

FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect test dumps & exam questions for Fortinet FCSS_LED_AR-7.6



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Fortinet certification FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 exams has become more and more popular in the fiercely competitive IT industry. Although more and more people sign up to attend this examination of, the official did not reduce its difficulty and it is still difficult to pass the exam. After all, this is an authoritative test to inspect the computer professional knowledge and information technology ability. In order to pass the Fortinet Certification FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 Exam, generally, many people need to spend a lot of time and effort to review.

Fortinet FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring and Troubleshooting: This section covers configuring quarantine mechanisms, managing FortiAIOps, troubleshooting FortiGate communication with FortiSwitch and FortiAP, and using monitoring tools for wireless connectivity.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Zero-Trust LAN Access: This domain covers machine authentication, MAC Authentication Bypass, NAC policies for wireless security, guest portal deployment, and advanced solutions like FortiLink NAC, dynamic VLAN, and VLAN pooling.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Authentication: This domain covers advanced user authentication using RADIUS and LDAP, two-factor authentication with digital certificates, and configuring syslog and RADIUS single sign-on on FortiAuthenticator.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Management: This section addresses managing FortiSwitch via FortiManager over FortiLink, implementing zero-touch provisioning, configuring VLANs, ports, and trunks, and setting up FortiExtender and FortiAP devices.

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Fortinet FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which actions can FortiGate take when it places a device in quarantine?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. Disable the switch port directly
- B. Add the device's MAC to a quarantine address group
- C. Remove the device's IP from DHCP lease pool
- D. Apply security profile restrictions dynamically

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 91

Refer to the exhibits.

The screenshot shows the FortiSwitch Ports configuration interface. At the top, there is a summary table for port 1, showing 12 connected ports and 12 unconnected ports. Below this is a detailed table for three specific ports (port1, port2, port3). The columns in the table are: Port, Description, Mode, Port Policy, Enabled Features, Native VLAN, and Allowed VLANs.

Port	Description	Mode	Port Policy	Enabled Features	Native VLAN	Allowed VLANs
port1	Static		Edge Port Spanning Tree Protocol	AP Management (APs)	HR (VLAN102) IT (VLAN101) quarantine.fortilink (quarantine)	
port2	Static		Edge Port Spanning Tree Protocol	Students		quarantine.fortilink (quarantine)
port3	Static		Edge Port Spanning Tree Protocol	default.fortilink (_default)		quarantine.fortilink (quarantine)

NAC policy

The screenshot shows the 'Edit NAC Policies - Training' dialog box. The 'Name' field is set to 'Training'. The 'Status' field has 'Enabled' selected. In the 'Switch FortiLink' dropdown, 'fortilink' is chosen. A search bar shows 'All' and a note 'Click to select'. A message '1 entry selected' is displayed. The 'Description' field is empty, with a character limit of 63. Below this, the 'Device Patterns' section is shown, with 'Category' set to 'Device'. Under 'Device', the MAC address '70:88:6b:8c:4b:0e' is selected. Other options like 'User', 'EMS Tag', 'Vulnerability', and 'fortivoice-tag' are available but not selected. The 'Operating System' field shows 'Linux'. The 'User' field is empty. The 'Switch Controller Action' section shows 'Assign VLAN' set to 'Students'. The 'Wireless Controller Action' section shows 'Assign VLAN' with a radio button. At the bottom are 'Preview', 'OK', and 'Cancel' buttons.

A NAC policy has been configured to apply traffic that flows through FortiSwitch port 2. Traffic that meets the NAC policy criteria will be assigned to the Students VLAN. However, the NAC policy does not seem to be taking effect. Which configuration is missing?

- A. The MAC address or OS might be misconfigured for the connected device.
- B. Port2 Access mode should be set to Port Policy mode.
- C. Port2 Access mode should be set to NAC mode.**
- D. The Students VLAN should be set to Allowed VLANs instead of Native VLAN.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the exhibits:

* FortiSwitch Ports viewshows:

* port2

* Mode: Static

* Native VLAN: Students

* Allowed VLANs: quarantine.fortilink (quarantine)

- * NAC policy "Training":
- * Switch FortiLink: fortilink
- * Category:Device
- * Matching criteria:
 - * MAC Address: 70:88:6b:8c:4b:0e (enabled)
 - * Operating System:Linux(enabled)
- * Switch Controller Action:
 - * Assign VLAN = Students
 - * Bounce Port = enabled

Design intent:

Device with that MAC + OS Linux, when plugged into port2, should be dynamically moved to VLAN Students by the NAC policy.

Why it doesn't work now

On FortiLink NAC, dynamic NAC decisions only apply on ports whose "Access Mode" is set to NAC:

- * NAC mode = FortiGate controls the onboarding VLAN, evaluates NAC policies, and then dynamically reassigns the switch port VLAN (access, quarantine, etc.).
- * Static mode (what we see on port2) means the port just uses its configured native/allowed VLANs, and no NAC classification happens.

Right now:

- * port2 is a static access port with Native VLAN = Students.
- * The NAC policy exists, but FortiSwitch is not in NAC enforcement mode on that port, so the policy is never evaluated for traffic on port2.

Therefore, the missing configuration is:

Set port2 to NAC mode (sometimes called "Access mode: NAC" or "NAC LAN edge port").

Once port2 is changed to NAC mode:

- * Device initially lands in the onboarding/quarantine VLAN.
- * FortiGate collects device info (MAC, OS, etc.).
- * NAC policy "Training" matches MAC + Linux.
- * Switch controller action Assign VLAN = Students is applied.
- * Port is bounced (if configured), bringing the device back up in VLAN Students.

Why the other options are wrong

- * B. MAC or OS misconfigured
 - * Possible in general, but the question asks for which configuration is missing, and the exhibits clearly focus on port mode. Also, even with wrong MAC/OS, the port would still be in NAC mode; here NAC isn't even active.
- * C. Port Policy mode
 - * Port policy (edge/trunk) is separate from NAC; NAC requires the specific NAC access mode.
- * D. Students VLAN should be Allowed VLANs instead of Native VLAN
 - * For an access port, having Students as the native VLAN is correct. NAC policy's Assign VLAN will set that as access VLAN; no need to make it an allowed trunk VLAN.

NEW QUESTION # 92

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the FortiGate RADIUS Server configuration interface. The left sidebar navigation includes: FortiGate, Dashboard, Network, Policy & Objects, Security Profiles, VPN, User & Authentication (selected), User Definition, User Groups, Guest Management, LDAP Servers, RADIUS Servers (selected), Single Sign-On, Authentication Settings, FortiTokens, and WiFi & Switch Controller. The main panel is titled 'Edit RADIUS Server' for 'RAD-Win'. It shows the following configuration: Name: RAD-Win, Authentication method: Default, NAS IP: (empty), Include in every user group: (unchecked). Under 'Primary Server', the IP/Name is set to 192.168.0.100 and the Secret is redacted. The Connection status is 'Successful' with a green checkmark. There are buttons for 'Test Connectivity' and 'Test User Credentials'.



On FortiGate, a RADIUS server is configured to forward authentication requests to FortiAuthenticator, which acts as a RADIUS proxy. FortiAuthenticator then relays these authentication requests to a remote Windows AD server using LDAP.

While testing authentication using the CLI command `diagnose test authserver`, the administrator observed that authentication succeeded with PAP but failed when using MS-CHAPV2.

Which two solutions can the administrator implement to enable MS-CHAPv2 authentication? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the FortiGate authentication method to CHAP instead of MS-CHAPv2.
- B. Enable Windows Active Directory domain authentication on FortiAuthenticator.
- C. Configure FortiAuthenticator to use RADIUS instead of LDAP as the back-end authentication server
- D. Enable RADIUS attribute filtering on FortiAuthenticator.

Answer: A,C

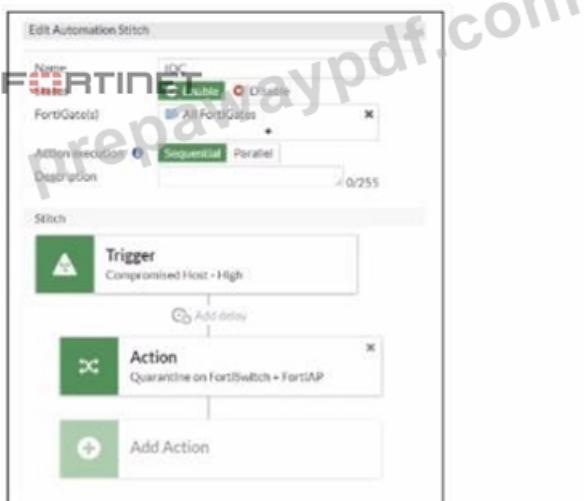
NEW QUESTION # 93

Refer to the exhibits.

FortiGate Security Fabric widget



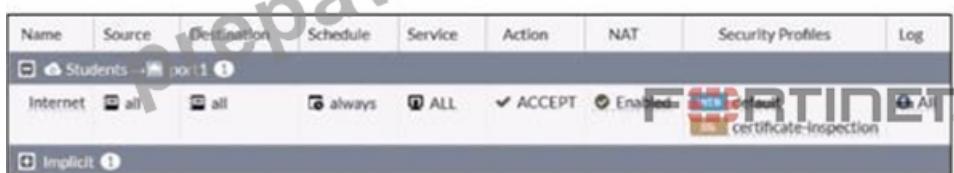
Security Fabric Automation Stitch



Quarantine widget



FortiGate firewall policy



FortiAnalyzer log

The 'FortiAnalyzer log' table displays two entries. The first entry at 11:16:29 shows a connection from 'FGVM1V000014...' to '10.0.2.2' on port '80' (HTTP) to 'abc.com.mil'. The action was 'blocked' for the URL 'http://abc.com.mil/'. The second entry at 11:16:29 shows a connection from 'FGVM1V000014...' to '10.0.2.2' on port '80' (HTTP) to 'abc.com.mil'. The action was 'blocked' for the URL 'http://abc.com.mil/favicon.ico'. Both entries are categorized as 'Malicious Websites'.

#	Date/Time	Device ID	User	Source	Destination IP	Service	Host Name	Action	URL	Category Description
1	11:16:29	FGVM1V000014...		10.0.2.2	92.23.217.138.108	HTTP	abc.com.mil	blocked	http://abc.com.mil/	Malicious Websites
2	11:16:29	FGVM1V000014...		10.0.2.2	92.23.217.138.108	HTTP	abc.com.mil	blocked	http://abc.com.mil/favicon.ico	Malicious Websites

Examine the FortiGate configuration, FortiAnalyzer logs, and FortiGate widget shown in the exhibits. Security Fabhc quarantine automation has been configured to isolate compromised devices automatically. FortiAnalyzer has been added to the Security Fabric, and an automation stitch has been configured to quarantine compromised devices.

To test the setup, a device with the IP address 10.0.2.1 that is connected through a managed FortiSwitch attempts to access a malicious website. The logs on FortiAnalyzer confirm that the event was recorded, but the device does not appear in the FortiGate quarantine widget.

Which two reasons could explain why FortiGate is not quarantining the device? (Choose two.)

- A. The threat detection services license is missing or invalid under FortiAnalyzer.
- B. The SSL inspection should be set to deep-Inspection
- C. The IOC action should include only the FortiSwitch in the quarantine.
- D. The malicious website is not recognized as an indicator of compromise (IOC) by FortiAnalyzer.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In this scenario:

- * FortiGate + FortiAnalyzer are part of the Security Fabric
- * An Automation Stitch is configured:
- * Trigger: Compromised Host - High (IOC from FortiAnalyzer)
- * Action: Quarantine on FortiSwitch + FortiAP

A test device 10.0.2.1 visits a malicious website.

FortiAnalyzer logs show the event, but FortiGate does NOT quarantine the device.

This means the automation did not receive an IOC trigger, OR the Fabric did not classify it as a compromise.

Let's evaluate each answer option.

#C. The malicious website is not recognized as an indicator of compromise (IOC) by FortiAnalyzer.

#Correct.

For FortiGate to quarantine a device:

- * FortiAnalyzer must classify the event as a Compromised Host # High / Medium / Critical
- * FortiAnalyzer must generate an IOC event
- * FortiGate must receive that IOC through the Fabric

Even though the FAZ log shows:

- * Action = blocked
- * Category = Malicious Websites

That does NOT automatically mean an IOC was generated.

A blocked website event is not always an IOC unless:

- * It is included in the IOC database
- * FAZ's Analytics / UTM / IOC engine marks it as a compromise

Thus, if FAZ only logs a "Malicious Website" event but does not classify it as an IOC,

NEW QUESTION # 94

What logs or tools can be used to troubleshoot wireless AP communication issues in FortiGate?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. Application control profiles
- B. Event Logs > WiFi Events
- C. CAPWAP logs
- D. VLAN trunk statistics

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 95

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