

# FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6勉強ガイド、FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6一発合格



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## Fortinet FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 認定試験の出題範囲:

| トピック   | 出題範囲                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| トピック 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>VPN: このセクションは IT プロフェッショナルを対象としており、ネットワーク インフラストラクチャ内のリモート接続とサイト間接続を保護するために、IPsec VPN (具体的には IKE バージョン 1 と 2) の問題を診断して対処する方法について説明します。</li></ul>                                                 |
| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>システムトラブルシューティング: このセクションでは、ネットワークセキュリティサポートエンジニアのスキルを評価し、セキュリティファブリックのセットアップ、自動化の連携、リソース利用、一般的な接続性、FortiGate HA クラスタのさまざまな動作モードにおける問題の診断と修正について検証します。受験者は組み込みツールを駆使して、障害を効果的に発見し解決します。</li></ul> |

|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ルーティング: このセクションでは、ネットワーク エンジニアに焦点を当て、静的ルートを使用したパケットルーティング、およびエンタープライズ ネットワーク トラフィックフローをサポートする OSPF および BGP プロトコルに関連する問題に取り組みます。</li> </ul>              |
| トピック 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>認証: このセクションでは、システム管理者の能力を評価し、安全なネットワーク アクセスのための Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) の問題の解決を含む、ローカルとリモートの両方の認証方法のトラブルシューティングが必要です。</li> </ul>                 |
| トピック 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>セキュリティプロファイル: この部分では、セキュリティ オペレーション スペシャリストのスキルを測定し、ネットワーク環境全体の保護を維持するための FortiGuard サービス、Web フィルタリング構成、侵入防止システムに関連する問題を特定して解決する方法について説明します。</li> </ul> |

## >> FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6勉強ガイド <<

### FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6一発合格 & FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6コンポーネント

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### Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer 認定 FCSS\_NST\_SE-7.6 試験問題 (Q68-Q73):

#### 質問 # 68

Which two statements about an auxiliary session are true? (Choose two.)

- A. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, two sessions are created in case of routing change.
- B. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, ECMP traffic is accelerated to the NP6 processor.
- C. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, only auxiliary sessions are offloaded.
- D. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, for each traffic path, FortiGate uses the same auxiliary session.

正解: A、B

解説:

Auxiliary sessions in Fortinet are designed to support ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Path) and SD-WAN scenarios, allowing sessions to be handled efficiently when traffic needs to be dynamically distributed across multiple links. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, FortiGate creates additional session table entries for each possible path in ECMP or SD-WAN-meaning that if the routing path changes (such as a link failover), a new session can be immediately activated and offloaded to the NP6 network processor for acceleration, ensuring minimal disruption. This greatly benefits high-throughput deployments.

Official documentation specifies that when auxiliary sessions are enabled, FortiGate doesn't just rely on dynamically creating new sessions after a routing event, it proactively creates sessions for all potential paths.

This means that in the event of a route change, two sessions exist and the traffic is quickly re-routed and offloaded, maximizing performance and reliability. Without this feature, multiple paths cannot be efficiently offloaded, and routing changes trigger a single session update, reducing failover performance.

References:

FortiOS Handbook: Session Table, ECMP, SD-WAN, and Auxiliary Sessions

FortiGate NP6 Acceleration Guide: Auxiliary Session Behavior

#### 質問 # 69

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the BGP database.

```

router info bgp network
0 BGP table version is 0, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
us codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, best, i - internal,
S Stale
in codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

network      Next Hop      Metric      LocPrf  Weight  RouteTag  Path
10.0.0.0/0    100.64.2.254    0           100      0       0 ? <-/->
              100.64.2.1      0           32768    0       0 ? <-/-1>
10.2.2.1/32    100.64.2.1      0           32768    0       0 ? <-/-1>
10.8.8.8/32    100.64.2.254    0           100      0       0 ? <-/-1>
10.20.30.0/24  172.16.54.115   0           100      0       0 i <-/-1>

1 number of prefixes 4

```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The output shows all prefixes advertised by all neighbors as well as the local router.
- B. The advertised prefix of 10.20.30.0/24 was configured using the network command.
- C. The first four prefixes are being advertised using a legacy route advertisement.
- D. The advertised prefix of 10.20.30.0/24 is being advertised through the redistribution of another routing protocol.

正解: A、B

解説:

\* For Option A: In Fortinet BGP (and standard BGP), when a prefix is displayed with an "i" (lowercase i) in the Path column, it represents an internal prefix that originated from the local router, typically configured via the BGP "network" command. In the exhibit, the prefix 10.20.30.0/24 is listed with a Path value of i, indicating it was injected into BGP by the local router using the network statement, not via redistribution from another routing protocol. The same logic applies to i as documented: "Origin code 'i' means the route was injected via the network command."

\* For Option D: The get router info bgp network output is a summary table displaying both local and received BGP routes. It lists all known routes to the BGP process, whether received from peers or originated locally. The exhibit shows all BGP prefixes known to the local router, matching the official admin guide's description of this command's output.

\* Explanation for B and C:

\* The phrase "legacy route advertisement" is not formalized in BGP documentation or Fortinet's admin guide; the output uses standard BGP mechanics.

\* If a route was redistributed into BGP from another routing protocol, the Path field would display a "?" (question mark) for incomplete (redistributed) origin. Here the /24 route has "i" so it is NOT a redistribution.

References:

FortiOS Administration Guide: BGP Configuration and Route Table Interpretation Official BGP Command Reference: Show BGP Network, Path Codes, Route Origination Indicators

質問 # 70

```

Policy route output
---omitted---
id=2131886081(0x7f120001) vwl_service=1(test123) vwl_mbr_seq=1 5 dscp_tag=0xfc 0xfc flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00
protocol=0 sport=0-65535 iif=0(any) dport=1-65535 path(2) oif=3(port1) oif=8(port6)
source(1): 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255
destination(1): 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255
hit_count=197 last_used=20xx-08-28 19:05:57
---omitted---

```

The output of a policy route table entry is shown.

Which type of policy route does the output show?

- A. An SD-WAN rule
- B. A regular policy route, which is associated with an active static route in the FIB
- C. An ISDB route
- D. A regular policy route, which is not associated with an active static route in the FIB

正解: A

解説:

To determine the type of policy route, we must interpret the specific flags and fields visible in the diagnose firewall proute list (or similar kernel table) output provided in the exhibit

\* Identify Key Indicators:

\* The most critical field in the output is vwl\_service=1(test123).

\* It also lists vwl\_mbr\_seq=1 5.

\* Decode the Terminology:

\* vwl: This stands for Virtual WAN Link. In FortiOS, "Virtual WAN Link" is the legacy internal name for the SD-WAN feature. Even in newer firmware versions (7.x), the kernel and CLI debugs often still refer to SD-WAN objects as vwl.

\* vwl\_service: This specifically refers to an SD-WAN Rule (also known as an SD-WAN Service).

The name (test123) is the name given to that specific SD-WAN rule by the administrator.

\* Evaluate the Options:

\* A & D (Regular Policy Route): Standard policy routes (configured under config router policy) do not carry the vwl\_service tag. They are typically identified by simple gateway or interface instructions without the SD-WAN service abstraction.

\* B (ISDB Route): While SD-WAN rules can use the Internet Service Database (ISDB) as a destination, the structure of the route entry shown here—specifically defined by a vwl\_service ID—classifies it fundamentally as an SD-WAN rule, regardless of the destination object.

\* C (An SD-WAN rule): The presence of vwl\_service and vwl\_mbr\_seq (SD-WAN member sequence) definitively identifies this entry as a rule generated by the SD-WAN subsystem.

Conclusion: The output shows a route controlled by the SD-WAN engine (vwl), confirming it is an SD-WAN rule.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (SD-WAN): "In the kernel routing table and debugs, SD-WAN rules are often referenced as vwl (Virtual WAN Link) services. The vwl\_service field indicates the specific SD-WAN rule ID and name."

## 質問 #71

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of diagnose hardware aysinfo memory.

Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The value indicated next to the inactive heading represents the currently unused cache page.
- B. The I/O cache, which has 641364 kB of memory allocated to it.
- C. The user space has 708880 kB of physical memory that is not used by the system.
- D. There are 98908 kB of memory that will never be used.

正解: A、C

解説:

The partial output from diagnose hardware sysinfo memory provides details on system RAM allocation.

According to Fortinet's technical documentation for memory troubleshooting and Linux memory management (which FortiOS is based on):

\* MemFree is the portion of physical memory not currently allocated to any running process or kernel function. Thus, 708880 kB is available and can be immediately used by user-space programs or system operations.

\* Inactive refers to pages in the memory cache that were previously in use for I/O or file system buffering but are now not actively referenced. These pages are retained in memory for quick access if needed again, but can be reclaimed for other memory operations if demand increases. The value 98908 kB here represents currently unused cache pages (inactive pages), ready for repurposing or deletion if the system requires more RAM.

\* Cached represents the total amount of system memory allocated to cache, which includes both active and inactive cache pages. It does not, by itself, represent I/O cache exclusively, nor does "inactive" mean memory "will never be used" as the kernel can re-purpose inactive pages on demand.

References:

Fortinet Technical Tip: Explaining the 'diagnose hard sysinfo memory' command FortiOS System Administration Guide: Linux

## 質問 #72

Refer to the exhibit.



An IPsec VPN tunnel is dropping, as shown by the debug output.

Analyzing the debug output, what could be causing the tunnel to go down?

- A. The tunnel drops during rekey negotiation.
- B. Dead Peer Detection is not receiving its acknowledge packet.
- C. Phase 2 drops but Phase 1 is up.
- D. The tunnel drops after the timer expires.

**正解： B**

### 質問 # 73

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