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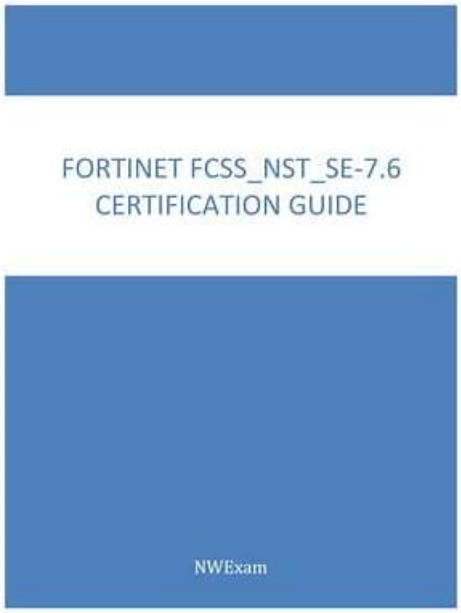

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We are constantly updating our Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 practice material to ensure that students receive the latest FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 questions based on the actual FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer exam content. Moreover, we also offer up to 1 year of free updates and free demos. BraindumpsPrep also offers a money-back guarantee (terms and conditions apply) for applicants who fail to pass the FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 test on the first try.

Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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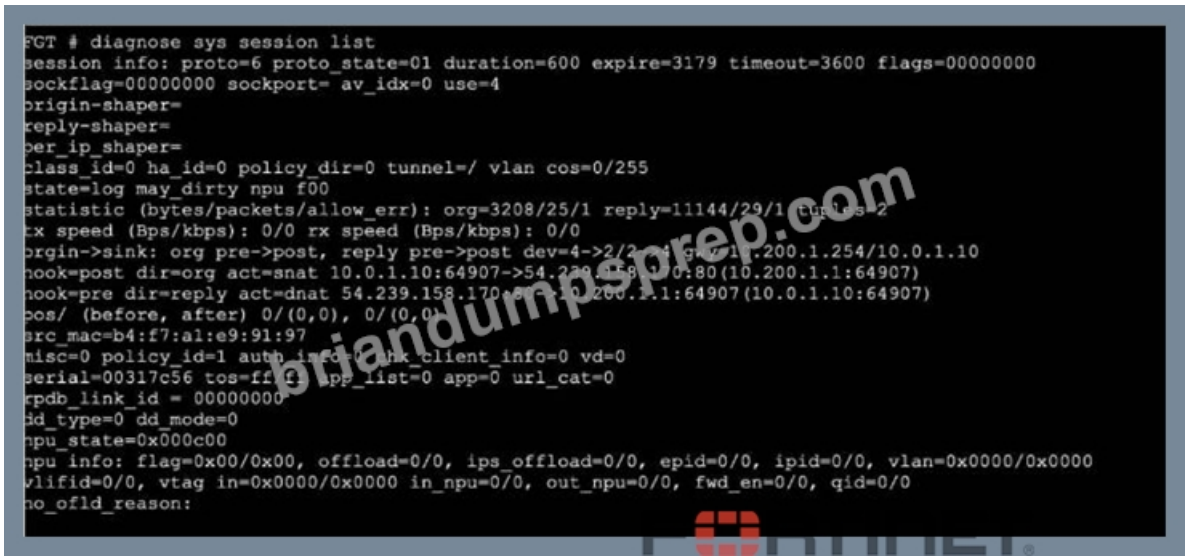
Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117
Exhibit 1.

```
config system global
    set snat-route-change disable
end
-------------------
config router static
    edit 1
        set gateway 10.200.1.254
        set priority 5
        set device "port1"
    next
    edit 2
        set gateway 10.200.2.254
        set priority 10
        set device "port2"
    next
end
```


Exhibit 2.



Refer to the exhibits, which show the configuration on FortiGate and partial internet session information from a user on the internal network.
An administrator would like to lest session failover between the two service provider connections.
Which two changes must the administrator make to force this existing session to immediately start using the other interface? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the priority of the port1 static route to 11.
- B. Change the priority of the port2 static route to 5.
- C. Configure set snat-route-change enable.
- D. Configure unset snat-route-change to return it to the default setting.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
FortiOS Admin Guide: Static Routing, SNAT Route Change Feature

NEW QUESTION # 118
Exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug.
Which two statements about this debug output are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is enabled in the configuration.

- B. The initiator provided remote as its IPsec peer ID.
- C. It shows a phase 2 negotiation.
- D. The local gateway IP address is 10.0.0.1.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
From the exhibit, you can observe that the debug output captures an IKEv1 negotiation in aggressive mode.
Let's break down the supporting details in line with official Fortinet IPsec VPN troubleshooting resources and debug guides:
For Option B:
The very first line of the debug output shows:
comes 10.0.0.2:500->10.0.0.1:500, ifindex=7.
This indicates the traffic direction-from the remote IP (10.0.0.2) with port 500 to the local IP (10.0.0.1) with port 500. According to Fortinet's documentation, the right side of the arrow always represents the local FortiGate gateway. Thus, 10.0.0.1 is the local gateway IP address.
For Option D:
You see the statement:
negotiation result "remote"
and
received peer identifier FQDNCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C00000000
Official debug documentation describes that the "peer identifier" or peer ID sent by the initiator is displayed here. In the context of IKE/IPsec negotiation, this value is used as the IPsec peer ID for authentication and identification purposes. The initiator is providing "remote" as the peer ID for its connection.
Why Not A or C:
Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS): The debug does not show any DH group negotiation in phase 2 (no reference to group2, group5, etc., for phase 2), so you cannot deduce the presence of PFS solely from this output.
Phase 2 negotiation: The log focuses on IKE (phase 1) negotiation and establishment; there's no reference to ESP protocol, Quick Mode, or other identifiers that would show phase 2 SA negotiation and establishment.
This interpretation aligns with the explanation in the FortiOS 7.6.4 Administration Guide's VPN section and the official debug command output samples published in Fortinet's documentation. It demonstrates how to distinguish between local and remote addresses and how to identify the use of peer IDs.
References:
FortiOS 7.6.4 Administration Guide: IPsec VPN and Debugging VPNs
Technical Support Resources on interpreting IKE debug output and peer ID roles

NEW QUESTION # 119
An administrator wants to capture encrypted phase 2 traffic between two FotiGate devices using the built-in sniffer.
If the administrator knows that there Is no NAT device located between both FortiGate devices, which command should the administrator run?

- A. diagnose sniffer packet any 'udp port 500'
- B. diagnose sniffer packet any 'udp port 4500'
- C. diagnose sniffer packet any 'lp proto 50'
- D. diagnose sniffer packet any 'ah'

Answer: C

Explanation:
To capture encrypted IPsec phase 2 (ESP) traffic between two FortiGate devices, the correct protocol filter to use is ip proto 50.
According to the Fortinet official sniffing and debugging documentation, ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) is used for encrypted phase 2 payload transfer and always uses IP protocol number 50. Running the command diagnose sniffer packet any 'ip proto 50' captures only ESP packets, which represent the encrypted traffic-whether originating or transiting the device.
If there is no NAT device between FortiGates, ESP is not encapsulated in UDP (thus not on UDP port 4500; if NAT-T were required, packets would be UDP-encapsulated, but the scenario explicitly says NAT is not in use). UDP port 500 is for IKE control (negotiation) traffic, and AH (Authentication Header, ip proto 51) is not used for encryption in standard IPsec phase 2 with ESP.
This matches the official CLI reference from Fortinet for VPN and traffic analysis.
**
References:
FortiOS CLI Reference: diagnose sniffer packet, ESP, IP Protocol Numbers FortiGate VPN Administration Guide: Traffic Capture and Analysis of IPsec Traffic

NEW QUESTION # 120
Refer to the exhibit.

Debug output

```
FGT # diagnose debug rating
Locale       : english
Service      : Web-filter
Status       : Enable
License      : Contract
Service      : Antispam
Status       : Disable
Service      : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status       : Disable
Num. of servers : 1
Protocol        : https
Port            : 443
Anycast         : Enable
Default servers : Included
-=- Server List (Mon May 6 03:47:52 2024) -=-
IP                   Weight    RTT Flags   TZ  FortiGuard-requests  Curr Lost Total Lost           Updated Time
64.26.151.37             10     45          -5               262432         0        846 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
64.26.151.35             10     46          -5               329072         0       6806 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
66.117.56.37             10     75          -5                71638         0        275 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
65.210.95.240            20     71          -8                36875         0         92 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
209.22.147.36            20    103          -8                34784         0       1070 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
208.91.112.194           20    107          -8                35170         0       1533 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
96.45.33.65              60    144           0                33728         0        120 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
80.85.69.41              71    226           1                33797         0        192 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
62.209.40.74            150     97           9                33754         0        145 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
121.111.236.179          45     44  F        -5                26410     26226      26227 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
```


The administrator did not override the FortiGuard FODN or IP address in the FortiGate configuration Which IP address did FortiGate get when resolving the servicem,fortiguard.net name?

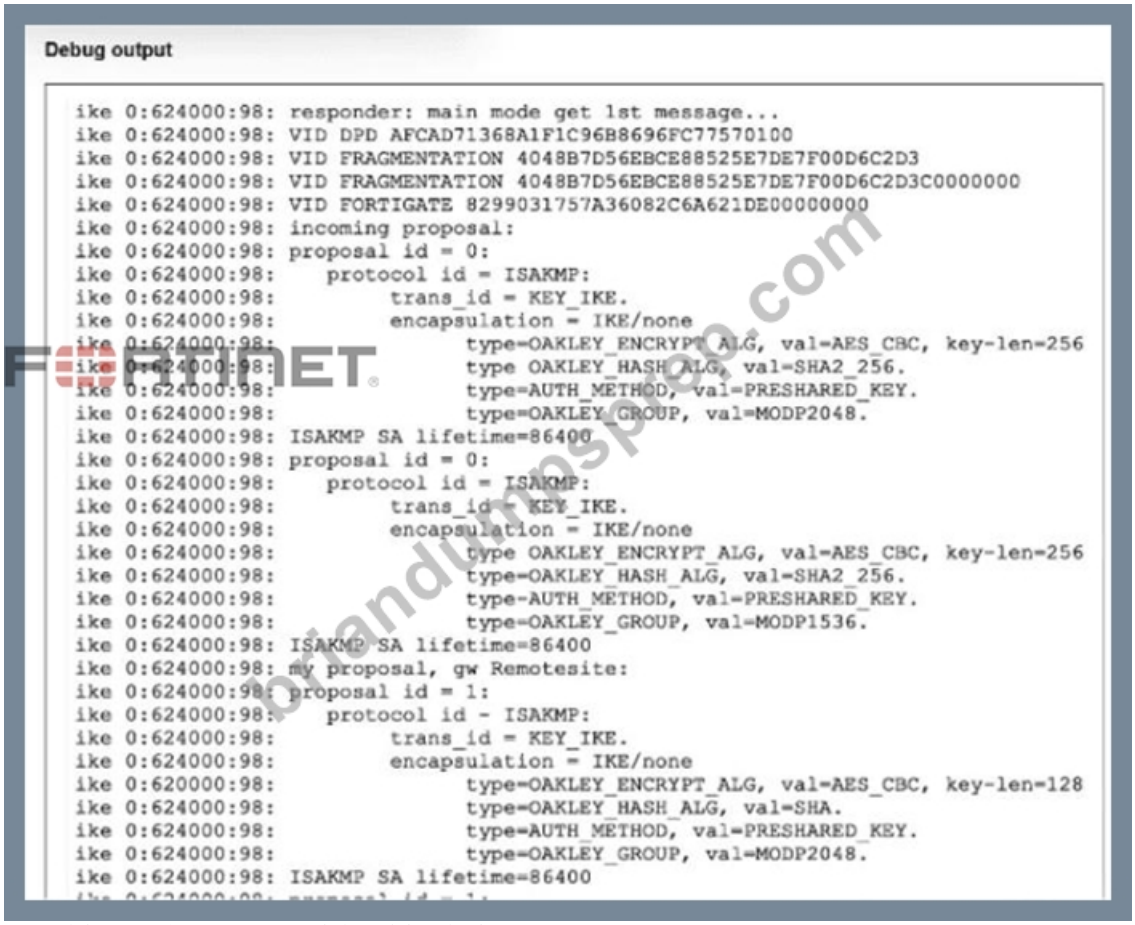
- A. 96.45.33.65
- B. 209.22.147.36
- C. 64.26.151.37
- D. 208.91.112.194

Answer: B

Explanation:
Based on the Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 documents and the analysis of the provided exhibits, here are the verified answers.
Questions no: 93
Verified Answer: B
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation with all FCSS - Network Security 7.6 documents:
To determine which IP address was resolved via DNS, we must interpret the Flags column in the diagnose debug rating output provided in the exhibit:
Analyze the Flags:
Flag I (Initial): This flag indicates the IP address that was returned by the DNS query when resolving the FortiGuard FQDN (e.g., service.fortiguard.net). It acts as the "seed" or initial contact point.
Flag D (Discovered): This flag indicates servers that were not resolved via DNS but were learned dynamically from the FortiGuard network during protocol exchanges (server lists sent by the initial server).
Flag F (Failed): Indicates a server that the FortiGate tried to contact but failed.
Examine the Exhibit:
The IP address 209.22.147.36 has the flag I next to it.
The IP 208.91.112.194 has the flag D.
The IP 121.111.236.179 has the flag F.
Conclusion:
Since the question asks specifically for the IP obtained when resolving the name, we look for the "Initial" (I) flag. Therefore, 209.22.147.36 is the correct answer.
Reference:
FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (Security Fabric & FortiGuard): "In diagnose debug rating, the 'I' flag stands for Initial, which is the IP address resolved by DNS. The 'D' flag stands for Discovered." Questions no: 94 Verified Answer: C, D Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation with all FCSS - Network Security 7.6 documents:
The error message iprope_in_check() check failed, drop in a debug flow indicates a failure in the Local-In Policy check. This function determines whether traffic destined to the FortiGate itself (management traffic or local services) is allowed.

C). The packet was dropped because the trusted host list is misconfigured:
Reason: If an administrator has configured Trusted Hosts (limiting administrative access to specific source IPs), and a packet arrives from an unauthorized IP, the iprope_in_check function will reject it immediately to protect the device.
D). The packet was dropped because the requested service is not enabled on FortiGate:
Reason: The most common cause for this error is that the destination interface does not have the specific service (e.g., SSH, HTTPS, PING) enabled in its set allowaccess configuration. If the service is not listening /allowed on that port, the input check fails and drops the packet.
Why other options are incorrect:
A: If traffic is dropped by a standard firewall policy (traffic passing through the FortiGate), the debug message is typically denied by policy x or no matching policy, not an iprope (Input Property/Policy Enforcement) failure.
B: A routing issue where the source is unreachable results in a Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) failure, typically logged as reverse path check fail, drop.
Reference:
FortiGate Troubleshooting Guide (Debug Flow): "The message iprope_in_check() check failed indicates the packet was denied by the Local-In policy, often due to missing allowaccess settings or Trusted Host restrictions."

NEW QUESTION # 121
Refer to the exhibit.



A partial output from an IKE real-time debug is shown
The administrator does not have access to (he remote gateway
Based on the debug output, which two conclusions can you draw? (Choose two.)

- A. This is a phase2 negotiation
- B. The remote peer is the initiating peer.
- C. This is a phase1 negotiation.
- D. There is a Diffie-Hellman group mismatch.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
To determine the correct conclusions, we analyze the specific lines in the IKE real-time debug output provided in the exhibit:

Analysis for Option A (The remote peer is the initiating peer):
Evidence: The very first line of the debug output reads: ike 0:624000:98: responder: main mode get 1st message...
The keyword responder indicates that this local FortiGate is receiving the connection request. Consequently, the remote peer must be the initiator sending the request. The phrase "get 1st message" confirms the local unit is receiving the initial packet of the negotiation sequence.
Conclusion: This statement is True.
Analysis for Option B (This is a phase 1 negotiation):
Evidence: The same line mentions main mode.
In IPsec VPNs, Main Mode and Aggressive Mode are exclusively used for Phase 1 (IKE SA) negotiations. Phase 2 (Child SA) negotiations use Quick Mode. The presence of "main mode" definitively identifies this as a Phase 1 exchange.
Conclusion: This statement is True.
Analysis for Option C (There is a Diffie-Hellman group mismatch):
Evidence:
Incoming proposal (Remote): Lists type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048 (Group 14) in the first proposal proposal.
My proposal (Local): Lists type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048 (Group 14).
Since both the remote peer and the local gateway support and are proposing MODP2048 (Group 14), there is no Diffie-Hellman group mismatch. The actual mismatch visible in the logs is between the Encryption/Hash algorithms (Remote proposes AES-256/SHA2-256, while Local proposes AES-128/SHA), but the DH groups match.
Conclusion: This statement is False.
Analysis for Option D (This is a phase 2 negotiation):
As established in the analysis for Option B, "Main Mode" is a Phase 1 protocol. If this were Phase 2, the debug would show "Quick Mode".
Conclusion: This statement is False.
Reference:
FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (IPsec VPN): "Phase 1 modes: Main mode and Aggressive mode." FortiOS Debugging documentation: Explains that "responder" indicates the device receiving the IKE initialization.

NEW QUESTION # 122
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