

Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE4_FGT-7.2

Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.2



NEW QUESTION 1

Which three criteria can a FortiGate use to look for a matching firewall policy to process traffic? (Choose three.)

- A. Source defined as Internet Services in the firewall policy.
- B. Destination defined as Internet Services in the firewall policy.
- C. Highest to lowest priority defined in the firewall policy.
- D. Services defined in the firewall policy.
- E. Lowest to highest policy ID number.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

When a packet arrives, how does FortiGate find a matching policy? Each policy has match criteria, which you can define using the following objects:

- Incoming Interface
- Outgoing Interface
- Source: IP address, user, internet services
- Destination: IP address or internet services
- Service: IP protocol and port number
- Schedule: Applies during configured times

NEW QUESTION 2

To complete the final step of a Security Fabric configuration, an administrator must authorize all the devices on which device?

- A. FortiManager
- B. Root FortiGate
- C. FortiAnalyzer
- D. Downstream FortiGate

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator is troubleshooting an IPsec tunnel between two FortiGate devices. The administrator has determined that phase 1 status is up, but phase 2 fails to come up.

The diagram shows two FortiGate devices, HQ-FortiGate and Remote-FortiGate, connected via an IPsec tunnel. Below the diagram are two screenshots of the FortiGate configuration interface for Phase 2 selectors.

HQ-FortiGate Phase 2 Configuration:

Name	Local Address	Remote Address
ToRemote	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Edit Phase 2:

Name: ToRemote

Local Address: Subnet 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Remote Address: Subnet 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Phase 2 Proposal: Add

Encryption: AES128 Authentication: SHA1

Enable Replay Detection: ☒

Enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS): ☒

Diffie-Hellman Group: 32 31 30 29 28 27 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 5 2 1

Local Port: All ☒

Remote Port: All ☒

Protocol: All ☒

Auto-negotiate: ☐

Autokey Keep Alive: ☐

Key Lifetime: Seconds 43200

Remote-FortiGate Phase 2 Configuration:

Name	Local Address	Remote Address
ToRemote	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Edit Phase 2:

Name: ToRemote

Local Address: Subnet 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Remote Address: Subnet 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0

Phase 2 Proposal: Add

Encryption: AES256 Authentication: SHA1

Enable Replay Detection: ☒

Enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS): ☒

Diffie-Hellman Group: 32 31 30 29 28 27 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 5 2 1

Local Port: All ☒

Remote Port: All ☒

Protocol: All ☒

Auto-negotiate: ☐

Autokey Keep Alive: ☐

Key Lifetime: Seconds 14400

Based on the phase 2 configuration shown in the exhibit, which configuration change will bring phase 2 up?

- A. On Remote-FortiGate, set Seconds to 43200.
- B. On HQ-FortiGate, set Encryption to AES256.
- C. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Diffie-Hellman Group 2.
- D. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Auto-negotiate.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

An administrator is configuring an IPsec VPN between site A and site B. The Remote Gateway setting in both sites has been configured as Static IP Address. For site A, the local quick mode selector is 192. 168. 1.0/24 and the remote quick mode selector is 192. 168.2.0/24. Which subnet must the administrator configure for the local quick mode selector for site B?

- A. 192. 168. 1.0/24
- B. 192. 168.0.0/24

- C. 192. 168.2.0/24
- D. 192. 168.3.0/24

Answer: C

Explanation:

For an IPsec VPN between site A and site B, the administrator has configured the local quick mode selector for site A as 192.168.1.0/24 and the remote quick mode selector as 192.168.2.0/24. This means that the VPN will allow traffic to and from the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet at site A to reach the 192.168.2.0/24 subnet at site B.

To complete the configuration, the administrator must configure the local quick mode selector for site B. To do this, the administrator must use the same subnet as the remote quick mode selector for site A, which is 192.168.2.0/24. This will allow traffic to and from the 192.168.2.0/24 subnet at site B to reach the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet at site A.

Therefore, the administrator must configure the local quick mode selector for site B as 192.168.2.0/24.

NEW QUESTION 5

Which statement about the policy ID number of a firewall policy is true?

- A. It is required to modify a firewall policy using the CLI.
- B. It represents the number of objects used in the firewall policy.
- C. It changes when firewall policies are reordered.
- D. It defines the order in which rules are processed.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Which engine handles application control traffic on the next-generation firewall (NGFW) FortiGate?

- A. Antivirus engine
- B. Intrusion prevention system engine
- C. Flow engine
- D. Detection engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.0.0/handbook/240599/application-control>

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two statements describe how the RPF check is used? (Choose two.)

- A. The RPF check is a mechanism that protects FortiGate and the network from IP spoofing attacks.
- B. The RPF check is run on the first sent and reply packet of any new session.
- C. The RPF check is run on the first sent packet of any new session.
- D. The RPF check is run on the first reply packet of any new session.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.41): "The RPF check is a mechanism that protects FortiGate and your network from IP spoofing attacks by checking for a return path to the source in the routing table." "FortiGate performs an RPF check only on the first packet of a new session. That is, after the first packet passes the RPF check and FortiGate accepts the session, FortiGate doesn't perform any additional RPF checks on that session."

* A. The RPF check is a mechanism that protects FortiGate and the network from IP spoofing attacks.

This is true because the RPF check verifies that the source IP address of an incoming packet matches the reverse route for that address, meaning that the packet came from a legitimate source and not from an attacker who is trying to impersonate another host. This prevents IP spoofing attacks, where an attacker sends packets with a forged source IP address to bypass security policies or launch denial-of-service attacks¹

* C. The RPF check is run on the first sent packet of any new session.

This is true because the RPF check is performed only once per session, on the first packet sent by either the client or the server, depending on the direction of the session initiation. This reduces the processing overhead and improves performance²

NEW QUESTION 8

What are two functions of the ZTNA rule? (Choose two.)

- A. It redirects the client request to the access proxy.
- B. It applies security profiles to protect traffic.
- C. It defines the access proxy.
- D. It enforces access control.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

A ZTNA rule is a policy that enforces access control and applies security profiles to protect traffic between the client and the access proxy¹. A ZTNA rule defines the following parameters¹:

- Incoming interface: The interface that receives the client request.
- Source: The address and user group of the client.
- ZTNA tag: The tag that identifies the domain that the client belongs to.
- ZTNA server: The server that hosts the access proxy.
- Destination: The address of the application that the client wants to access.

- Action: The action to take for the traffic that matches the rule. It can be accept, deny, or redirect.
- Security profiles: The security features to apply to the traffic, such as antivirus, web filter, application control, and so on.

A ZTNA rule does not redirect the client request to the access proxy. That is the function of a policy route that matches the ZTNA tag and sends the traffic to the ZTNA server2.

A ZTNA rule does not define the access proxy. That is done by creating a ZTNA server object that specifies the IP address, port, and certificate of the access proxy3.

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.177): "A ZTNA rule is a proxy policy used to enforce access control. You can define ZTNA tags or tag groups to enforce zero-trust role-based access. To create a rule, type a rule name, and add IP addresses and ZTNA tags or tag groups that are allowed or blocked access. You also select the ZTNA server as the destination. You can also apply security profiles to protect this traffic."

NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.

STUDENT # get system session list					
PROTO	EXPIRE	SOURCE	SOURCE-NAT	DESTINATION	DESTINATION-NAT
tcp	3598	10.0.1.10:2706	10.200.1.6:2706	10.200.1.254:80	-
tcp	3598	10.0.1.10:2704	10.200.1.6:2704	10.200.1.254:80	-
tcp	3596	10.0.1.10:2702	10.200.1.6:2702	10.200.1.254:80	-
tcp	3599	10.0.1.10:2700	10.200.1.6:2700	10.200.1.254:443	-
tcp	3599	10.0.1.10:2698	10.200.1.6:2698	10.200.1.254:80	-
tcp	3598	10.0.1.10:2696	10.200.1.6:2696	10.200.1.254:443	-
udp	174	10.0.1.10:2694	-	10.0.1.254:53	-
udp	173	10.0.1.10:2690	-	10.0.1.254:53	-

Which contains a session list output. Based on the information shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. Destination NAT is disabled in the firewall policy.
- B. One-to-one NAT IP pool is used in the firewall policy.
- C. Overload NAT IP pool is used in the firewall policy.
- D. Port block allocation IP pool is used in the firewall policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate_Security_6.4 page 155 . In one-to-one, PAT is not required.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two settings can be separately configured per VDOM on a FortiGate device? (Choose two.)

- A. System time
- B. FortiGuard update servers
- C. Operating mode
- D. NGFW mode

Answer: CD

Explanation:

C: "Operating mode is per-VDOM setting. You can combine transparent mode VDOM's with NAT mode VDOMs on the same physical Fortigate.

D: "Inspection-mode selection has moved from VDOM to firewall policy, and the default inspection-mode is flow, so NGFW Mode can be changed from Profile-base (Default) to Policy-base directly in System > Settings from the VDOM" Page 125 of FortiGate_Infrastructure_6.4_Study_Guide

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two protocols are used to enable administrator access of a FortiGate device? (Choose two.)

- A. SSH
- B. HTTPS
- C. FTM
- D. FortiTelemetry

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 12

Which two settings are required for SSL VPN to function between two FortiGate devices? (Choose two.)

- A. The client FortiGate requires a client certificate signed by the CA on the server FortiGate.
- B. The client FortiGate requires a manually added route to remote subnets.
- C. The client FortiGate uses the SSL VPN tunnel interface type to connect SSL VPN.
- D. The server FortiGate requires a CA certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.9/administration-guide/508779/fortigate-as-ssl-vpn-client>

To establish an SSL VPN connection between two FortiGate devices, the following two settings are required:

The server FortiGate requires a CA certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate: The server FortiGate will use a CA (Certificate Authority) certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate, ensuring that the client device is trusted and allowed to establish an SSL VPN connection.

The client FortiGate requires the SSL VPN tunnel interface type to connect SSL VPN: The client FortiGate must have an SSL VPN tunnel interface type configured in order to establish an SSL VPN connection. This interface type will be used to connect to the server FortiGate over the SSL VPN.

NEW QUESTION 16

What are two benefits of flow-based inspection compared to proxy-based inspection? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate uses fewer resources.
- B. FortiGate performs a more exhaustive inspection on traffic.
- C. FortiGate adds less latency to traffic.
- D. FortiGate allocates two sessions per connection.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 21

An organization requires remote users to send external application data running on their PCs and access FTP resources through an SSL/TLS connection. Which FortiGate configuration can achieve this goal?

- A. SSL VPN bookmark
- B. SSL VPN tunnel
- C. Zero trust network access
- D. SSL VPN quick connection

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.198): "Tunnel mode requires FortiClient to connect to FortiGate. FortiClient adds a virtual network adapter identified as fortissl to the user's PC. This virtual adapter dynamically receives an IP address from FortiGate each time FortiGate establishes a new VPN connection. Inside the tunnel, all traffic is SSL/TLS encapsulated. The main advantage of tunnel mode over web mode is that after the VPN is established, any IP network application running on the client can send traffic through the tunnel."

An SSL VPN tunnel allows remote users to establish a secure and encrypted Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection to the private network using the SSL/TLS protocol¹. An SSL VPN tunnel can provide access to network resources such as FTP servers, as well as external applications running on the user's PC¹.

An SSL VPN bookmark is a web link that provides access to network resources through the SSL VPN web portal¹. It does not support external applications running on the user's PC.

Zero trust network access (ZTNA) is a security model that provides role-based application access to remote users without exposing the private network to the internet². It does not use SSL/TLS protocol, but rather a proprietary ZTNA protocol.

SSL VPN quick connection is a feature that allows users to connect to an SSL VPN tunnel without installing FortiClient or any other software on their PC³. It requires a web browser that supports Java or ActiveX. It does not support external applications running on the user's PC.

NEW QUESTION 24

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is troubleshooting an IPsec tunnel between two FortiGate devices. The administrator has determined that phase 1 status is up. but phase 2 fails to come up.

Based on the phase 2 configuration shown in the exhibit, what configuration change will bring phase 2 up?

- A. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Auto-negotiate.
- B. On Remote-FortiGate, set Seconds to 43200.

- C. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Diffie-Hellman Group 2.
- D. On HQ-FortiGate, set Encryption to AES256.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 28

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a static route configuration. An administrator created a static route for Amazon Web Services.

Edit Static Route

Destination ⓘ

Subnet Internet Service

Amazon-AWS

▼

Gateway Address

10.200.1.254

Interface

port1

×

+

Comments

Write a comment...

0/255

Status

Enabled

Disabled

Which CLI command must the administrator use to view the route?

- A. get router info routing-table database
- B. diagnose firewall route list
- C. get internet-service route list
- D. get router info routing-table all

Answer: B

Explanation:

ISDB static route will not create entry directly in routing-table. Reference: <https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-Creating-a-static-route-for-Predefined-Internet/ta-p/1> and here

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-Verify-the-matching-policy-route/ta-p/190640>

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.16 and p.59): "Even though they are configured as static routes, ISDB routes are actually policy routes and take precedence over any other routes in the routing table. As such, ISDB routes are added to the policy routing table." "FortiOS maintains a policy route table that you can view by running the diagnose firewall proute list command."

NEW QUESTION 32

Refer to the exhibits to view the firewall policy (Exhibit A) and the antivirus profile (Exhibit B).

Edit Policy

Inspection Mode

Flow-based

Proxy-based

Firewall / Network Options

NAT

IP Pool Configuration

Use Outgoing Interface Address

Use Dynamic IP Pool

Preserve Source Port

Protocol Options

PRX default

Security Profiles

AntiVirus

Web Filter

DNS Filter

Application Control

IPS

SSL Inspection ⚠

Decrypted Traffic Mirror

AV default

deep-inspection

Edit AntiVirus Profile

Name

Comments
 29/255

Detect Viruses

Block

Monitor

Feature set

Flow-based

Proxy-based

Inspected Protocols

HTTP ☒

SMTP ☒

POP3 ☒

IMAP ☒

FTP ☒

CIFS ☐

APT Protection Options

Treat Windows Executables in Email Attachments as Viruses ☒

Include Mobile Malware Protection ☒

Virus Outbreak Prevention ⓘ

Use FortiGuard Outbreak Prevention Database ☐

Use External Malware Block List ⓘ ⚠ ☐

Which statement is correct if a user is unable to receive a block replacement message when downloading an infected file for the first time?

- A. The firewall policy performs the full content inspection on the file.
- B. The flow-based inspection is used, which resets the last packet to the user.
- C. The volume of traffic being inspected is too high for this model of FortiGate.
- D. The intrusion prevention security profile needs to be enabled when using flow-based inspection mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

· "ONLY" If the virus is detected at the "START" of the connection, the IPS engine sends the block replacement message immediately

· When a virus is detected on a TCP session (FIRST TIME), but where "SOME PACKETS" have been already forwarded to the receiver, FortiGate "resets the connection" and does not send the last piece of the file. Although the receiver got most of the file content, the file has been truncated and therefore, can't be opened. The IPS engine also caches the URL of the infected file, so that if a "SECOND ATTEMPT" to transmit the file is made, the IPS engine will then send a block replacement message to the client instead of scanning the file again.

In flow mode, the FortiGate drops the last packet killing the file. But because of that the block replacement message cannot be displayed. If the file is attempted to download again the block message will be shown.

NEW QUESTION 35

Which statement about the deployment of the Security Fabric in a multi-VDOM environment is true?

- A. VDOMs without ports with connected devices are not displayed in the topology.
- B. Downstream devices can connect to the upstream device from any of their VDOMs.
- C. Security rating reports can be run individually for each configured VDOM.
- D. Each VDOM in the environment can be part of a different Security Fabric.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.436): "When you configure FortiGate devices in multi- vdom mode and add them to the Security Fabric, each VDOM with its assigned ports is displayed when one or more devices are detected. Only the ports with discovered and connected devices appear in the Security Fabric view and, because of this, you must enable Device Detection on ports you want to have displayed in the Security Fabric. VDOMs without ports with connected devices are not displayed. All VDOMs configured must be part of a single Security Fabric."

NEW QUESTION 37

Refer to the exhibit.


```
vcluster_nr=1
vcluster_0: start_time=1593701974(2020-07-02 10:59:34), state/o/chg_time=2(work)/2
(work)/1593701169(2020-07-02 10:46:09)
  pingsvr_flip_timeout/expire=3600s/2781s
  'FGVM010000064692': ha_prio/o=1/1, link_failure=0, pingsvr_failure=0, flag=
0x00000000, uptime/reset_cnt=198/0
  'FGVM010000065036': ha_prio/o=0/0, link_failure=0, pingsvr_failure=0, flag=
0x00000001, uptime/reset_cnt=0/1
```

The exhibit displays the output of the CLI command: diagnose sys ha dump-by vcluster. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate SN FGVM010000065036 HA uptime has been reset.
- B. FortiGate devices are not in sync because one device is down.
- C. FortiGate SN FGVM010000064692 is the primary because of higher HA uptime.
- D. FortiGate SN FGVM010000064692 has the higher HA priority.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

* 1. Override is disable by default - OK
 * 2. "If the HA uptime of a device is AT LEAST FIVE MINUTES (300 seconds) MORE than the HA Uptime of the other FortiGate devices, it becomes the primary"
 The QUESTION NO: here is : HA Uptime of FGVM01000006492 > 5 minutes? NO - 198 seconds < 300 seconds (5 minutes) Page 314 Infra Study Guide.
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.0.0/handbook/666653/primary-unit-selection-with-override-disab>

NEW QUESTION 38

Which two types of traffic are managed only by the management VDOM? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGuard web filter queries
- B. PKI
- C. Traffic shaping
- D. DNS

Answer: AD

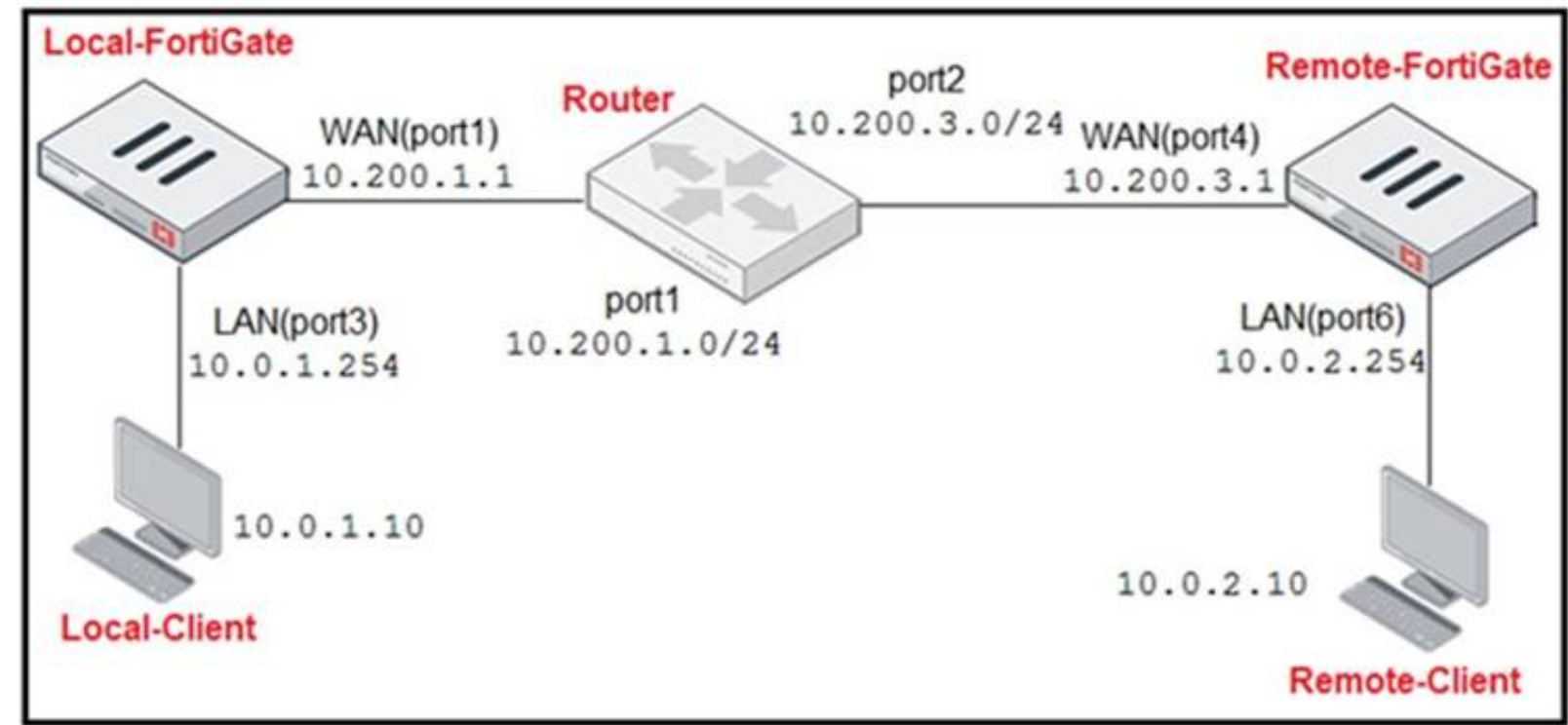
Explanation:

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.73): "What about traffic originating from FortiGate? Some system daemons, such as NTP and FortiGuard updates, generate traffic coming from FortiGate. Traffic coming from FortiGate to those global services originates from the management VDOM. One, and only one, of the VDOMs on a FortiGate device is assigned the role of the management VDOM. It is important to note that the management VDOM designation is solely for traffic originated by FortiGate, such as FortiGuard updates, and has no effect on traffic passing through FortiGate."

NEW QUESTION 42

Refer to the exhibit.







Network Diagram



Central SNAT Policies Local-FortiGate

ID	From	To	Source Address	Protocol Number	Destination Address	Translated Address
2	LAN(port3)	WAN(port1)	all	6	REMOTE_FORTIGATE	SNAT-Pool
1	LAN(port3)	WAN(port1)	all	1	all	SNAT-Remote1
3	LAN(port3)	WAN(port1)	all	2	all	SNAT-Remote

IP Pool Local-FortiGate

<div><div>+ Create New</div><div>Edit</div><div>Clone</div><div>Delete</div></div> <div>Search</div> <div>Q</div>			
Name	External IP Range	Type	ARP Reply
 SNAT-Pool	10.200.1.49-10.200.1.49	Overload	 Enabled
 SNAT-Remote	10.200.1.149-10.200.1.149	Overload	 Enabled
 SNAT-Remote1	10.200.1.99-10.200.1.99	Overload	 Enabled

Protocol Number Table

Protocol Number Table	
Protocol	Protocol Number
TCP	6
ICMP	1
IGMP	2

The exhibit contains a network diagram, central SNAT policy, and IP pool configuration. The WAN (port1) interface has the IP address 10.200. 1. 1/24.

The LAN (port3) interface has the IP address 10.0. 1.254/24.

A firewall policy is configured to allow to destinations from LAN (port3) to WAN (port1). Central NAT is enabled, so NAT settings from matching Central SNAT policies will be applied.

Which IP address will be used to source NAT the traffic, if the user on Local-Client (10.0. 1. 10) pings the IP address of Remote-FortiGate (10.200.3. 1)?

- A. 10.200. 1. 149
- B. 10.200. 1. 1
- C. 10.200. 1.49
- D. 10.200. 1.99

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43

An administrator configures FortiGuard servers as DNS servers on FortiGate using default settings. What is true about the DNS connection to a FortiGuard server?

- A. It uses UDP 8888.
- B. It uses UDP 53.
- C. It uses DNS over HTTPS.
- D. It uses DNS over TLS.

Answer: D

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.15): "When using FortiGuard servers for DNS, FortiOS uses DNS over TLS (DoT) by default to secure the DNS traffic."

When using FortiGuard servers for DNS, FortiOS defaults to using DNS over TLS (DoT) to secure the DNS traffic1. DNS over TLS is a protocol that encrypts and authenticates DNS queries and responses using the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol2. This prevents eavesdropping, tampering, and spoofing of DNS data by third parties.

The default FortiGuard DNS servers are 96.45.45.45 and 96.45.46.46, and they use the hostname globalsdns.fortinet.net1. The FortiGate verifies the server hostname using the server-hostname setting in the system dns configuration1.

NEW QUESTION 48

Which of the following SD-WAN load balancing method use interface weight value to distribute traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. Source IP
- B. Spillover
- C. Volume
- D. Session

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.0.0/handbook/49719/configuring-sd-wan-load-balancing>

NEW QUESTION 50

In which two ways can RPF checking be disabled? (Choose two)

- A. Enable anti-replay in firewall policy.
- B. Disable the RPF check at the FortiGate interface level for the source check
- C. Enable asymmetric routing.
- D. Disable strict-arc-check under system settings.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 52

What is the limitation of using a URL list and application control on the same firewall policy, in NGFW policy-based mode?

- A. It limits the scanning of application traffic to the DNS protocol only.
- B. It limits the scanning of application traffic to use parent signatures only.
- C. It limits the scanning of application traffic to the browser-based technology category only.
- D. It limits the scanning of application traffic to the application category only.

Answer: C

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.317): "You can configure the URL Category within the same security policy; however, adding a URL filter causes application control to scan applications in only the browser-based technology category, for example, Facebook Messenger on the Facebook website."

NEW QUESTION 54

Which three statements are true regarding session-based authentication? (Choose three.)

- A. HTTP sessions are treated as a single user.
- B. IP sessions from the same source IP address are treated as a single user.
- C. It can differentiate among multiple clients behind the same source IP address.
- D. It requires more resources.
- E. It is not recommended if multiple users are behind the source NAT

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 55

Which two statements are correct regarding FortiGate HA cluster virtual IP addresses? (Choose two.)

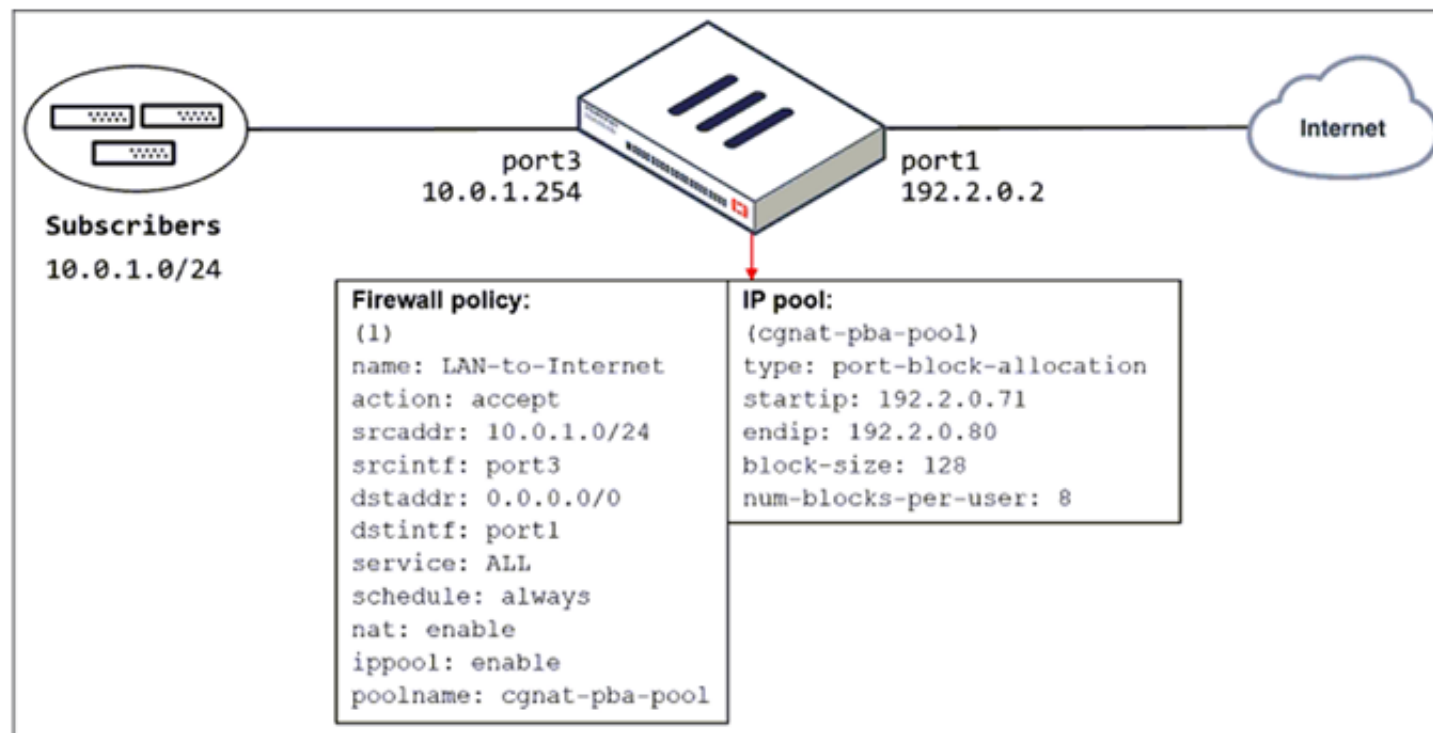
- A. Heartbeat interfaces have virtual IP addresses that are manually assigned.
- B. A change in the virtual IP address happens when a FortiGate device joins or leaves the cluster.
- C. Virtual IP addresses are used to distinguish between cluster members.
- D. The primary device in the cluster is always assigned IP address 169.254.0.1.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 59

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network and the firewall policy and IP pool configuration on the FortiGate device.



Which two actions does FortiGate take on internet traffic sourced from the subscribers? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate allocates port blocks per user, based on the configured range of internal IP addresses.
- B. FortiGate allocates port blocks on a first-come, first-served basis.
- C. FortiGate generates a system event log for every port block allocation made per user.
- D. FortiGate allocates 128 port blocks per user.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.109): "FortiGate allocates port blocks on a first-come, first-served basis." "For logging purposes, when FortiGate allocates a port block to a host, it generates a system event log to inform the administrator."

NEW QUESTION 61

Which of the following are purposes of NAT traversal in IPsec? (Choose two.)

- A. To detect intermediary NAT devices in the tunnel path.
- B. To dynamically change phase 1 negotiation mode aggressive mode.

- C. To encapsulation ESP packets in UDP packets using port 4500.
- D. To force a new DH exchange with each phase 2 rekey.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 65

Which statements best describe auto discovery VPN (ADVPN). (Choose two.)

- A. It requires the use of dynamic routing protocols so that spokes can learn the routes to other spokes.
- B. ADVPN is only supported with IKEv2.
- C. Tunnels are negotiated dynamically between spokes.
- D. Every spoke requires a static tunnel to be configured to other spokes so that phase 1 and phase 2 proposals are defined in advance.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 68

Which two types of traffic are managed only by the management VDOM? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGuard web filter queries
- B. PKI
- C. Traffic shaping
- D. DNS

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 73

The HTTP inspection process in web filtering follows a specific order when multiple features are enabled in the web filter profile. What order must FortiGate use when the web filter profile has features enabled, such as safe search?

- A. DNS-based web filter and proxy-based web filter
- B. Static URL filter, FortiGuard category filter, and advanced filters
- C. Static domain filter, SSL inspection filter, and external connectors filters
- D. FortiGuard category filter and rating filter

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.285): "Remember that the web filtering profile has several features. So, if you have enabled many of them, the inspection order flows as follows: 1. The local static URL filter 2. FortiGuard category filtering (to determine a rating) 3. Advanced filters (such as safe search or removing Active X components)"

NEW QUESTION 78

Refer to the exhibits.

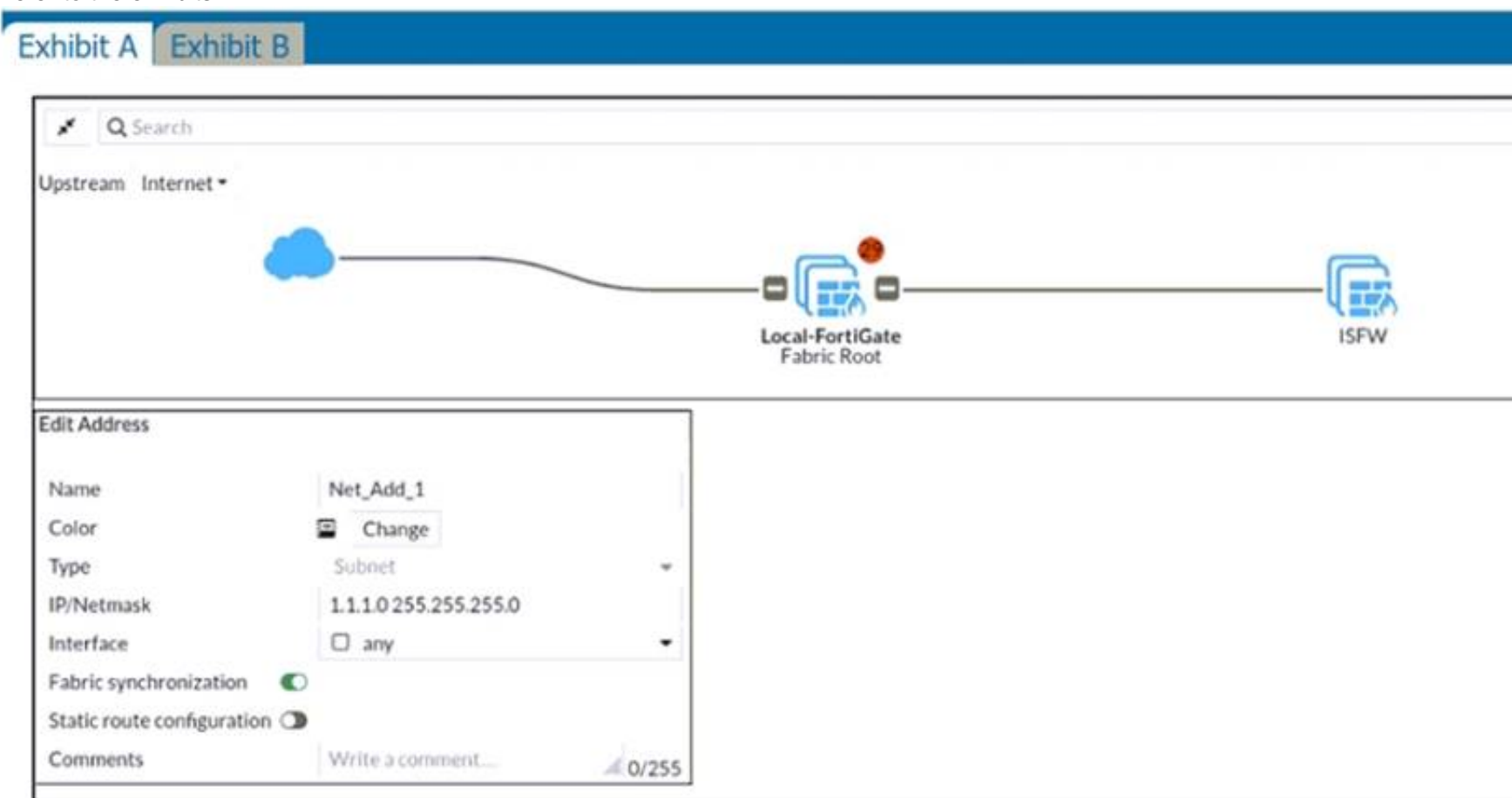


Exhibit A Exhibit B

<pre> Local-FortiGate # show full-configuration system csf config system csf set status enable set upstream '' set upstream-port 8013 set group-name "fortinet" set group-password ENC Y9ynT+64RpCTpVdgSmoQH242mYSIzNNzLNvgzMXjyN 9hsj1JE3KYJlo3XxygldvNXPId8T5xctBUszy7rgIcHcA/qHrByXSXfPEeHC6ufkqlPJr W6GypwDUB5O3VFGpBASFYYteQesmwoJtGe848Lqa+hUcgunLD1z/97sBp+PLt5nrA== set accept-auth-by-cert enable set log-unification enable set authorization-request-type serial set fabric-workers 2 set downstream-access disable set configuration-sync default set fabric-object-unification default set saml-configuration-sync default </pre>	<pre> ISFW # show full-configuration system csf config system csf set status enable set upstream "10.0.1.254" set upstream-port 8013 set group-name '' set accept-auth-by-cert enable set log-unification enable set authorization-request-type serial set fabric-workers 2 set downstream-access disable set configuration-sync default set saml-configuration-sync local end ISFW # </pre>
--	---

An administrator creates a new address object on the root FortiGate (Local-FortiGate) in the security fabric. After synchronization, this object is not available on the downstream FortiGate (ISFW).

What must the administrator do to synchronize the address object?

- A. Change the csf setting on ISFW (downstream) to set configuration-sync local.
- B. Change the csf setting on ISFW (downstream) to set authorization-request-type certificate.
- C. Change the csf setting on both devices to set downstream-access enable.
- D. Change the csf setting on Local-FortiGate (root) to set fabric-object-unification default.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

By default, FortiGate is configured to use HTTPS when performing live web filtering with FortiGuard servers. Which CLI command will cause FortiGate to use an unreliable protocol to communicate with FortiGuard servers for live web filtering?

- A. set fortiguard-anycast disable
- B. set webfilter-force-off disable
- C. set webfilter-cache disable
- D. set protocol tcp

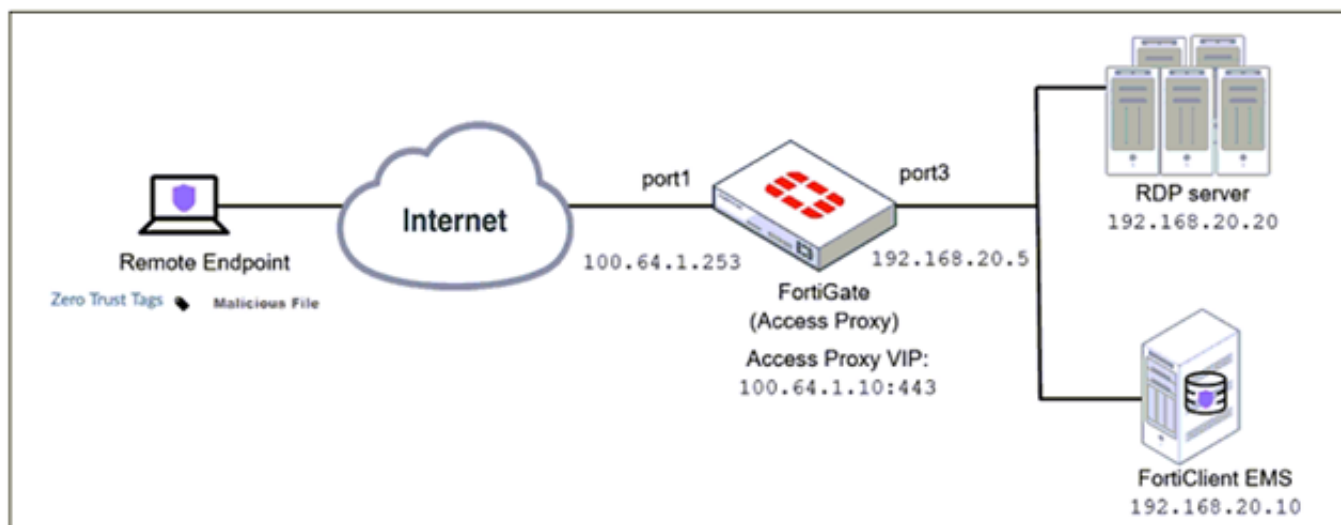
Answer: A

Explanation:

y default, "fortiguard-anycast" is enabled, and this setting only works with "set protocol https". To use udp (ie. "set protocol udp"), "fortiguard-anycast" must be disabled.

NEW QUESTION 81

Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the ZTNA tag, the security posture of the remote endpoint has changed. What will happen to endpoint active ZTNA sessions?

- A. They will be re-evaluated to match the endpoint policy.
- B. They will be re-evaluated to match the firewall policy.
- C. They will be re-evaluated to match the ZTNA policy.
- D. They will be re-evaluated to match the security policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/new-features/580880/posture-check-verification-for-active-zt> FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.182):
 "Endpoint posture changes trigger active ZTNA proxy sessions to be re-verified and terminated if the endpoint is no longer compliant with the ZTNA policy."

NEW QUESTION 84

Examine this output from a debug flow:

```
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=print_pkt_detail line=5363 msg="vd-root received a packet(proto=1,
10.0.1.10:1->10.200.1.254:2048)
from port3. type=8, code=0, id=1, seq=33."
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=init_ip_session_common line=5519 msg="allocate a new session=00000340"
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=vf_ip_route_input_common line=2583 msg="find a route: flag=04000000 gw=10.200.1.254 via
port1"
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=fw_forward_handler line=586 msg="Denied by forward policy check (policy 0)"
```

Why did the FortiGate drop the packet?

- A. The next-hop IP address is unreachable.
- B. It failed the RPF check .
- C. It matched an explicitly configured firewall policy with the action DENY.
- D. It matched the default implicit firewall policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=13900> <https://www.fortinetguru.com/2016/03/what-is-policy-id-0-and-why-lot-of-denied-traffic-on-this-policy/>

NEW QUESTION 85

Which statement describes a characteristic of automation stitches?

- A. They can have one or more triggers.
- B. They can be run only on devices in the Security Fabric.
- C. They can run multiple actions simultaneously.
- D. They can be created on any device in the fabric.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.2.0/cookbook/351998/creating-automation-stitches>

NEW QUESTION 90

A network administrator wants to set up redundant IPsec VPN tunnels on FortiGate by using two IPsec VPN tunnels and static routes.

- * All traffic must be routed through the primary tunnel when both tunnels are up
- * The secondary tunnel must be used only if the primary tunnel goes down
- * In addition, FortiGate should be able to detect a dead tunnel to speed up tunnel failover

Which two key configuration changes are needed on FortiGate to meet the design requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a high distance on the static route for the primary tunnel, and a lower distance on the static route for the secondary tunnel.
- B. Enable Dead Peer Detection.
- C. Configure a lower distance on the static route for the primary tunnel, and a higher distance on the static route for the secondary tunnel.
- D. Enable Auto-negotiate and Autokey Keep Alive on the phase 2 configuration of both tunnels.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Study Guide – IPsec VPN – IPsec configuration – Phase 1 Network.

When Dead Peer Detection (DPD) is enabled, DPD probes are sent to detect a failed tunnel and bring it down before its IPsec SAs expire. This failure detection mechanism is very useful when you have redundant paths to the same destination, and you want to failover to a backup connection when the primary connection fails to keep the connectivity between the sites up.

There are three DPD modes. On demand is the default mode. Study Guide – IPsec VPN – Redundant VPNs.

Add one phase 1 configuration for each tunnel. DPD should be enabled on both ends. Add at least one phase 2 definition for each phase 1.

Add one static route for each path. Use distance or priority to select primary routes over backup routes (routes for the primary VPN must have a lower distance or lower priority than the backup). Alternatively, use dynamic routing.

Configure FW policies for each IPsec interface.

NEW QUESTION 91

How does FortiGate act when using SSL VPN in web mode?

- A. FortiGate acts as an FDS server.
- B. FortiGate acts as an HTTP reverse proxy.
- C. FortiGate acts as DNS server.
- D. FortiGate acts as router.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94

An administrator observes that the port1 interface cannot be configured with an IP address. What can be the reasons for that? (Choose three.)

- A. The interface has been configured for one-arm sniffer.
- B. The interface is a member of a virtual wire pair.
- C. The operation mode is transparent.
- D. The interface is a member of a zone.
- E. Captive portal is enabled in the interface.

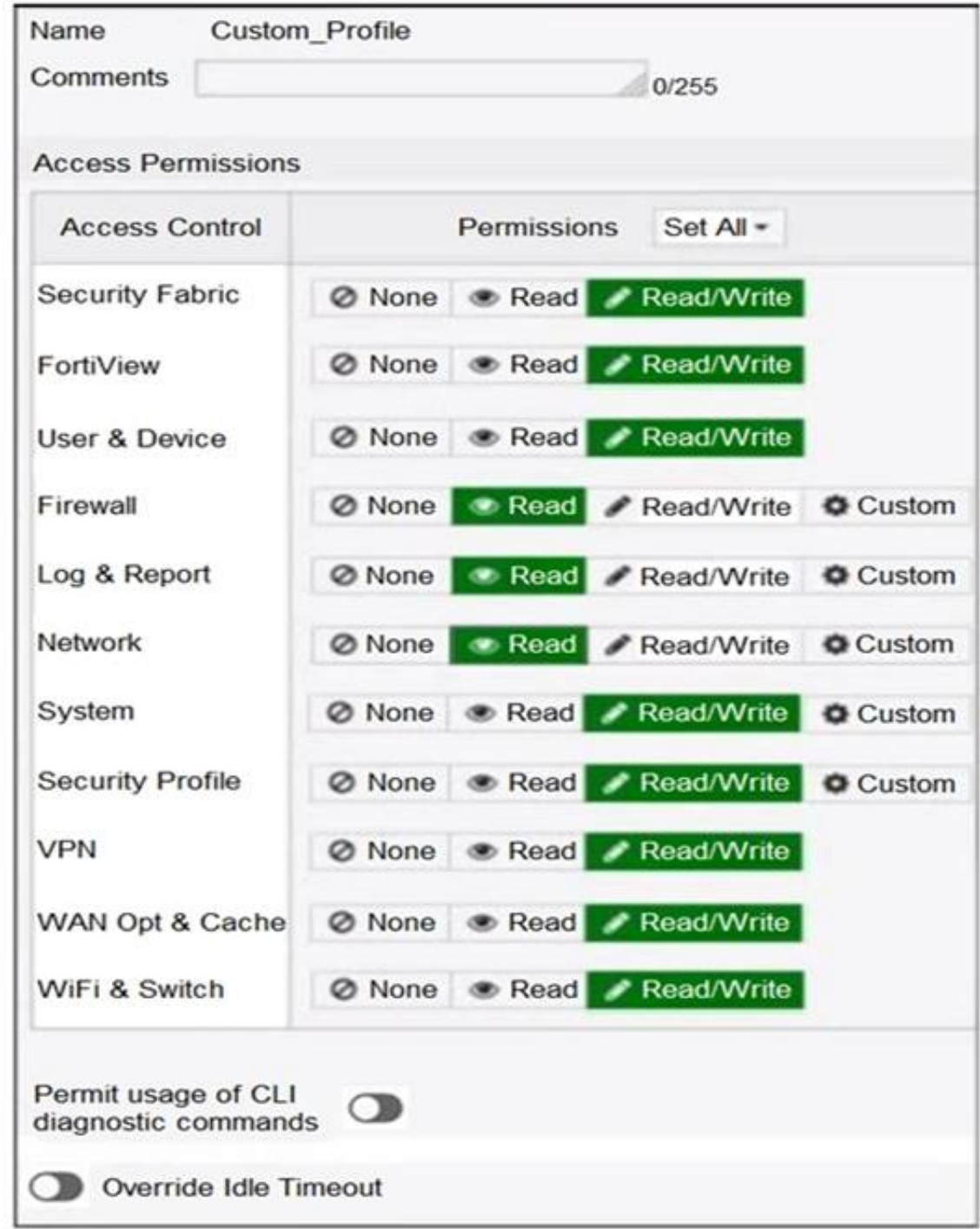
Answer: ABC

Explanation:

https://help.fortinet.com/fos50hlp/54/Content/FortiOS/fortigate-whats-new-54/Top_VirtualWirePair.htm

NEW QUESTION 96

Refer to the exhibit.



Access Control	Permissions	Set All
Security Fabric	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write	
FortiView	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write	
User & Device	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write	
Firewall	<input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read <input type="radio"/> Read/Write <input type="radio"/> Custom	
Log & Report	<input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read <input type="radio"/> Read/Write <input type="radio"/> Custom	
Network	<input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read <input type="radio"/> Read/Write <input type="radio"/> Custom	
System	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write <input type="radio"/> Custom	
Security Profile	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write <input type="radio"/> Custom	
VPN	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write	
WAN Opt & Cache	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write	
WiFi & Switch	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Read <input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write	

Permit usage of CLI diagnostic commands ☐

☐ Override Idle Timeout

Based on the administrator profile settings, what permissions must the administrator set to run the diagnose firewall auth list CLI command on FortiGate?

- A. Custom permission for Network
- B. Read/Write permission for Log & Report
- C. CLI diagnostics commands permission
- D. Read/Write permission for Firewall

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=FD50220>

NEW QUESTION 97

What is the effect of enabling auto-negotiate on the phase 2 configuration of an IPsec tunnel?

- A. FortiGate automatically negotiates different local and remote addresses with the remote peer.
- B. FortiGate automatically negotiates a new security association after the existing security association expires.
- C. FortiGate automatically negotiates different encryption and authentication algorithms with the remote peer.
- D. FortiGate automatically brings up the IPsec tunnel and keeps it up, regardless of activity on the IPsec tunnel.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=12069>

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.264): "...then FortiGate might drop interesting traffic because of the absence of active SAs. To prevent this, you can enable Auto-negotiate. When you do this, FortiGate not only negotiates new SAs before the current SAs expire, but it also starts using the new SAs right away." "Another benefit of enabling Auto-negotiate is that the tunnel comes up and stays up automatically, even when there is no interesting traffic. When you enable Autokey Keep Alive and keep Auto-negotiate disabled, the tunnel does not come up automatically unless there is interesting traffic. However, after the tunnel is up, it stays that way because FortiGate periodically sends keep alive packets over the tunnel. Note that when you enable Auto-negotiate, Autokey Keep Alive is implicitly enabled."

NEW QUESTION 102

Which of the following statements about central NAT are true? (Choose two.)

- A. IP tool references must be removed from existing firewall policies before enabling central NAT .
- B. Central NAT can be enabled or disabled from the CLI only.
- C. Source NAT, using central NAT, requires at least one central SNAT policy.
- D. Destination NAT, using central NAT, requires a VIP object as the destination address in a firewall.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 105

Refer to the exhibit.



```
session info: proto=6 proto_state=02 duration=6 expire=6 timeout=3600 flags=0000
0000 socktype=0 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=may_dirty
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=180/3/1 reply=264/3/1 tuples=2
tx speed(Bps/kbps): 26/0 rx speed(Bps/kbps): 39/0
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=3->5/5->3 gwy=10.0.1.11/0.0.0.0
hook=pre dir=org act=dnat 10.200.3.1:38024->10.200.1.11:80(10.0.1.11:80)
hook=post dir=reply act=snat 10.0.1.11:80->10.200.3.1:38024(10.200.1.11:80)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=8 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=0001fb06 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
rpdb_link_id= 00000000 rpdb_svc_id=0 ngfwid=n/a
npu_state=0x040000
```

Which contains a session diagnostic output. Which statement is true about the session diagnostic output?

- A. The session is in SYN_SENT state.
- B. The session is in FIN_ACK state.
- C. The session is in FTN_WAIT state.
- D. The session is in ESTABLISHED state.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Indicates TCP (proto=6) session in SYN_SENT state (proto=state=2) <https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD30042>

NEW QUESTION 108

An administrator needs to increase network bandwidth and provide redundancy.

What interface type must the administrator select to bind multiple FortiGate interfaces?

- A. VLAN interface
- B. Software Switch interface
- C. Aggregate interface
- D. Redundant interface

Answer: C

Explanation:

An aggregate interface is a logical interface that combines two or more physical interfaces into one virtual interface1. An aggregate interface can increase network bandwidth and provide redundancy by distributing traffic across multiple physical interfaces using a load balancing algorithm1. An aggregate interface can also support link aggregation control protocol (LACP) to negotiate the link aggregation settings with the connected device1.

NEW QUESTION 113

Which two configuration settings are synchronized when FortiGate devices are in an active-active HA cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGuard web filter cache
- B. FortiGate hostname
- C. NTP
- D. DNS

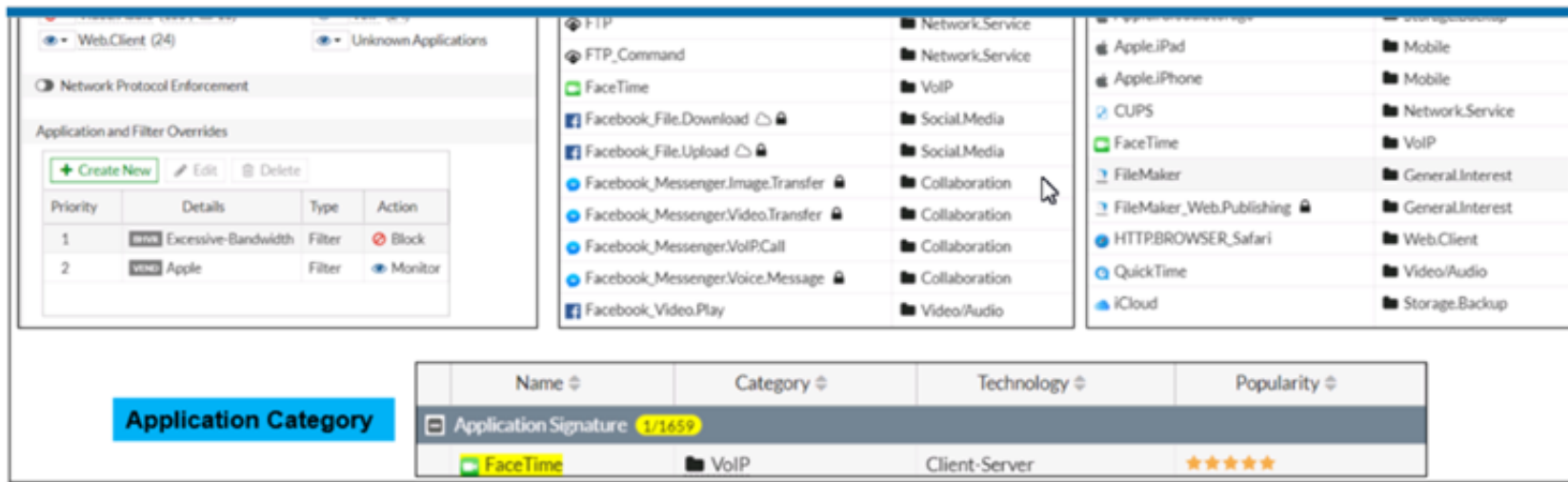
Answer: CD

Explanation:

In the 7.2 Infrastructure Guide (page 306) the list of configuration settings that are NOT synchronized includes both 'FortiGate host name' and 'Cache'

NEW QUESTION 118

Refer to the exhibit to view the application control profile.



Based on the configuration, what will happen to Apple FaceTime?

- A. Apple FaceTime will be blocked, based on the Excessive-Bandwidth filter configuration
- B. Apple FaceTime will be allowed, based on the Apple filter configuration.
- C. Apple FaceTime will be allowed only if the filter in Application and Filter Overrides is set to Learn
- D. Apple FaceTime will be allowed, based on the Categories configuration.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 120

In an explicit proxy setup, where is the authentication method and database configured?

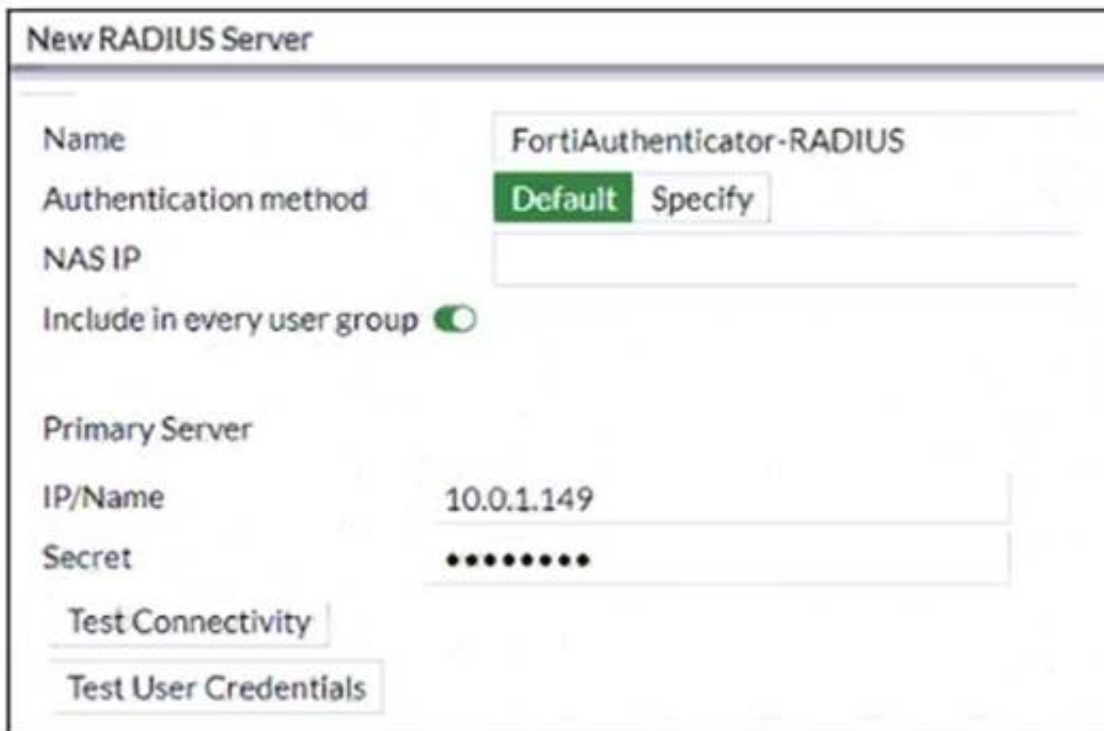
- A. Proxy Policy
- B. Authentication Rule
- C. Firewall Policy
- D. Authentication scheme

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator added a configuration for a new RADIUS server. While configuring, the administrator selected the Include in every user group option.



What is the impact of using the Include in every user group option in a RADIUS configuration?

- A. This option places the RADIUS server, and all users who can authenticate against that server, into every FortiGate user group.
- B. This option places all FortiGate users and groups required to authenticate into the RADIUS server, which, in this case, is FortiAuthenticator.
- C. This option places all users into every RADIUS user group, including groups that are used for the LDAP server on FortiGate.
- D. This option places the RADIUS server, and all users who can authenticate against that server, into every RADIUS group.

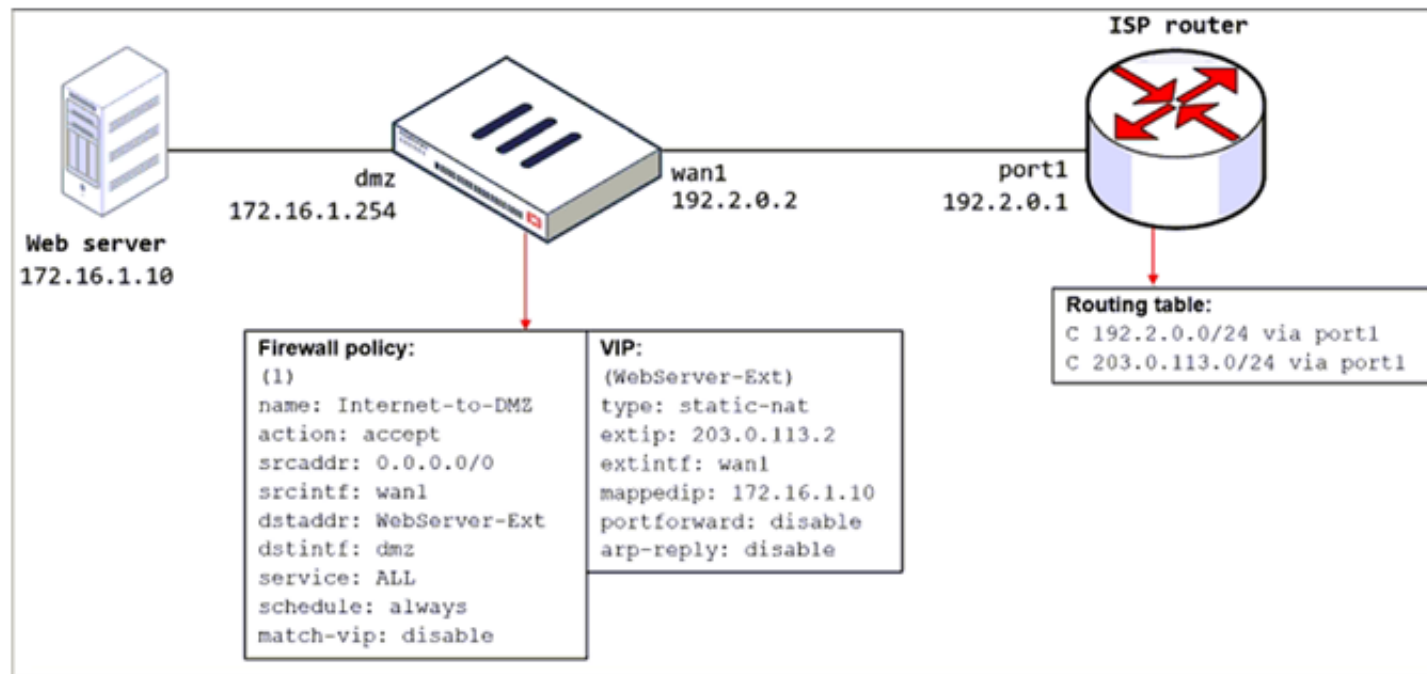
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, the firewall policy and VIP configuration on the FortiGate device, and the routing table on the ISP router.

When the administrator tries to access the web server public address (203.0.113.2) from the internet, the connection times out. At the same time, the administrator runs a sniffer on FortiGate to capture incoming web traffic to the server and does not see any output.



Based on the information shown in the exhibit, what configuration change must the administrator make to fix the connectivity issue?

- A. Configure a loopback interface with address 203.0.113.2/32.
- B. In the VIP configuration, enable arp-reply.
- C. Enable port forwarding on the server to map the external service port to the internal service port.
- D. In the firewall policy configuration, enable match-vip.

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.115): "Enabling ARP reply is usually not required in most networks because the routing tables on the adjacent devices contain the correct next hop information, so the networks are reachable. However, sometimes the routing configuration is not fully correct, and having ARP reply enabled can solve the issue for you. For this reason, it's a best practice to keep ARP reply enabled."

NEW QUESTION 124

Which certificate value can FortiGate use to determine the relationship between the issuer and the certificate?

- A. Subject Key Identifier value
- B. SMMIE Capabilities value
- C. Subject value
- D. Subject Alternative Name value

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127

Which of statement is true about SSL VPN web mode?

- A. The tunnel is up while the client is connected.
- B. It supports a limited number of protocols.
- C. The external network application sends data through the VPN.
- D. It assigns a virtual IP address to the client.

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate_Security_6.4 page 575 - Web mode requires only a web browser, but supports a limited number of protocols.

NEW QUESTION 132

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit A Exhibit B

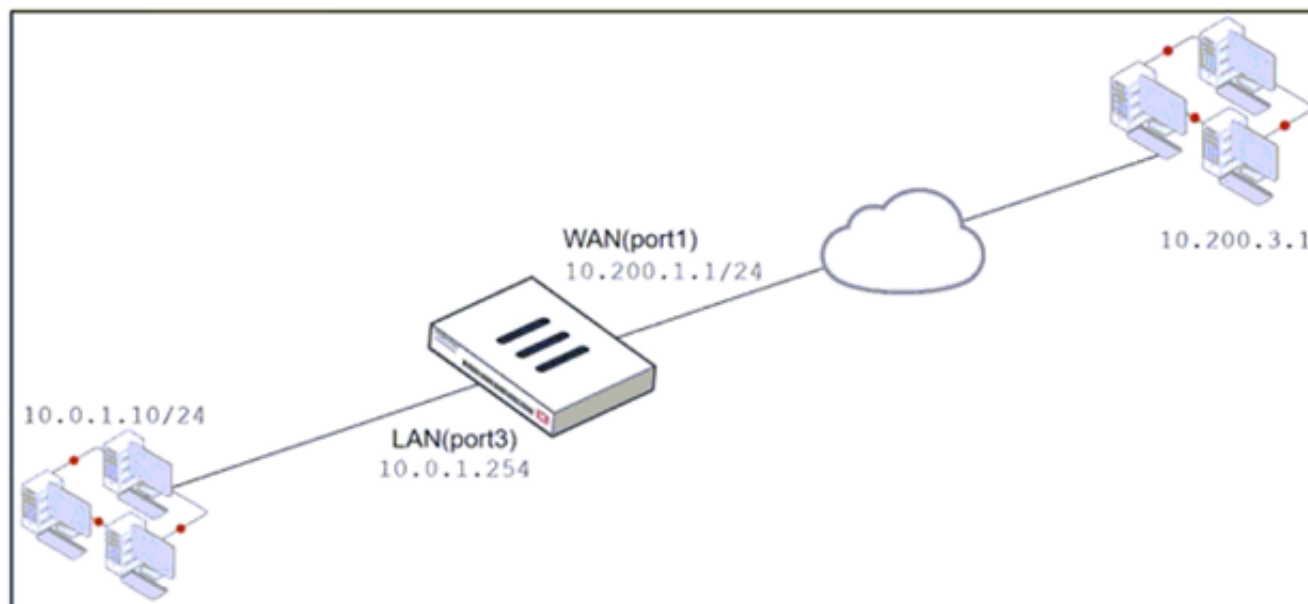


Exhibit A Exhibit B

Name	From	To	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT
Full_Access	LAN (port3)	WAN (port1)	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	IP Pool
WebServer	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	all	VIP	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Disabled

Edit Virtual IP VIP type: IPv4 Name: VIP Comments: Write a comment... 0/255 Color: Change Network: Interface: port1 Type: Static NAT External IP address/range: 10.200.1.10 Map to: IPv4 address/range: 10.0.1.10 Optional Filters: <input type="checkbox"/> Port Forwarding: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol: TCP UDP SCTP ICMP Port Mapping Type: One to one Many to many External service port: 443 Map to IPv4 port: 443		Edit Dynamic IP Pool Name: IP Pool Comments: Write a comment... 0/255 Type: Overload One-to-One Fixed Port Range Port Block Allocation External IP address/range: 10.200.1.100-10.200.1.100 NAT64: <input type="checkbox"/> ARP Reply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--	--	---

The exhibit contains a network diagram, virtual IP, IP pool, and firewall policies configuration. The WAN (port1) interface has the IP address 10.200. 1. 1/24. The LAN (port3) interface has the IP address 10 .0.1.254. /24. The first firewall policy has NAT enabled using IP Pool. The second firewall policy is configured with a VIP as the destination address. Which IP address will be used to source NAT the internet traffic coming from a workstation with the IP address 10.0. 1. 10?

- A. 10.200. 1. 1
- B. 10.200.3. 1
- C. 10.200. 1. 100
- D. 10.200. 1. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policy 1 is applied on outbound (LAN-WAN) and policy 2 is applied on inbound (WAN-LAN). question is asking SNAT for outbound traffic so policy 1 will take place and NAT overload is in effect.

NEW QUESTION 137

An administrator has a requirement to keep an application session from timing out on port 80. What two changes can the administrator make to resolve the issue without affecting any existing services running through FortiGate? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new firewall policy with the new HTTP service and place it above the existing HTTP policy.
- B. Create a new service object for HTTP service and set the session TTL to never
- C. Set the TTL value to never under config system-ttl
- D. Set the session TTL on the HTTP policy to maximum

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 139

An administrator has configured the following settings:

```
config system settings
set ses-denied-traffic enable
end
config system global
set block-session-timer 30
end
```

What are the two results of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Device detection on all interfaces is enforced for 30 minutes.
- B. Denied users are blocked for 30 minutes.
- C. A session for denied traffic is created.
- D. The number of logs generated by denied traffic is reduced.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

ses-denied-traffic

Enable/disable including denied session in the session table. <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.6/cli-reference/20620/config-system-settings-block-session-timer>

Duration in seconds for blocked sessions . integer

Minimum value: 1 Maximum value: 300

30

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.6/cli-reference/1620/config-system-global>

NEW QUESTION 143

When configuring a firewall virtual wire pair policy, which following statement is true?

- A. Any number of virtual wire pairs can be included, as long as the policy traffic direction is the same.
- B. Only a single virtual wire pair can be included in each policy.
- C. Any number of virtual wire pairs can be included in each policy, regardless of the policy traffic direction settings.
- D. Exactly two virtual wire pairs need to be included in each policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 145

Refer to the exhibit.



Which contains a network diagram and routing table output. The Student is unable to access Webserver.

What is the cause of the problem and what is the solution for the problem?

- A. The first packet sent from Student failed the RPF check.This issue can be resolved by adding a static route to 10.0.4.0/24 through wan1.
- B. The first reply packet for Student failed the RPF check.This issue can be resolved by adding a static route to 10.0.4.0/24 through wan1.
- C. The first reply packet for Student failed the RPF check .This issue can be resolved by adding a static route to 203.0. 114.24/32 through port3.
- D. The first packet sent from Student failed the RPF check.This issue can be resolved by adding a static route to 203.0. 114.24/32 through port3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150

Which three methods are used by the collector agent for AD polling? (Choose three.)

- A. FortiGate polling
- B. NetAPI
- C. Novell API

D. WMI
E. WinSecLog

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.127-128): "As previously stated, collector agent-based polling mode has three methods (or options) for collecting login information. The order on the slide from left to right shows most recommend to least recommended: (WMI, WinSecLog, and NetAPI)"

NEW QUESTION 155

.....

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