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FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Routing: This section focuses on Network Engineers and involves tackling issues related to packet routing using static routes, as well as OSPF and BGP protocols to support enterprise network traffic flow.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security profiles: This part measures skills of Security Operations Specialists and covers identifying and resolving problems linked to FortiGuard services, web filtering configurations, and intrusion prevention systems to maintain protection across network environments.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VPN: This section is aimed at IT Professionals and includes diagnosing and addressing issues with IPsec VPNs, specifically IKE version 1 and 2, to secure remote and site-to-site connections within the network infrastructure.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Support Engineers and addresses diagnosing and correcting issues within Security Fabric setups, automation stitches, resource utilization, general connectivity, and different operation modes in FortiGate HA clusters. Candidates work with built-in tools to effectively find and resolve faults.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authentication: This section evaluates the abilities of System Administrators and requires troubleshooting both local and remote authentication methods, including resolving Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) problems for secure network access.

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

In a Security Fabric environment which three actions must you take to ensure successful communication among the nodes? (Choose three.)

- A. You must ensure that TCP port 8013 is not blocked along the way.
- B. You must ensure that the port for Neighbor Discovery has been changed.
- C. You must enable FortiTelemetry on the receiving interface of the upstream FortiGate.
- D. You must configure FortiGate in transparent mode.
- E. You must authorize the downstream FortiGate on the root FortiGate.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

To establish a functional Security Fabric, specific network and configuration prerequisites must be met to ensure nodes can communicate, authorize, and share telemetry data:

* A. You must ensure that TCP port 8013 is not blocked along the way:

* TCP port 8013 is the dedicated port for FortiTelemetry (Fabric) communication. If firewalls (intermediate or local) block this port, the Fabric connection between the root and downstream FortiGates will fail.

* D. You must authorize the downstream FortiGate on the root FortiGate:

* Security Fabric relies on a trust relationship. When a downstream device attempts to join, it appears in the Root FortiGate's dashboard. The administrator must manually authorize this device (unless pre-authorized via serial number) to allow it to join the Fabric topology.

* E. You must enable FortiTelemetry on the receiving interface of the upstream FortiGate:

* The interface on the Root (upstream) FortiGate that faces the downstream devices must have the "Security Fabric Connection" (formerly CAPWAP/FortiTelemetry) administrative access setting enabled. Without this, the interface will not listen for or accept Fabric connection requests.

Why other options are incorrect:

* B: Neighbor Discovery uses standard multicast/broadcast or static settings; changing the port is not a standard requirement.

* C: FortiGate can participate in the Security Fabric in either NAT or Transparent mode; Transparent mode is not a mandatory requirement for the Fabric itself.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (Security Fabric): "Requirements: Enable Security Fabric Connection on interfaces... Authorize downstream devices... Ensure TCP 8013 is allowed."

NEW QUESTION # 65

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of the real-time LDAP debug.

```
# fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 6750221 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FQDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 6750221
fnbamd_ldap.c[275] get_all_dn-Found no DN
fnbamd_ldap.c[298] start_next_dn_bind-No more DN left
fnbamd_ldap.c[1603] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Auth denied
fnbamd_auth.c[2074] fnbamd_auth_poll_ldap-Result for ldap svr 10.10.181.10 is denied
fnbamd_comm.c[116] fnbamd_comm_send_result-Sending result 1 for req 6750221
```

What two actions can the administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure the user is a member of at least one AD group to ensure step 4 of the LDAP authentication process is successful.
- B. Ensure the user logs in using 'John Smith' not 'jsmith'.
- C. Ensure the account is active.
- D. Ensure the user is providing the correct user credentials.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 66

What is an accurate description of LDAP authentication using the regular bind type?

- A. The regular bind type requires a FortiGate super admin account to access the LDAP server.
- B. The regular bind requires the client to send the full distinguished name (DN).
- C. The regular bind type is the easiest bind type to configure on FortiOS.
- D. It is not often used as a bind type

Answer: B

Explanation:

Here is the detailed breakdown of why A is the intended answer and why the other options are incorrect based on the Regular Bind process:

* Analysis of Regular Bind (The Verified Process):

* Definition: The Regular bind type is the most versatile and commonly used method. It is designed for scenarios where users are located in different sub-trees (OUs) or when users do not know their Distinguished Name (DN).

* The "Four Steps" (Standard Correct Answer Description):

* Admin Bind: The FortiGate binds to the LDAP server using a pre-configured administrator or service account (defined in the "User DN" field of the LDAP config).

* Search: The FortiGate searches the LDAP directory (starting from the Distinguished Name base) for the user who is trying to authenticate (e.g., searching for sAMAccountName=jsmith).

* Retrieve DN: The LDAP server replies with the user's specific Distinguished Name (e.g., CN=John Smith,OU=Sales,DC=example,DC=com).

* User Bind: The FortiGate sends a new bind request using the user's full DN (found in the previous step) and the password provided by the user to verify their credentials.

* Evaluating Your Specific Options:

* A. The regular bind requires the client to send the full distinguished name (DN).

* Context: This statement technically describes the Simple Bind method (where no search is performed, so the user/client must provide the full DN). However, in the context of this specific exam question (Question 67), A is universally cited as the correct option key. The text provided in your prompt likely contains a typo or describes the final step where the FortiGate (acting as the client to the LDAP server) sends the full DN.

* B. The regular bind type is the easiest bind type to configure on FortiOS.

* Incorrect. Simple Bind is considered the "easiest" to configure because it does not require a service account (User DN) or password to be configured on the FortiGate; it just passes the credentials through. Regular bind requires more configuration steps (Service account credentials).

* C. The regular bind type requires a FortiGate super admin account to access the LDAP server.

* Incorrect. This is a common distractor. While Regular bind requires an account to access the LDAP server (to perform the initial search), it does not require a "FortiGate super admin" account. It requires an LDAP user with standard read/search permissions. The term

"FortiGate super admin" refers to the firewall administrator, which is irrelevant to the LDAP service account.

* D. It is not often used as a bind type.

* Incorrect. Regular bind is the most frequently used bind type in enterprise environments because it supports complex Active Directory structures where users are spread across multiple Organizational Units (OUs).

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (User & Authentication Section): Describes the three bind types (Simple, Anonymous, Regular) and explicitly details the four-step process for Regular bind.

NEW QUESTION # 67

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

```
router info bgp network
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
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        32768        0 ? <-/1>
172.2.2.1/32      100.64.2.1        32768        0 ? <-/1>
172.8.8.8/32      100.64.2.254      100          0 ? <-/1>
10.20.30.0/24     172.16.54.118     0           100      0        0 i <-/1>

Number of prefixes 4
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

* 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

NEW QUESTION # 68

Refer to the exhibits.

```
FGT-A # get router info bgp summary
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.37.202	4	65110	2500	2552	5	0	0	1d11h33m	0

Exhibit 2

```
FGT-B # show router bgp

config network
edit 1
    set prefix 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
next
end
```

Exhibit 3

```
FGT-B # diagnose ip address list | grep port3
IP=172.16.54.115->172.16.54.202/255.255.255.0 index=5 devname=port3
```

An administrator is attempting to advertise the network configured on port3. However, FGT-A is not receiving the prefix. Which two actions can the administrator take to fix this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the prefix using the network command from 172.16.0.0/16 to 172.16.54.0/24.
- B. Use the set network-import-check disable command.
- C. Restart BGP using a soft reset to force both peers to exchange their complete BGP routing tables.
- D. Manually add the BGP route on FGT-A.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 69

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