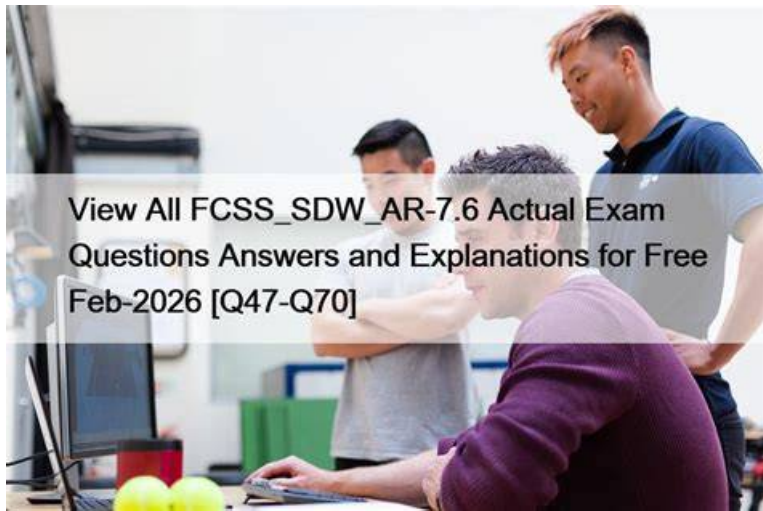


試験の準備方法-有難いFCSS_SDW_AR-7.6復習教材試験-完璧なFCSS_SDW_AR-7.6資格勉強



BONUS!!! CertJuken FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1U1TA9e78zxnkVyuRsklrL6J00_IYbtYX

お客様に自分に一番ふさわしいFortinetのFCSS_SDW_AR-7.6試験の復習方式を提供するために、我々はFortinetのFCSS_SDW_AR-7.6の資料の3つのバージョンを提供します。PDF、オンライン版とソフト版です。あなたの試験準備にヘルプを提供するのは常にあります。すべてのバージョンは無料のデモを提供します。そのほかに、どのバージョンでも全面的で最新版のFortinetのFCSS_SDW_AR-7.6の資料を提供します。

Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	SD-WANの基本設定：このドメインでは、SD-WANの初期設定、メンバーとゾーンの設定、およびリンク監視のためのパフォーマンスSLAの作成について説明します。
トピック 2	高度なIPsec：このセクションでは、ハブアンドスポーク型トポロジー、ADVPN構成、および拡張可能なマルチハブ・マルチリージョンIPsec展開について説明します。
トピック 3	集中管理：このドメインでは、FortiManagerベースのSD-WAN展開、ブランチ構成の実装、およびSD-WAN Managerを使用したオーバーレイオーケストレーションに対応します。
トピック 4	ルールとルーティング：このセクションでは、トラフィックのルーティングのためのSD-WANルールと、パス選択およびフェイルオーバーのためのルーティングポリシーの設定について説明します。
トピック 5	SD-WANのトラブルシューティング：この領域では、SD-WANルールの動作、ルーティングの問題、およびADVPNトンネルの問題の診断に焦点を当てます。

>> FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6復習教材 <<

FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6資格勉強 & FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6日本語受験攻略

Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6試験を難しく感じる人に「やってもいないのに、できないと言わないこと」を言いたいです。我々CertJukenへのFortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6試験問題集は専門化のチームが長時間で過去のデータから分析研究された成果で、あなたを試験に迅速的に合格できるのを助けます。依然躊躇うなら、弊社の無料の

Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6デモを参考しましょう。そうしたら、Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6試験はそんなに簡単なことだと知られます。

Fortinet FCSS - SD-WAN 7.6 Architect 認定 FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6 試験問題 (Q90-Q95):

質問 #90

(Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the FortiGate SD-WAN rule configuration interface. The 'Settings' tab is selected. The 'Name' field is 'Social_app'. The 'Status' is 'Enabled'. Under the 'Source' section, the 'Address' field contains '4 LAN-net'. Under the 'Destination' section, the 'Address' field is empty, and the 'Internet service' field is highlighted in yellow. Under the 'Outgoing Interfaces' section, the 'Interface selection strategy' is set to 'Manual'.

You configure SD-WAN on a standalone FortiGate device.

You want to create an SD-WAN rule that steers traffic related to Facebook and LinkedIn through the less costly internet link. What must you do to set Facebook and LinkedIn applications as destinations from the GUI? Choose one answer.)

- A. In the Internet service field, select Facebook and LinkedIn.
- B. Install a license to allow applications as destinations of SD-WAN rules.
- C. You cannot configure applications as destinations of an SD-WAN rule on a standalone FortiGate device.
- D. Enable the visibility of the applications field as destinations of the SD-WAN rule.

正解: A

解説:

In FortiOS 7.6, SD-WAN rules can steer traffic based on Internet Services, which represent predefined application and service signatures maintained by FortiGuard. Common applications such as Facebook and LinkedIn are included in the Internet Service database.

According to the FCSS SD-WAN 7.6 curriculum, when configuring an SD-WAN rule from the GUI on a standalone FortiGate device, applications are selected as destinations using the Internet service field, not by enabling a separate application destination field. The exhibit highlights the Internet service option under the Destination section, which is the correct method to match traffic for specific applications.

Option A is incorrect because there is no GUI option to enable application visibility as destinations for SD-WAN rules. Application matching is already abstracted through Internet Services.

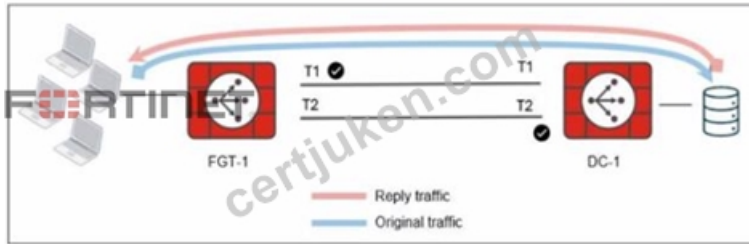
Option C is incorrect because standalone FortiGate devices fully support application-based steering using Internet Services in SD-WAN rules.

Option D is incorrect because no additional license is required to use Internet Services in SD-WAN rules. This functionality is included in FortiOS and relies on the built-in FortiGuard Internet Service database.

Therefore, to steer Facebook and LinkedIn traffic through a specific WAN link, you must select Facebook and LinkedIn in the Internet service field, which corresponds to option B.

質問 #91

Refer to the exhibit.



The administrator analyzed the traffic between a branch FortiGate and the server located in the data center, and noticed the behavior shown in the diagram.

When the LAN clients located behind FGT1 establish a session to a server behind DC-1, the administrator observes that, on DC-1, the reply traffic is routed over T2, even though T1 is the preferred member in the matching SD-WAN rule.

What can the administrator do to instruct DC-1 to route the reply traffic through the member with the best performance?

- A. Enable auxiliary-session under config system settings.
- B. Enable snat-route-change under config system global.
- **C. Enable reply-session under config system sdwan.**
- D. FortiGate route lookup for reply traffic only considers routes over the original ingress interface.

正解: C

解説:

When asymmetric routing is observed (such as reply traffic not following the optimal path), the solution is:

"The auxiliary-session feature, enabled under config system settings, allows FortiGate to consider multiple egress interfaces for reply traffic, not just the original ingress interface. This is crucial for SD-WAN environments where the best path may differ between forward and return directions, especially when performance or policy rules are dynamically evaluated." Activating this ensures reply traffic is always sent on the member with the best real-time metrics.

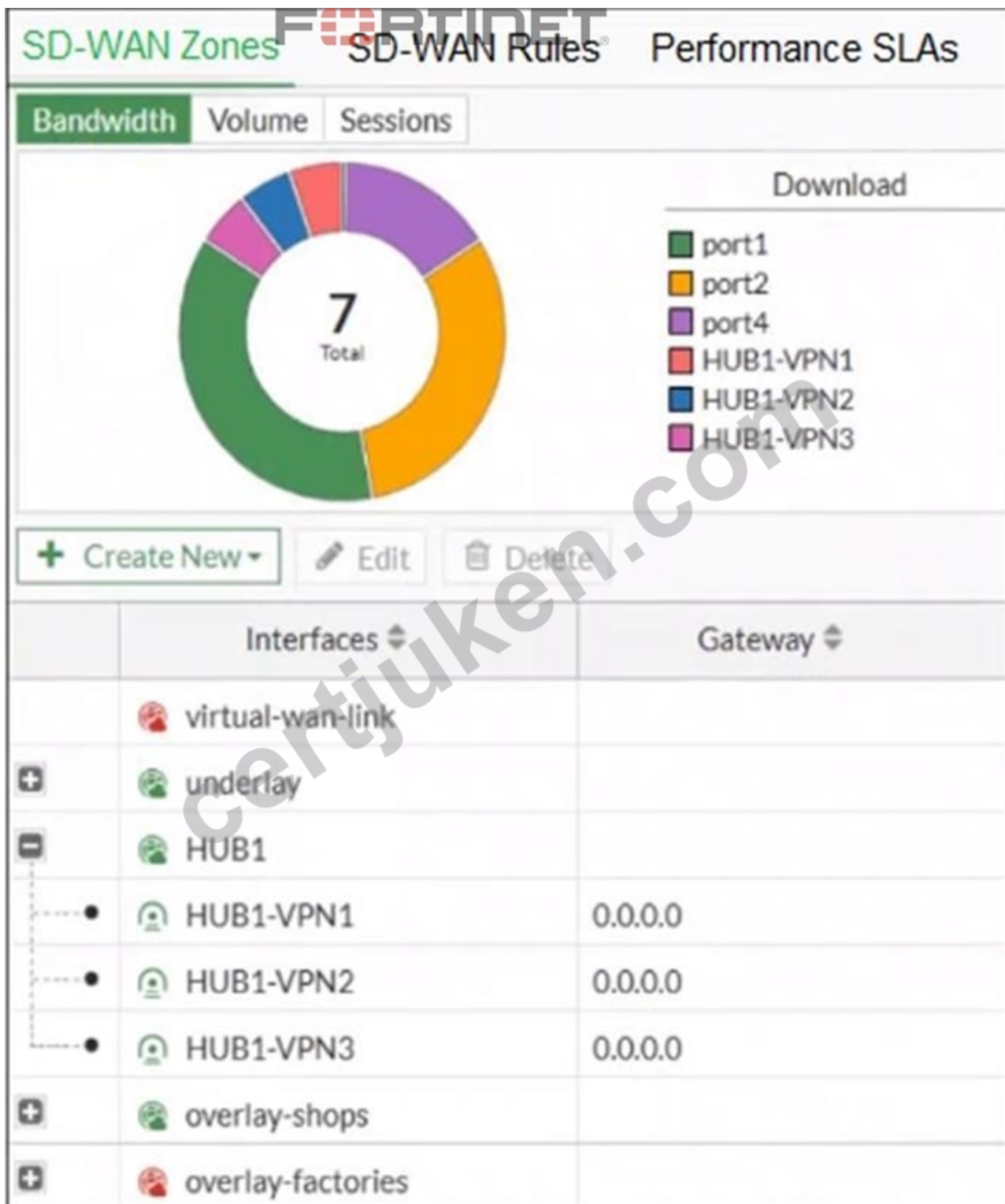
Reference:

[FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 1-0.docx Q23]

FortiOS 7.4 CLI Reference, "auxiliary-session for SD-WAN Path Optimization"

質問 #92

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an SD-WAN zone configuration on the FortiGate GUI. What can you conclude about the zone and member configuration on this device?



- A. The underlay zone contains three members.
- B. You can delete the virtual-wan-link zones.
- C. The overlay-factories zone contains no member.
- D. You can move HUB1-VPN3 from the HUB1 zone to the overlay-shops zone.

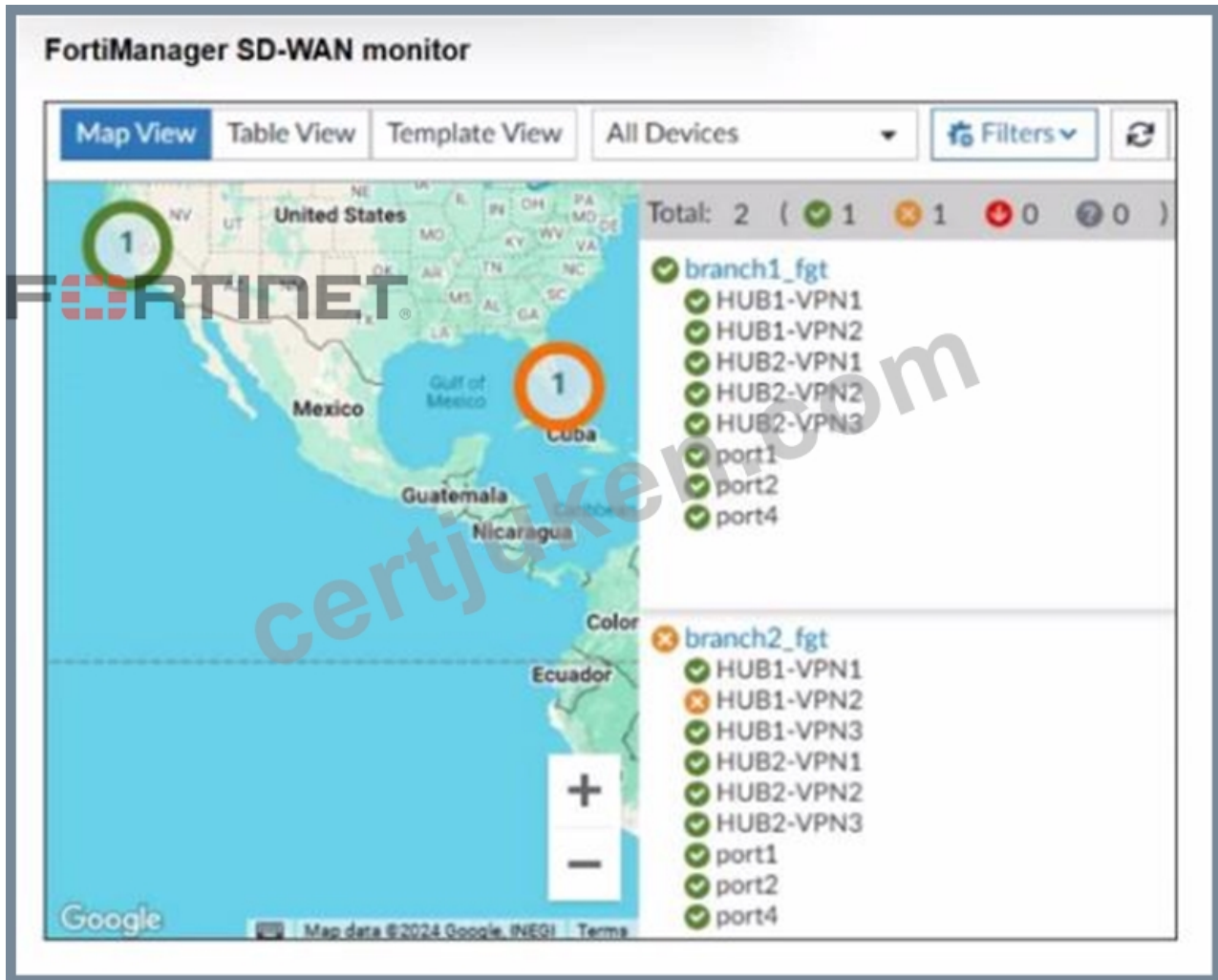
正解: D

解説:

The VPN members under HUB1 (HUB1-VPN1, HUB1-VPN2, HUB1-VPN3) are all SD-WAN interfaces that can be reassigned to a different zone, such as overlay-shops. FortiGate allows reassigning members between zones.

質問 # 93

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator checks the status of an SD-WAN topology using the FortiManager SD-WAN monitor menus. All members are configured with one or two SLAs.

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

- A. This SD-WAN topology contains only two branch devices.
- B. One member of branch2_fgt is missing the SLAs.
- C. branch2_fgt establishes six tunnels to the hubs and they are all up.
- D. The template view should be used to see the hub devices.

正解: A、B

解説:

From the SD-WAN monitor in FortiManager:

"The SD-WAN monitor provides a summary view of the branch devices and their members. In the scenario shown, it is clear that branch2_fgt is missing SLA configuration for one member, as evidenced by the lack of performance metrics. The monitor also shows only two branches in the current topology, allowing quick assessment of branch health and configuration completeness." This kind of visibility is vital for proactive monitoring and rapid troubleshooting in SD-WAN environments.

Reference:

[FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 1-0.docx Q18]

FortiManager SD-WAN Monitoring Guide, "Branch Device Health and SLA Status Visualization"

質問 # 94

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator is troubleshooting SD-WAN on FortiGate. A device behind branch1_fgt generates traffic to the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

The administrator expects the traffic to match SD-WAN rule ID 1 and be routed over HUB1-VPN1.

However, the traffic is routed over HUB1-VPN3.

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, which two reasons, individually or together, could explain the observed behavior? (Choose two.)

Diagnose output

```
fgt_A # diagnose sys sdwan service4

Service(1): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x4200 use-shortcut-sla use-shortcut
Tie break: cfg
Shortcut priority: 2
Gen(8), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0): src(1->65535), Mode(sla), sla-compare-order
Members(3):
  1: Seq_num(4 HUB1-VPN1 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(0), local cost(0), selected
  2: Seq_num(6 HUB1-VPN3 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(1), local cost(0), selected
  3: Seq_num(5 HUB1-VPN2 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(2), local cost(0), selected
Src address(1):
  10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

fgt_A # diagnose sys sdwan member | grep HUB1
Member(4): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN1, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 100.64.1.1, peer:
192.168.1.29, source 192.168.1.1, priority: 15 1024, weight: 0
Member(5): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN2, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 100.64.1.9, peer:
192.168.1.61, source 192.168.1.33, priority: 10 1024, weight: 0
Member(6): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN3, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 172.16.1.5, peer:
192.168.1.93, source 192.168.1.65, priority: 1 1024, weight: 0

fgt_A # get router info routing-table all | grep HUB1
S      10.0.0.0/8 [10/0] via HUB1-VPN3 tunnel 172.16.1.5, [1/0]
B      10.0.3.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.2 [3] (recursive is directly connected, HUB1-VPN1), 04:11:41,
[1/0]
                [200/0] via 192.168.1.34 [3] (recursive is directly connected, HUB1-VPN2), 04:11:41,
[1/0]
B      10.1.0.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.29 (recursive via HUB1-VPN1 tunnel 100.64.1.1), 04:11:42. [1/0]
                [200/0] via 192.168.1.61 (recursive via HUB1-VPN2 tunnel 100.64.1.9), 04:11:42. [1/0]
                [200/0] via 192.168.1.93 (recursive via HUB1-VPN3 tunnel 172.16.1.5), 04:11:42. [1/0]
```

- A. HUB1-VPN3 has a higher member configuration priority than HUB1-VPN1
- B. HUB1-VPN1 does not have a valid route to the destination
- C. The traffic matches a regular policy route configured with HUB1-VPN3 as the outgoing device
- D. HUB1-VPN3 has a lower route priority value (higher priority) than HUB1-VPN1.

正解: B、C

解説:

Key Routing Principles

1. SD-WAN rules are policy routes
2. Regular policy routes have precedence over SD-WAN rules
3. Route lookup is done for new and dirty sessions
 - For original and reply traffic
 - Includes policy route lookup
4. SD-WAN rules are skipped if:
 - Best route to destination isn't an SD-WAN member
 - None of the members have a valid route to destination
 - If the preferred member doesn't have a valid route to destination, the next member in the rule is checked
5. Implicit SD-WAN rule equals standard forwarding information base (FIB) lookup
 - If lookup matches ECMP routes, traffic is load balanced using the configured algorithm

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FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6資格勉強: https://www.certjuken.com/FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6-exam.html

- P.S.CertJukenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.6ダ
ンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1U1TA9e78zxnkVyuRsklrL6J00_IYbtYX