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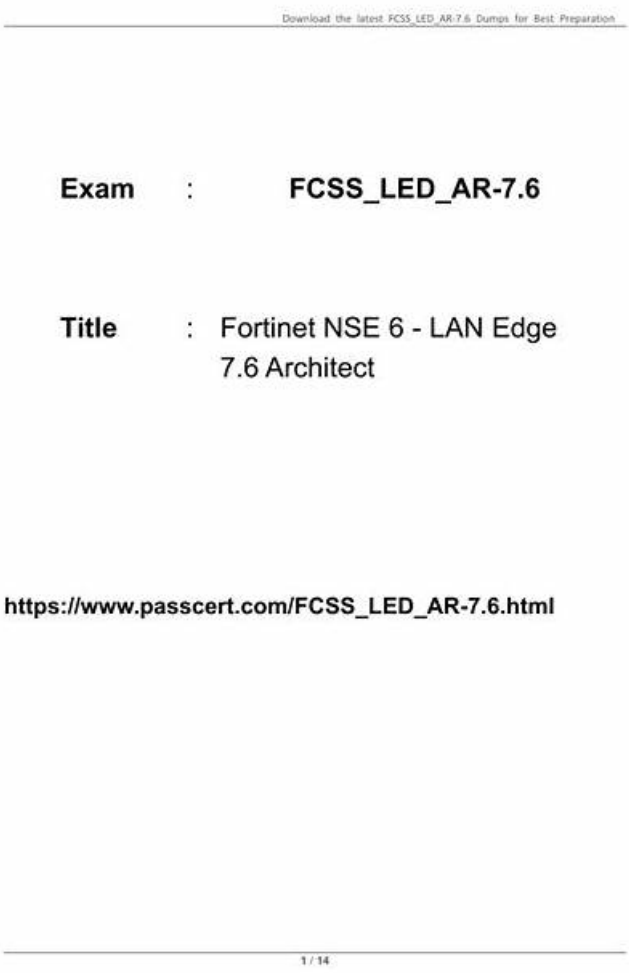

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This feature provides students with real-time examination scenarios to feel some pressure and solve the FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 practice exam as a real threat. These FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect (FCSS_LED_AR-7.6) practice tests are important for students so they can learn to solve real Fortinet FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 Exam Questions and pass Fortinet FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 certification test in a single try. The desktop-based Fortinet FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 practice test software works on Windows and the web-based FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect practice exam is compatible with all operating systems.

Fortinet FCSS_LED_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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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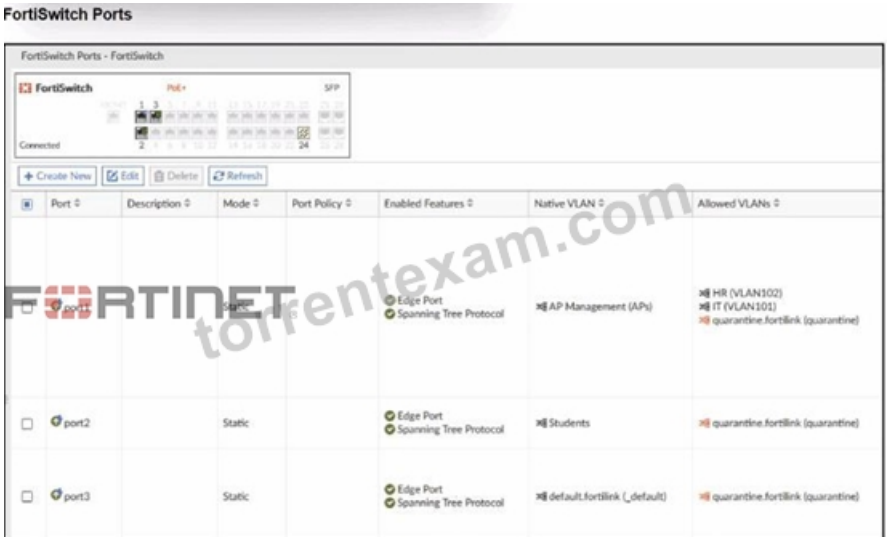
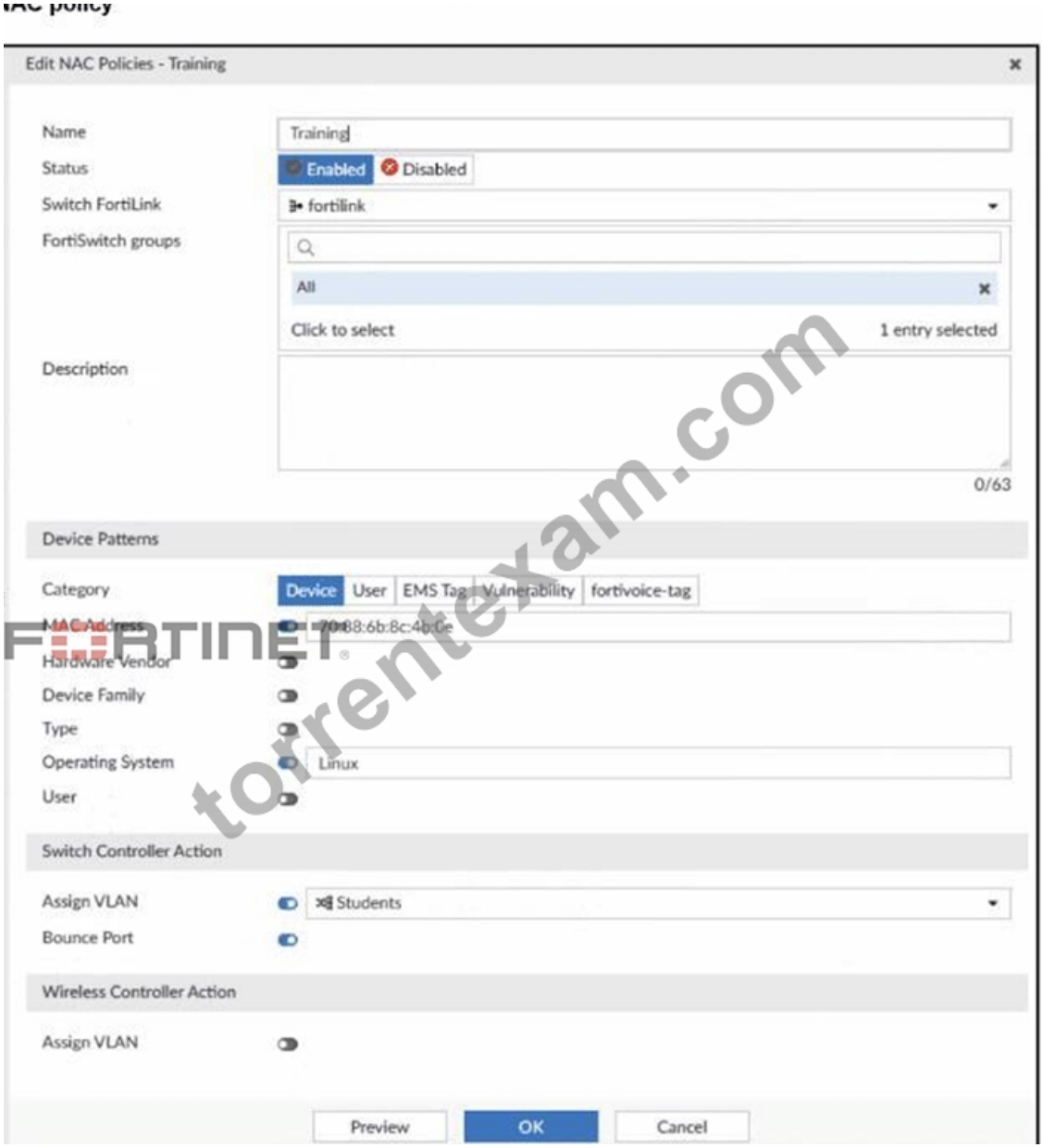
Fortinet FCSS - LAN Edge 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
Refer to the exhibits.



NAC policy



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

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 intoport2, should be dynamically moved to VLAN Studentsby 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 theonboarding 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 configurednative/allowed VLANs, and no NAC classificationhappens.
Right now:
* port2 is astatic access portwith Native VLAN = Students.
* The NAC policy exists, butFortiSwitch is not in NAC enforcement mode on that port, so the policy is never evaluated for traffic on port2.
Therefore, themissing configurationis:
Setport2toNAC 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 actionAssign VLAN = Studentsis 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 forwhich 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 specificNAC access mode.
* D. Students VLAN should be Allowed VLANs instead of Native VLAN
* For an access port, having Students as thenative VLANis correct. NAC policy's Assign VLAN will set that as access VLAN; no need to make it an allowed trunk VLAN.

NEW QUESTION # 12
Which field in a RADIUS accounting message is used by FortiAuthenticator for RSSO group assignment?
Response:

- A. User-Password
- B. Calling-Station-ID
- C. NAS-Identifier
- D. Filter-ID

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 13
Refer to the exhibits.

The exhibits show the VAP configuration. Wi-Fi SSIDs. and zone table.
Which two statements describe how FortiGate handles VLAN assignment for wireless clients? (Choose two.)

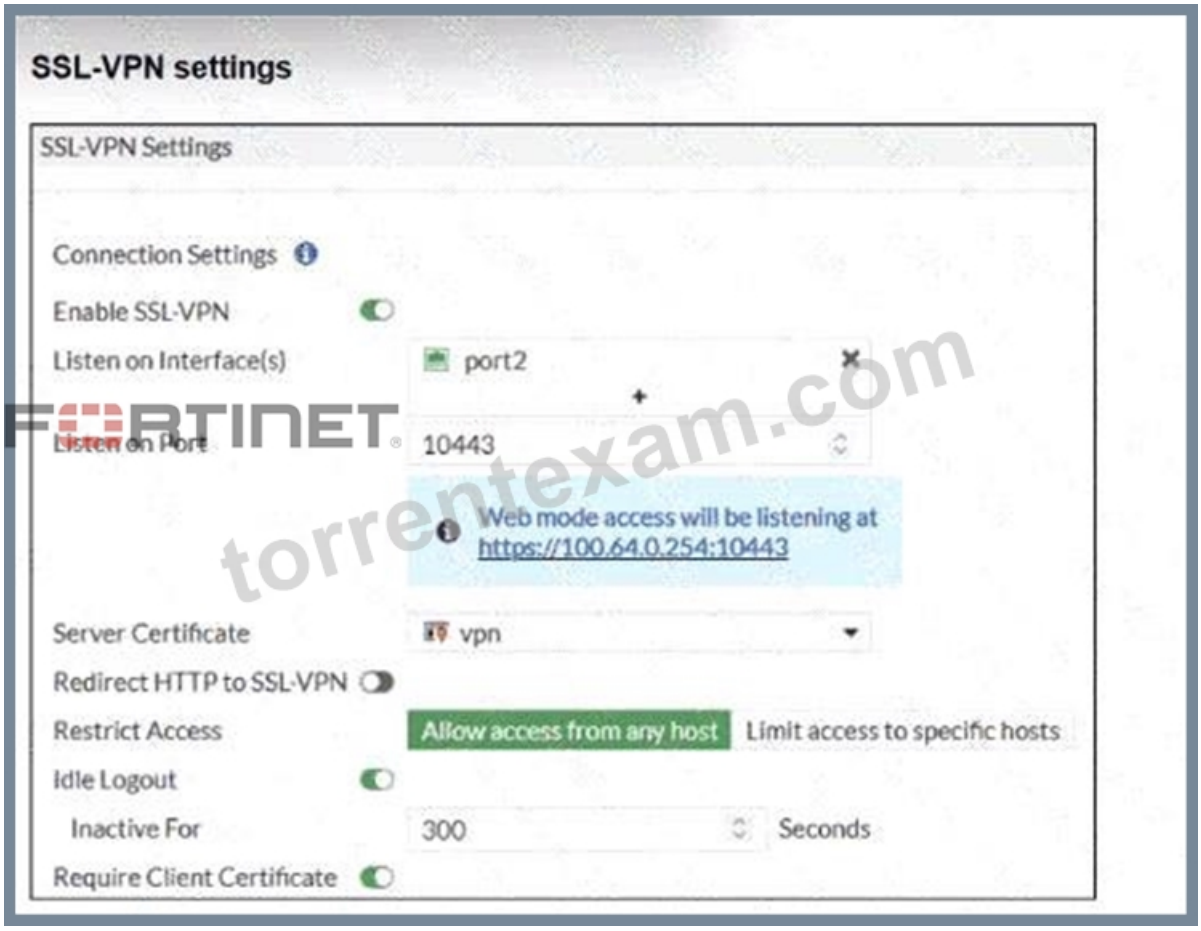
- A. All clients connecting to the Corp Zone will receive an IP address from the 10.0.20.0/24 subnet.
- B. Clients connecting to APs in the Office group will be assigned to VLAN 102.
- C. Clients connecting to APs in the Floor 1 group will not be able to receive an IP address.
- D. FortiGate will load balance clients using VLAN 101 and VLAN 102 and assign them an IP address from the 10.0.3.0/24 subnet.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Analysis of the VAP Configuration (Image 1): The VAP named " Corporate " has set vlan-pooling wtp-group, which maps directly to the Managed AP Group VLAN pooling method. The study guide states: " The Managed AP Group load balance method assigns VLANs from pools based on AP location. " This means VLAN assignment is NOT load-balanced (no round-robin or hash) - instead, it is determined by which WTP (Wireless Termination Point) group the AP physically belongs to:
* APs in wtp-group " Floor_1 " # assigned VLAN 101 (Corp.101)
* APs in wtp-group " Office " # assigned VLAN 102 (Corp.102)
Why C is CORRECT: From Image 2, the interface Corp.101 (VLAN 101 - assigned to the Floor_1 AP group) shows an IP address of 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0, meaning no IP address or DHCP server is configured on that interface. Therefore, clients connecting to APs in the Floor_1 group will be placed on VLAN 101 but will not be able to obtain an IP address - confirming option C.

Why D is CORRECT: The VAP configuration explicitly maps wtp-group " Office " to VLAN 102. The study guide confirms that with the Managed AP Group method, VLANs are assigned based on AP group membership. APs belonging to the " Office " group will have all their clients assigned to VLAN 102 (Corp.
102), which has a configured IP of 10.0.20.1/255.255.255.0 - confirming option D.
Why the other options are wrong:
* A is incorrect - The wtp-group pooling method does not load balance; it assigns VLANs based on AP group location. Round-robin or hash would be needed for load balancing. Additionally, the subnet
10.0.3.0/24 does not exist anywhere in either exhibit.
* B is incorrect - Corp.zone contains both Corp.101 and Corp.102. Since Corp.101 has no IP configured (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0), clients on Floor_1 APs (VLAN 101) will not receive any IP address, let alone one from the 10.0.20.0/24 subnet. Only Corp.102 clients (Office group) receive addresses from 10.0.20.0/24.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Refer to the exhibits.



Real-Time debug output

```
FortiGate # diagnose debug application fnbamd -1
Debug messages will be on for 30 minutes.

FortiGate # diagnose debug enable

FortiGate # [2341] handle_req-Rcvd auth_cert req id=1288058918, len=1104, opt=0
[948] __cert_auth_ctx_init-req_id=1288058918, opt=0
[103] __cert_chg_st- 'Init'
[140] fnbamd_cert_load_certs_from_req-1 cert(s) in req.
[99] __cert_chg_st- 'Init' -> 'Chain-Build'
[683] __cert_build_chain-req_id=1288058918
[200] fnbamd_chain_build-Chain discovery, opt 0x17, cur total 1
[216] fnbamd_chain_build-Following depth 0
[271] fnbamd_chain_build-Extend chain by system trust store. (no luck)
[283] fnbamd_chain_build-Extend chain by remote CA cache. (no luck)
[99] __cert_chg_st- 'Chain-Build' -> 'CA-Query'
[777] __cert_ca_query-req_id=1288058918
[769] fnbamd_need_CA_query-Do CA query?0
[793] __cert_ca_query_do_next-req_id=1288058918
[99] __cert_chg_st- 'CA-Query' -> 'Validation'
[804] __cert_verify-req_id=1288058918
[805] __cert_verify-Chain is not complete.
[200] fnbamd_chain_build-Chain discovery, opt 0x7, cur total 1
[216] fnbamd_chain_build-Following depth 0
[271] fnbamd_chain_build-Extend chain by system trust store. (no luck)
[283] fnbamd_chain_build-Extend chain by remote CA cache. (no luck)
```

Real-Time debug output

```
[396] fnbamd_cert_verify-Chain number:1
[410] fnbamd_cert_verify-Following cert chain depth 0
[676] fnbamd_cert_check_group_list-checking group with name 'SSLVPN'
[490] __check_add_peer-check 'student'
[460] __quick_check_peer-CA does not match.
[498] __check_add_peer-'student' check ret:bad
[193] __get_default_ocsp_ctx-def_ocsp_ctx=(nil), no_ocsp_query=0, ocsp_enabled=0
[841] __cert_verify_do_next-req_id=1288058918
[99] __cert_chg_st- 'Validation' -> 'Done'
[886] __cert_done-req_id=1288058918
[1652] fnbamd_auth_session_done-Session done, id=1288058918
[931] __fnbamd_cert_auth_run-Exit, req_id=1288058918
[1689] create_auth_cert_session-fnbamd_cert_auth_init returns 0, id=1288058918
[1608] auth_cert_success-id=1288058918
[1031] fnbamd_cert_auth_copy_cert_status-req_id=1288058918
[833] fnbamd_cert_check_matched_groups-checking group with name 'SSLVPN'
[903] fnbamd_cert_check_matched_groups-not matched
[1070] fnbamd_cert_auth_copy_cert_status-Leaf cert status is unchecked.
[1087] fnbamd_cert_auth_copy_cert_status-Issuer of cert depth 0 is not deteced in CMDB.
[1158] fnbamd_cert_auth_copy_cert_status-Cert st 2040, req_id=1288058918
[217] fnbamd_comm_send_result-Sending result 0 (nid 672) for req 1288058918, len=2144
[1553] destroy_auth_cert_session-id=1288058918
[1004] fnbamd_cert_auth_uninit-req_id=1288058918
```

Which include debug output and SSL VPN configuration details.
An SSL VPN has been configured on FortiGate. To enhance security, the administrator enabled Required Client Certificate in the SSL VPN settings. However, when a user attempts to connect, authentication fails.
Which configuration change is needed to fix the issue and allow the user to connect?

- A. Enable Redirect HTTP to SSL-VPN on the SSL VPN configuration page.
- B. Set the user certificate as the Server Certificate on the SSL VPN configuration page.
- C. Import the CA that signed the SSL VPN Server Certificate to FortiGate.
- D. Import the CA that signed the user certificate to FortiGate.

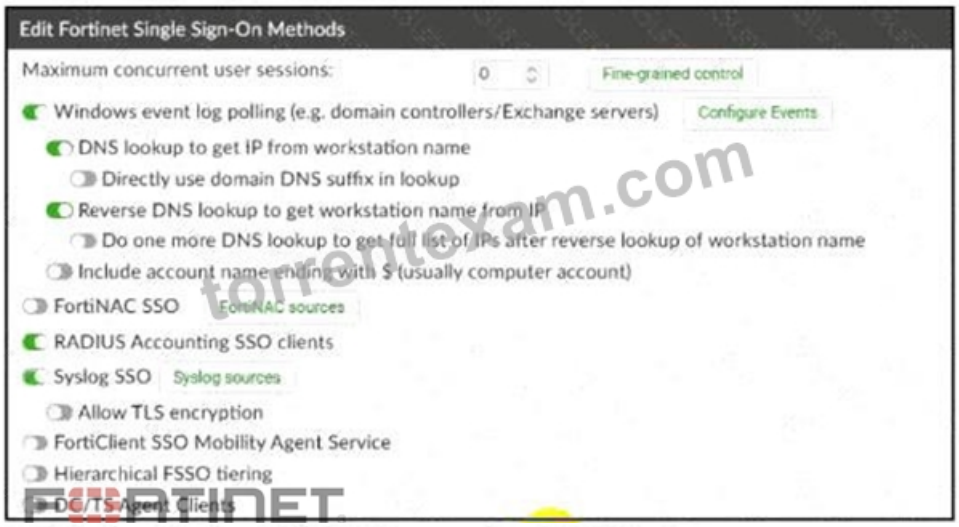
Answer: D

Explanation:
The SSL-VPN configuration hasRequire Client Certificateenabled. When this is enabled, FortiOS performs two checks:
Normal user authentication(username/password or PKI user)

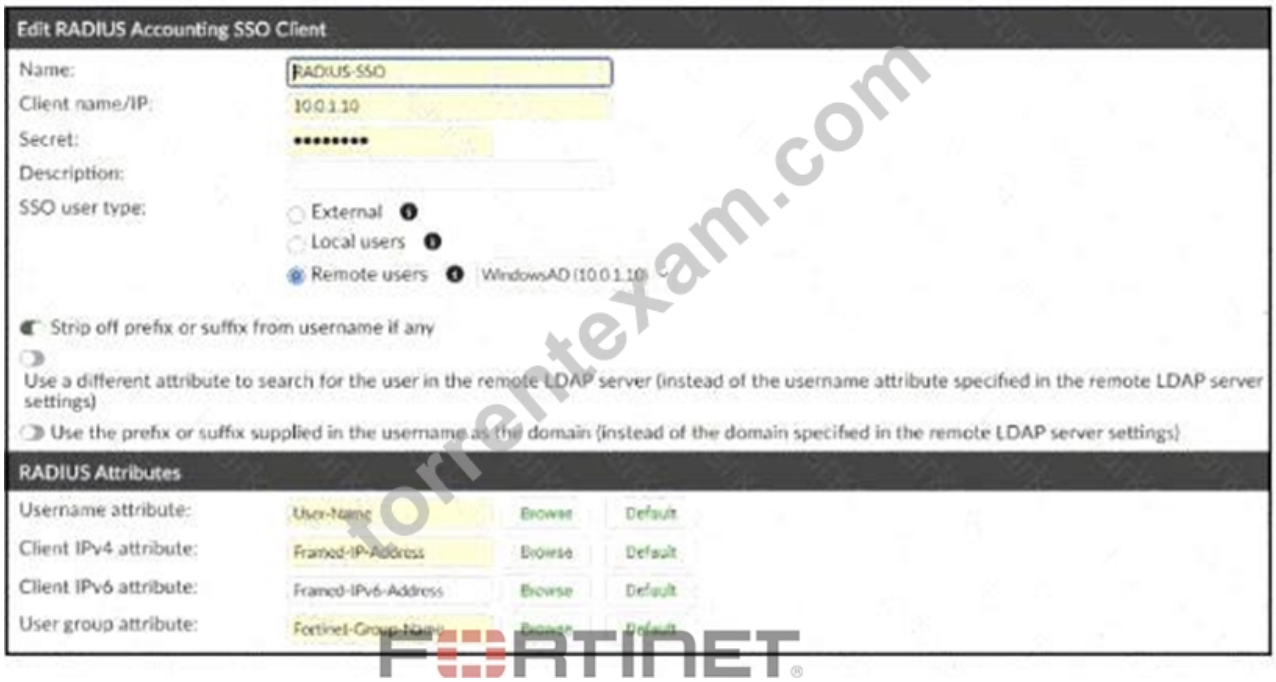
Additional client certificate check- the client certificatemust be signed by a CA that FortiGate trusts FortiOS documentation for "SSL VPN with certificate authentication" states:
"The client certificate only needs to be signed by a known CA in order to pass authentication."
"The CA certificate is the certificate that signed both the server certificate and the user certificate... The CA certificate is available to be imported on the FortiGate." The debug output shows key lines:
__quick_check_peer-CA does not match.
Issuer of cert depth 0 is not detected in CMDB.
This tells us:
FortiGatedoes see the user's certificate,
Butcannot find the issuing CAin its local CA certificate store ("CMDB" = configuration database).
This means theCA that signed the user certificate has not been importedinto FortiGate.
Now evaluate the options:
A). Enable Redirect HTTP to SSL-VPN- affects only redirection from HTTP to HTTPS; it has nothing to do with certificate validation.
B). Import the CA that signed the SSL VPN Server Certificate- the server certificate is already working (the portal comes up) and its CA is not what the debug complains about; the error is about thepeer (user) certificate. Often the same CA signs both, but the failing check specifically says the issuer of the client cert is not in CMDB.
C). Set the user certificate as the Server Certificate- incorrect; server and client certificates serve different roles.
D). Import the CA that signed the user certificate to FortiGate- this directly addresses the debug error and aligns with the documented requirement that the CA which issued the user certificate must be known to FortiGate.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Refer to the exhibits.

FortiAuthenticator SSO Methods



FortiAuthenticator RADIUS Accounting SS Client



A company has multiple FortiGate devices deployed and wants to centralize user authentication and authorization. The administrator decides to use FortiAuthenticator to convert RSSO messages to FSSO, allowing all FortiGate devices to receive user authentication updates.
After configuring FortiAuthenticator to receive RADIUS accounting messages, users can authenticate, but FortiGate does not enforce the correct policies based on user groups. Upon investigation, the administrator discovers that FortiAuthenticator is receiving RADIUS accounting messages from the RADIUS server and successfully queries LDAP for user group information. But, FSSO updates are not being sent to FortiGate devices and FortiGate firewall policies based on FSSO user groups are not being applied.
What is the most likely reason FortiGate is not receiving FSSO updates?

- A. FortiAuthenticator is missing the FSSO user group attribute in the configuration.
- B. The FortiAuthenticator interface is not enabled to receive RADIUS accounting messages.
- C. The LDAP server is not configured to retrieve group memberships for RSSO users.
- D. The RADIUS Username and Client IPv4 attributes are not defined on FortiAuthenticator.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this design, FortiAuthenticator receivesRADIUS accounting (RSSO) messages, looks up the user in LDAP to get group information, theninjects FSSO logon eventstoward all FortiGate devices.

From the exhibits we know:
FortiAuthenticatoris receiving RADIUS accountingfrom the RADIUS server.
LDAP queries are successful and return group membership.
But FortiGatedoes not receive FSSO logons, so identity-based policies are not applied.
For FortiAuthenticator to create an FSSO logon, the RADIUS accounting record must be correctlyparsed into at least:
Username
Client IP address
These are mapped from the RADIUS attributes in theRADIUS Accounting SSO clientconfiguration (for example, User-Name and Framed-IP-Address). If these are not defined or mapped incorrectly, FortiAuthenticator can see the accounting packet butcannot build a valid FSSO session, so no update is sent to FortiGate.
Thus the most likely root cause is:
#The RADIUS Username and Client IPv4 attributes are not correctly definedfor that RADIUS Accounting SSO client (optionA).
Other options conflict with the scenario:
B- LDAP is already successfully returning groups.
C- FSSO user group attribute is separate; even without it, FSSO logons would still be created (just without group mapping).
D- The interfaceisreceiving RADIUS accounting, so it is clearly enabled.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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