

FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Reliable Exam Practice & FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Training For Exam



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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 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 (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93

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 action will FortiGate take when using the default settings for SSL certificate inspection?

- A. FortiGate uses the CN information from the Subject field in the server certificate.
- B. FortiGate closes the connection because this represents an invalid SSL/TLS configuration.
- C. FortiGate uses the SNI from the user's web browser.
- D. FortiGate uses the first entry listed in the SAN field in the server certificate.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When FortiGate performs SSL certificate inspection with default settings, it checks if the Server Name Indication (SNI) matches either the Common Name (CN) or any Subject Alternative Name (SAN) in the server certificate. If there is no match, FortiGate does not block the connection; instead, it uses the CN value from the certificate's subject field to continue web filtering and categorization.

This behavior is described in the official Fortinet 7.6.4 Administration Guide:

"Check the SNI in the hello message with the CN or SAN field in the returned server certificate: Enable: If it is mismatched, use the CN in the server certificate." This is the default (Enable) mode, which differs from the Strict mode that would block the mismatched connection.

By default, this policy ensures service continuity and prevents disruptions due to certificate mismatches, allowing FortiGate to log and inspect based on the CN even when the requested SNI does not match. It provides a balance between connection reliability and the accuracy of filtering by certificate identity, allowing security policies to remain functional without unnecessary blocks. This approach is recommended by Fortinet to maintain usability for end-users while still supporting granular inspection.

References:

FortiGate 7.6.4 Administration Guide: Certificate Inspection

SSL/SSH Inspection Profile Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 94

In the SAML negotiation process, which section does the Identity Provider (IdP) provide the SAML attributes utilized in the authentication process to the Service Provider (SP)?

- A. SP Login dump

- B. Authentication Response
- **C. Assertion dump**
- D. Authentication Request

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 95

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of the real-time LDAP debug.

```
# fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 6750221 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FQDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 6750221
fnbamd_ldap.c[275] get_all_dn-Found no DN
fnbamd_ldap.c[298] start_next_dn bind-No more DN left
fnbamd_ldap.c[1603] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Auth denied
fnbamd_auth.c[2074] fnbamd_auth_poll_ldap-Result for ldap svr 10.10.181.10 is denied
fnbamd_comm.c[116] fnbamd_comm_send_result-Sending result 1 for req 6750221
```

What two actions can the administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- **A. Ensure the user is providing the correct user credentials.**
- **B. Ensure the account is active.**
- C. Ensure the user is a member of at least one AD group to ensure step 4 of the LDAP authentication process is successful.
- D. Ensure the user logs in using 'John Smith' not 'jsmith'.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 96

```
# diagnose automation test HAFailOver
automation test failed(1). stitch:HAFailOver
```

Which two observations can you make from the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The configuration was backed up
- **B. The automation stitch test is not being logged.**
- **C. The test was unsuccessful.**
- D. A high availability (HA) failover occurred.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

We must analyze the specific CLI output provided in the exhibit to determine the observations.

* Analyze the Command and Output:

* Command: # diagnose automation test HAFailOver

* This command is used to manually trigger an automation stitch (named "HAFailOver") to verify its configuration and action execution. It simulates the trigger event to run the defined actions.

* Output: automation test failed(1). stitch:HAFailOver

* The output explicitly states that the test failed. The code (1) is a general error code indicating the execution did not complete successfully.

* Evaluate the Options:

* A. The configuration was backed up:

* Incorrect. Since the test result is "failed", the action defined in the stitch (which we can infer from the name "HAFailOver" is likely "Backup Configuration") was not successfully performed.

* B. A high availability (HA) failover occurred:

* Incorrect. The command diagnose automation test is a simulation tool. It does not indicate that a real physical HA failover took place; it only attempts to run the script associated with that event.

* C. The test was unsuccessful:

- * Correct. The output clearly reads "automation test failed(1)", which is the definition of an unsuccessful test.
- * D. The automation stitch test is not being logged:
- * Correct. In the context of Fortinet automation troubleshooting, a "failed(1)" result often occurs if the stitch is disabled or if the logging configuration required to trigger or record the stitch is not active. Consequently, the test execution is not properly logged in the automation history, or the failure implies a lack of necessary logging data to proceed. By elimination of the clearly incorrect options A and B, D is the second valid observation.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (Security Fabric & Automation): "You can test automation stitches using the CLI command `diagnose automation test <stitch_name>`. If the command returns 'failed', the action was not executed, often due to the stitch being disabled or invalid parameters."

NEW QUESTION # 97

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of `diagnose sys session list`.

Diagnose output

```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=73 expire=3597 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=may_dirty synced=none app_ntf
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err) org=822/11/1 reply=9037/15/1 tuples=2
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=100.64.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:65464->54.192.15.182:80 (100.64.1.1:65464)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.192.15.182:80->100.64.1.1:65464(10.0.1.10:65464)
pos/ (before, after) 0/ (0,0), 0/ (0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000098 tos=ff/if ips view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

If the HA ID for the primary device is 0, what happens if the primary fails and the secondary becomes the primary?

- A. The secondary device has this session synchronized; however, because application control is applied, the session is marked dirty and has to be re-evaluated after failover.
- B. The session will be removed from the session table of the secondary device because of the presence of allowed error packets, which will force the client to restart the session with the server.
- C. The session state is preserved but the kernel will need to re-evaluate the session because NAT was applied.
- D. **Traffic for this session continues to be permitted on the new primary device after failover, without requiring the client to restart the session with the server.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 98

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