試験の準備方法-信頼的なNSE5_SSE_AD-7.6模擬問題 試験-素晴らしいNSE5_SSE_AD-7.6トレーニング費用

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Fortinet NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Rules and Routing: This section addresses configuring SD-WAN rules and routing policies to control and direct traffic flow across different links.
トピック 2	• Decentralized SD-WAN: This domain covers basic SD-WAN implementation including configuring members, zones, and performance SLAs to monitor network quality.
トピック 3	• SASE Deployment: This domain covers FortiSASE administration settings, user onboarding methods, and integration with SD-WAN infrastructure.
トピック 4	• Analytics: This domain covers analyzing SD-WAN and FortiSASE logs to monitor traffic behavior, identify security threats, and generate reports.
トピック 5	• Secure Internet Access (SIA) and Secure SaaS Access (SSA): This section focuses on implementing security profiles for content inspection and deploying compliance rules to managed endpoints.

>> NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6模擬問題 <<

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator 認定 NSE5_SSE_AD-7.6 試験問題 (Q16-Q21):

質問 # 16
Which three FortiSASE use cases are possible? (Choose three answers)

- A. Secure Private Access (SPA)
- B. Secure VPN Access (SVA)
- C. Secure Browser Access (SBA)
- D. Secure SaaS Access (SSA)
- E. Secure Internet Access (SIA)

正解：A、D、E

解説：
According to theFortiSASE 7.6 Architecture Guideand theFCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administratorstudy materials, the FortiSASE solution is structured around three primary pillars or "use cases" that address the security requirements of a modern distributed workforce.
* Secure Internet Access (SIA) (Option A): This use case focus on protecting remote users as they browse the public internet. It utilizes a full cloud-delivered security stack includingWeb Filtering,DNS Filtering,Anti-Malware, andIntrusion Prevention (IPS)to ensure that users are protected from web- based threats regardless of their physical location.
* Secure SaaS Access (SSA) (Option B): This use case addresses the security of cloud-based applications (like Microsoft 365, Salesforce, and Dropbox). It leveragesInline-CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker)to identify and control "Shadow IT"-unauthorized cloud applications used by employees-and appliesData Loss Prevention (DLP)to prevent sensitive information from being leaked into unsanctioned SaaS platforms.
* Secure Private Access (SPA) (Option C): This use case provides secure, granular access to private applications hosted in on-premises data centers or private clouds. It can be achieved through two main methods:ZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access), which provides session-specific access based on identity and device posture, or throughSD-WAN integration, where the FortiSASE cloud acts as a spoke connecting to a corporate SD-WAN Hub.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Secure VPN Access (SVA) (Option D): While SASE uses VPN technology (SSL or IPsec) as a transport for the Endpoint mode, "SVA" is not a formal curriculum-defined use case. The SASE framework is intended to evolve beyond traditional "Secure VPN Access" into the SIA and SPA models.
* Secure Browser Access (SBA) (Option E): Although FortiSASE offersRemote Browser Isolation (RBI), it is considered a feature or a component of the broaderSecure Internet Access (SIA)use case rather than a separate, standalone use case in the core administrator curriculum.

質問 # 17
Which configuration is a valid use case for FortiSASE features in supporting remote users?

- A. Enabling secure SaaS access through SD-WAN integration, protecting against web-based threats with data loss prevention, and monitoring user connectivity with shadow IT visibility.
- B. Enabling secure web browsing to protect against threats, providing explicit application access with zero- trust or SD-WAN integration, and addressing shadow IT visibility with data loss prevention.
- C. Monitoring SaaS application performance, isolating browser sessions for all websites, and integrating with SD-WAN for data loss prevention.
- D. Providing secure web browsing through remote browser isolation, addressing shadow IT with zero-trust access, and protecting data at rest only.

正解：B

解説：
According to theFortiSASE 7.6 Architecture GuideandFCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administratormaterials, the solution is built around three primary use cases that support a hybrid workforce:
* Secure Internet Access (SIA):This enables secure web browsing by applying security profiles such as Web Filter,Anti-Malware, andSSL Inspectionin the SASE cloud. It protects remote users from internet-based threats regardless of their location.
* Secure Private Access (SPA):This provides granular, explicit access to private applications hosted in data centers or the cloud. It

is achieved throughZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access)for session-based security or throughSD-WAN integrationwhere FortiSASE acts as a spoke to an existing corporate SD- WAN hub.
* SaaS Security:FortiSASE utilizesInline-CASBandShadow IT visibilityto monitor and control the use of cloud applications.Data Loss Prevention (DLP)is integrated into these workflows to prevent sensitive corporate data from being uploaded to unauthorized SaaS platforms.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:While it mentions SD-WAN and Shadow IT, it misses the core definition of SIA (secure web browsing) which is the primary driver for SASE deployments.
* Option B:Remote Browser Isolation (RBI)is typically applied to risky or uncategorized websites, not "all websites," due to the high performance and resource overhead.
* Option D:FortiSASE is designed to protect data in motion (via security profiles) as well as data stored in sanctioned cloud apps, not "at rest only".

質問 # 18
How is the Geofencing feature used in FortiSASE? (Choose one answer)

- A. To restrict access to applications based on the time of day in specific countries.
- B. To allow or block remote user connections to FortiSASE POPs from specific countries.
- C. To encrypt data at rest on mobile devices in specific countries.
- D. To monitor user behavior on websites and block non-work-related content from specific countries

正解：B

解説：
According to theFortiSASE 7.6 Administration Guideand theFCP - FortiSASE 24/25 Administratorstudy materials, theGeofencingfeature is a security measure implemented at the edge of the FortiSASE cloud to control ingress connectivity based on the physical location of the user.
* Access Control by Location (Option A): Geofencing allows administrators toallow or block remote user connectionsto the FortiSASE Points of Presence (PoPs) based on the source country, region, or specific network infrastructure (e.g., AWS, Azure, GCP).
* Scope of Application: This feature is universal across all SASE connectivity methods. It applies to Agent-based users(FortiClient),Agentless users(SWG/PAC file), andEdge devices(FortiExtender /FortiAP). If a user attempts to connect from a blacklisted country, the connection is dropped at the PoP level before the user can even attempt to authenticate.
* Use Case Example: An organization operating exclusively in North America might configure geofencing toblock all connections originating from outside the US and Canada. This significantly reduces the attack surface by preventing brute-force or unauthorized access attempts from high-risk regions or countries where the organization has no legitimate employees.
* Configuration Path: In the FortiSASE portal, this is managed underConfiguration > Geofencing.
From there, administrators can create an "Allow" or "Deny" list and select the relevant countries from a standardized global database.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option B: While FortiSASE supportsTime-based schedulesfor firewall policies, geofencing is specifically an IP-to-Geography mapping tool for connection admission, not a time-of-day restriction tool.
* Option C: Encryption of data at rest on mobile devices is a function of anMDM (Mobile Device Management)solution or local OS features (like FileVault or BitLocker), not a SASE network geofencing feature.
* Option D: Monitoring web behavior and blocking non-work content is the role of theWeb Filterand Application Controlprofiles, which operate on the trafficafterthe connection is allowed by geofencing.

質問 # 19
You have a FortiGate configuration with three user-defined SD-WAN zones and one or two members in each of these zones. One SD-WAN member is no longer used in health-check and SD-WAN rules. This member is the only member of its zone. You want to delete it.
What happens if you delete the SD-WAN member from the FortiGate GUI?

- A. FortiGate accepts the deletion with no further action.
- B. FortiGate displays an error message. SD-WAN zones must contain at least one member.
- C. FortiGate accepts the deletion and removes static routes as required.
- D. FortiGate accepts the deletion and places the member in the default SD-WAN zone.

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation with all FortiSASE and SD-WAN 7.6 Core Administrator curriculum documents:
According to theSD-WAN 7.6 Core Administratorstudy guide andFortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide, the behavior for deleting an SD-WAN member from the GUI when it is the only member in its zone is governed by the following operational logic:
* Reference Checks: Before allowing the deletion of any SD-WAN member, FortiOS performs a "check for dependencies." If an interface is being used in an activePerformance SLAor anSD-WAN Rule, the GUI will typically prevent the deletion or gray out the option until those references are removed.
However, the question specifies that this member isno longer usedin health-checks or rules.
* Zone Integrity: Unlike some other network objects, an SD-WAN zone is permitted to exist without any members. When you delete the final member of a user-defined zone through the GUI, the zone itself remains in the configuration as an empty container.
* Route Management: When an SD-WAN member is deleted, any static routes that were specifically tied to that interface's membership in the SD-WAN bundle are automatically updated or removed by the FortiGate to prevent routing loops or "black-holing" traffic. This is part of the automated cleanup process handled by the FortiOS management plane.
* GUI vs. CLI: In the GUI, the process is streamlined to allow the removal of the member interface.
Once the member is deleted, the interface returns to being a "regular" system interface and can be used for standard firewall policies or other functions.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A: There is no requirement that a zone must contain at least one member; "empty" zones are valid configuration objects in FortiOS 7.6.
* Option C: While the deletion is accepted, it is not with "no further action"-the system must still reconcile the routing table and interface status.
* Option D: FortiGate does not automatically move deleted members into the default zone (virtual-wan- link). Once deleted, the interface is simply no longer an SD-WAN member.

質問 # 20
What is the purpose of the on/off-net rule setting in FortiSASE?

- A. To enable or disable user authentication for external network access.
- B. To determine if an endpoint is connecting from a trusted network or untrusted location.
- C. To configure different access policies for users based on their geographical location.
- D. To define different traffic routing rules for on-premises and cloud-based resources.

正解：B

解説：
According to theFortiSASE 24.4 Administration Guideand theFortiSASE Core Administratortraining materials, theOn-net detectionrule setting is a critical component for determining the "trust status" of an endpoint's physical location.
* Endpoint Location Verification: On-net rule sets are used to determine if FortiSASE considers an endpoint to beon-net(trusted) oroff-net(untrusted). An endpoint is considered on-net when it is physically located within the corporate network, which is assumed to already have on-premises security measures (like a FortiGate NGFW).
* Operational Impact: When an endpoint is detected as on-net, FortiSASE can be configured toexempt the endpoint from automatically establishing a VPN tunnel to the SASE cloud. This optimization prevents redundant security inspection and conserves SASE bandwidth since the user is already protected by the local corporate firewall.
* Detection Methods: To classify an endpoint as on-net, administrators configure rule sets that look for specific environmental markers, such as:
* Known Public (WAN) IP: If the endpoint's public IP matches the corporate headquarters' egress IP.
* DHCP Server: If the endpoint receives an IP from a specific corporate DHCP server.
* DNS Server/Subnet: Matching internal DNS infrastructure or specific internal IP ranges.
* Dynamic Policy Application: By accurately determining if an endpoint is on or off-net, FortiSASE ensures that theFortiClientagent only initiates its secure internet access (SIA) tunnel when the user is in an untrusted location (e.g., a home network or public Wi-Fi).
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A: User authentication is a separate process and is not controlled by the on/off-net detection rules, which focus on the network environment rather than user credentials.
* Option B: While on-net status affectshowtraffic is routed (VPN vs. local), these rules specifically determine the statusitself rather than defining the routing tables for private vs. cloud resources.
* Option D: Geographical location (Geo-location) is a different filtering criterion often used in firewall policies; on-net detection is specifically about the proximity to the trusted corporate perimeter.

質問 # 21
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