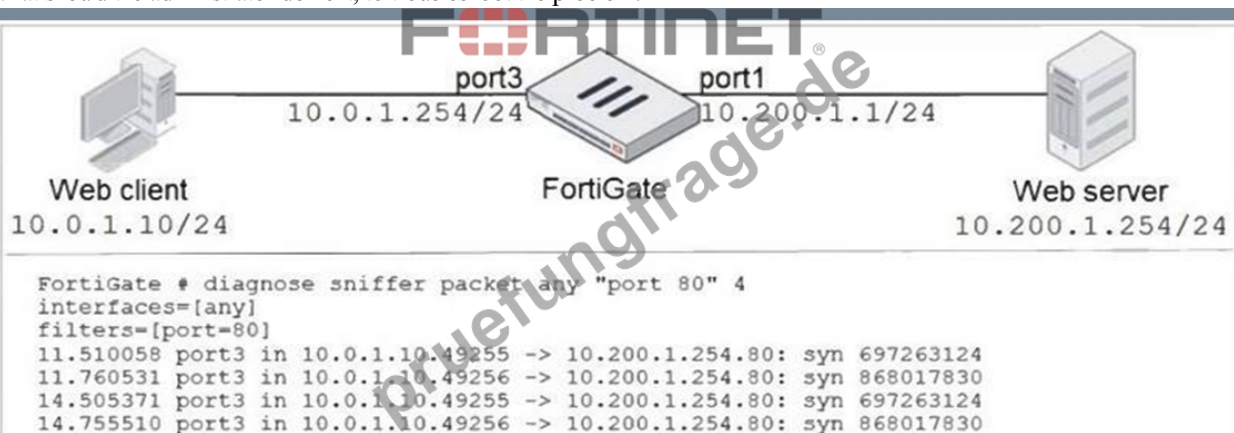
The default route via port2 has the same prefix as the route via port1 but a higher administrative distance [20/0]vs[10/0] and is not marked with ">" or "*". This indicates it is kept as a standby/backup route, to be used only if the better route via port1 fails.

The two static default routes clearly show different administrative distances in the brackets: [20/0] for port2 and [10/0] for port1, confirming that their administrative distances are different.

18. Frage

Refer to the exhibit. In the network shown in the exhibit, the web client cannot connect to the HTTP web server. The administrator runs the FortiGate built-in sniffer and gets the output shown in the exhibit.

What should the administrator do next, to troubleshoot the problem?



- A. Execute a debug flow.
- B. Execute another sniffer on FortiGate, this time with the filter "host 10.0.1.10".
- C. Capture the traffic using an external sniffer connected to port1.
- D. Run a sniffer on the web server.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

If FortiGate is dropping packets, can a packet capture (sniffer) be used to identify the reason? To find the cause, you should use the debug (packet) flow.

19. Frage

Refer to the exhibit. The predefined deep-inspection and custom-deep-inspection profiles exclude some web categories from SSL inspection, as shown in the exhibit.

For which two reasons are these web categories exempted? (Choose two.)



- A. The resources utilization is optimized because these websites are in the trusted domain list on FortiGate.
- B. The FortiGate temporary certificate denies the browser's access to websites that use HTTP Strict Transport Security.
- C. These websites are in an allowlist of reputable domain names maintained by FortiGuard.
- D. The legal regulation aims to prioritize user privacy and protect sensitive information for these websites.

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

FortiGate's temporary SSL certificate may cause access denial to sites using HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS), so such sites are exempted from deep SSL inspection. Legal regulations require exemption of certain categories to protect user privacy and sensitive information, so these web categories are excluded from SSL inspection.

20. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

Application and Filter Overrides			
+ Create New Edit Delete			
Priority	Details	Type	Action
1	 ABC.Com	Application	 Allow
2	 Excessive-Bandwidth	Filter	 Block
			

An administrator has configured an Application Overrides for the ABC.Com application signature and set the Action to Allow. This application control profile is then applied to a firewall policy that is scanning all outbound traffic. Logging is enabled in the firewall policy. To test the configuration, the administrator accessed the ABC.Com web site several times. Why are there no logs generated under security logs for ABC.Com?

- A. The ABC.Com Action is set to Allow
- B. The ABC.Com Type is set as Application instead of Filter.
- C. The ABC.Com is configured under application profile, which must be configured as a web filter profile.
- D. The ABC.Com is hitting the category Excessive-Bandwidth.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In FortiOS 7.6 Application Control, security logs are generated primarily for actions such as Block or Monitor, not for Allow actions.

What is happening in the exhibit

An Application Override is configured for ABC.Com

Type: Application

Action: Allow

The application control profile is applied to a firewall policy

Logging is enabled on the firewall policy

Traffic to ABC.Com is successfully allowed

However, no security logs appear for ABC.Com.

Why no logs are generated

In FortiOS 7.6:

Application Control logs are written to Security Logs when:

An application is Blocked

An application is Monitored

When an application action is set to Allow:

The traffic is permitted silently

No application control security log is generated

Even if policy logging is enabled

This is expected and documented behavior.

To generate logs for allowed applications, the action must be set to Monitor, not Allow.

Why the other options are incorrect

A). ABC.Com is hitting the category Excessive-Bandwidth

Incorrect. ABC.Com has a higher-priority explicit override (priority 1), so it is not evaluated against the Excessive-Bandwidth filter.

B). The ABC.Com Type is set as Application instead of Filter

Incorrect. Application-type overrides are valid and commonly used; this does not suppress logging.

C). The ABC.Com must be configured as a web filter profile

Incorrect. This traffic is being evaluated by Application Control, not Web Filter.

• • • • •

[illegible]

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