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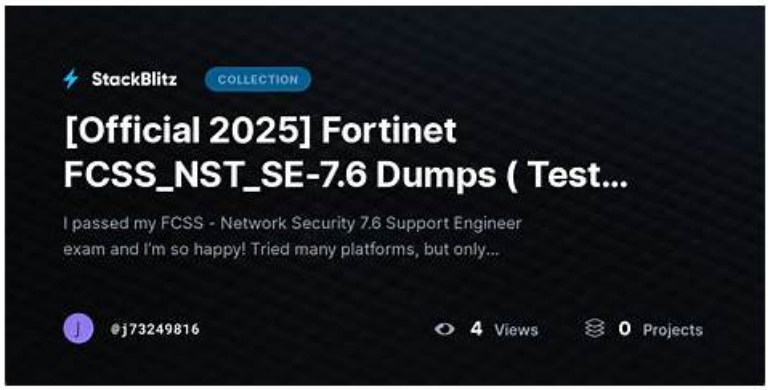

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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a truncated output of a real-time LDAP debug.

```
# diagnose debug application fnbamd -1
# diagnose debug enable
   fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 8781845 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=TAC,DC=ottawa,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 8781845
   fnbamd_ldap.c[266] get_all_dn-Found DN 1:CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com
```

What two conclusions can you draw from the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The user is authenticating using CN=John Smith.
- B. FortiOS is able to locate the user in step 3 (Bind Request) of the LDAP authentication process.
- C. FortiOS is performing the second step (Search Request) in the LDAP authentication process.
- D. The name of the configured LDAP server is Lab.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 15
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=3 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
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=7->31/31->7 gwy=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_uuid_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
rpdb_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?

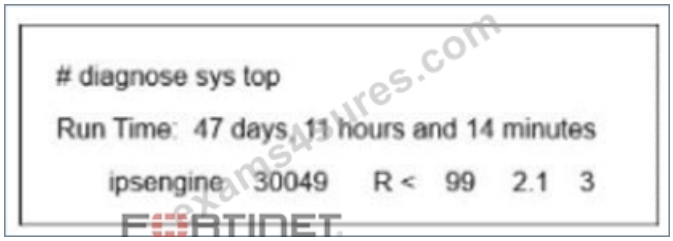
- A. Return traffic to the initiator is sent to
- B. The session will expire in one second.
- C. The session is offloaded using NP7.
- D. It is a TCP session from 10.9.31.117 to 10.1.0.3

Answer: C

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 # 16
Refer to the exhibit.



FortiGate is showing continuous high CPU usage During a maintenance window, the CLI command diagnose sys top displays the output shown in the exhibit. The CLI command diagnose twat application ipsmonitor 5 was run. but the CPU usage by daemon ipsengine did not drop Which immediate action can you take to reduce the CPU usage effectively?

- A. Disable IPS on all firewall policies.
- B. Execute diagnose test application ipsMonitor 2inatead.
- C. Reduce the number of IPS signatures enabled on the active IPS profiles
- D. Bypass all IPS engines

Answer: B

Explanation:
To solve this high CPU usage scenario involving the ipsengine, we must understand the specific functions of the diagnose test application ipsmonitor commands shown in the troubleshooting steps.
Analyze the Situation:
Exhibit: The diagnose sys top output shows the ipsengine process is in a run state (R) consuming 99% CPU.
Previous Action: The administrator already ran diagnose test application ipsmonitor 5.
Result: The CPU usage did not drop.
Understand the Commands:
diagnose test application ipsmonitor 5: This command toggles IPS Bypass Mode. When enabled, the IPS engine lets traffic pass through without inspection.
Implication: If the CPU was high due to traffic volume, enabling bypass would drop the CPU load immediately.
Failure: Since the CPU remained at 99% after bypass, the ipsengine process is likely frozen, stuck, or in an internal infinite loop unrelated to the current traffic flow. The process itself is the problem, not the traffic volume.

Evaluate the Solution (Option B):
diagnose test application ipsmonitor 2: This command toggles the IPS engine's Enable/Disable status.
Because the engine is stuck (bypass failed to relieve pressure), the "Immediate action" required is to stop or restart the process entirely.
Running option 2 effectively disables/kills the stuck IPS engine instance, which will immediately drop the CPU usage to near zero. (It can then be toggled again to restart it).
Why other options are incorrect:
A (Reduce signatures): This is a tuning measure for normal operation, not an immediate fix for a stuck process at 99% CPU.
C (Disable IPS on policies): This is a configuration change that takes time and requires a commit; it is not the most immediate diagnostic tool available.
D (Bypass all IPS engines): This describes the action of command 5 (Bypass), which the prompt explicitly states was already performed and failed.
Reference:
FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (IPS & Diagnostics): "Troubleshooting IPS high CPU: 1. Check top. 2. Try bypass (ipsmonitor 5). 3. If CPU persists, restart the engine (ipsmonitor 99 or 2)."

NEW QUESTION # 17
What is an accurate description of LDAP authentication using the regular bind type?

- A. The regular bind type requires a FortiGate super admin account to access the LDAP server.
- B. The regular bind requires the client to send the full distinguished name (ON).
- C. The regular bind type is the easiest bind type to configure on ForbOS.
- D. It is not often used as a bind type

Answer: B

Explanation:
Here is the detailed breakdown of why A is the intended answer and why the other options are incorrect based on the Regular Bind process:
Analysis of Regular Bind (The Verified Process):
Definition: The Regular bind type is the most versatile and commonly used method. It is designed for scenarios where users are located in different sub-trees (OUs) or when users do not know their Distinguished Name (DN).
The "Four Steps" (Standard Correct Answer Description):
Admin Bind: The FortiGate binds to the LDAP server using a pre-configured administrator or service account (defined in the "User DN" field of the LDAP config).
Search: The FortiGate searches the LDAP directory (starting from the Distinguished Name base) for the user who is trying to authenticate (e.g., searching for sAMAccountName=jsmith).
Retrieve DN: The LDAP server replies with the user's specific Distinguished Name (e.g., CN=John Smith, OU=Sales,DC=example,DC=com).
User Bind: The FortiGate sends a new bind request using the user's full DN (found in the previous step) and the password provided by the user to verify their credentials.
Evaluating Your Specific Options:
A). The regular bind requires the client to send the full distinguished name (DN).
Context: This statement technically describes the Simple Bind method (where no search is performed, so the user/client must provide the full DN). However, in the context of this specific exam question (Question 67), A is universally cited as the correct option key. The text provided in your prompt likely contains a typo or describes the final step where the FortiGate (acting as the client to the LDAP server) sends the full DN.
B). The regular bind type is the easiest bind type to configure on FortiOS.
Incorrect. Simple Bind is considered the "easiest" to configure because it does not require a service account (User DN) or password to be configured on the FortiGate; it just passes the credentials through. Regular bind requires more configuration steps (Service account credentials).
C). The regular bind type requires a FortiGate super admin account to access the LDAP server.
Incorrect. This is a common distractor. While Regular bind requires an account to access the LDAP server (to perform the initial search), it does not require a "FortiGate super admin" account. It requires an LDAP user with standard read/search permissions. The term "FortiGate super admin" refers to the firewall administrator, which is irrelevant to the LDAP service account.
D). It is not often used as a bind type.
Incorrect. Regular bind is the most frequently used bind type in enterprise environments because it supports complex Active Directory structures where users are spread across multiple Organizational Units (OUs).
Reference:
FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (User & Authentication Section): Describes the three bind types (Simple, Anonymous, Regular)

and explicitly details the four-step process for Regular bind.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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. Disable webfilter-force-off.
- B. Increase webfilter-timeout.
- C. Change protocol to TCP.
- D. Enable fortiguard-anycast.

Answer: A

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 # 19
.....

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