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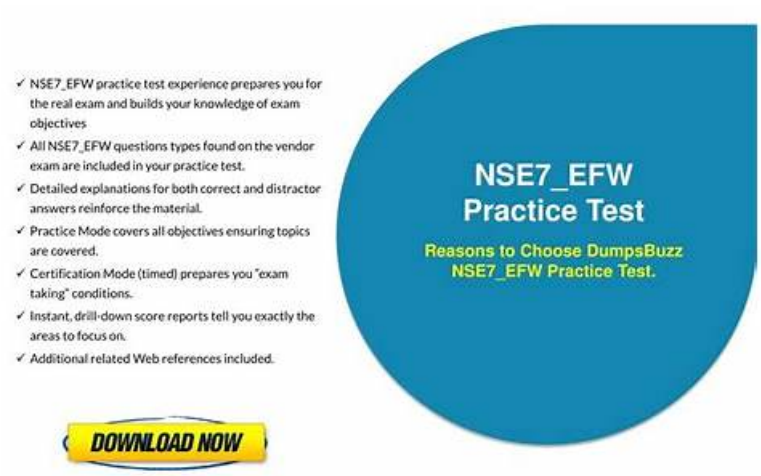

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Fortinet NSE7_CDS_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Security Solutions Deployment: This domain covers deploying Fortinet solutions to protect IaaS and CaaS environments, and integrating them with cloud native security tools.
Topic 2	• Automation Tools: This domain focuses on using infrastructure-as-code tools like Terraform, Ansible, Azure Bicep, and AWS CloudFormation to automate cloud infrastructure and Fortinet solution deployments.
Topic 3	• Troubleshooting: This domain involves resolving connectivity issues in AWS and Azure environments, including diagnosing problems with SDN connectors.
Topic 4	• Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring: This domain addresses monitoring AWS and Azure networks using Fortinet monitoring tools designed for cloud workload visibility and management.

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Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 NSE7_CDS_AR-7.6: Fortinet NSE 7 - Public Cloud Security 7.6 Architect – Efficient Latest Test Braindumps

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Fortinet NSE 7 - Public Cloud Security 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q19-

Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
An administrator is trying to implement FortiCNP with Microsoft Azure Security integration.
However, FortiCNP is not able to extract any cloud integration data from Azure; therefore, real- time cloud security monitoring is not possible.
What is causing this issue?

- A. The organization is using a free Azure AD license.
- B. The Azure account doesn't have the Global Administrator role.
- C. The administrator enabled the wrong Defender plan for servers.
- D. The FortiCNP account in Azure has the Storage Blob Data Reader role.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For FortiCNP integration with Azure Security, the Azure account must have sufficient permissions to extract security and resource data. If the account only has the Storage Blob Data Reader role, it can read storage blobs but cannot access the required security or resource information, which prevents FortiCNP from performing real-time monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 20
How does an administrator secure container environments in Amazon AWS from newly emerged security threats?

- A. Using Amazon AWS_S3-related application control signatures.
- B. Using Amazon AWS-related application control signatures.
- C. Using distributed network-related application control signatures.
- D. Using Docker-related application control signatures.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To secure container environments, FortiGate and FortiOS rely on Docker-related application control signatures, which detect and block threats specific to containerized workloads and Docker-based traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 21
How does an administrator secure container environments in Amazon AWS from newly emerged security threats? (Choose one answer)

- A. Using Amazon AWS_S3-related application control signatures.
- B. Using Amazon AWS-related application control signatures.
- C. Using distributed network-related application control signatures.
- D. Using Docker-related application control signatures.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiOS 7.6, FortiWeb 7.4 Exact Extract study guide:
According to theFortiOS 7.6 Docker Administration Guideand thePublic Cloud Securitystudy materials, container security is addressed through granular visibility into container-specific protocols.
* Application Control for Containers (Option A):FortiOS includes a dedicated set of application control signatures specifically forDocker traffic. These signatures allow the FortiGate-VM to identify and control specific actions within a container environment, such as:
* Docker_Pull.Blob / Docker_Pull.Manifest:Identifying when a container image is being pulled from a registry.
* Docker_Push.Blob / Docker_Push.Manifest:Monitoring when images are uploaded to a registry.
* Enforcing Security Policies:By using these Docker-related signatures, an administrator can create firewall policies that only allow container pulls fromknown clean, private registrieswhile blocking traffic from unauthorized or public registries that may contain vulnerable or malicious images.5
* Defense-in-Depth:While traditional network-related signatures (Option C) or AWS-specific infrastructure signatures (Option B) protect the underlying network and cloud services, they do not provide the necessary visibility into theDocker API callsand manifest

transfers required to secure the container lifecycle itself. FortiGate further enhances this by scanning the actual payload of these transfers using theIntrusion Prevention Service (IPS)andAdvanced Malware Protection (AMP).

NEW QUESTION # 22
An AWS administrator must ensure that each member of the cloud deployment team has the correct permissions to deploy and manage resources using CloudFormation. The administrator is researching which tasks must be executed with CloudFormation and therefore require CloudFormation permissions.
Which task is run using CloudFormation?

- A. Installing a Helm chart to deploy a FortiWeb ingress controller in an EKS cluster
- B. Creating an EKS cluster with the eksctl create cluster command
- C. Deploying a new pod with a service in an Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) cluster using the kubectl command
- D. Changing the number of nodes in a EKS cluster from AWS CloudShell

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiOS 7.6, FortiWeb 7.4 Exact Extract study guide:
Based on theFortinet NSE 7 - Public Cloud Security 7.4/7.6study materials and theFortiOS 7.6 AWS Administration Guide, understanding the underlying mechanisms of AWS deployment tools is essential for permission management.
* Infrastructure as Code and eksctl (Option C):In the context of Amazon EKS, the eksctl command- line tool is the official CLI for creating and managing clusters on EKS. When an administrator executes the eksctl create cluster command, eksctl does not interact with the EKS API directly to provision infrastructure; instead, it generates and executesAWS CloudFormation stacksto provision the necessary VPC, IAM roles, and the EKS control plane. Therefore, users running this command must have explicit permissions to create and manage CloudFormation stacks.
* Resource Provisioning via Stacks:CloudFormation is AWS's native service for Infrastructure as Code (IaC), allowing users to define resources in JSON or YAML templates. Commands like eksctl leverage these templates to ensure repeatable and organized deployments of complex architectures, such as those required for a FortiGate or FortiWeb cloud integration.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A:The kubectl command interacts directly with theKubernetes API serverinside the cluster to manage pods and services; it does not trigger AWS CloudFormation processes.
* Option B:Helm is a package manager for Kubernetes. While it manages "releases" within the EKS cluster, the installation of a Helm chart for a FortiWeb ingress controller happens at the Kubernetes software layer and does not utilize AWS CloudFormation stacks.
* Option D:Changing the node count via CloudShell using the AWS CLI or kubectl typically modifies an Auto Scaling Groupor a Kubernetes Deployment/DaemonSet directly, rather than initiating a new CloudFormation stack execution.

NEW QUESTION # 23
In an SD-WAN TGW Connect topology, which three initial steps are mandatory when routing traffic from a spoke VPC to a security VPC through a Transit Gateway? (Choose three.)

- A. From the security VPC TGW subnet routing table, point 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the TGW.
- B. From the security VPC TGW subnet routing table, point 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the FortiGate internal port.
- C. From the security VPC FortiGate internal subnet routing table, point 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the TGW.
- D. From the spoke VPC internal routing table, point 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the TGW.
- E. From both spoke VPCs, and the security VPC, point 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the Internet Gateway.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiOS 7.6, FortiWeb 7.4 Exact Extract study guide:
In an AWS SD-WAN Transit Gateway (TGW) Connect topology, traffic flow must be meticulously orchestrated through VPC route tables to ensure that the FortiGate-VM (Security VPC) can inspect traffic transitioning between spokes.
* Spoke to TGW Redirection (Option E): For traffic to leave a Spoke VPC and reach the inspection hub, the Spoke VPC internal routing table must be configured to send all non-local traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the Transit Gateway (TGW). This is the first step in the traffic chain.
* TGW to FortiGate Redirection (Option A): Once the traffic arrives at the TGW and is forwarded to the Security VPC via a TGW attachment, it lands in the TGW subnet (or attachment subnet). To ensure this traffic is inspected, the Security VPC TGW subnet routing table must point the default route (0.0.0.0/0) to the FortiGate's internal network interface (ENI).

* FortiGate Return/Egress Path (Option D): After the FortiGate processes the packet, it must be sent back to the TGW to reach its final destination in a different spoke or to exit via a different gateway.
Therefore, the Security VPC FortiGate internal subnet routing table (the subnet where the FortiGate's internal leg resides) must have a default route (0.0.0.0/0) pointing back to the TGW.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option B: If the Security VPC TGW subnet routing table points to the TGW as the next hop, it creates a routing loop where traffic arrives from the TGW and is immediately sent back without being inspected by the FortiGate.
* Option C: Pointing all traffic to an Internet Gateway (IGW) would bypass the Transit Gateway entirely and send traffic to the public internet rather than through the internal security fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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