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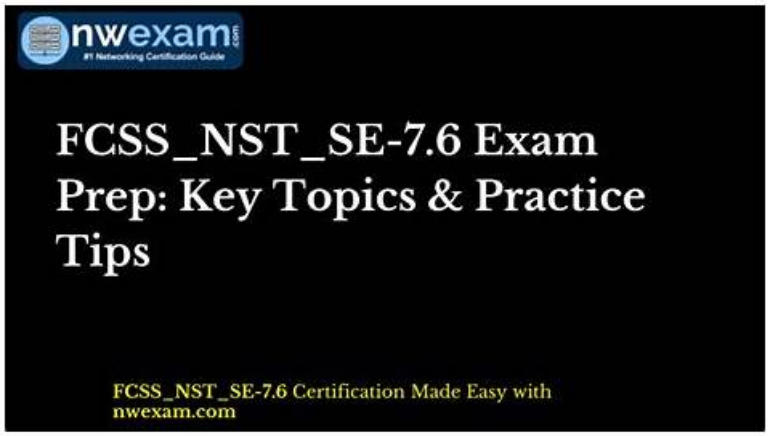

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Fortinet FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

>> FCSS_NST_SE-7.6最新試験情報 <<

よくできたFCSS_NST_SE-7.6最新試験情報 & 資格試験におけるリー

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer 認定 FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 試験問題 (Q67-Q72):

質問 # 67
Consider the scenario where the server name indication (SNI) does not match either the common name (CN) or any of the subject alternative names (SAN) in the server certificate. Which two actions will FortiGate take when using the default settings for SSL certificate inspection? (Choose two answers)

- A. FortiGate uses the SNI from the user's web browser.
- B. FortiGate does not decrypt the traffic if the traffic is blocked by the web filter profile.
- C. FortiGate does not decrypt the traffic if the traffic is allowed by the web filter profile.
- D. FortiGate uses the CN information from the Subject field in the server certificate.

正解：C、D

解説：
The correct answers are C and D.
The study guide states: "SSL certificate inspection relies on extracting the FQDN of the URL from either: TLS extension server name indication (SNI), SSL certificate common name (CN)." It also says: "When using SSL certificate inspection, FortiGate is not decrypting the traffic. It is only inspecting the server digital certificates and the SNI field, which are interchanged before the encryption." This proves the second part of the answer:
under SSL certificate inspection, FortiGate does not decrypt the traffic therefore, if the traffic is allowed, it still passes without decryption That makes D correct.
For the SNI mismatch behavior, the FortiOS administration guide describes the default Server certificate SNI check behavior as: "Enable: If it is mismatched use the CN in the server certificate for URL" So if the SNI does not match the CN or any SAN, FortiGate falls back to using the CN from the Subject field for URL handling under the default setting. That makes C correct.
Why the other options are wrong:
A is wrong because with the default SNI-check behavior, when the SNI mismatches the certificate identity, FortiGate does not continue using the mismatched SNI. Instead, it uses the CN in the server certificate for the URL.
B is not the best answer in this single pair selection. While certificate inspection does not decrypt traffic, the key default behavior the documents explicitly highlight for this mismatch case is:
use the CN when SNI mismatches, and
certificate inspection does not decrypt allowed HTTPS traffic.
So the verified answers are: C, D.

質問 # 68
Exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit, which shows two entries that were generated in the FSSO collector agent logs.
What three conclusions can you draw from these log entries? {Choose three.)

- A. DNS resolution is unable to resolve the workstation name.
- B. Remote registry is not running on the workstation.
- C. The user's status shows as "not verified" in the collector agent.
- D. The FortiGate firmware version is not compatible with that of the collector agent.
- E. A firewall is blocking traffic to port 139 and 445.

正解：B、C、E

質問 # 69
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the omitted output of a session table entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The session has been offloaded.
- B. The traffic has been tagged for VLAN 0000.
- C. The traffic matches Policy ID 1.
- D. NP7 is handling offloading of this session.

正解：A、C

解説：
In the provided session table output, the following details justify the answers:
Policy ID Match: The line policy_id=1 directly confirms that this session was matched by Firewall Policy ID
1. According to Fortinet's session table documentation, the policy_id field always references the policy that allowed this session, so this is a clear indicator.
Session Offloading: The presence of the strings npu_state, ips_offload, and notably the NPU info section such as offload=8/8, ips_offload=1/1 shows that this session has been offloaded to the Network Processor Unit (NPU). Fortinet technical documentation states that "offload" values greater than zero in both directions (and an NPU info section) affirm that NPU hardware processing (fast path) is handling this traffic, thus the session is not being handled in software only.
Other options:
VLAN Tagging (vlan=0x0000/0x0000): This means no VLAN tag is assigned to this session.
NP7: The actual NPU model handling the session isn't exposed in this snippet-the offload parameters shown are generic and not specific to NP7 hardware, so it cannot be concluded from the session data.
References:
Fortinet Technical Tip: FortiGate Session Table and NPU Offloading
FortiOS Diagnostics Guide: Policy ID, Offload, and VLAN Session Table Fields

質問 # 70
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a truncated output of a real-time RADIUS debug.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two answers)

- A. The RADIUS server queried for authentication is located at IP address 172.25.188.164.
- B. Authentication was unsuccessful.
- C. Two-factor authentication was required.
- D. Authentication was successful.
- E. The authentication scheme used was pop3.

正解：A、D

解説：

The correct answers are A and D.
The debug output shows:
Sent RADIUS req to server 'RadiusServer': IP=172.25.188.164 ... user="student" using CHAP Result for radius svr 'RadiusServer' 172.25.188.164(0) is 0 Sending result 0 for req 2 The study guide explains that in RADIUS real-time debug, FortiGate shows the IP address of the RADIUS server it is querying. In the example, it says FortiGate "creates an access request to the RADIUS server at IP address 10.0.13.130" and shows the line Sent radius req to server ... IP=10.0.13.130 So in your exhibit, the queried server is clearly 172.25.188.164, which makes A correct.
The study guide also states:
"The message fnbamd_comm_send_result-Sending result 0 indicates that the authentication was successful and that FortiGate received the Access-Accept message." Since your exhibit also ends with Sending result 0, that makes D correct.
Why the other options are wrong:
B is wrong because result 0 means authentication successful, not failed C is wrong because the debug explicitly shows using CHAP, and the study guide lists supported RADIUS schemes as CHAP, PAP, MS-CHAP, and MS-CHAPv2 E is wrong because the study guide says two-factor authentication would involve an Access-Challenge response: "If two-factor authentication is enabled on the server, the response is an Access-Challenge message" Your exhibit shows successful result 0 / Access-Accept, not a challenge.
So the verified answers are: A, D.

質問 # 71
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of the fssod daemon real-time debug command.

What two conclusions can you draw from the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The logon event can be seen on the collector agent installed on Windows.
- B. FSSO is using DC agent mode to detect logon events.
- C. FSSO is using agentless polling mode to detect logon events.
- D. The workstation with IP 10.124.2.90 will be polled frequently using TCP port 445 to see if the user is still logged on.

正解：C、D

解説：
https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Troubleshooting-Tip-How-to-troubleshoot-FSSO-agentless-polling/ta-p/214349 From the snippet we can see that FortiGate (via the fssod daemon) is directly detecting the user logon rather than relying on a separate "collector" or "DC agent." This indicates agentless polling-FortiGate polls the DC's event logs over TCP 445 to discover logons. So: - FSSO is using agentless polling mode to detect logon events - In agentless mode, FortiGate will periodically poll the same IP (the DC) on port 445 to see if the user is still logged on

質問 # 72
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