Fortinet

Exam Questions FCSS_NST_SE-7.6

FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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NEW QUESTION 1
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.

```
FGT # diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=600 expire=3179 timeout=3600 flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport= av_idx=0 use=4
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty npu f00
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=3208/25/1 reply=11144/29/1 tuples=2
tx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4 gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:64907->54.239.158.170:80(10.200.1.1:64907)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.239.158.170:80->10.200.1.1:64907(10.0.1.10:64907)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
src_mac=b4:f7:a1:e9:91:97
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00317c56 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
rpdb_link_id = 00000000
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
npu_state=0x000c00
npu info: flag=0x00/0x00, offload=0/0, ips_offload=0/0, epid=0/0, ipid=0/0, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=0/0, vtag in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=0/0, out_npu=0/0, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
no_ofld_reason:
```

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2
Consider the scenario where the server name indication (SNI) does not match either the common name (CN) or any of the subject alternative names (SAN) in the server certificate.
Which action will FortiGate take when using the default settings for SSL certificate inspection?

A. FortiGate uses the SNI from the user's web browser.
B. FortiGate closes the connection because this represents an invalid SSL/TLS configuration.
C. FortiGate uses the first entry listed in the SAN field in the server certificate.
D. FortiGate uses the CN information from the Subject field in the server certificate.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When FortiGate performs SSL certificate inspection with default settings, it checks if the Server Name Indication (SNI) matches either the Common Name (CN) or any Subject Alternative Name (SAN) in the server certificate. If there is no match, FortiGatedoes not block the connection; instead, it uses the CN value from the certificate's subject field to continue web filtering and categorization.
This behavior is described in the official Fortinet 7.6.4 Administration Guide:
"Check the SNI in the hello message with the CN or SAN field in the returned server certificate: Enable: If it is mismatched, use the CN in the server certificate."
This is the default (Enable) mode, which differs from the Strict mode that would block the mismatched connection.
By default, this policy ensures service continuity and prevents disruptions due to certificate mismatches, allowing FortiGate to log and inspect based on the CN even when the requested SNI does not match. It provides a balance between connection reliability and the accuracy of filtering by certificate identity, allowing security policies to remain functional without unnecessary blocks. This approach is recommended by Fortinet to maintain usability for end-users while still supporting granular inspection.

[References:, FortiGate 7.6.4 Administration Guide: Certificate Inspection?, SSL/SSH Inspection Profile Configuration,]

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a policy route table entry.

```
id=2113929223 static_route=7 dscp_tag=0xff 0xff flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00 protocol=0 sport=0-0 iif=0 dport=1-65535 path(1) oif=3(port1) gwy=192.2.0.2
source wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
destination wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
internet service(1): Fortinet-FortiGuard(1245324,0,0,0)
hit_count=0 last_used=2022-02-23 06:39:07
```

Which type of policy route does the output show?

A. An ISDB route
B. A regular policy route
C. A regular policy route, which is associated with an active static route in the FIB
D. An SD-WAN rule

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
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 'lp proto 50'
C. diagnose sniffer packet any 'udp port 4500'
D. diagnose sniffer packet any 'ah'

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two statements about conserve mode are true? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate enters conserve mode when the system memory reaches the configured extreme threshold.
B. FortiGate starts taking the configured action for new sessions requiring content inspection when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.
C. FortiGate exits conserve mode when the system memory goes below the configured green threshold.
D. FortiGate starts dropping all new sessions when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 6
Which two statements about Security Fabric communications are true? (Choose two.)
A. FortiTelemetry and Neighbor Discovery both operate using TCP.
B. The default port for Neighbor Discovery can be modified.
C. FortiTelemetry must be manually enabled on the FortiGate interface.
D. By default, the downstream FortiGate establishes a connection with the upstream FortiGate using TCP port 8013.

A.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
FortiTelemetry is a critical part of Security Fabric communications and requires explicit configuration for each participating FortiGate interface. The administrative access setting 'fabric' (corresponding to FortiTelemetry) must be manually enabled per interface on both upstream and downstream devices. This is performed in the GUI under Administrative Access or via the CLI using the commandset allowaccess fabricfor the relevant network interface. Without this step, FortiTelemetry communications will not occur on that interface.
Additionally, the default communication between downstream and upstream FortiGate units in the Security Fabric is over TCP port 8013. This port is well-documented as the standard for Security Fabric and FortiTelemetry connections, and must be open and permitted across the network path for connectivity and status enforcement between units. The downstream FortiGate initiates the connection to the upstream via this port unless otherwise configured. This has also been documented as a PCI-relevant port, showing its default usage.
Other options:
Neighbor Discovery in FortiOS uses IPv6 ND protocol, not TCP.
FortiTelemetry port (8013) can be modified, but the interface Administrative Access for the Security Fabric must be manually enabled; Neighbor Discovery port modification is not documented as a supported change for FortiGate.
FortiGate/FortiOS Administration Guide: Enabling FortiTelemetry (fabric) on interfaces
Fortinet Technical Tip: FortiTelemetry uses TCP port 8013 by default
PCI compliance documentation on port 8013 usage for Security Fabric
Fortinet Security Fabric setup procedures and interface options

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a diagnose command.

```
# diagnose sys session list expectation
session info: proto=6 proto_state=00 duration=6 expire=23 timeout=3600 refresh_dir=both flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000
sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
ha_id=0 policy_dir=1 tunnel=/
state=new npu acct-ext complex
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=0/0/0 reply=0/0/0 tuples=2
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=5->7/7->5 gwy=10.1.1.2/172.17.97.3

hook=pre dir=org act=dnat 93.157.14.94:0->10.200.1.1:60428(10.0.1.10:55402)
hook=pre dir=org act=noop 0.0.0.0:0->0.0.0.0:0(0.0.0.0:0)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=25 id_policy_id=0 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=008423f4 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
```

Which two conclusions can you draw from the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)
A. FortiGate will drop the expected traffic if it does not arrive within 23 seconds.
B. Clearing the master session has no impact on the expectation session.
C. This is a pinhole session to allow traffic for a TCP protocol that dynamically assigns TCP ports.
D. The session is checked against firewall policy ID 25.

A.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit.

```
**** SP Login Dump ****<lasso:Login
xmlns:lasso="http://www.entrouvert.org/namespaces/lasso/0.0"
xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
LoginDumpVersion="2"><lasso:Request><samlp:AuthnRequest
ID="_EEC718A47FB37B472B205B11153ED409" Version="2.0" IssueInstant="2024-02-
21T00:58:44Z" Destination="https://10.1.10.2/saml-idp/nst/login/"
SignType="0" SignMethod="0" ForceAuthn="false" IsPassive="false"
ProtocolBinding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST"
AssertionConsumerServiceURL="https://10.1.10.254:1003/remote/saml/login/"><sa
ml:Issuer>https://10.1.10.254:1003/remote/saml/metadata/</saml:Issuer><samlp:
NameIDPolicy Format="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.1:nameid-format:unspecified"
AllowCreate="true"/></samlp:AuthnRequest></lasso:Request><lasso:RemoteProvide
rID>http://10.1.10.2/samlidp/nst/metadata/</lasso:RemoteProviderID><lasso:Msg
Url>https://10.1.10.2/saml-
idp/nst/login/?SAMLRequest=jZJfT8IwFMW%2FytL3OW5sAZtBwhhEEtQF0AdfTN0u0GRr22%2
Fnn29vGWIwUeJLk97eX%2B85p01Q1FXDJ63dqxW8tIDWe68rhbw7GJHWKK4FSuRK1IDcFnw9uVnys
Md4Y7TVha7IGXKZEIhgrNSKeItsRJ5ms%4</lasso:HttpRequestMethod><lasso:RequestID>
_EEC718A47FB37B472B205B11153ED409</lasso:RequestID></lasso:Login>
```

The exhibit shows the output from using the command diagnose debug application samld -1 to diagnose a SAML connection.
Based on this output, what can you conclude?
A. Active Directory is used for authentication.
B. The authentication request is for an SSL VPN connection.
C. The IdP IP address is 10.1.10.254.
D. The IdP IP address is 10.1.10.2.

A.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

```
FGT-A # get router info bgp summary
...

Neighbor        V         AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.37.202 4      65110    2500    2552        5    0    0 1d11h33m          0
```

Exhibit 2

```
FGT-B # show router bgp

     config network
         edit 1
             set prefix 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
         next
     end
```

Exhibit 3

```
FGT-B # diagnose ip address  list | grep port3
IP=172.16.54.115->172.16.54.202/255.255.255.0 index=5 devname=port3
```

An administrator is attempting to advertise the network configured on port3. However, FGT-A is not receiving the prefix.
Which two actions can the administrator take to fix this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Modify the prefix using the network command from 172.16.0.0/16 to 172.16.54.0/24.
B. Manually add the BGP route on FGT-A.
C. Restart BGP using a soft reset to force both peers to exchange their complete BGP routing tables.
D. Use the set network-import-check disable command.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of the fssod daemon real-time debug command.

```
# diagnose debug application fssod -1
# diagnose debug enable
[fsso_svr.c:save_result:579] event_id=4768, logon=bobby, domain=FSSO workstation=, ip=10.124.2.90 port=49215, time=1372061722
```

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

A. The workstation with IP 10.124.2.90 will be polled frequently using TCP port 445 to see if the user is still logged on.
B. The logon event can be seen on the collector agent installed on Windows.
C. FSSO is using DC agent mode to detect logon events.
D. FSSO is using agentless polling mode to detect logon events.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Troubleshooting-Tip-How-to-troubleshoot-FSSO-agentless-polling/ta-p/214349
From the snippet we can see that FortiGate (via the fssod daemon) is directly detecting the user logon rather than relying on a separate ??collector?? or ??DC agent.?? This indicates agentless polling—FortiGate polls the DC??s event logs over TCP 445 to discover logons. So: - FSSO is using agentless polling mode to detect logon events - In agentless mode, FortiGate will periodically poll the same IP (the DC) on port 445 to see if the user is still logged on

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true regarding heartbeat messages sent from an FSSO collector agent to FortiGate? (Choose two.)

A. The heartbeat messages can be seen using the command diagnose debug authd fsso list.
B. The heartbeat messages can be seen in the collector agent logs.
C. The heartbeat messages can be seen on FortiGate using the real-lime FSSO debug.
D. The heartbeat messages must be manually enabled on FortiGate.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
According to the official Fortinet documentation (Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands), heartbeat messages play a crucial role in communication between the FSSO Collector Agent and FortiGate. These messages are regularly sent from the Collector Agent to verify its status, maintain session awareness, and confirm connectivity between the authentication infrastructure and FortiGate appliances.
Option B is confirmed by Fortinet, as the collector agent logs on Windows or its management console will specifically note heartbeat events, connection status, and

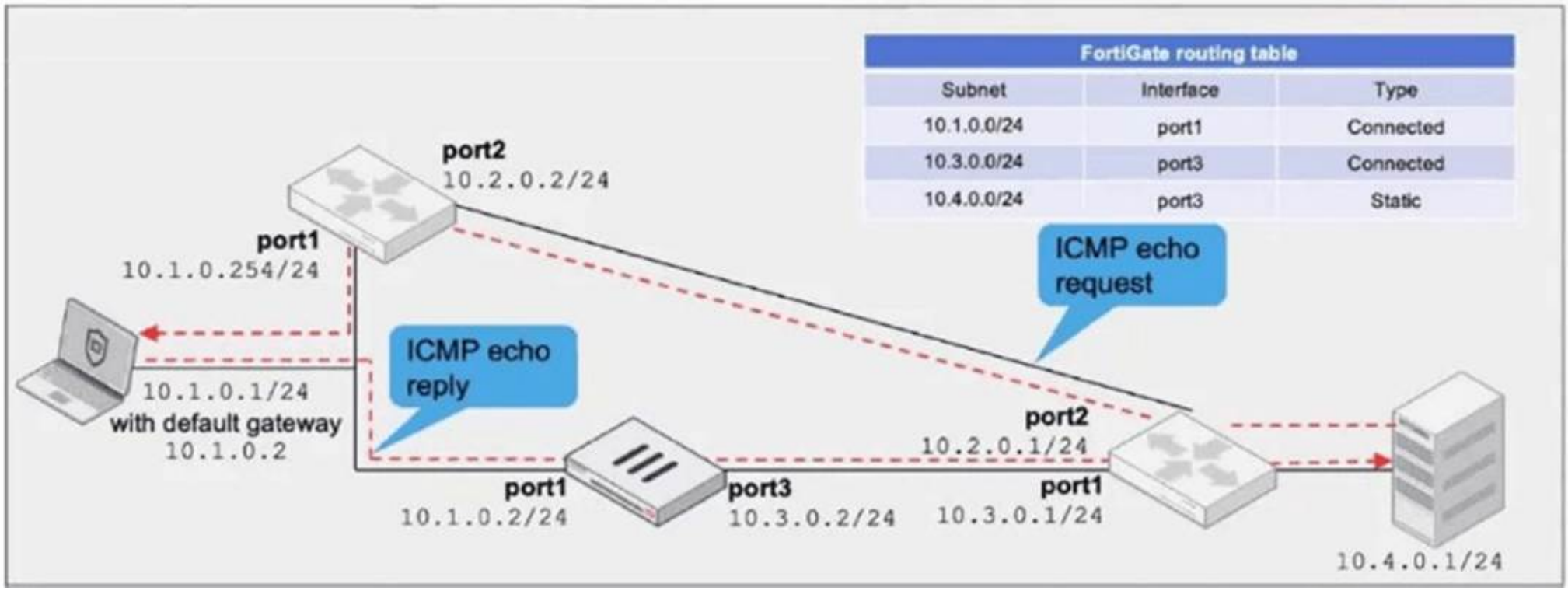
any issues maintaining contact with FortiGate units.
Option C is validated by both official CLI documentation and the technical tip linked. On FortiGate, heartbeat messages from the collector agent are visible using real-time debug tools such asdiagnose debug application authdor FSSO-specific commands. These enable administrators to monitor live logon states, session status, and connection health directly from the FortiGate CLI. The debug stream shows heartbeats received and their effect on active logons, associating health monitoring with active sessions.
Heartbeat operation is fully automated once FSSO is set up—there is no requirement for manual enablement or configuration, aligning with Fortinet??s philosophy of seamless integration and centralized management across the Security Fabric. This ensures that both FortiGate and the collector agent can quickly and reliably detect any miscommunication or outage, addressing authentication issues proactively.
[References:, Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands (Fortinet Community)?, FortiOS Administration Guide: FSSO, Collector Agent, Heartbeat, CLI Debug,]

NEW QUESTION 14
In the SAML negotiation process, which section does the Identity Provider (IdP) provide the SAML attributes utilized in the authentication process to the Service Provider (SP)?

A. SP Login dump
B. Authentication Response
C. Authentication Request
D. Assertion dump

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18
Refer to the exhibit, which a network topology and a partial routing table.



FortiGate has already been configured with a firewall policy that allows all ICMP traffic to flow from port1 to port3.
Which changes must the administrator perform to ensure the server at 10.4.0.1/24 receives the echo reply from the laptop at 10.1.0.1/24?

A. Enable asymmetric routing under config system settings.
B. Change the configuration from strict RPF check mode to feasible RPF check mode.
C. A firewall policy that allows all ICMP traffic from port3 to port1.
D. Modify the default gateway on the laptop from 10.1.0.2 to 10.2.0.2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23
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