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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam

FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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最新的 Fortinet Certified Solution Specialist FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 免費考試真題 (Q69-Q74):

問題 #69

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains a screenshot of some phase 1 settings.

The VPN is not up. To diagnose the issue, the administrator enters the following CLI commands on an SSH session on FortiGate:

```
log-filter log-filter dst-addr4 10.0.10.1
diagnose debug application ike -1
```

However, the IKE real-time debug does not show any output. Why?

- A. The log-filter setting is incorrect. The VPN traffic does not match this filter.
- **B. The administrator must also run the command diagnose debug enable.**
- C. The debug shows only error messages. If there is no output, then the phase 1 and phase 2 configurations match.
- D. Replace diagnose debug application ike -1 with diagnose debug application ipsec -1.

答案： B

問題 #70

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows the output from using the command diagnose debug application samld -1 to diagnose a SAML connection.

```

**** SP Login Dump ****<lasso:Login
xmlns:lasso="http://www.entrouvert.org/namespaces/lasso/0.0"
xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
LoginDumpVersion="2"><lasso:Request><samlp:AuthnRequest
ID="_EEC718A47FB37B472B205B11153ED409" Version="2.0" IssueInstant="2024-02-
21T00:58:44Z" Destination="https://10.1.10.2/saml-idp/nst/login/"
SignType="0" SignMethod="0" ForceAuthn="false" IsPassive="false"
ProtocolBinding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST"
AssertionConsumerServiceURL="https://10.1.10.254:1003/remote/saml/login/"><saml:Issuer>https://10.1.10.254:1003/remote/saml/metadata/</saml:Issuer><samlp:
NameIDPolicy Format="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.1:nameid-format:unspecified"
AllowCreate="true"/></samlp:AuthnRequest></lasso:Request><lasso:RemoteProvide
rID>http://10.1.10.2/samlidp/nst/metadata/</lasso:RemoteProviderID><lasso:Msg
Url>https://10.1.10.2/saml-
idp/nst/login/?SAMLRequest=jZJfT8IwFMW%2FytL3OW5sAZtBwhhEEtQF0AdfTN0u0GRrZ2%2
Fnn29vGWiwUeJLk97eX%2B85p01Q1FXDJ63dqxW8tIDWe68rhbw7GJHWKK4FSuRK1IDcFnw9uVnys
Md4Y7TVha7IGXKZEIngrNSKeItsRJ5ms%4</lasso:HttpRequestMethod><lasso:RequestID>
_EEC718A47FB37B472B205B11153ED409</lasso:RequestID></lasso:Login>

```

Based on this output, what can you conclude?

- A. Active Directory is used for authentication.
- B. The IdP IP address is 10.1.10.2.
- C. The IdP IP address is 10.1.10.254.
- D. The authentication request is for an SSL VPN connection.

答案: B

問題 #71

Refer to the exhibit.

Output of diagnose npu np6 port-list on FortiGate 2000E

Chip	XAUI	Ports	Max Speed	Cross-chip offloading
np6_1	0	port1	1G	No
	0	port5	1G	No
	0	port9	1G	No
	0	port13	1G	No
	0	port17	1G	No
	0	port21	1G	No

-omitted-

A partial output of diagnose npu np6 port-list on FortiGate 2000E is shown.

An administrator is unable to analyze traffic flowing between port1 and port17 using the diagnose sniffer command.

Which two commands allow the administrator to view the traffic? (Choose two.)

- A.

```

config system npu
set fastpath disable
end

```

- B. `diagnose npu np6 port-list disable 5 17`
- C. `diagnose npu np6 fastpath disable 1`
- D. `end`

答案: C,D

解題說明:

The administrator cannot see traffic in the sniffer because it is being offloaded to the NPU (NP6). To view the traffic, offloading must be disabled so packets pass through the CPU.

* B. `config firewall policy ... set auto-asic-offload disable`: This is the recommended method to troubleshoot specific traffic. By disabling ASIC offloading in the relevant firewall policies (Policies 5 and 17 in the exhibit), traffic is forced to the CPU and becomes visible to the sniffer.

* C. `diagnose npu np6 fastpath disable 1`: This command temporarily disables the fastpath processing on the specific NP6 processor (ID 1) handling the ports. This forces all traffic handled by that NPU to the CPU, allowing the sniffer to capture it.

* Incorrect Options: Option A uses invalid syntax (`port-list disable` is not a valid command). Option D (`config system npu`) is not the standard method for granular troubleshooting.

問題 #72

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP debug command.

```
# get router info bgp summary

VRF 0 BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 3
3 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor    V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60  4    65060    608    1756    103   0    0 03:02:49      1
10.127.0.75  4    65075    2206    2250    102   0    0 02:45:55      1
100.64.3.1   4    65001    101     115     0     0    0 never      Active

Total number of neighbors 3
```

What can you conclude about the router in this scenario?

- A. All of the neighbors displayed are part of a single BGP configuration on the local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.
- B. An inbound route-map on local router is blocking the prefixes from neighbor 100.64.3.1.
- C. The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is up.
- D. The router 100.64.3.1 needs to update the local AS number in its BGP configuration in order to bring up the BGP session with the local router.

答案: C

解題說明:

The BGP debug output shows session information for peers, including state details. According to official Fortinet BGP documentation, if the session state with a peer does not show "Idle," "Active," or "Connect," but instead shows "Established," "Up," or related counters (e.g., messages sent/received or uptime), it indicates the session is operational. In this scenario, the peer 10.127.0.75 is the only one showing a positive indication of a live, established session. Other options like neighbor-range configuration, AS mismatch, or route-maps blocking prefixes are not supported by evidence provided in a simple BGP session state debug, nor does the output show errors relating to local or remote AS issues.

The correct interpretation comes from Fortinet's BGP troubleshooting guide, which outlines how to read session status and neighbor

states in debug and summary outputs.

References:

FortiOS BGP Debugging Guide: Session State Interpretation

BGP CLI Reference: Neighbor Status Fields

問題 #73

In IKEv2, which exchange establishes the first CHILD_SA?

- **A. IKE_SA_INIT**
- B. IKE_Auth
- C. CREATE_CHILD_SA
- D. INFORMATIONAL

答案: A

解題說明:

According to RFC 7296 (IKEv2) and Fortinet's official documentation, the IKE_SA_INIT exchange is responsible for negotiating cryptographic parameters, performing the initial Diffie-Hellman exchange, and implementing the cookie challenge mechanism for DoS protection. When the responder suspects a DoS attack (such as mass requests by the same source), it includes a cookie in the IKE_SA_INIT response. The initiator must return the cookie in its next request to prove that it truly exists at the IP address it claims, thereby mitigating resource exhaustion attacks.

This two-step exchange ensures the responder only allocates resources after successful proof of address, aligning with best security practices. Fortinet documentation confirms that this process occurs strictly in the IKE_SA_INIT phase, not in subsequent IKE_Auth or CHILD_SA exchanges.

References:

RFC 7296: IKEv2, Section 2.6, "Denial of Service Protection"

Fortinet FortiOS VPN Handbook: IKEv2 Exchange Process and DoS Protection Mechanism

問題 #74

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- [illegible]

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