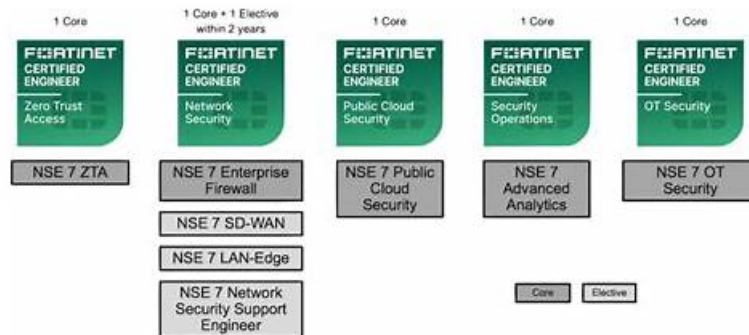


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## Fortinet NSE5\_SSE\_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.</li> </ul>

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## Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Which statement about security posture tags in FortiSASE is correct?

- **A. Multiple tags can be assigned to an endpoint and used for evaluation.**
- B. Only one tag can be assigned to an endpoint.
- C. Multiple tags can be assigned to an endpoint, but only one is used for evaluation.
- D. Tags are static and do not change with endpoint status.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Security posture tags in FortiSASE dynamically assess endpoint compliance based on rules like OS version, antivirus status, and FortiClient connectivity. Endpoints receive multiple tags simultaneously (e.g., for Windows 11, active AV, and SASE connection), which firewalls then evaluate in policies for ZTNA access control.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

An SD-WAN member is no longer used to steer SD-WAN traffic. You want to update the SD-WAN configuration and delete the unused member.

Which action should you take first? (Choose one answer)

- A. Move the SD-WAN member to the virtual-wan-link zone.
- **B. Remove the member from the performance service-level agreement (SLA) definitions.**
- C. Disable the interface.
- D. Delete static route definitions for that interface.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator study guide and the Fortinet Document Library, FortiOS maintains strict referential integrity for SD-WAN objects. An SD-WAN member interface cannot be deleted or removed from the configuration if it is still being "used" or referenced by other features.

\* Reference Locking: In the FortiOS GUI, the "Delete" button for an SD-WAN member is typically grayed out or an error message appears if the interface is part of an active service or monitoring tool.

\* Performance SLA Dependency: Performance SLAs (health checks) monitor specific member interfaces. If an interface is a participant in an SLA, it is considered "active" by the system. Therefore, a critical first step in the decommissioning process is to remove the member from all Performance SLA definitions. Once the health check is no longer polling that interface, one major reference lock is released.

\* Other Dependencies: While firewall policies and SD-WAN rules (service rules) also create references, the question specifies the member is "no longer used to steer traffic," implying it may have already been removed from steering rules. However, Performance SLAs often remain active in the background, making their removal the essential next step to permit the deletion of the member itself. Why other options are incorrect:

\* Option A: Moving a member between zones doesn't help you delete it; it just changes its logical grouping. It still remains an active SD-WAN member.

\* Option B: Disabling the physical interface does not remove the configuration references within the SD-WAN engine. The FortiGate will simply report the member as "Down," but it will still exist in the configuration as a member.

\* Option D: In modern SD-WAN deployments, static routes usually point to the SD-WAN Zone (like virtual-wan-link) rather than individual physical interfaces. Therefore, you don't typically need to delete the static route to remove a single member from the zone.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

You want FortiGate to use SD-WAN rules to steer local-out traffic.

Which two constraints should you consider? (Choose two.)

- **A. You must configure each local-out feature individually to use SD-WAN.**
- B. By default, FortiGate uses SD-WAN rules only for local-out traffic that corresponds to ping and traceroute.
- C. You can steer local-out traffic only with SD-WAN rules that use the manual strategy.
- **D. By default, local-out traffic does not use SD-WAN.**

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

By default, local-out traffic does not use SD-WAN → FortiGate normally sends local-out traffic (e.g., DNS, NTP, FortiGuard updates) directly through its interfaces without applying SD-WAN rules.

You must configure each local-out feature individually to use SD-WAN → To steer local-out traffic via SD-WAN, you must explicitly configure the desired local-out features (e.g., DNS, FortiGuard, CAPWAP) to use SD-WAN rules.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

Which authentication method overrides any other previously configured user authentication on FortiSASE?

- A. RADIUS
- B. Local
- C. SSO
- D. MFA

Answer: C

Explanation:

In FortiSASE, SSO authentication takes precedence over all other configured authentication methods. When SSO is enabled, it overrides local, RADIUS, and MFA user authentication settings.

### NEW QUESTION # 40

Refer to the exhibits. Two SD-WAN event logs, the member status, the SD-WAN rule configuration, and the health-check configuration for a FortiGate device are shown.

Immediately after the log messages are displayed, how will the FortiGate steer the traffic based on the information shown in the exhibits? (Choose one answer)

The image contains four screenshots from a FortiGate interface:

- SD-WAN event logs (left):** Shows a log entry for 'SDWAN status' with Log ID 0113022923. The message is 'Member status changed. Member out-of-sla. root'. A yellow circle highlights the 'Log ID' field.
- Config service (top middle):** Shows the configuration for SD-WAN rule ID 1, named 'Critical-DIA'. It is set to mode 'sla' and has two members: 'LAN-net' and 'Corp\_HC'. The 'Corp\_HC' member is set to priority 1.
- SD-WAN health-check configuration (bottom middle):** Shows the configuration for the 'Corp\_HC' health-check. It is configured with two servers: '198.18.1.1' and '198.18.1.2'. The configuration includes latency, jitter, and packet loss thresholds.
- SD-WAN event logs (right):** Shows another log entry for 'SDWAN status' with Log ID 0113022923. The message is 'Number of pass member changed. root'. A yellow circle highlights the 'Log ID' field.

- A. FortiGate uses port2 to steer the traffic for SD-WAN rule ID 1.
- B. FortiGate uses port1 to steer the traffic for SD-WAN rule ID 1.
- C. FortiGate skips SD-WAN rule ID 1.
- D. FortiGate uses port1 or port2 to steer the traffic for SD-WAN rule ID 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator curriculum and the provided exhibits, the traffic steering decision is determined by the interaction between the Lowest Cost (SLA) strategy and the link health status reported in the event logs.

Rule Strategy (Lowest Cost SLA): The SD-WAN rule configuration for ID 1 (named Critical-DIA) is set to mode sla. In this mode, the FortiGate will only steer traffic through member interfaces that satisfy the assigned Performance SLA targets.

Member Preference: The rule defines priority-members 1 2. This means that under normal conditions (where both links are healthy), Member 1 (port1) is the preferred interface because it is listed first.



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