

Choosing FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Pdf Dumps Makes It As Easy As Eating to Pass FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator



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Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">System Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Security Architect and covers the implementation and integration of core Fortinet infrastructure components. It includes deploying the Security Fabric, enabling hardware acceleration, configuring high availability operational modes, and designing enterprise networks utilizing VLANs and VDOM technologies to meet specific organizational requirements.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security Profiles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Threat Prevention Specialist and covers the configuration and management of comprehensive security profiling systems. It includes implementing SSLSSH inspection, combining web filtering and application control mechanisms, integrating intrusion prevention systems, and utilizing the Internet Service Database to create layered security protections for organizational networks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VPN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a VPN Solutions Engineer and covers the implementation of various virtual private network technologies. It includes configuring IPsec VPN using IKE version 2 protocols and implementing Automatic Discovery VPN solutions to establish on-demand secure tunnels between multiple sites within an enterprise network infrastructure.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Security Operations Manager and covers the implementation of centralized management systems for coordinated control and oversight of distributed Fortinet security infrastructures across enterprise environments.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Infrastructure Engineer and covers the implementation of dynamic routing protocols for enterprise network traffic management. It includes configuring both OSPF and BGP routing protocols to ensure efficient and reliable data transmission across complex organizational networks.

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Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

During the maintenance window, an administrator must sniff all the traffic going through a specific firewall policy, which is handled by NP6 interfaces. The output of the sniffer trace provides just a few packets.

Why is the output of sniffer trace limited?

- A. The traffic corresponding to the firewall policy is encrypted.
- B. **auto-asic-offload is set to enable in the firewall policy,**
- C. The option npudbg is not added in the diagnose sniff packet command.
- D. inspection-mode is set to proxy in the firewall policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate devices with NP6 (Network Processor 6) acceleration offload traffic directly to hardware, bypassing the CPU for improved performance. When auto-asic-offload is enabled in a firewall policy, most of the traffic does not reach the CPU, which means it won't be captured by the standard sniffer trace command.

Since NP6-accelerated traffic is handled entirely in hardware, only a small portion of initial packets (such as session setup packets or exceptions) might be seen in the sniffer output. To capture all packets, the administrator must disable hardware offloading using:

```
config firewall policy
edit <policy_ID>
  set auto-asic-offload disable
end
```

Disabling ASIC offload forces traffic to be processed by the CPU, allowing the sniffer tool to capture all packets.

NEW QUESTION # 11

An administrator is setting up an ADVPN configuration and wants to ensure that peer IDs are not exposed during VPN establishment.

Which protocol can the administrator use to enhance security?

- A. Choose IKEv1 aggressive mode because it simplifies peer identification.
- B. Opt for SSL VPN web mode because it does not use peer IDs at all.
- C. Stick with IKEv1 main mode because it offers better performance.
- D. **Use IKEv2, which encrypts peer IDs and prevents exposure.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) configurations, security concerns include protecting peer IDs during VPN establishment. Peer IDs are exchanged in the IKE (Internet Key Exchange) negotiation phase, and their exposure could lead to privacy risks or targeted attacks.

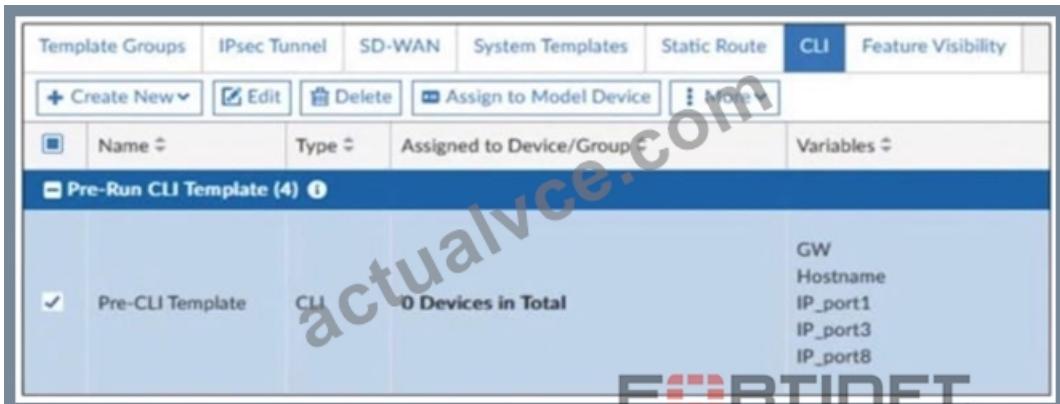
IKEv2 encrypts peer IDs, making it more secure compared to IKEv1, where peer IDs can be exposed in plaintext in aggressive mode.

IKEv2 also provides better performance and flexibility while supporting dynamic tunnel establishment in ADVPN.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Refer to the exhibit.

A pre-run CLI template that is used in zero-touch provisioning (ZTP) and low-touch provisioning (LTP) with FortiManager is shown.



The screenshot shows the FortiManager interface with the 'CLI' tab selected. A list titled 'Pre-Run CLI Template (4)' is displayed. The first item in the list is 'Pre-CLI Template'. To the right of the list, there is a column of variables: GW, Hostname, IP_port1, IP_port3, and IP_port8. The FortiGate logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the interface.

The template is not assigned even though the configuration has already been installed on FortiGate.

What is true about this scenario?

- A. Pre-run CLI templates are automatically unassigned after their initial installation
- B. The administrator did not assign the template correctly when adding the model device because pre-CLI templates remain permanently assigned to the firewall
- C. Pre-run CLI templates for ZTP and LTP must be unassigned manually after the first installation to avoid conflicting error objects when importing a policy package
- D. The administrator must use post-run CLI templates that are designed for ZTP and LTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

In FortiManager, pre-run CLI templates are used in Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) and Low-Touch Provisioning (LTP) to configure a FortiGate device before it is fully managed by FortiManager.

These templates apply configurations when a device is initially provisioned. Once the pre-run CLI template is executed, FortiManager automatically unassigns it from the device because it is not meant to persist like other policy configurations. This prevents conflicts and ensures that the FortiGate configuration is not repeatedly applied after the initial setup.

NEW QUESTION # 13

An administrator is designing an ADVPN network for a large enterprise with spokes that have varying numbers of internet links.

They want to avoid a high number of routes and peer connections at the hub.

Which method should be used to simplify routing and peer management?

- A. Deploy a full-mesh VPN topology to eliminate hub dependency.
- B. Use a dynamic routing protocol using loopback interfaces to streamline peers and routes.
- C. Establish a traditional hub-and-spoke VPN topology with policy routes.
- D. Implement static routing over IPsec interfaces for each spoke.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When designing an ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) network for a large enterprise with spokes that have varying numbers of internet links, the main challenge is to minimize the number of peer connections and routes at the hub while maintaining scalability and efficiency.

Using a dynamic routing protocol (such as BGP or OSPF) with loopback interfaces helps in several ways:

Reduces the number of peer connections at the hub by using a single loopback address per spoke instead of individual physical interfaces.

Enables simplified route advertisement by dynamically learning and propagating routes instead of manually configuring static routes.

Supports multiple internet links per spoke efficiently, as dynamic routing can automatically adjust to the best available path.

Allows seamless failover if a spoke's internet link fails, ensuring continuous connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial command output.

```
FortiGate # get router info bgp neighbors
VRF 0 neighbor table:
BGP neighbor is 100.65.4.1, remote AS 65300, local AS 65200, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Not directly connected EBGP
  Last read      , hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Configured hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  NLRI treated as withdraw: 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Update source is Loopback
```



The administrator has configured BGP on FortiGate. The status of this new BGP configuration is shown in the exhibit. What configuration must the administrator consider next?

- A. Configure the local AS to 65300.
- B. **Enable ebgp-enforce-multipath**.
- C. Configure a static route to 100.65.4.1.
- D. Contact the remote peer administrator to enable BGP

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the BGP neighbor status output, the key issue is that BGP is stuck in the "Idle" state, meaning the FortiGate is unable to establish a BGP session with its peer 100.65.4.1 (Remote AS 65300).

The output also shows:

"Not directly connected EBGP" # This means the BGP peer is not on the same subnet, requiring multipath BGP.
"Update source is Loopback" # Since a loopback interface is used, FortiGate must be configured to allow BGP neighbors over multiple hops.

To resolve this issue, the administrator must enable **ebgp-enforce-multipath**, which allows BGP sessions to be established even when the neighbors are not directly connected.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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