TESTPASSPORT

QUESTIONS D'ENTRAÎNEMENT



UN MEILLEUR ACCOMPAGNEMENT

https://www.testpassport.fr

Mises à jour gratuites pendant un an

Exam : **NSE5_SDW_AD-7.6**

Title : Fortinet NSE 5 - SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator

Version : DEMO

1.A branch requires local internet access through two ISP circuits. It has no requirement to reach another site or send internet traffic through a hub.

Branch LAN -- FortiGate -- wan1 -- ISP-A -- Internet

\-- wan2 -- ISP-B -- Internet

Which description of this SD-WAN design is correct?

A. The ISP circuits are overlays, and a separate VPN underlay is required.

B. The ISP circuits are underlays, and a site-to-site VPN overlay is not required for this local internet requirement.

C. The ISP circuits are underlays, and a site-to-site VPN overlay is required whenever two members are configured.

D. The ISP circuits are overlays, and they can replace the branch underlay connections.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The two ISP circuits provide the transport connectivity, so they belong to the underlay. A VPN overlay provides logical connectivity across sites when such connectivity is required. This branch only needs direct internet access (DIA), so configuring two SD-WAN members does not itself require a site-to-site VPN or a hub.

2.In FortiOS 7.6.3, wan1 and wan2 are SD-WAN members in the zone Internet. A firewall policy from LAN must allow traffic to use either member. The SD-WAN rules will choose the member for matching traffic.

Which outgoing interface should the administrator select in the firewall policy?

A. Both member interfaces, wan1 and wan2, directly.

B. wan1, with wan2 listed only in the policy comment.

C. A new non-SD-WAN zone containing the same interfaces.

D. The Internet SD-WAN zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Select the Internet SD-WAN zone as the outgoing policy interface. In FortiOS 7.6.3, firewall policies reference SD-WAN zones rather than individual member interfaces. Allowing the zone and selecting a particular member are separate decisions: the policy permits traffic through the zone, while the applicable SD-WAN rule performs member selection.

3.An administrator has selected passive mode for an SD-WAN performance SLA. Real TCP application traffic is available, but the matching firewall policy has not yet been prepared for passive WAN health measurement.

Which two policy settings are required to collect passive measurements for that traffic in FortiOS 7.6.3? (Choose two)

A. Enable passive-wan-health-measurement on the policy that accepts the traffic.

B. Use an individual SD-WAN member as the policy outgoing interface instead of its zone.

C. Set the policy outgoing interface to the appropriate SD-WAN zone.

D. Keep auto-asic-offload enabled on that policy as a prerequisite for passive measurement.

E. Replace passive mode with active mode before the policy can contribute measurements.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:
Passive health measurement analyzes real TCP session information. The accepting firewall policy must enable passive-wan-health-measurement, and its outgoing interface must be an SD-WAN zone.

4.An active SD-WAN health check is receiving probe replies, and its diagnostic state is alive. A single SLA target has a latency threshold of 50 ms. The measured latency is 85 ms, while all other metrics satisfy that target.
Which conclusion is supported by this information alone?
A. The member is reachable, but it does not satisfy the SLA target; the actual traffic path requires additional rule and routing information.
B. The member is dead rather than merely out of SLA, because exceeding the latency threshold overrides the reported alive state.
C. The member remains alive and meets the SLA target, because receiving probe replies takes precedence over the configured latency threshold.
D. Every matching application must stop using the member, because an SLA target violation has the same effect as an unreachable link.
Answer: A
Explanation:
The member is alive, but 85 ms exceeds the target limit of 50 ms. Reachability therefore does not imply that the SLA target is met. The supplied information does not identify the matching SD-WAN rule, its strategy or fallback conditions, or the available routes, so it cannot establish the final traffic path.

5.A matching SD-WAN rule on FortiOS 7.6.3 has the following settings:
set mode manual
set priority-members 2 1
set load-balance disable
Member 2 is wan2, and member 1 is wan1. Both members are available and have valid routes to the destination. Measured latency is 70 ms on wan2 and 15 ms on wan1. No failover or recovery transition is in progress.
Which member should this rule prefer for a new matching session?
A. wan1, because its measured latency is lower.
B. Both members, because they are alive.
C. wan2, because it is first in priority-members.
D. wan1, because member ID 1 takes precedence over member ID 2.
Answer: C
Explanation:
Manual strategy uses the configured member preference order. The list places member 2 (wan2) first. Both candidates are usable, load balancing is disabled, and no recovery transition is in progress, so the rule prefers wan2.