

素敵Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 | 素晴らしい
FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6復習資料試験 | 試験の準備方法
FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator受験準備



P.S.JapancertがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6ダン
プ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rFgQe95aT8vY1sSNklgVLwPCxe_b05H9

常々、時間とお金ばかり効果がないです。正しい方法は大切です。我々Japancertが一番効果的な方法を探してあ
なたにFortinetのFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6試験に合格させます。弊社のFortinetのFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6ソフトを購入する
のを決めるとき、我々は各方面であなたに保障を提供します。購入した前の無料の試み、購入するときのお支
払いへの保障、購入した一年間の無料更新FortinetのFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6試験に失敗した全額での返金...これらは
我々のお客様への承諾です。

Fortinet FCSS_EFW_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	• System Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Security Architect and covers the implementation and integration of core Fortinet infrastructure components. It includes deploying the Security Fabric, enabling hardware acceleration, configuring high availability operational modes, and designing enterprise networks utilizing VLANs and VDOM technologies to meet specific organizational requirements.
トピック 2	• Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Infrastructure Engineer and covers the implementation of dynamic routing protocols for enterprise network traffic management. It includes configuring both OSPF and BGP routing protocols to ensure efficient and reliable data transmission across complex organizational networks.
トピック 3	• Central Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Security Operations Manager and covers the implementation of centralized management systems for coordinated control and oversight of distributed Fortinet security infrastructures across enterprise environments.

トピック 4	VPN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a VPN Solutions Engineer and covers the implementation of various virtual private network technologies. It includes configuring IPsec VPN using IKE version 2 protocols and implementing Automatic Discovery VPN solutions to establish on-demand secure tunnels between multiple sites within an enterprise network infrastructure.
トピック 5	- Security Profiles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Threat Prevention Specialist and covers the configuration and management of comprehensive security profiling systems. It includes implementing SSL - SSH inspection, combining web filtering and application control mechanisms, integrating intrusion prevention systems, and utilizing the Internet Service Database to create layered security protections for organizational networks.

>> FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6復習資料 <<

FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6受験準備、FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6受験記

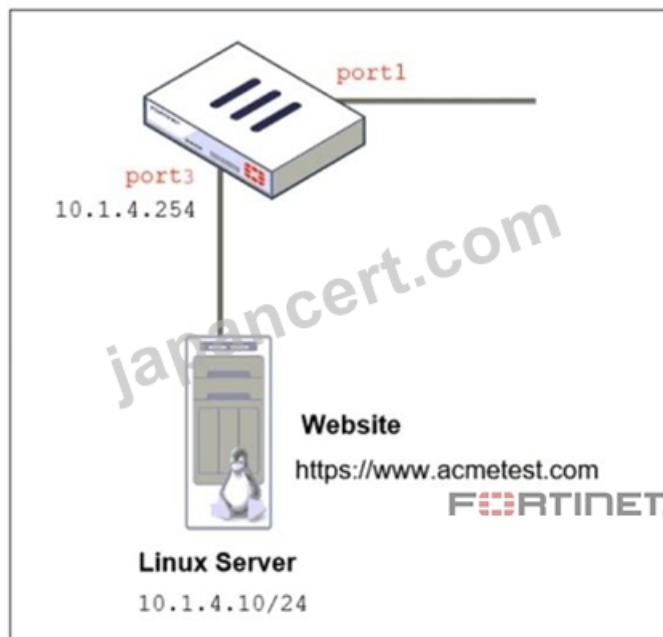
我々は受験生の皆様により高いスピードを持っているかつ効率的なサービスを提供することにずっと力を尽くしていますから、あなたが貴重な時間を節約することに助けを差し上げます。Japancert FortinetのFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6試験問題集はあなたに問題と解答に含まれている大量なテストガイドを提供しています。インターネットで時勢に遅れないFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6勉強資料を提供するというサイトがあるかもしれませんが、Japancertはあなたに高品質かつ最新のFortinetのFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6トレーニング資料を提供するユニークなサイトです。Japancertの勉強資料とFortinetのFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6に関する指導に従えば、初めてFortinetのFCSS_EFW_AD-7.6認定試験を受けるあなたでも一回で試験に合格することができます。

Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator 認定 FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 試験問題 (Q33-Q38):

質問 # 33

Refer to the exhibits. The exhibits show a network topology, a firewall policy, and an SSL/SSH inspection profile configuration.

Network Topology



Firewall policy on FortiGate

```
DCFW # sh firewall policy 3
config firewall policy
edit 3
set name "To Linux Servers"
set uuid bf77d59e-5513-51ef-147d-e35066c267e9
set srcintf "port1"
set dstintf "port3"
set action accept
set srcaddr "all"
set dstaddr "10.1.4."
set schedule "always"
set service "ALL"
set utm-status enable
set inspection-mode proxy
set ssl-ssh-profile "deep-inspection"
set ips-sensor "IPS Monitor"
set logtraffic all
next
end
```

SSL/SSH inspection profile

Edit SSL/SSH Inspection Profile

Name:

Comments: 34/255

SSL Inspection Options

Enable SSL inspection of: **Multiple Client Multiple Servers**

Inspection method: **Full SSL Inspection**

CA certificate: Fortinet_CA_SSL

Blocked certificates: **Block** View Blocked Certificates

Untrusted SSL certificates: **Allow** **Block** **Ignore** View Trusted CAs List

Server certificate SNI check: **Enable** **Strict** **Disable**

Enforce SSL cipher compliance: ☐

Enforce SSL negotiation compliance: ☐

RPC over HTTPS: ☐

MAPI over HTTPS: ☐

Protocol Port Mapping

Inspect all ports: ☐

HTTPS	☐	443
SMTPS	☒	465
POP3S	☒	995
IMAPS	☒	993
FTPS	☒	990
DNS over TLS	☐	853

Why is FortiGate unable to detect HTTPS attacks on firewall policy ID 3 targeting the Linux server?

- A. The administrator must enable SSL inspection of the SSL server and upload the certificate of the Linux server website to the SSL/SSH inspection profile.
- B. The administrator must set the policy to inspection mode to analyze the HTTPS packets as expected.
- C. The administrator must enable HTTPS in the protocol port mapping of the deep- inspection SSL/SSH inspection profile.
- D. The administrator must enable cipher suites in the SSL/SSH inspection profile to decrypt the message.

正解: A

解説:

The FortiGate SSL/SSH inspection profile is configured for Full SSL Inspection, which is necessary to analyze encrypted HTTPS traffic. However, the firewall policy is protecting an SSL server (the Linux server hosting the website), and currently, the SSL/SSH profile only applies to client-side SSL inspection.

To detect HTTPS-based attacks targeting the Linux server:

FortiGate must act as an SSL intermediary to inspect encrypted traffic destined for the web server.

The administrator must upload the SSL certificate of the Linux web server to FortiGate so that the server-side SSL inspection can decrypt incoming HTTPS traffic before analyzing it.

During the maintenance window, an administrator must sniff all the traffic going through a specific firewall policy, which is handled by NP6 interfaces. The output of the sniffer trace provides just a few packets.

Why is the output of sniffer trace limited?

- A. inspection-mode is set to proxy in the firewall policy.
- B. The traffic corresponding to the firewall policy is encrypted.
- C. The option npudbg is not added in the diagnose sniff packet command.
- **D. auto-asic-offload is set to enable in the firewall policy,**

正解: D

解説:

FortiGate devices with NP6 (Network Processor 6) acceleration offload traffic directly to hardware, bypassing the CPU for improved performance. When auto-asic-offload is enabled in a firewall policy, most of the traffic does not reach the CPU, which means it won't be captured by the standard sniffer trace command.

Since NP6-accelerated traffic is handled entirely in hardware, only a small portion of initial packets (such as session setup packets or exceptions) might be seen in the sniffer output. To capture all packets, the administrator must disable hardware offloading using:

```
config firewall policy
```

```
edit <policy_ID>
```

```
set auto-asic-offload disable
```

```
end
```

Disabling ASIC offload forces traffic to be processed by the CPU, allowing the sniffer tool to capture all packets.

質問 # 35

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the HA status of an active-passive cluster.

Status	Priority	Hostname	Virtual Domains	Role	System Uptime
Virtual cluster 1					
Synchronized	150	FortiGate_A	Core1 root	Primary	4h 52m
Synchronized	100	FortiGate_B	Core1 root	Secondary	4h 52m
Virtual cluster 2					
Synchronized	150	FortiGate_A	Core2	Primary	
Synchronized	128	FortiGate_B	Core2	Secondary	

An administrator wants FortiGate_B to handle the Core2 VDOM traffic.

Which modification must the administrator apply to achieve this?

- **A. The administrator must change the priority from 128 to 200 for FortiGate_B.**
- B. The administrator must change the priority from 100 to 160 for FortiGate_B.
- C. The administrator must change the load balancing method on FortiGate_B.
- D. The administrator must disable override on FortiGate_A.

正解: A

解説:

The exhibit shows an active-passive HA (high availability) cluster with two virtual clusters, where FortiGate_A is the primary device for both Core1 and Core2. If the goal is to have FortiGate_B take over Core2 traffic, its priority must be higher than FortiGate_A for Virtual Cluster 2.

Currently, FortiGate_A has a priority of 150 for Core2, while FortiGate_B has 128. Increasing FortiGate_B's priority to 200 ensures it becomes the primary for Virtual Cluster 2, taking over the Core2 VDOM traffic while keeping Core1 traffic on FortiGate_A.

Disabling override would prevent forced failovers but wouldn't change the role distribution. Adjusting the load-balancing method is irrelevant in an active-passive setup, as it only applies to active-active configurations.

質問 # 36

A vulnerability scan report has revealed that a user has generated traffic to the website example.com(10.10.10.10) using a weak

SSL/TLS version supported by the HTTPS web server.

What can the firewall administrator do to block all outdated SSL/TLS versions on any HTTPS web server to prevent possible attacks on user traffic?

- A. Enable auto-detection of outdated SSL/TLS versions in the SSL/SSH inspection profile to block vulnerable websites.
- **B. Configure the unsupported SSL version and set the minimum allowed SSL version in the HTTPS settings of the SSL/SSH inspection profile.**
- C. Install the required certificate in the client's browser or use Active Directory policies to block specific websites as defined in the SSL/SSH inspection profile.
- D. Use the latest certificate, Fortinet_SSL_ECDSA256, and replace the CA certificate in the SSL/SSH inspection profile.

正解: B

解説:

The best way to block outdated SSL/TLS versions is to configure the SSL/SSH inspection profile to enforce a minimum SSL/TLS version and disable weak SSL versions.

By setting the minimum allowed SSL version in the HTTPS settings of the SSL/SSH inspection profile, FortiGate will:

Block any connection using outdated SSL/TLS versions (such as SSLv3, TLS 1.0, or TLS 1.1).

Enforce secure communication using only strong SSL/TLS versions (such as TLS 1.2 or TLS 1.3).

Protect users from man-in-the-middle (MITM) and downgrade attacks that exploit weak encryption.

質問 # 37

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial output of an OSPF command.

```
FortiGate # get router info ospf status
Routing Process "ospf 0" with ID 0.0.0.5
Process uptime is 0 minute
Process bound to VRF default
Conforms to RFC2328, and RFC1583Compatibility flag is enabled
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
Do not support Restarting
This router is an ASBR
```

An administrator is checking the OSPF status of a FortiGate device and receives the output shown in the exhibit.

Which statement on this FortiGate device is correct?

- A. The FortiGate device is in the area 0.0.0.5.
- **B. The FortiGate device can inject external routing information.**
- C. The FortiGate device does not support OSPF ECMP.
- D. The FortiGate device is a backup designated router.

正解: B

解説:

From the OSPF status output, the key information is:

"This router is an ASBR" # This means the FortiGate is acting as an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

An ASBR is responsible for injecting external routing information into OSPF from another routing protocol (such as BGP, static routes, or connected networks).

質問 # 38

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- BONUS ! ! ! Japancert FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rFgOe95aT8vY1sSNkleVLwPCxc_b05H9