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Exam : FCSS_LED_AR-7.6

Title : Fortinet NSE 6 - LAN Edge
7.6 Architect

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順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載NewDumps FCSS_LED_AR-7.6考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eF4WocUux2sBRKW7fYkBKNBhCo21D11x>

在這裏我要說明的是這NewDumps一個有核心價值的問題，所有Fortinet的FCSS_LED_AR-7.6考試都是非常重要的，但在個資訊化快速發展的時代，NewDumps只是其中一個，為什麼大多數人選擇NewDumps，是因為NewDumps所提供的考題資料一定能幫助你通過測試，為什麼呢，因為它提供的資料都是最新的培訓工具不斷更新，不斷變換的認證考試目標，為你提供最新的考試認證研究資料，有了NewDumps Fortinet的FCSS_LED_AR-7.6，你看到考試將會信心百倍，不用擔心任何考不過的風險，讓你毫不費力的獲得認證。

Fortinet FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zero-Trust LAN Access:
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring and Troubleshooting:

主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
主題 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
主題 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Management:
主題 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authentication:

>> FCSS_LED_AR-7.6測試題庫 <<

免費PDF FCSS_LED_AR-7.6測試題庫以及資格考試的領先材料供應者和授權的FCSS_LED_AR-7.6權威考題

各行各業的人們都在為了將來能做出點什麼成績而努力。在IT行業工作的你肯定也在努力提高自己的技能吧。那麼，你已經取得了現在最受歡迎的Fortinet的FCSS_LED_AR-7.6認定考試的資格了嗎？對於FCSS_LED_AR-7.6考試，你瞭解多少呢？如果你想通過這個考試但是掌握的相關知識不足，你應該怎麼辦呢？不用著急，NewDumps可以給你提供幫助。

最新的 Fortinet Certified Solution Specialist FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 免費考試真題 (Q107-Q112):

問題 #107

Refer to the exhibits to analyze a network topology and SSID settings.

FortiGate log details

Log Details

General

Absolute Date/Time 2024/04/11 11:31:03
Time 11:31:03
Virtual Domain root
Log Description Automation stitch triggered

Source

Device ID FGM1V0000141680
User

Security FORTINET

Level ■ ■■■■■■■■■■

Event

From log
Message stitch:IOC is triggered.

Other

ID	7085415622774882304
Time	2024-04-11 11:31:20
seuid	3
epid	3
dsteuid	3
dstepid	3
logver	700020234
Log ID	0100046600
Type	event
Sub Type	system
Log event original timestamp	1649701864028489700
Stitch	IOC
Trigger	Compromised Host - High
Timezone	-0700
Stitch Action	IP Ban
csf	Training
dtime	2024-04-11 11:31:03
itime_t	1649701880
Device Name	FortiGate

FortiGate widget



FortiGate CLI

```
FortiGate #  
diagnose user quarantine list all  
src-ip-addr      created          expires          cause  
10.0.2.1        Mon Apr 11 11:31:04 2024 indefinite    Administrative  
  
FortiGate # show user quarantine  
config user quarantine  
end
```

FortiGate is configured to use an external captive portal for authentication to grant access to a wireless network. Testing detected that users attempting to access the SSID are not able to access the captive portal login page. Which configuration change should fix this issue?

- A. A firewall policy with port4 as source is missing.
- B. Change the SSID security mode to WPA2-Enterprise for authentication.
- C. Firewall policy with the ID 13 must have NAT disabled.
- D. Address objects FortiAuthenticator and WindowsAD must be included as exempt destinations/services.

答案: D

解題說明:

With an external captive portal, clients must be allowed to reach the portal (and any required services like DNS/AD) before authentication. Add the portal servers (FortiAuthenticator and Windows AD) to the SSID's exempt destinations/services so unauthenticated users can be redirected and load the login page.

問題 #108

Refer to the exhibits.

The screenshot shows the configuration for a NAC Policy named "Training". The policy is enabled and associated with the "fortlink" switch. The MAC address is set to "7088:6b:8c:4a:ce" and the operating system is set to "Linux". The "Assign VLAN" action is set to "Students".

FortiGate CLI output



```

FortiGate# diagnose switch-controller switch-info mac-table S224EPTF19005867
vdom: root

Managed Switch : S224EPTF19005867 0

MAC: 00:0c:29:e6:ea:d2 VLAN: 4089 Trunk: GVM1V0000141680(trunk-id 0)
  Flags: 0x000104c1 ( hit trunk dynamic src-hit native )

MAC: 00:0c:29:e6:ea:d2 VLAN: 1 Trunk: GVM1V0000141680(trunk-id 0)
  Flags: 0x000104c1 ( hit trunk dynamic src-hit native I

MAC: 00:0c:29:e6:ea:d2 VLAN: 4093 Trunk: GVM1V0000141680(trunk-id 0)
  Flags: 0x000104c1 ( hit trunk dynamic src-hit native )

MAC: 00:0c:29:e6:ea:d2 VLAN: 4094 Trunk: GVM1V0000141680(trunk-id 0)
  Flags: 0x000104c1 ( hit trunk dynamic src-hit native )

MAC: 70:88:6b:8c:4a:ce VLAN: 4089 Port: port2(port-id 2)
  Flags: 0x00010441 ( hit dynamic src-hit native )

MAC: 04:d5:90:3e:e7:80 VLAN: 1 Port: port1(port-id 1)
  Flags: 0x00010441 ( hit dynamic src-hit native )

MAC: 00:0c:29:06:ea:d2 VLAN: 4088 Trunk: GVM1V0000141680(trunk-id 0)
  Flags: 0x000104c1 ( hit trunk dynamic src-hit native )

MAC: 00:0c:29:e6:ea:d2 VLAN: 10 Trunk: GVM1V0000141680(trunk-id 0)
  Flags: 0x000104c1 ( hit trunk dynamic src-hit native )

Total Displayed: 8

FortiGate# diagnose switch-controller mac-device nac onboarding
vdom: root
VLAN      MAC                LAST-SEEN  TYPE  LOCATION
4089      70:88:6b:8c:4a:ce  4          SW    S224EPTF19005867    port2

FortiGate# diagnose switch-controller mac-device nac known
vdom: root
MAC      LAST-KNOWN-SWITCH  LAST-KNOWN-PORT  MATCHED-NAC-POLICY  MAC-POLICY-ACTION  FSW-ID  COMMENTS

```

Examine the FortiManager configuration and FortiGate CLI output shown in the exhibit.

The NAC feature is being tested with a device connected to port2 on managed FortiSwitch S224SPTF19005867. The NAC policy has been applied to port2, and traffic was generated from the test device. However, the traffic from the test device does not match the NAC policy and remains in the onboarding VLAN.

What are two possible reasons why the test device is not being correctly classified by the NAC policy? (Choose two.)

- A. Device detection is not enabled on VLAN 4089.
- B. The MAC address configured on the NAC policy is incorrect.
- C. The device operating system detected by FortiGate is not Linux.
- D. Management communication between FortiGate and FortiSwitch is down.

答案: A,C

解題說明:

From the FortiManager NAC policy:

- * Category = Device
- * Match criteria include MAC address and Operating System = Linux
- * Action = Assign VLAN "Students"

From the FortiGate CLI:

```
diagnose switch-controller switch-info mac-table ...  
MAC: 70:88:6b:8c:4a:ce VLAN: 4089 Port: port2  
diagnose switch-controller mac-device mac onboarding  
VLAN 4089 MAC 70:88:6b:8c:4a:ce
```

So the device is stuck in VLAN 4089, which is the onboarding VLAN. No NAC policy is matched.

For a NAC policy to match, FortiGate needs device-identity information, which comes from device detection on the VLAN / FortiLink interface plus the attributes that the policy expects (OS, MAC, etc.).

- * A. Device detection is not enabled on VLAN 4089.
 - * If device detection is disabled on the interface/VLAN where the endpoint lives, FortiGate cannot learn OS / device info.
 - * Without this, the NAC engine cannot compare against the NAC policy (which relies on OS and other attributes), so the device remains in the onboarding VLAN. # This is a valid root cause.
 - * B. The device operating system detected by FortiGate is not Linux.
 - * The NAC policy explicitly requires Operating System = Linux.
 - * If the endpoint is actually Windows/macOS, or the OS fingerprint is still "Unknown", the policy will never match, and the device stays in onboarding. # Also a valid reason.
 - * C. Management communication between FortiGate and FortiSwitch is down.
 - * CLI output (switch-info mac-table and mac-device) proves FortiGate is talking to the switch and sees MAC/VLAN/port information. # Not a valid reason.
 - * D. The MAC address configured on the NAC policy is incorrect.
 - * The exhibits show the MAC in the NAC policy matches the MAC appearing in the MAC table.
- # Not the cause here.

問題 #109

Refer to the exhibit.

The image shows two parts: a GUI screenshot and a CLI screenshot. The GUI is titled "FortiGate RADIUS Server" and shows the "Edit RADIUS Server" configuration for a server named "RAD-Win". The configuration includes: Name: RAD-Win; Authentication method: Default; NAS IP: (empty); Include in every user group: (checked); Primary Server: IP/Name: 192.168.0.100; Secret: (masked); Connection status: Successful. There are buttons for "Test Connectivity" and "Test User Credentials". The CLI screenshot shows the following commands and output:

```
FortiGate # diagnose test authserver radius FAC-Lab pap wifil01 password  
authenticate 'wifil01' against 'pap' succeeded, server=primary assigned rad_session_id=19718280638473 session_timeout=0 secs idle_timeout=0 secs!  
  
FortiGate # diagnose test authserver radius FAC-Lab mschap2 wifil01 password  
authenticate 'wifil01' against 'mschap2' failed, assigned rad_session_id=19718280638474 session_timeout=0 secs idle_timeout=0 secs!
```

FortiAuthenticator - Remote LDAP server configuration

Edit LDAP Server

Name: WindowsAD
Primary server name/IP: 10.0.1.10 Port: 389
 Use Zero Trust tunnel | Please Select | v

Use secondary server

Base distinguished name: DC=trainingAD,DC=training,DC=lab [Browse]

Bind type: Simple Regular

Username: CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=trainingAE Password: *****

Server type: Microsoft Active Directory OpenLDAP/GSuite Novell eDirectory/Others [Apply template]

Add supported domain names (used only if this is not a Windows Active Directory server)

Query Elements

User object class: person
Username attribute: sAMAccountName
Group object class: group
Obtain group memberships from: User attribute Group attribute
Group membership attribute: memberOf
 Force use of administrator account for group membership lookups

Secure Connection

Enable

Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication

Enable

A RADIUS server has been successfully configured on FortiGate, which sends RADIUS authentication requests to FortiAuthenticator. FortiAuthenticator, in turn, relays the authentication using LDAP to a Windows Active Directory server. It was reported that wireless users are unable to authenticate successfully.

The FortiGate configuration confirms that it can connect to the RADIUS server without issues.

While testing authentication on FortiGate using the command `diagnose test authserver radius`, it was observed that authentication succeeds with PAP but fails with MSCHAPv2.

Additionally, the Remote LDAP Server configuration on FortiAuthenticator was reviewed.

Which configuration change might resolve this issue?

- A. Use RADIUS attributes under the FortiGate configuration.
- **B. Enable Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication.**
- C. Change the RADIUS authentication protocol to CHAP
- D. Manually add user credentials to the FortiAuthenticator local database

答案： B

解題說明：

From the exhibits and text:

FortiGate -> RADIUS -> FortiAuthenticator

FortiAuthenticator -> LDAP Windows -> AD

`diagnose test authserver radius ... papsucceeds`

`diagnose test authserver radius ... mschap2fails`

This behavior matches a classic limitation documented in FortiOS:

When using LDAP as the back-end, the RADIUS server must use PAP. CHAP/MS-CHAPv2 are not supported with plain LDAP because the server cannot validate the challenge response without access to password hashes.

In the Remote LDAP server config on FortiAuthenticator, the option "Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication" is disabled. When this feature is enabled, FortiAuthenticator can talk to AD using Kerberos/NTLM instead of a simple LDAP bind, which does support MS-CHAPv2 for incoming RADIUS authentications.

So to allow MS-CHAPv2 all the way from FortiGate to AD, you must:

Keep FortiGate using RADIUS with MS-CHAPv2 -> FortiAuthenticator

Enable Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication so FortiAuthenticator can properly validate MS-CHAPv2 against AD.

問題 #110

When configuring a FortiSwitch trunk port, which actions are needed?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. Disable LLDP
- B. Set native VLAN ID
- C. Specify allowed VLANs
- D. Enable RSTP

答案: B,C

問題 #111

Refer to the exhibits.



Examine the FortiGate configuration, FortiAnalyzer logs, and FortiGate widget shown in the exhibits.

Security Fabric 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 malicious website is not recognized as an indicator of compromise (IOC) by FortiAnalyzer.
- C. The IOC action should include only the FortiSwitch in the quarantine.
- D. The SSL inspection should be set to deep-Inspection

答案: A,B

解題說明:

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.

