

# FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6 Reliable Test Vce & FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6 Real Question

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### GAQM Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

#### NEW QUESTION # 20

For which one of these processes is Direct Current essential, and will not work with alternating current?

- A. Heating
- B. Electrolysis
- C. Lighting
- D. Turning a motor

**Answer: B**

Explanation:  
Explanation:

Direct Current (DC) is essential for the process of electrolysis. Electrolysis is the process of breaking down a compound using an electric current. The electric current causes ions to move, which results in a chemical reaction that breaks down the compound. In order for electrolysis to work, a direct current is required, as the ions must flow in one direction. Alternating Current (AC) changes direction and would not provide a consistent flow of ions.

Heating, lighting, and turning a motor can be done by either DC or AC. Heating can be done by passing an electric current through a heating element, which can be powered by either DC or AC. Lighting can be done by passing an electric current through a light bulb, which can be powered by either DC or AC. A motor can be powered by either DC or AC, but the type of motor and the application will determine which type of current is more suitable.

#### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which one of the following uses sensors such as laser beams or touch sensor?

- A. CCTV

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## Fortinet FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Authentication:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Central Management:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring and Troubleshooting:</b> This section covers configuring quarantine mechanisms, managing FortiAIops, troubleshooting FortiGate communication with FortiSwitch and FortiAP, and using monitoring tools for wireless connectivity.</li> </ul>

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## Fortinet FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6 Real Question, Valid FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6 Test Topics

The Fortinet FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6 certification exam is an industrial-recognized FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect (FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6) certificate that is designed to validate candidates' skills, experience, and knowledge quickly. The FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect (FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6) certification exam has been inspiring Fortinet professionals since its beginning. Now this FCSS\_LED\_AR-7.6 certification exam has become solid proof of certain skills set and knowledge.

### Fortinet FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

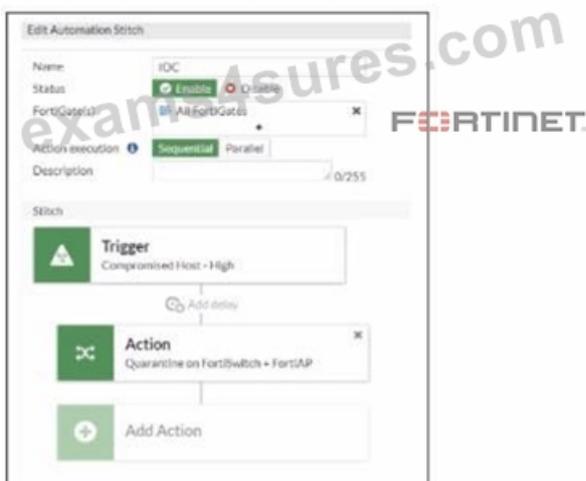
#### NEW QUESTION # 61

Refer to the exhibits.

#### FortiGate Security Fabric widget



#### Security Fabric Automation Stitch



## Quarantine widget



## FortiGate firewall policy

Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT	Security Profiles	Log
Students -> port1	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled	web default certificate-inspection	All
Implicit								

## FortiAnalyzer log

#	Date/Time	Device ID	User	Source	Destination IP	Service	Host Name	Action	URL	Category	Description
1	11:16:29	FGVM1V000014...		10.0.2.2	23.217.138.108	HTTP	abc.com.ni/	blocked	http://abc.com.ni/	Malicious Websites	
2	11:16:29	FGVM1V000014...		10.0.2.2	23.217.138.108	HTTP	abc.com.ni/tavicon.co	blocked	http://abc.com.ni/tavicon.co	Malicious Websites	

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

**Answer: B,C**

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 # 62

In each user certificate, you can define the subject field, expiration date, User Principal Name (UPN), URL for CRL download, and the OCSP URL. How does the detailed configuration of these attributes impact the certificate?

- A. It makes the certificate compatible with a wide range of applications and services by ensuring universal validity
- B. It makes the certificate easier to revoke manually because it reduces the need for automatic checks.
- C. It limits the validity of the certificate to specific devices and applications, reducing its general usability.
- **D. It enables precise identification of the user and ensures timely certificate revocation checks.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In user certificates used with FortiGate / FortiAuthenticator / SSL-VPN / 802.1X, the following attributes are important:

- \* Subject field & UPN
- \* Provide a unique identity for the user (CN and/or UPN).
- \* FortiGate can use the SAN/UPN field for LDAP-integrated certificate authentication.
- \* Expiration date
- \* Limits how long the certificate is valid, enforcing lifecycle and rotation.
- \* CRL URL & OCSP URL
- \* Tell FortiGate (or any relying party) where to check if the certificate has been revoked.
- \* Enables near real-time revocation using OCSP or periodic CRL downloads instead of relying only on expiration.

By carefully configuring these fields:

- \* The certificate uniquely and correctly identifies the user.
- \* Relying systems can perform accurate and timely revocation checks, improving security.

Why other options are wrong:

- \* A: It does the opposite - CRL/OCSP increase automation, not manual revocation.
- \* B: These attributes do not inherently limit a cert to specific devices; that's done via key usage, EKU, or device certs.
- \* D: They don't "ensure universal validity"; they make the cert precisely bound to one identity with enforceable lifetime and revocation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 63

What is the expected behavior when enabling auto TX power control on a FortiAP interface?

- A. FortiGate monitors the signal strength of nearby AP interfaces and adjusts its own transmit power every 30 seconds to match the signal strength of the adjacent AP
- **B. FortiGate periodically measures the signal strength of the weakest associated client and adjusts the AP radio power to**

align with the detected signal strength of that client.

- C. FortiGate measures the signal strength of nearby FortiAP interfaces every 30 seconds and adjusts their transmit power to ensure they remain detectable at -70 dBm
- D. The AP periodically evaluates the signal strength of its own transmission from the client perspective and adjusts its power to ensure the signal is detected at -70 dBm

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Auto TX power control on FortiAP is an RF-optimization feature:

\* FortiGate (as wireless controller) continuously evaluates RSSI of associated clients on each FortiAP radio.

\* The algorithm focuses on the weakest client (the one with the worst signal) and adjusts the AP's transmit power so that this client's signal level stays within a configured / target range.

\* This helps balance coverage and limit co-channel interference: APs don't transmit at maximum power when clients are close, but will increase power when the weakest client signal drops too low.

Therefore the correct behavior description is:

#C- AP power is adjusted based on the weakest associated client's signal.

Why the others are wrong:

\* A and B talk about matching nearby APs' power or forcing everything to -70 dBm, which is not how FortiAP auto TX works.

\* D incorrectly states the AP "evaluates its own transmission from the client perspective"; the AP can only infer client-side conditions from the client's RSSI at the AP, not the inverse.

## NEW QUESTION # 64

Refer to the exhibit.

The image shows two screenshots from a FortiGate device. The top screenshot is the 'Edit RADIUS Server' configuration page. The 'Name' field is 'RAD-Win', the 'Authentication method' is 'Default', and the 'NAS IP' is '192.168.0.100'. The 'Primary Server' section shows the IP '192.168.0.100' and a 'Secret' field with masked characters. The 'Connection status' is 'Successful'. The bottom screenshot is a terminal window titled 'FortiGate CLI RADIUS server test' showing the output of two diagnostic commands. The first command tests PAP authentication for 'wifil01' against 'pap' and succeeds. The second command tests MACHAP2 authentication for 'wifil01' against 'machap2' and fails.

```
FortiGate # diagnose test authserver radius FAC-Lab pap wifil01 password
authenticate 'wifil01' against 'pap' succeeded, server=primary assigned, session_id=19718260638473 session_timeout=0 secs idle_timeout=0 secs!

FortiGate # diagnose test authserver radius FAC-Lab machap2 wifil01 password
authenticate 'wifil01' against 'machap2' failed, assigned, session_id=19718260638473 session_timeout=0 secs idle_timeout=0 secs!
```

FortiAuthenticator Remote LDAP server configuration

**Edit LDAP Server**

Name:

Primary server name/IP:  Port:

Use Zero Trust tunnel [Please Select]

Use secondary server

Base distinguished name:

Bind type:  Simple  Regular

Username:  Password:

Server type:  Microsoft Active Directory  OpenLDAP/GNOME  Novell eDirectory/Other

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

**Query Elements**

User object class:

Username attribute:

Group object class:

Obtain group memberships from:  User attribute  Group attribute

Group membership attribute:

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

From the exhibits and text:

\* FortiGate #RADIUS# FortiAuthenticator

\* FortiAuthenticator #LDAP# Windows AD

\* diagnose test authserver radius ... papsucceeds

\* diagnose test authserver radius ... mschap2 fails

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.

Why the other options are wrong:

\* A. Change to CHAP- CHAP still cannot be validated over LDAP; docs say LDAP back-ends must use PAP.

\* C. Manually add users to local DB- That would allow local-DB auth but does not fix MS-CHAPv2 against AD.

\* D. Use RADIUS attributes on FortiGate- Attributes do not influence the EAP inner method; they don't fix MS-CHAPv2 failures.

Therefore the configuration change that can realistically fix the MS-CHAPv2 problem is enabling Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication on FortiAuthenticator (B).

## NEW QUESTION # 65

Which authentication methods can be used in FortiAuthenticator for two-factor authentication with digital certificates?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. SAML
- C. EAP-PEAP
- D. Radius with push token

Answer: A,B

## NEW QUESTION # 66

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