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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Secure Internet Access (SIA) and Secure SaaS Access (SSA): This section focuses on implementing security profiles for content inspection and deploying compliance rules to managed endpoints.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Fortinet SD-WAN rule configuration interface. The window is titled "SD-WAN rule" and "FORTINET". It has two tabs: "Settings" and "Info". The "Settings" tab is active. The configuration fields are as follows:

- Name:** Social_app
- Status:** Enabled (indicated by a green circle with a plus sign)
- Comment:** (empty text box)
- Source:**
 - Address:** (empty text box with a plus sign)
 - User group:** (empty text box with a plus sign)
- Destination:**
 - Address:** (empty text box with a plus sign)
 - Internet service:** (empty text box with a plus sign)
- Outgoing Interfaces:**
 - Interface selection strategy:** Manual (selected with a green circle with a plus sign)
 - Manually assign outgoing interfaces.** (text below the selection strategy)

At the bottom of the window, there are two buttons: "OK" (highlighted in green) and "Cancel".

You configure SD-WAN on a standalone FortiGate device. You want to create an SD-WAN rule that steers traffic related to Facebook and LinkedIn through the less costly internet link. What must you do to set Facebook and LinkedIn applications as destinations from the GUI?

- A. In the Internet service field, select Facebook and LinkedIn.
- B. Install a license to allow applications as destinations of SD-WAN rules.
- C. Enable the visibility of the applications field as destinations of the SD-WAN rule.
- D. You cannot configure applications as destinations of an SD-WAN rule on a standalone FortiGate device.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator curriculum and the FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, setting common web-based services like Facebook and LinkedIn as destinations in an SD-WAN rule is primarily accomplished through the Internet Service Database (ISDB).

* Internet Service vs. Application Control: In FortiOS, there is a distinction between Internet Services (which use a database of known IP addresses and ports to identify traffic at the first packet) and Applications (which require the IPS engine to inspect deeper into the packet flow to identify Layer 7 signatures).

* SD-WAN Efficiency: Fortinet recommends using the Internet service field for services like Facebook and LinkedIn in SD-WAN rules because it allows the FortiGate to steer the traffic immediately upon the first packet. If the "Application" signatures were used instead, the first session might be misrouted because the application is not identified until after the initial handshake.

* GUI Configuration: As shown in the exhibit (image_b3a4c2.png), the "Destination" section of an SD-WAN rule includes an Internet service field by default. To steer Facebook and LinkedIn traffic, the administrator simply clicks the "+" icon in that field and selects the entries for Facebook and LinkedIn from the database.

* Feature Visibility (Alternative): While you can enable a specific "Application" field in System > Feature Visibility (by enabling "Application Detection Based SD-WAN"), this is typically used for less common applications that do not have dedicated ISDB entries. For the specific "applications" mentioned (Facebook and LinkedIn), they are natively available in the Internet service field, making Option B the most direct and common implementation.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: Licensing for application signatures is part of the standard FortiGuard services and is not a prerequisite specific only to "applications as destinations" in SD-WAN rules.

* Option C: Standalone FortiGate devices fully support application-based and ISDB-based steering in SD-WAN rules.

* Option D: While enabling feature visibility would add an additional field for L7 applications, it is not a "must" for Facebook and LinkedIn, which are already accessible via the Internet Service field provided in the default GUI layout.

NEW QUESTION # 27

For a small site, an administrator plans to implement SD-WAN and ensure high network availability for business-critical applications while limiting the overall cost and the cost of pay-per-use backup connections.

Which action must the administrator take to accomplish this plan?

- A. Use a mid-range FortiGate device to implement standalone SD-WAN.
- B. Set up a high availability (HA) cluster to implement standalone SD-WAN.
- C. Implement dynamic routing.
- **D. Configure at least two WAN links.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator curriculum, to implement an SD-WAN solution that ensures high network availability for business-critical applications while managing costs, the administrator must configure at least two WAN links.

* SD-WAN Fundamentals: SD-WAN operates by creating a virtual overlay across multiple physical or logical transport links (e.g., broadband, LTE, MPLS). Without at least two links, the SD-WAN engine has no alternative path to steer traffic toward if the primary link fails or degrades.

* Cost Management: By using multiple links, administrators can implement the Lowest Cost (SLA) or Maximize Bandwidth strategies. This allows the site to use a low-cost broadband connection for primary traffic and only failover to a "pay-per-use" backup (like LTE) when the primary link's quality falls below the defined SLA target.

* High Availability (Link Level): While a "High Availability (HA) cluster" (Option C) provides device redundancy (protecting against a hardware failure of the FortiGate itself), it does not address link redundancy or steering, which are the core functions of SD-WAN for application uptime.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option A: Using a mid-range device refers to hardware capacity but does not solve the requirement for link-level redundancy and cost-steering logic.

* Option B: Dynamic routing (like BGP or OSPF) is often used with SD-WAN in large topologies, but for a small site, the primary mechanism for meeting availability and cost goals is the configuration of the SD-WAN member links and rules themselves.

* Option C: HA clusters protect against hardware failure, but the question specifically asks about ensuring availability for applications while limiting backup link costs, which is a traffic-steering (SD-WAN) requirement rather than a hardware-redundancy requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 28

How does the FortiSASE security dashboard facilitate vulnerability management for FortiClient endpoints?

(Choose one answer)

- A. It displays only critical vulnerabilities, requires manual patching for all endpoints, and does not allow viewing of affected endpoints.
- B. It shows vulnerabilities only for applications and requires endpoint users to manually check for affected endpoints.
- **C. It provides a vulnerability summary, identifies affected endpoints, and supports automatic patching for eligible vulnerabilities.**
- D. It automatically patches all vulnerabilities without user intervention and does not categorize vulnerabilities by severity.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guide and the FCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administrator training materials, the security dashboard is a centralized hub for monitoring and remediating security risks across the entire fleet of managed endpoints.

* **Vulnerability Summary:** The dashboard includes a dedicated Vulnerability summary widget that categorizes risks by severity (Critical, High, Medium, Low) and by application type (OS, Web Client, etc.).

* **Identifying Affected Endpoints:** The dashboard is fully interactive; an administrator can drill down into specific vulnerability categories to view a detailed list of CVE data and, most importantly, identify the specific affected endpoints that require attention.

* **Automatic Patching:** FortiSASE supports automatic patching for eligible vulnerabilities (such as common third-party applications and supported OS updates). This feature is configured within the Endpoint Profile, allowing the FortiClient agent to remediate risks without requiring the user to manually run updates.

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Option A:** While it supports automatic patching, it does not do so for all vulnerabilities (only eligible/supported ones), and it specifically does categorize them by severity.

* **Option B:** The dashboard shows vulnerabilities for the Operating System as well as applications, and it allows the administrator to identify affected endpoints rather than requiring the end-user to check.

* **Option C:** The dashboard displays all levels of severity (not just critical) and explicitly allows the viewing of affected endpoints.

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is the purpose of the on/off-net rule setting in FortiSASE?

- **A. To determine if an endpoint is connecting from a trusted network or untrusted location.**
- B. To configure different access policies for users based on their geographical location.
- C. To enable or disable user authentication for external network access.
- D. To define different traffic routing rules for on-premises and cloud-based resources.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the FortiSASE 24.4 Administration Guide and the FortiSASE Core Administrator training materials, the On-net detection rule setting is a critical component for determining the "trust status" of an endpoint's physical location.

* **Endpoint Location Verification:** On-net rule sets are used to determine if FortiSASE considers an endpoint to be on-net (trusted) or off-net (untrusted). An endpoint is considered on-net when it is physically located within the corporate network, which is assumed to already have on-premises security measures (like a FortiGate NGFW).

* **Operational Impact:** When an endpoint is detected as on-net, FortiSASE can be configured to exempt the endpoint from automatically establishing a VPN tunnel to the SASE cloud. This optimization prevents redundant security inspection and conserves SASE bandwidth since the user is already protected by the local corporate firewall.

* **Detection Methods:** To classify an endpoint as on-net, administrators configure rule sets that look for specific environmental markers, such as:

* **Known Public (WAN) IP:** If the endpoint's public IP matches the corporate headquarters' egress IP.

* **DHCP Server:** If the endpoint receives an IP from a specific corporate DHCP server.

* **DNS Server/Subnet:** Matching internal DNS infrastructure or specific internal IP ranges.

* **Dynamic Policy Application:** By accurately determining if an endpoint is on or off-net, FortiSASE ensures that the FortiClient agent only initiates its secure internet access (SIA) tunnel when the user is in an untrusted location (e.g., a home network or public Wi-Fi).

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Option A:** User authentication is a separate process and is not controlled by the on/off-net detection rules, which focus on the network environment rather than user credentials.

* **Option B:** While on-net status affects how traffic is routed (VPN vs. local), these rules specifically determine the status itself rather than defining the routing tables for private vs. cloud resources.

* Option D: Geographical location (Geo-location) is a different filtering criterion often used in firewall policies; on-net detection is specifically about the proximity to the trusted corporate perimeter.

NEW QUESTION # 30

A FortiGate device is in production. To optimize WAN link use and improve redundancy, you enable and configure SD-WAN. What must you do as part of this configuration update process? (Choose one answer)

- A. Disable the interface that you want to use as an SD-WAN member.
- **B. Replace references to interfaces used as SD-WAN members in the firewall policies.**
- C. Purchase and install the SD-WAN license, and reboot the FortiGate device.
- D. Replace references to interfaces used as SD-WAN members in the routing configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, when you are migrating a production FortiGate to use SD-WAN, the most critical step involves reconfiguring how traffic is permitted and routed.

* Reference Removal Requirement: Before an interface (such as wan1 or wan2) can be added as an SD-WAN member, it must be "unreferenced" in most parts of the FortiGate configuration. Specifically, if an interface is currently being used in an active Firewall Policy, the system will prevent you from adding it to the SD-WAN bundle.

* Firewall Policy Migration (Option A): In a production environment, you must replace the references to the physical interfaces in your firewall policies with the new SD-WAN virtual interface (or an SD-WAN Zone). For example, if your previous policy allowed traffic from internal to wan1, you must update that policy so the Outgoing Interface is now SD-WAN. This allows the SD-WAN engine to take over the traffic and apply its steering rules.

* Modern Tools: While this used to be a purely manual process, FortiOS 7.x includes an Interface Migration Wizard (found under Network > Interfaces). This tool automates the "search and replace" function, moving all existing policy and routing references from the physical port to the SD-WAN object to ensure minimal downtime.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B: While you do need to update your routing (e.g., creating a static route for 0.0.0.0/0 pointing to the SD-WAN interface), the curriculum specifically emphasizes the replacement of references in firewall policies as the primary administrative hurdle, as policies are often more numerous and complex than the single static route required for SD-WAN.

* Option C: You do not need to disable the interface. It must be up and configured, just removed from other configuration references so it can be "absorbed" into the SD-WAN bundle.

* Option D: SD-WAN is a base feature of FortiOS and does not require a separate license or a reboot to enable.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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