



Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_EFW-7.0

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.0

NEW QUESTION 1

View the exhibit, which contains the output of a BGP debug command, and then answer the question below.

```
FGT # get router info bgp summary
BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 104
3 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor      V    AS  MsgRcvd  MsgSent  TblVer   InQ  OutQ   Up/Down    State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60    4  65060   1698     1756    103    0    0    03:02:49        1
10.127.0.75    4  65075   2206     2250    102    0    0    02:45:55        1
100.64.3.1     4  65501    101      115     0     0    0      never      Active

Total number of neighbors 3
```

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

- A. The local router's BGP state is Established with the 10.125.0.60 peer.
- B. Since the counters were last reset, the 10.200.3.1 peer has never been down.
- C. The local router has received a total of three BGP prefixes from all peers.
- D. The local router has not established a TCP session with 100.64.3.1.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2

Which two statements about bulk configuration changes made using FortiManager CLI scripts are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. When run on the Device Database, you must use the installation wizard to apply the changes to the managed FortiGate device.
- B. When run on the Remote FortiGate directly, administrators do not have the option to review the changes prior to installation.
- C. When run on the All FortiGate in ADOM, changes are automatically installed without the creation of a new revision history.
- D. When run on the Policy Package, ADOM database, changes are applied directly to the managed FortiGate device.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a session table entry.

```
FGT # diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=11 duration=35 expire=265 timeout=300 flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=4
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=redir local may_dirty none app_ntf
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=3208/25/1 reply=11144/29/1 tuples=2
tx speed(Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed(Bps/kbps): 0/0
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=7->6/6->7 gwy=172.20.121.2/10.0.0.2
hook=post dir=org act=snat 192.167.1.100:49545->216.58.216.238:443(172.20.121.96:49545)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 216.58.216.238:443->172.20.121.96:49545(192.167.1.100:49545)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
src_mac=08:5b:0e:6c:7b:7a
misc=0 policy_id=21 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=007f2948 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=41
rpd_b_link_id = 00000000
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
npu_state=00000000
npu info: flag=0x00/0x00, offload=0/0, ips_offload=0/0, epid=0/0, ipid=0/0, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=0/0, vtag_in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=0/0, out_npu=0/0, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
```

Which statement about FortiGate behavior relating to this session is true?

- A. FortiGate redirected the client to the captive portal to authenticate, so that a correct policy match could be made.
- B. FortiGate forwarded this session without any inspection.
- C. FortiGate is performing security profile inspection using the CP
- D. FortiGate applied only IPS inspection to this session.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Enterprise_Firewall_7.0_Study_Guide-Online.pdf p 91, 92 First digit of "proto_state" value at 1 and considering all counters are at 0 for HW acceleration means CPU usage

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two configuration settings change the behavior for content-inspected traffic while FortiGate is in conserve mode? (Choose two.)

- A. IPS failopen
- B. mem failopen
- C. AV failopen

D. UTM failopen

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of diagnose sys session list.

```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=73 expire=3597 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 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 synced none app_ntf
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=822/11/1 reply=9037/15/1 tuples=2
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=100.64.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:65464->54.192.15.182:80(100.64.1.1:65464)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.192.15.182:80->100.64.1.1:65464(10.0.1.10:65464)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000098 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

If the HA ID for the primary device is 0, what will happen if the primary fails and the secondary becomes the primary?

- A. Traffic for this session continues to be permitted on the new primary device after failover, without requiring the client to restart the session with the server.
- B. The secondary device has this session synchronized; however, because application control is applied, the session will be marked dirty and have to be re-evaluated after failover.
- C. The session state will be preserved but the kernel will need to re-evaluate the session due to NAT being applied.
- D. The session will be removed from the session table of the secondary device due to the presence of allowed error packets, which will force the client to restart the session with the server.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Note-How-to-see-if-a-session-is-synced-in-HA/ta-p/1941>

NEW QUESTION 6

An administrator has decreased all the TCP session timers to optimize the FortiGate memory usage. However, after the changes, one network application started to have problems. During the troubleshooting, the administrator noticed that the FortiGate deletes the sessions after the clients send the SYN packets, and before the arrival of the SYN/ACKs. When the SYN/ACK packets arrive to the FortiGate, the unit has already deleted the respective sessions. Which TCP session timer must be increased to fix this problem?

- A. TCP half open.
- B. TCP half close.
- C. TCP time wait.
- D. TCP session time to live.

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://docs-legacy.fortinet.com/fos40hlp/43prev/wwhelp/wwhimpl/common/html/wwhelp.htm?context=fgt&file=CLI_get_Commands.58.25.html

The tcp-halfopen-timer controls for how long, after a SYN packet, a session without SYN/ACK remains in the table.

The tcp-halfclose-timer controls for how long, after a FIN packet, a session without FIN/ACK remains in the table.

The tcp-timewait-timer controls for how long, after a FIN/ACK packet, a session remains in the table. A closed session remains in the session table for a few seconds more to allow any out-of-sequence packet.

NEW QUESTION 7

The CLI command set intelligent-mode <enable | disable> controls the IPS engine's adaptive scanning behavior. Which of the following statements describes IPS adaptive scanning?

- A. Determines the optimal number of IPS engines required based on system load.
- B. Downloads signatures on demand from FDS based on scanning requirements.
- C. Determines when it is secure enough to stop scanning session traffic.
- D. Choose a matching algorithm based on available memory and the type of inspection being performed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configuring IPS intelligence Starting with FortiOS 5.2, intelligent-mode is a new adaptive detection method. This command is enabled the default and it means that the IPS engine will perform adaptive scanning so that, for some traffic, the FortiGate can quickly finish scanning and offload the traffic to NPU or kernel. It is a balanced method which could cover all known exploits. When disabled, the IPS engine scans every single byte.

```
config ips globalset intelligent-mode {enable|disable}end
```


NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit, which shows partial outputs from two routing debug commands.

```
FortiGate # get router info kernel
tab=254 vf=0 scope=0 type=1 proto=11 prio=0 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->0.0.0.0/0 pref=0.0.0.0 gwy=100.64.1.254 dev=3(port1)
tab=254 vf=0 scope=0 type=1 proto=11 prio=10 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->0.0.0.0/0 pref=0.0.0.0 gwy=100.64.2.254 dev=6(port2)
tab=254 vf=0 scope=253 type=1 proto=2 prio=0 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->10.1.0.0/24 pref=10.1.0.254 gwy=0.0.0.0 dev=9(port3)

FortiGate # get router info routing-table all

Routing table for VRF=0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1
   [10/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
C 10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port3
S 10.1.10.0/24 [10/0] via 10.1.0.1, port3
C 100.64.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C 100.64.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
```

Which change must an administrator make on FortiGate to route web traffic from internal users to the internet, using ECMP?

- A. Set the priority of the static default route using port1 to 10. Most Voted
- B. Set the priority of the static default route using port2 to 1.
- C. Set preserve-session-route to enable.
- D. Set snat-route-change to enable.

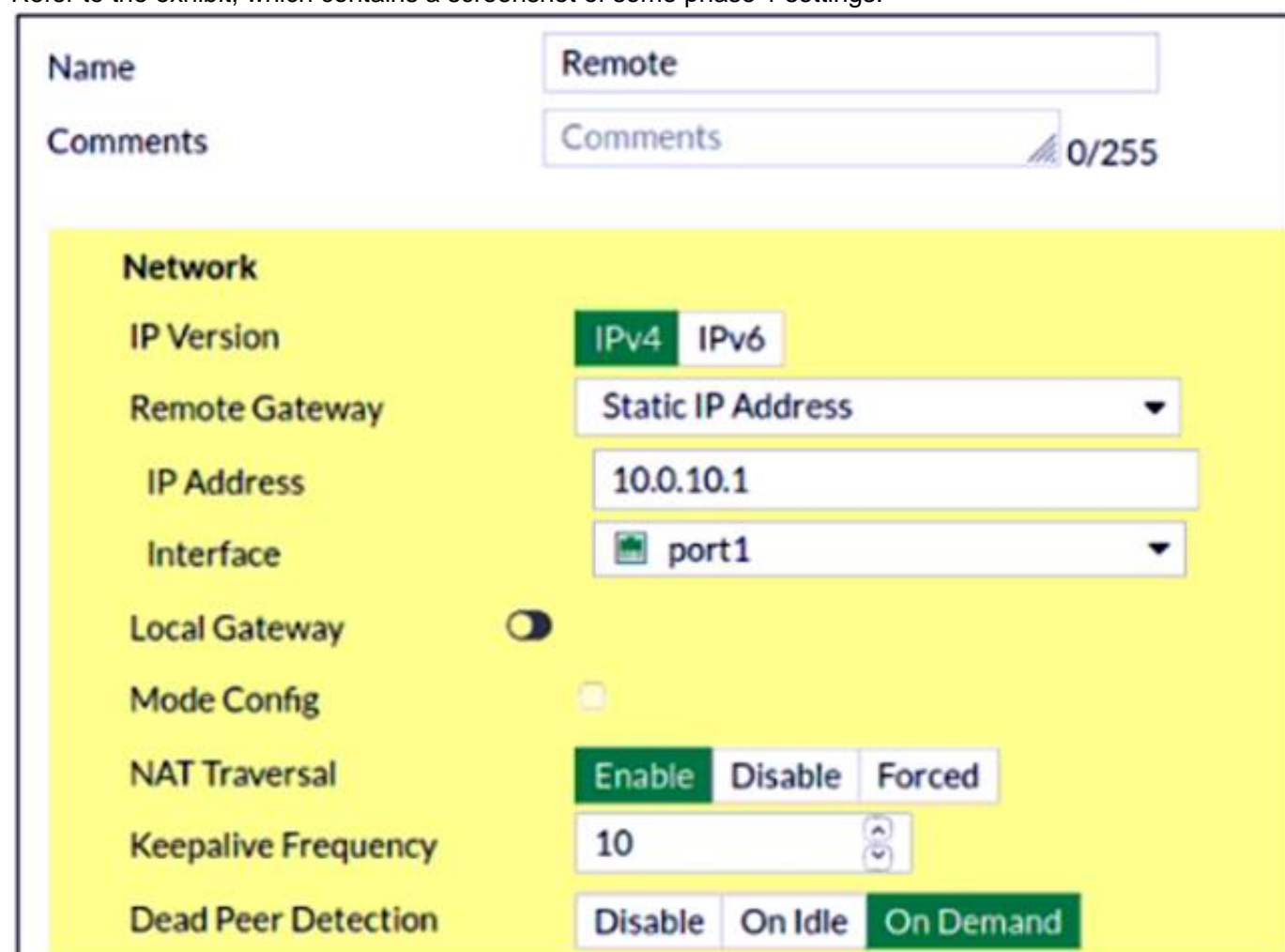
Answer: A

Explanation:

ECMP pre-requisite is "routes must have the same destination and costs. In the case of static routes, costs include distance and priority". In this case traffic is routed through port 1 because of the lower priority. If we raise priority on port 1 to the value of 10 the traffic should be routed through both ports 1 and 2.
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.1/administration-guide/25967/equal-cost-multi-path>

NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a screenshot of some phase 1 settings.



The screenshot shows the Phase 1 settings for a VPN. The 'Name' field is 'Remote' and the 'Comments' field is empty. The 'Network' section is highlighted in yellow. The 'IP Version' is set to 'IPv4'. The 'Remote Gateway' is set to 'Static IP Address'. The 'IP Address' is '10.0.10.1'. The 'Interface' is 'port1'. The 'Local Gateway' is disabled. The 'Mode Config' is disabled. The 'NAT Traversal' is set to 'Enable'. The 'Keepalive Frequency' is '10'. The 'Dead Peer Detection' is set to 'On Demand'.

The VPN is not up. To diagnose the issue, the administrator enters the following CLI commands to an SSH session on FortiGate: diagnose vpn ike log-filter dst-addr4 10.0.10.1 diagnose debug application ike -1

However, the IKE real-time debug does not show any output. Why?

- A. The administrator must also run the command diagnose debug enable.
- B. The administrator must enable the following real-time debug: diagnose debug application ipsec -1.
- C. The log-filter setting is incorrect.
- D. The VPN traffic does not match this filter.
- E. The debug shows only error message.
- F. If there is no output, then the phase 1 and phase 2 configurations match.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-IPSec-VPN-Diagnostics-Possible-reasons/ta-p/1920>

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug.

```
ike 0: comes 10.0.0.2:500->10.0.0.1:500, ifindex=7. . .
ike 0: IKEv2 exchange=Aggressive id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 len=426
ike 0: Remotesite:3: initiator: aggressive mode get 1st response. . .
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID DPD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0: Remotesite:3: DPD negotiated
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A36082C6A621DE00000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: peer is FortiGate/FortiOS (v0 b0)
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C00000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: received peer identifier FQDN 'remote'
ike 0: Remotesite:3: negotiation result
ike 0: Remotesite:3: proposal id = 1:
ike 0: Remotesite:3:     protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0: Remotesite:3:     trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:     encapsulation = IKE/none.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:     type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=128
ike 0: Remotesite:3:     type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:     type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:     type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1024.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0: Remotesite:3: NAT-T unavailable
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 key
16:39915120ED73ED73E520787C801DE3678916
ike 0: Remotesite:3: PSK authentication succeeded
ike 0: Remotesite:3: authentication OK
ike 0: Remotesite:3: add INITIAL-CONTACT
ike 0: Remotesite:3: enc
A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF6820810040100000000000000500B000018882A07BE09026CA8B2
ike 0: Remotesite:3: out
A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF68208100401000000000000005C64D5CBA90B873F150CB8B5CC2A
ike 0: Remotesite:3: sent IKE msg (agg_i2send): 10.0.0.1:500->10.0.0.2:500, len=140,
id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/
ike 0: Remotesite:3: established IKE SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682
```

Which two statements about this debug output are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The remote gateway IP address is 10.0.0.1.
- B. The initiator provided remote as its IPsec peer ID.
- C. It shows a phase 1 negotiation.
- D. The negotiation is using AES128 encryption with CBC hash.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug.

```
ike 0:H2S_0_1:1249: notify msg received: SHORTCUT-QUERY
ike 0:H2S_0_1:  rcv shortcut-query 12594932268010586978 4384dd592d62cd52/0000000000000000 100.64.3.1
10.1.1.254->10.1.2.254 psk 64 ppk 0 ttl 32 nat 0 ver 1 mode 0
ike 0:H2S_0: iif 13 10.1.1.254->10.1.2.254 route lookup oif 13
ike 0:H2S_0_0: forward shortcut-query 12594932268010586978 4384dd592d62cd52/0000000000000000
100.64.3.1 10.1.1.254->10.1.2.254 psk 64 ppk 0 ttl 31 ver 1 mode 0, ext-ma
ike 0:H2S_0_0:1248: sent IKE msg (SHORTCUT-QUERY): 100.64.1.1:500->100.64.5.1:500, len=236,
id=e2beec89f13c7074/06a73dfb3a5d3b54:340a645c
ike 0: comes 100.64.5.1:500->100.64.1.1:500, ifindex=3. . .
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Informational id=e2beec89f13c7074/06a73dfb3a5d3b5d:26254ae9 len=236
ike 0:H2S_0_0:1248: notify msg received: SHORTCUT-REPLY
ike 0:H2S_0_0: rcv shortcut-reply 12594932268010586978 4384dd592d62cd52/89bf040f5f7408c0 100.64.5.1
to 10.1.1.254 psk 64 ppk 0 ver 1 mode 0 ext-mapping 100.64.3.1:500
ike 0:H2S_0: iif 13.10.1.2.254->10.1.1.254 route lookup oif 13
ike 0:H2S_0_1: forward shortcut-reply 12594932268010586978 4384dd592d62cd52/89bf040f5f7408c0
100.64.5.1 to 10.1.1.254 psk 64 ppk 0 ttl 31 ver 1 mode 0 ext-mapping 100.
```

Based on the debug output, which phase 1 setting is enabled in the configuration of this VPN?

- A. auto-discovery-shortcut
- B. auto-discovery-forwarder
- C. auto-discovery-sender
- D. auto-discovery-receiver

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13

View the exhibit, which contains a partial web filter profile configuration, and then answer the question below.

Name

default

Comments

Default web filtering. 22/255

☒

FortiGuard category based filter

Show ☒ Allow

Bandwidth Consuming

☒ File Sharing and Storage

☒

Status URL Filter

Block invalid URLs

☒

URL Filter

☒

+ Create

Edit

Delete

URL	Type	Action	Status
*dropbox.com	Wildcard	<input type="checkbox"/> Block	Enable

Web content filter

☒

+ Create new

Edit

Delete

Pattern Type	Pattern	Language	Action	Status
Wildcard	*dropbox*	Western	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exempt	Enable

Which action will FortiGate take if a user attempts to access www.dropbox.com, which is categorized as File Sharing and Storage?

- A. FortiGate will exempt the connection based on the Web Content Filter configuration.
- B. FortiGate will block the connection based on the URL Filter configuration.
- C. FortiGate will allow the connection based on the FortiGuard category based filter configuration.
- D. FortiGate will block the connection as an invalid URL.

Answer: B

Explanation:

fortigate does it in order Static URL -> FortiGuard -> Content -> Advanced (java, cookie removal..)so block it in first step

NEW QUESTION 18

View the IPS exit log, and then answer the question below.

diagnose test application ipsmonitor 3 ipsengine exit log"

pid = 93 (cfg), duration = 5605322 (s) at Wed Apr 19 09:57:26 2017 code = 11, reason: manual

What is the status of IPS on this FortiGate?

- A. IPS engine memory consumption has exceeded the model-specific predefined value.
- B. IPS daemon experienced a crash.
- C. There are communication problems between the IPS engine and the management database.
- D. All IPS-related features have been disabled in FortiGate's configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The command diagnose test application ipsmonitor includes many options that are useful for troubleshooting purposes.Option 3 displays the log entries generated every time an IPS engine process stopped. There are various reasons why these logs are generated:Manual: Because of the configuration, IPS no longer needs to run (that is, all IPS-related features have been disabled)

NEW QUESTION 21

Examine the partial output from two web filter debug commands; then answer the question below:

```
# diagnose test application urlfilter 3
Domain | IP      DB Ver  T URL
34000000| 34000000  16.40224 P Bhttp://www.fgt99.com/
# get webfilter categories
g07 General Interest - Business:
  34 Finance and Banking
  37 Search Engines and Portals
  43 General Organizations
  49 Business
  50 Information and Computer Security
  51 Government and Legal Organizations
  52 Information Technology
```

Based on the above outputs, which is the FortiGuard web filter category for the web site www.fgt99.com?

- A. Finance and banking
- B. General organization.
- C. Business.
- D. Information technology.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

What is the diagnose test application ipsmonitor 5 command used for?

- A. To enable IPS bypass mode
- B. To disable the IPS engine
- C. To restart all IPS engines and monitors
- D. To provide information regarding IPS sessions

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# diagnose test application ipsmonitor 5: Toggle bypass status
* 13: IPS session list
* 98: Stop all IPS engines
* 99: Restart all IPS engines and monitor
```

NEW QUESTION 26

View the exhibit, which contains the output of diagnose sys session stat, and then answer the question below.

```
NGFW-1 # diagnose sys session stat
misc info:      session_count=591  setup_rate=0  exp_count=0
clash=162  memory_tension_drop=0  ephemeral=0/65536
removeable=0
delete=0, flush=0, dev_down=0/0
TCP sessions:
    166 in NONE state
    1 in ESTABLISHED state
    3 in SYN_SENT state
    2 in TIME_WAIT state
firewall error stat:
error1=00000000
error2=00000000
error3=00000000
error4=00000000
tt=00000000
cont=00000000
ids_recv=00000000
url_recv=00000000
av_recv=00000000
fqdn_count=00000006
global: ses_limit=0  ses6_limit=0  rt_limit=0  rt6_limit=0
```

Which statements are correct regarding the output shown? (Choose two.)

- A. There are 0 ephemeral sessions.
- B. All the sessions in the session table are TCP sessions.
- C. No sessions have been deleted because of memory pages exhaustion.
- D. There are 166 TCP sessions waiting to complete the three-way handshake.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=FD40578>

NEW QUESTION 28

View the exhibit, which contains the output of a debug command, and then answer the question below.

```
#dia hardware sysinfo shm
SHM counter:      150
SHM allocated:    0
SHM total:        625057792
conserve mode: on - mem
system last entered: Mon Apr 24 16:36:37 2017
sys fd last entered: n/a
SHM FS total:     641236992
SHM FS free:      641208320
SHM FS avail:     641208320
SHM FS alloc:     28672
```

What statement is correct about this FortiGate?

- A. It is currently in system conserve mode because of high CPU usage.
- B. It is currently in FD conserve mode.
- C. It is currently in kernel conserve mode because of high memory usage.
- D. It is currently in system conserve mode because of high memory usage.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

Which of the following statements are true regarding the SIP session helper and the SIP application layer gateway (ALG)? (Choose three.)

- A. SIP session helper runs in the kernel; SIP ALG runs as a user space process.

- B. SIP ALG supports SIP HA failover; SIP helper does not.
- C. SIP ALG supports SIP over IPv6; SIP helper does not.
- D. SIP ALG can create expected sessions for media traffic; SIP helper does not.
- E. SIP helper supports SIP over TCP and UDP; SIP ALG supports only SIP over UDP.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 35

Which configuration can be used to reduce the number of BGP sessions in an IBGP network?

- A. route-reflector enable
- B. route-reflector-server enable
- C. route-reflector-client enable
- D. route-reflector-peer enable

Answer: C

Explanation:

[https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.11/cli-reference/572620/config-router-bgp-set-route-reflector-client \[enable|disable\]](https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.11/cli-reference/572620/config-router-bgp-set-route-reflector-client-enable-disable)

NEW QUESTION 39

An administrator added the following Ipsec VPN to a FortiGate configuration:

```
configvpn ipsec phasel -interface edit "RemoteSite"
```

```
set type dynamic
```

```
set interface "port1"
```

```
set mode main
```

```
set psksecret ENC LCVkCiK2E2PhVUzZe next
```

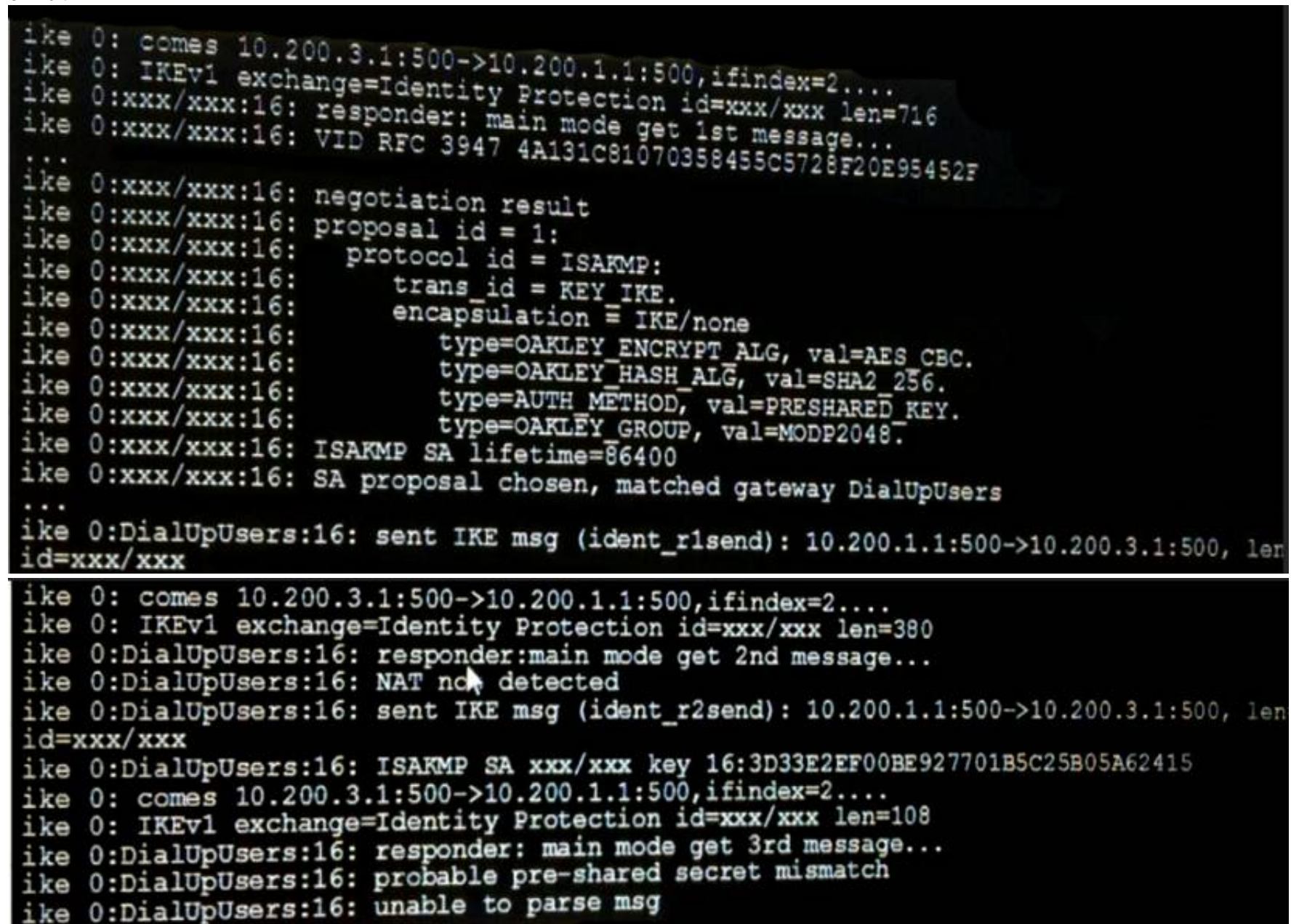
```
end
```

```
config vpn ipsec phase2-interface edit "RemoteSite"
```

```
set phasel name "RemoteSite" set proposal 3des-sha256
```

```
next end
```

However, the phase 1 negotiation is failing. The administrator executed the IKF real time debug while attempting the Ipsec connection. The output is shown in the exhibit.



```
ike 0: comes 10.200.3.1:500->10.200.1.1:500,ifindex=2....
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Identity Protection id=xxx/xxx len=716
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: responder: main mode get 1st message...
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: VID RFC 3947 4A131C81070358455C5728F20E95452F
...
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: negotiation result
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16:   trans_id = KEY IKE.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: SA proposal chosen, matched gateway DialUpUsers
...
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: sent IKE msg (ident_r1send): 10.200.1.1:500->10.200.3.1:500, len
id=xxx/xxx
ike 0: comes 10.200.3.1:500->10.200.1.1:500,ifindex=2....
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Identity Protection id=xxx/xxx len=380
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: responder:main mode get 2nd message...
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: NAT not detected
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: sent IKE msg (ident_r2send): 10.200.1.1:500->10.200.3.1:500, len
id=xxx/xxx
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: ISAKMP SA xxx/xxx key 16:3D33E2EF00BE927701B5C25B05A62415
ike 0: comes 10.200.3.1:500->10.200.1.1:500,ifindex=2....
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Identity Protection id=xxx/xxx len=108
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: responder: main mode get 3rd message...
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: probable pre-shared secret mismatch
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: unable to parse msg
```

What is causing the IPsec problem in the phase 1 ?

- A. The incoming IPsec connection is matching the wrong VPN configuration
- B. The phrase-1 mode must be changed to aggressive
- C. The pre-shared key is wrong
- D. NAT-T settings do not match

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

View the global IPS configuration, and then answer the question below.

```
config ips global
    set fail-open disable
    set intelligent-mode disable
    set engine-count 0
    set algorithm engine-pick
end
```

Which of the following statements is true regarding this configuration?

- A. IPS will scan every byte in every session.
- B. FortiGate will spawn IPS engine instances based on the system load.
- C. New packets will be passed through without inspection if the IPS socket buffer runs out of memory.
- D. IPS will use the faster matching algorithm which is only available for units with more than 4 GB memory.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP debug command.

```
FGT # get router info bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.200.1.1, local AS number 655
BGP table version is 2
1 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor      V    AS      MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer
10.200.3.1    4 65501      92      1756      0

Total number of neighbors 1
```

Which statement explains why the state of the 10.200.3.1 peer is Connect?

- A. The local router has a different AS number than the remote peer.
- B. The local router is receiving BGP keepalives from the remote peer, but the local peer has not received the openConfirm yet.
- C. The local router initiated the BGP session to 10.200.3.1 but did not receive a response.
- D. The router 10.200.3.1 has authentication configured for BGP and the local router does not.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

Examine the output of the 'diagnose debug rating' command shown in the exhibit; then answer the question below.

```
# diagnose debug rating
Locale      : english
License     : Contract
Expiration  : Wed Mar 27 17:00:00 20xx
-- Server List (Mon Apr 16 15:32:55 20xx) --
IP          Weight  RTT   Flags  TZ   Packets  Curr Lost  Total Lost
69.195.205.101 10      45    -5     -5   262432   0          846
69.195.205.102 10      46    -5     -5   329072   0          6806
209.222.147.43 10      75    -5     -5   71638    0          275
96.45.33.65    20      71    -8     -8   36875    0          92
208.91.112.196 20      103   DI     -8   34784    0          1070
208.91.112.198 20      107   D      -8   35170    0          1533
80.85.69.41    60      144    0      0    33728    0          120
62.209.40.73   71      226    1      1    33797    0          192
121.111.236.180 150     197    9      9    33754    0          145
69.195.205.103 45      44     F     -5   26410    26226     26227
```

Which statement are true regarding the output in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. There are three FortiGuard servers that are not responding to the queries sent by the FortiGate.
- B. The TZ value represents the delta between each FortiGuard server's time zone and the FortiGate's time zone.
- C. FortiGate will send the FortiGuard queries to the server with highest weight.
- D. A server's round trip delay (RTT) is not used to calculate its weight.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 51

An administrator has created a VPN community within VPN Manager on FortiManager. They also added gateways to the VPN community and are now trying to create firewall policies to permit traffic over the tunnel; however, the VPN interfaces are not listed as available options. What step must the administrator take to resolve this issue?

- A. Install the VPN community and gateway configuration to the FortiGate devices, in order for the interfaces to be displayed within Policy & Objects on FortiManager
- B. Set up all of the phase 1 settings in the VPN community that they neglected to set up initiall
- C. The interfaces will be automatically generated after the administrator configures all of the required settings.
- D. Refresh the device status from the Device Manager so that FortiGate will populate the IPsec interfaces.
- E. Create interface mappings for the IPsec VPN interfaces, before they can be used in a policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* - Create a VPN Community 2- Install VPN Configuration 3- Add IPsec Firewall Policies 4- Install the Policies

NEW QUESTION 53

When does a RADIUS server send an Access-Challenge packet?

- A. The server does not have the user credentials yet.
- B. The server requires more information from the user, such as the token code for two-factor authentication.
- C. The user credentials are wrong.
- D. The user account is not found in the server.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

Examine the partial output from the IKE real time debug shown in the exhibit; then answer the question below.


```
#diagnose debug application ike -1
#diagnose debug enable
ike 0: .....: 75: responder: aggressive mode get 1st message...
...
ike 0: .....:76: incoming proposal:
ike 0: .....:76: proposal id = 0:
ike 0: .....:76: protocol id= ISAKMP:
ike 0: .....:76: trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0: .....:76: encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0: .....:76: type= OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC.
ike 0: .....:76: type= OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0: .....:76: type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0: .....:76: type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0: .....:76: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0: .....:76: my proposal, gw Remote:
ike 0: .....:76: proposal id=1:
ike 0: .....:76: protocol id= ISAKMP:
ike 0: .....:76: trans_id= KEY_IKE.
ike 0: .....:76: encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0: .....:76: type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=DES_CBC.
ike 0: .....:76: type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0: .....:76: type=AUTH_METHOD, val= PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0: .....:76: type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val =MODP2048.
ike 0: .....:76: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0: .....:76: proposal id=1:
ike 0: .....:76: protocol id= ISAKMP:
ike 0: .....:76: trans_id= KEY_IKE.
ike 0: .....:76: encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0: .....:76: type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=DES_CBC.
ike 0: .....:76: type= OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0: .....:76: type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0: .....:76: type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1536.
ike 0: .....:76: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0: .....:76: negotiation failure
ike Negotiate ISAKMP SA Error: ike 0: .....:76: no SA proposal chosen
```

Why didn't the tunnel come up?

- A. IKE mode configuration is not enabled in the remote IPsec gateway.
- B. The remote gateway's Phase-2 configuration does not match the local gateway's phase-2 configuration.
- C. The remote gateway's Phase-1 configuration does not match the local gateway's phase-1 configuration.
- D. One IPsec gateway is using main mode, while the other IPsec gateway is using aggressive mode.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 59

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a debug command.

```
FGT # get router info ospf interface port4
port4 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.20.121.236/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
Process ID 0, Router ID 0.0.0.4, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.20.140.2, Interface Address 172.20.121.2
Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.1, Interface Address 172.20.121.239
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:05
Neighbor Count is 4, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
Crypt Sequence Number is 411
Hello received 106 sent 27, DD received 6 sent 3
LS-Req received 2 sent 2, LS-Upd received 7 sent 17
LS-Ack received 4 sent 3, Discarded 1
```

Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

- A. In the network connected to port 4, two OSPF routers are down.
- B. Based on the network type of port 4, OSPF hello packets will be sent to 224.0.0.5.
- C. Based on the network type of port 4, OSPF hello packets will be sent to 224.0.0.6.

D. There are a total of 5 OSPF routers attached to the Port4 network segment.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 61

A FortiGate has two default routes:

```
config router static
  edit 1
    set gateway 10.200.1.254
    set priority 5
    set device "port1"
  next
  edit 2
    set gateway 10.200.2.254
    set priority 10
    set device "port2"
  next
end
```

All Internet traffic is currently using port1. The exhibit shows partial information for one sample session of Internet traffic from an internal user:

```
# diagnose sys session list
Session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration =17 expire=7 timeout=3600
flags= 00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av idx=0 use=3
ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/
state=may_dirty none app_ntf
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=575/7/1 reply=23367/19/1 tuples=2
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:64907-
>54.239.158.170:80(10.200.1.1:64907)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.239.158.170:80-
>10.200.1.1:64907(10.0.1.10:64907)
pos/(before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000294 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

What would happen with the traffic matching the above session if the priority on the first default route (IDd1) were changed from 5 to 20?

- A. The session would be deleted, and the client would need to start a new session.
- B. The session would remain in the session table, and its traffic would start to egress from port2.
- C. The session would remain in the session table, but its traffic would now egress from both port1 and port2.
- D. The session would remain in the session table, and its traffic would still egress from port1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62

Examine the following traffic log; then answer the question below.

date=20xx-02-01 time=19:52:01 devname=master device_id="xxxxxxx" log_id=0100020007 type=event subtype=system pri critical vd=root service=kemel status=failure msg="NAT port is exhausted."

What does the log mean?

- A. There is not enough available memory in the system to create a new entry in the NAT port table.
- B. The limit for the maximum number of simultaneous sessions sharing the same NAT port has been reached.
- C. FortiGate does not have any available NAT port for a new connection.
- D. The limit for the maximum number of entries in the NAT port table has been reached.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63

View the exhibit, which contains the output of a debug command, and then answer the question below.

```
# diagnose hardware sysinfo conserve
memory conserve mode:          on
total RAM:                     3040 MB
memory used:                   2706 MB 89% of total RAM
Memory freeable:              334 MB 11% of total RAM
memory used + freeable threshold extreme: 2887 MB 95% of total RAM
memory used threshold red:     2675 MB 88% of total RAM
memory used threshold green:   2492 MB 82% of total RAM
```

Which one of the following statements about this FortiGate is correct?

- A. It is currently in system conserve mode because of high CPU usage.
- B. It is currently in extreme conserve mode because of high memory usage.
- C. It is currently in proxy conserve mode because of high memory usage.
- D. It is currently in memory conserve mode because of high memory usage.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 68

Which statement about the designated router (DR) and backup designated router (BDR) in an OSPF multi-access network is true?

- A. Only the DR receives link state information from non-DR routers.
- B. Non-DR and non-BDR routers form full adjacencies to DR only.
- C. Non-DR and non-BDR routers send link state updates and acknowledgements to 224.0.0.6.
- D. FortiGate first checks the OSPF ID to elect a DR.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Some special IP multicast addresses are reserved for OSPF: 224.0.0.5: All OSPF routers must be able to transmit and listen to this address. 224.0.0.6: All DR and BDR routers must be able to transmit and listen to this address. <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/7039-1.html>

NEW QUESTION 69

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the debug output of diagnose dvm device list.

```
FMG-VM64# diagnose dvm device list
There are currently 1 devices/vdoms managed:
TYPE      OID      SN      HA      IP      NAME      ADOM      IPS  FIRMWARE
fmg/      217      FGVM01... -      10.200.1.1 Local-FortiGate My_ADOM 15.0.0831 6.0 MR4 (1579)
faz enabled
          |- STATUS: db: modified; conf: in sync; cond: pending; dm: retrieved; conn: up

          |- vdom: [3] root flags:0 adom:My_ADOM pkg: [imported] Local-FortiGate_root
```

Which two statements about the output shown in the exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. ADOMs are disabled on the FortiManager
- B. The FortiGate configuration is in sync with latest running revision history.
- C. There are pending device-level changes yet to be installed on Local-FortiGate.
- D. The policy package has been modified for Local-FortiGate.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 74

View the following FortiGate configuration.

```
config system global
    set snat-route-change disable
end
config router static
    edit 1
        set gateway 10.200.1.254
        set priority 5
        set device "port1"
    next
    edit 2
        set gateway 10.200.2.254
        set priority 10
        set device "port2"
    next
end
```

All traffic to the Internet currently egresses from port1. The exhibit shows partial session information for Internet traffic from a user on the internal network:


```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state+01 duration=17 expire=7 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/
state=may_dirty none app_ntf
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=57555/7/1 reply=23367/19/1 tuples=2
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:64907-
>54.239.158.170:80(10.200.1.1:64907)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.239.158.170:80-
>10.200.1.1:64907(10.0.1.10:64907)
pos/(before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000294 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

If the priority on route ID 1 were changed from 5 to 20, what would happen to traffic matching that user's session?

- A. The session would remain in the session table, and its traffic would still egress from port1.
- B. The session would remain in the session table, but its traffic would now egress from both port1 and port2.
- C. The session would remain in the session table, and its traffic would start to egress from port2.
- D. The session would be deleted, so the client would need to start a new session.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=FD40943>

NEW QUESTION 77

View the exhibit, which contains the partial output of an IKE real-time debug, and then answer the question below.

```
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: responder: main mode get 1st message...
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: incoming proposal:
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: proposal id = 0:
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=3DES_CBC.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
...
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: my proposal, gw VPN:
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC,
key-len=256
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
...
ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278: negotiation failure
ike Negotiate ISAKMP SA Error: ike 0:c49e59846861b0f6/0000000000000000:278:
proposal chosen
...
```

Why didn't the tunnel come up?

- A. The pre-shared keys do not match.
- B. The remote gateway's phase 2 configuration does not match the local gateway's phase 2 configuration.
- C. The remote gateway's phase 1 configuration does not match the local gateway's phase 1 configuration.
- D. The remote gateway is using aggressive mode and the local gateway is configured to use man mode.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

View the exhibit, which contains a partial routing table, and then answer the question below.

```
FGT # get router info routing-table all
...
Routing table for VRF=7
C    10.73.9.0/24 is directly connected, port2

Routing table for VRF=12
C    10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port3
S    10.10.4.0/24 [10/0] via 10.1.0.100, port3
C    10.64.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1

Routing table for VRF=21
S    10.1.0.0/24 [10/0] via 10.72.3.254, port4
C    10.72.3.0/24 is directly connected, port4
S    192.168.2.0/24 [10/0] via 10.72.3.254, port4
...
```

Assuming all the appropriate firewall policies are configured, which of the following pings will FortiGate route? (Choose two.)

- A. Source IP address 10.1.0.24, Destination IP address 10.72.3.20.
- B. Source IP address 10.72.3.27, Destination IP address 10.1.0.52.
- C. Source IP address 10.72.3.52, Destination IP address 10.1.0.254.
- D. Source IP address 10.73.9.10, Destination IP address 10.72.3.15.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 81

Two independent FortiGate HA clusters are connected to the same broadcast domain. The administrator has reported that both clusters are using the same HA virtual MAC address. This creates a duplicated MAC address problem in the network. What HA setting must be changed in one of the HA clusters to fix the problem?

- A. Group ID.
- B. Group name.
- C. Session pickup.
- D. Gratuitous ARPs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://help.fortinet.com/fos50hlp/54/Content/FortiOS/fortigate-high-availability-52/HA_failoverVMAC.htm

NEW QUESTION 82

Which statement about the designated router (DR) and backup designated router (BDR) in an OSPF multi-access network is true?

- A. FortiGate first checks the OSPF ID to elect a DR.
- B. Non-DR and non-BDR routers will form full adjacencies to DR and BDR only.
- C. BDR is responsible for forwarding link state information from one router to another.
- D. Only the DR receives link state information from non-DR routers.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

Which real time debug should an administrator enable to troubleshoot RADIUS authentication problems?

- A. Diagnose debug application radius -1.
- B. Diagnose debug application fnbamd -1.
- C. Diagnose authd console -log enable.
- D. Diagnose radius console -log enable.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=FD32838>

NEW QUESTION 92

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a diagnose command


```

FGT # diagnose debug rating
Locale      : english
Service     : Web-filter
Status      : Enable
License     : Contract
Service     : Antispam
Status      : Disable
Service     : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status      : Disable
-- Server List (Mon Apr 19 10:41:32 20xx) --

```

IP	Weight	RTT	Flags	TZ	Packets	Curr Lost	Total Lost
64.26.151.37	10	45		-5	262432	0	846
64.26.151.35	10	46		-5	329072	0	6806
66.117.56.37	10	75		-5	71638	0	275
65.210.95.240	20	71		-8	36875	0	92
209.222.147.36	20	103	DI	-8	34784	0	1070
208.91.112.194	20	107	D	-8	35170	0	1533
96.45.33.65	60	144		0	33728	0	120
80.85.69.41	71	226		1	33797	0	192
62.209.40.74	150	97		9	33754	0	145
121.111.236.179	45	44	F	-5	26410	26226	26227

What can you conclude from the RTT value?

- A. Its value represents the time it takes to receive a response after a rating request is sent to a particular server.
- B. Its value is incremented with each packet lost.
- C. It determines which FortiGuard server is used for license validation.
- D. Its initial value is statically set to 10.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94

What configuration changes can reduce the memory utilization in a FortiGate? (Choose two.)

- A. Reduce the session time to live.
- B. Increase the TCP session timers.
- C. Increase the FortiGuard cache time to live.
- D. Reduce the maximum file size to inspect.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 98

Which two configuration commands change the default behavior for content-inspected traffic while FortiGate is in conserve mode? (Choose two.)

- A. set av-failopen off
- B. set av-failopen pass
- C. set fail-open enable
- D. set ips fail-open disable

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.2.4/administration-guide/194558/conserve-mode>

NEW QUESTION 100

Refer to exhibit, which contains the output of a BGP debug command.

```

FGT # get router info bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.200.1.1, local AS number 655
BGP table version is 2
1 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer
10.200.3.1	4	65501	92	1756	0

Total number of neighbors 1

Which statement explains why the state of the 10.200.3.1 peer is Connect?

- A. The local router is receiving BGP keepalives from the remote peer, but the local peer has not received the OpenConfirm yet.
- B. The TCP session to 10.200.3.1 has not completed the three-way handshake.
- C. The local router is receiving the BGP keepalives from the peer, but it has not received a BGP prefix yet.
- D. The local router has received the BGP prefixes from the remote peer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

BGP neighbor states and how they change:• Idle: Initial state• Connect: Waiting for a successful three-way TCP connection• Active: Unable to establish the TCP session• OpenSent: Waiting for an OPEN message from the peer• OpenConfirm: Waiting for the keepalive message from the peer• Established: Peers have successfully exchanged OPEN and keepalive messages

NEW QUESTION 102

View the exhibit, which contains the output of a web diagnose command, and then answer the question below.

# diagnose webfilter fortiguard statistics list		# diagnose webfilter fortiguard statistics list	
Raring Statistics:		Cache Statistics:	
DNS filures	: 273	Maximum memory	: 0
DNS lookups	: 280	Memory usage	: 0
Data send failures	: 0		
Data read failures	: 0	Nodes	: 0
Wrong package type	: 0	Leaves	: 0
Hash table miss	: 0	Prefix nodes	: 0
Unknown server	: 0	Exact nodes	: 0
Incorrect CRC	: 0		
Proxy requests failures	: 0	Requests	: 0
Request timeout	: 1	Misses	: 0
Total requests	: 2409	Hits	: 0
Requests to FortiGuard servers	: 1182	Prefix hits	: 0
Server errored responses	: 0	Exact hits	: 0
Relayed rating	: 0		
Invalid profile	: 0	No cache directives	: 0
		Add after prefix	: 0
Allowed	: 1021	Invalid DB put	: 0
Blocked	: 3909	DB updates	: 0
Logged	: 3927		
Blocked Errors	: 565	Percent full	: 0%
Allowed Errors	: 0	Branches	: 0%
Monitors	: 0	Leaves	: 0%
Authenticates	: 0	Prefix nodes	: 0%
Warnings	: 18	Exact nodes	: 0%
Ovrd request timeout	: 0		
Ovrd send failures	: 0	Miss rate	: 0%
Ovrd read failures	: 0	Hit rate	: 0%
Ovrd errored responses	: 0	Prefix hits	: 0%
...		Exact hits	: 0%

Which one of the following statements explains why the cache statistics are all zeros?

- A. The administrator has reallocated the cache memory to a separate process.
- B. There are no users making web requests.
- C. The FortiGuard web filter cache is disabled in the FortiGate's configuration.
- D. FortiGate is using a flow-based web filter and the cache applies only to proxy-based inspection.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106

Refer to the exhibits.

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
edit "user-1"
set type dynamic
set interface "port1"
set mode main
set xauthtype auto
set authusrgrp "Users-1"
set peertype any
set dhgrp 14 15 19
set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha384
set psksecret <encrypted_password>
next
```


Which contain the partial configurations of two VPNs on FortiGate.

An administrator has configured two VPNs for two different user groups. Users who are in the Users-2 group are not able to connect to the VPN. After running a diagnostics command, the administrator discovered that FortiGate is not matching the user-2 VPN for members of the Users-2 group.

Which two changes must administrator make to fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Use different pre-shared keys on both VPNs
- B. Enable Mode Config on both VPNs.
- C. Set up specific peer IDs on both VPNs.
- D. Change to aggressive mode on both VPNs.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To set peer-id, the VPN must be set in aggressive mode - <https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-How-to-use-Peer-IDs-to-select-an-IPSec-dialup/ta-p>

NEW QUESTION 111

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug.

```
ike 0:624000:98: responder: main mode get 1st message...
ike 0:624000:98: VID DPD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0:624000:98: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0:624000:98: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C0000000
ike 0:624000:98: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A36082C6A621DE00000000
ike 0:624000:98: incoming proposal:
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 0:
ike 0:624000:98:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:   trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=256
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 0:
ike 0:624000:98:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:   trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=256
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1536.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: my proposal, gw Remotesite:
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:624000:98:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:   trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=128
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:624000:98:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:   trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=128
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1536.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: negotiation failure
ike Negot:624ea7b1bba276fb/0000000000000000: no SA proposal chosen
```

The administrator does not have access to the remote gateway.

Based on the debug output, which configuration change can the administrator make to the local gateway to resolve the phase 1 negotiation error?

- A. In the phase 1 network configuration, set the IKE version to 2.
- B. In the phase 1 proposal configuration, add AES128-SHA128 to the list of encryption algorithms.
- C. In the phase 1 proposal configuration, add AESCBC-SHA2 to the list of encryption algorithms.
- D. In the phase 1 proposal configuration, add AES256-SHA256 to the list of encryption algorithms.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration-guide/238852>

NEW QUESTION 115

How are bulk configuration changes made using FortiManager CLI scripts? (Choose two.)

- A. When run on the All FortiGate in ADOM, changes are automatically installed without the creation of a new revision history.
- B. When run on the Device Database, changes are applied directly to the managed FortiGate device.
- C. When run on the Remote FortiGate directly, administrators do not have the option to review the changes prior to installation.
- D. When run on the Policy Package, ADOM database, you must use the installation wizard to apply the changes to the managed FortiGate device

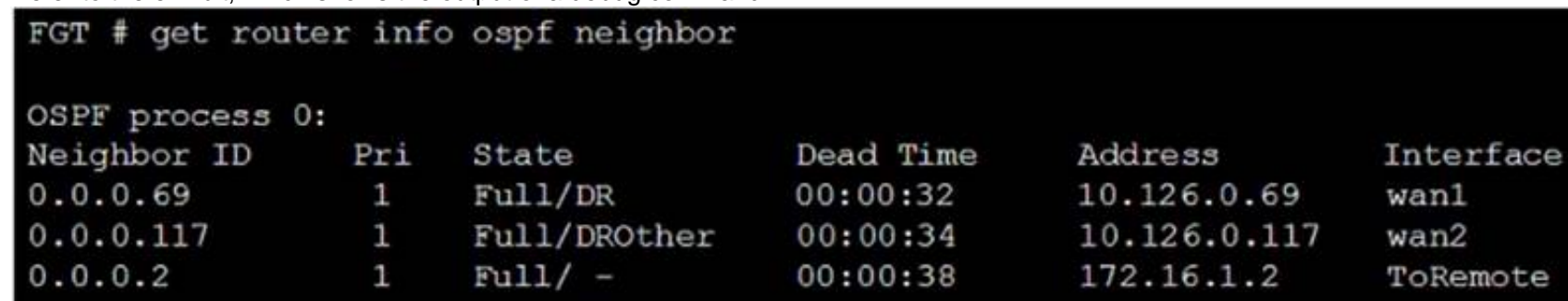
Answer: CD

Explanation:

CLI scripts can be run in three different ways: Device Database: By default, a script is executed on the device database. It is recommend you run the changes on the device database (default setting), as this allows you to check what configuration changes you will send to the managed device. Once scripts are run on the device database, you can install these changes to a managed device using the installation wizard. Policy Package, ADOM database: If a script contains changes related to ADOM level objects and policies, you can change the default selection to run on Policy Package, ADOM database and can then be installed using the installation wizard. Remote FortiGate directly (through CLI): A script can be executed directly on the device and you don't need to install these changes using the installation wizard. As the changes are directly installed on the managed device, no option is provided to verify and check the configuration changes through FortiManager prior to executing it.

NEW QUESTION 120

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a debug command.



```
FGT # get router info ospf neighbor

OSPF process 0:
Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address        Interface
0.0.0.69         1    Full/DR         00:00:32   10.126.0.69    wan1
0.0.0.117        1    Full/DROther    00:00:34   10.126.0.117   wan2
0.0.0.2          1    Full/-          00:00:38   172.16.1.2     ToRemote
```

What can be concluded from the debug command output?

- A. The OSPF router with the ID 0.0.0.69 has its OSPF priority set to 0.
- B. The local FortiGate has a different MTU value from the OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.2, based on the state information.
- C. There are more than two OSPF routers on the wan2 network.
- D. The interface ToRemote is a broadcast OSPF network.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Enterprise_Firewall_7.0_Study_Guide-Online.pdf p 296

NEW QUESTION 122

In which two ways does FortiManager function when it is deployed as a local FDS? (Choose two.)

- A. It provides VM license validation services.
- B. It supports rating requests from non-FortiGate devices.
- C. It caches available firmware updates for unmanaged devices.
- D. It can be configured as an update server, a rating server, or both.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 123

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the output of the diagnose vpn tunnel list. Which command will capture ESP traffic for the VPN named DialUp_0?

- A. diagnose sniffer packet any 'esp and host 10.200.3.2'
- B. diagnose sniffer packet any 'ip proto 50'
- C. diagnose sniffer packet any 'host 10.0.10.10'
- D. diagnose sniffer packet any 'port 4500'

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 128

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial outputs from two routing debug commands.


```
FortiGate # get router into routing-table database

S    0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
S    *>0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1

FortiGate # get router info routing-table all

S*   0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1
```

Why is the port2 default route not in the second command's output?

- A. It has a higher priority value than the default route using port1.
- B. It is disabled in the FortiGate configuration.
- C. It has a lower priority value than the default route using port1.
- D. It has a higher distance than the default route using port1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

An administrator is running the following sniffer in a FortiGate: diagnose sniffer packet any "host 10.0.2.10" 2
What information is included in the output of the sniffer? (Choose two.)

- A. Ethernet headers.
- B. IP payload.
- C. IP headers.
- D. Port names.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=11186>

NEW QUESTION 133

An administrator has been assigned the task of creating a set of firewall policies which must be evaluated before any custom policies defined within the policy packages of managed FortiGate devices, across all 25 ADOMs in FortiManager.
How should the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. Create a footer policy in the Global ADOM containing the firewall policies that must be evaluated first, and then assign this footer policy to all other ADOMs.
- B. Create a header policy in the Global ADOM containing the firewall policies that must be evaluated first, and then assign this header policy to all other ADOMs.
- C. Move the FortiGate devices into a single globally scoped ADOM, and merge policy packages, inserting the new firewall policies at the top.
- D. Use a CLI script from the root ADOM on FortiManager to push these new policies to all FortiGate devices, through the FGFM tunnel.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enterprise_Firewall_7.0_Study_Guide-Online.pdf p 244

NEW QUESTION 138

What is the purpose of an internal segmentation firewall (ISFW)?

- A. It inspects incoming traffic to protect services in the corporate DMZ.
- B. It is the first line of defense at the network perimeter.
- C. It splits the network into multiple security segments to minimize the impact of breaches.
- D. It is an all-in-one security appliance that is placed at remote sites to extend the enterprise network.

Answer: C

Explanation:

ISFW splits your network into multiple security segments. They serve as a breach containers from attacks that come from inside.

NEW QUESTION 140

An administrator has configured a dial-up IPsec VPN with one phase 2, extended authentication (XAuth) and IKE mode configuration. The administrator has also enabled the IKE real time debug:

diagnose debug application ike-1 diagnose debug enable

In which order is each step and phase displayed in the debug output each time a new dial-up user is connecting to the VPN?

- A. Phase1; IKE mode configuration; XAuth; phase 2.
- B. Phase1; XAuth; IKE mode configuration; phase2.
- C. Phase1; XAuth; phase 2; IKE mode configuration.
- D. Phase1; IKE mode configuration; phase 2; XAuth.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://help.fortinet.com/fos50hlp/54/Content/FortiOS/fortigate-ipsecvpn-54/IPsec_VPN_Concepts/IKE_Packet

NEW QUESTION 144

An administrator has configured a FortiGate device with two VDOMs: root and internal. The administrator has also created an inter-VDOM link that connects both VDOMs. The objective is to have each VDOM advertise some routes to the other VDOM via OSPF through the inter-VDOM link. What OSPF configuration settings must match in both VDOMs to have the OSPF adjacency successfully forming? (Choose three.)

- A. Router ID.
- B. OSPF interface area.
- C. OSPF interface cost.
- D. OSPF interface MTU.
- E. Interface subnet mask.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 146

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP debug command.

```
FGT # get router info bgp summary
BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 104
3 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor      V    AS      MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ   Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60    4  65060    1698    1756     103     0    0    03:02:49      1
10.127.0.75    4  65075    2206    2250     102     0    0    02:45:55      1
100.64.3.1     4  65501     101     115       0      0    0    never         Active

Total number of neighbors 3
```

What can be concluded about the router in this scenario?

- A. The router 100.64.3.1 needs to update the local AS number in its BGP configuration in order to bring up the BGP session with the local router.
- B. The State/PfxRcd for neighbor 100.64.3.1 will not change until an administrator on the local router adjusts the inbound route filtering so that prefixes received can be added to the RIB.
- C. All of the neighbors displayed are part of a single BGP configuration on the local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.
- D. The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is up.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151

Examine the following routing table and BGP configuration; then answer the question below.

```
#get router info routing-table all
*0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1
C10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
S192.168.0.0/16 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1
# show router bgp
config router bgp
set as 65500
set router-id 10.200.1.1
set network-import-check enable
set ebgp-multipath disable
config neighbor
edit "10.200.3.1"
set remote-as 65501
next
end
config network
edit1
```

The BGP connection is up, but the local peer is NOT advertising the prefix 192.168.1.0/24. Which configuration change will make the local peer advertise this prefix?

- A. Enable the redistribution of connected routers into BGP.
- B. Enable the redistribution of static routers into BGP.
- C. Disable the setting network-import-check.
- D. Enable the setting ebgp-multipath.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a diagnose command.

```
FGT # diagnose debug rating
Locale      : english
Service     : Web-filter
Status      : Enable
License     : Contract
Service     : Antispam
Status      : Disable
Service     : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status      : Disable
-- Server List (Mon Apr 19 10:41:32 20xx) --
IP          Weight  RTT    Flags  TZ   Packets  Curr  Lost   Total  Lost
64.26.151.37    10    45     -5    -5   262432    0     0     846
64.26.151.35    10    46     -5    -5   329072    0     0    6806
66.117.56.37    10    75     -5    -5    71638    0     0     275
65.210.95.240   20    71     -8    -8   36875    0     0      92
209.222.147.36  20   103     DI    -8   34784    0     0    1070
208.91.112.194  20   107     D     -8   35170    0     0    1533
96.45.33.65     60   144     0     0   33728    0     0     120
80.85.69.41     71   226     1     1   33797    0     0     192
62.209.40.74    150   97     9     9   33754    0     0     145
121.111.236.179 45    44     F    -5   26410   26226   0    26227
```

What can be concluded about the debug output in this scenario?

- A. Servers with a negative TZ value are less preferred for rating requests.
- B. There is a natural correlation between the value in the Packets field and the value in the Weight field.
- C. FortiGate used 64.26.151.37 as the initial server to validate its contract.
- D. The first server provided to FortiGate when it performed a DNS query looking for a list of rating servers, was 121.111.236.179.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 159

A FortiGate is configured as an explicit web proxy. Clients using this web proxy are reposting DNS errors when accessing any website. The administrator executes the following debug commands and observes that the n-d ns-timeout counter is increasing:

```
#diagnose test application wad 2200
#diagnose test application wad 104
DNS Stats:
n_dns_reqs=878  n_dns_fails= 2  n_dns_timeout=875
n_dns_success=0

n_snd_retries=0  n_snd_fails=0 n_snd_success=0 n_dns_overflow=0
n_build_fails=0
```

What should the administrator check to fix the problem?

- A. The connectivity between the FortiGate unit and the DNS server.
- B. The connectivity between the client workstations and the DNS server.
- C. That DNS traffic from client workstations is allowed by the explicit web proxy policies.
- D. That DNS service is enabled in the explicit web proxy interface.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161

View the central management configuration shown in the exhibit, and then answer the question below.


```
config system central-management
  set type fortimanager
  set fmg "10.0.1.242"
  config server-list
    edit 1
      set server-type rating
      set server-address 10.0.1.240
    next
    edit 2
      set server-type update
      set server-address 10.0.1.243
    next
    edit 3
      set server-type rating
      set server-address 10.0.1.244
    next
  end
  set include-default-servers enable
end
```

Which server will FortiGate choose for antivirus and IPS updates if 10.0.1.243 is experiencing an outage?

- A. 10.0.1.240
- B. One of the public FortiGuard distribution servers
- C. 10.0.1.244
- D. 10.0.1.242

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configuration on FortiGate and partial session information for internet traffic from a user on the internal network.

```
config system global
  set snat-route-change disable
end
config router static
  edit 1
    set gateway 10.200.1.254
    set priority 5
    set device "port1"
  next
  edit 2
    set gateway 10.200.2.254
    set priority 10
    set device "port2"
  next
end
```

```
FGT # diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=600 expire=3179 timeout=3600 flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=4
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty npu f00
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=3208/25/1 reply=11144/29/1 tuples=2
tx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4 gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:64907 -> 54.239.158.170.80(10.200.1.1:64907)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.239.158.170:80->10.200.1.1:64907(10.0.1.10:64907)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
src_mac=b4:f7a1:e9:91:97
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00317c5b tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
rpd_b_link_id = 00000000
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
npu_state=0x000c00
npu info: flag=0x00/0x00, offload=0/0, ips_offload=0/0, epid=0/0, ipid=0/0, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=0/0, vtag_in=0x0000/0x000 in_npu=0/0, out_npu=0/0, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
no_ofld_reason:
```

If the priority on route ID 2 were changed from 10 to 0, what would happen to traffic matching that user session?

- A. The session would remain in the session table, but its traffic would now egress from both port1 and port2.
- B. The session would remain in the session table, and its traffic would egress from port2.
- C. The session would be deleted, and the client would need to start a new session.
- D. The session would remain in the session table, and its traffic would egress from port1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-Using-SNAT-route-change-to-update-existing-NAT/>

NEW QUESTION 166

Examine the output of the 'diagnose sys session list expectation' command shown in the exhibit; then answer the question below.

```
#diagnose sys session list expectation

session info: proto= proto_state=0 0 duration=3 expire=26 timeout=3600
flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per-ip_shaper=
ha_id=0 policy_dir=1 tunnel=/
state=new complex
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=0/0/0 reply=0/0/0 tuples=2
origin-> sink: org pre-> post, reply pre->post dev=2->4/4->2
gwy=10.0.1.10/10.200.1.254
hook=pre dir=org act=dnat 10.171.121.38:0-> 10.200.1.1: 60426
(10.0.1.10: 50365)
hook= pre dir=org act=noop 0.0.0.0:0-> 0.0.0.0:0 (0.0.0.0:0)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=000000e9 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd type=0 dd_mode=0
```

Which statement is true regarding the session in the exhibit?

- A. It was created by the FortiGate kernel to allow push updates from FortiGuard.
- B. It is for management traffic terminating at the FortiGate.
- C. It is for traffic originated from the FortiGate.
- D. It was created by a session helper or ALG.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 167

View the exhibit, which contains the output of a diagnose command, and the answer the question below.


```
# diagnose debug rating
Locale      : English
License     : Contract
Expiration  : Thu Sep 28 17:00:00 20XX
--- Server List (Thu APR 19 10:41:32 20XX) ---
IP           Weight  RTT   Flags  TZ   Packets  Curr Lost  Total Lost
64.26.151.37   10     45      -5    262432  0         846
64.26.151.35   10     46      -5    329072  0        6806
66.117.56.37   10     75      -5     71638  0         275
66.210.95.240  20     71      -8    36875  0          92
209.222.147.36 20    103     DI    -8    34784  0        1070
208.91.112.194 20    107     D    -8    35170  0        1533
96.45.33.65    60    144      0    33728  0         120
80.85.69.41    71    226      1    33797  0         192
62.209.40.74   150    97      9    33754  0         145
121.111.236.179 45    44      F    -5    26410 26226    26227
```

Which statements are true regarding the Weight value?

- A. Its initial value is calculated based on the round trip delay (RTT).
- B. Its initial value is statically set to 10.
- C. Its value is incremented with each packet lost.
- D. It determines which FortiGuard server is used for license validation.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171

An administrator cannot connect to the GUI of a FortiGate unit with the IP address 10.0.1.254. The administrator runs the debug flow while attempting the connection using HTTP. The output of the debug flow is shown in the exhibit:

```
# diagnose debug flow filter port 80
# diagnose debug flow trace start 5
# diagnose debug enable

id=20085 trace_id=5 msg="vd-root received a packet(proto=6,
10.0.1.10:57459->10.0.1.254:80) from port3. flag [S], seq 3190430861, ack
0, win 8192"
id=20085 trace_id=5 msg="allocate a new session-0000008c"
id=20085 trace_id=5 msg="iprope_in_check() check failed on policy 0, drop"
```

Based on the error displayed by the debug flow, which are valid reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. HTTP administrative access is disabled in the FortiGate interface with the IP address 10.0.1.254.
- B. Redirection of HTTP to HTTPS administrative access is disabled.
- C. HTTP administrative access is configured with a port number different than 80.
- D. The packet is denied because of reverse path forwarding check.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 173

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