



**Fortinet**

## **Exam Questions NSE4\_FGT-7.2**

Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.2

### NEW QUESTION 1

If Internet Service is already selected as Destination in a firewall policy, which other configuration object can be selected for the Destination field of a firewall policy?

- A. IP address
- B. No other object can be added
- C. FQDN address
- D. User or User Group

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.59): "When configuring your firewall policy, you can use Internet Service as the destination in a firewall policy, which contains all the IP addresses, ports, and protocols used by that service. For the same reason, you cannot mix regular address objects with ISDB objects, and you cannot select services on a firewall policy. The ISDB objects already have services information, which is hardcoded." This is true because Internet Service is a special type of destination object that can only be used alone in a firewall policy. Internet Service is a feature that allows FortiGate to identify and filter traffic based on the internet service or application that it belongs to, such as Facebook, YouTube, Skype, etc. Internet Service uses a database of IP addresses and ports that are associated with each internet service or application, and updates it regularly from FortiGuard. When Internet Service is selected as the destination in a firewall policy, FortiGate will match the traffic to the corresponding internet service or application, and apply the appropriate action and security profiles to it. However, Internet Service cannot be combined with any other destination object, such as IP address, FQDN address, user or user group, etc., as this would create a conflict or ambiguity in the firewall policy. Therefore, no other object can be added if Internet Service is already selected as the destination in a firewall policy

### NEW QUESTION 2

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:

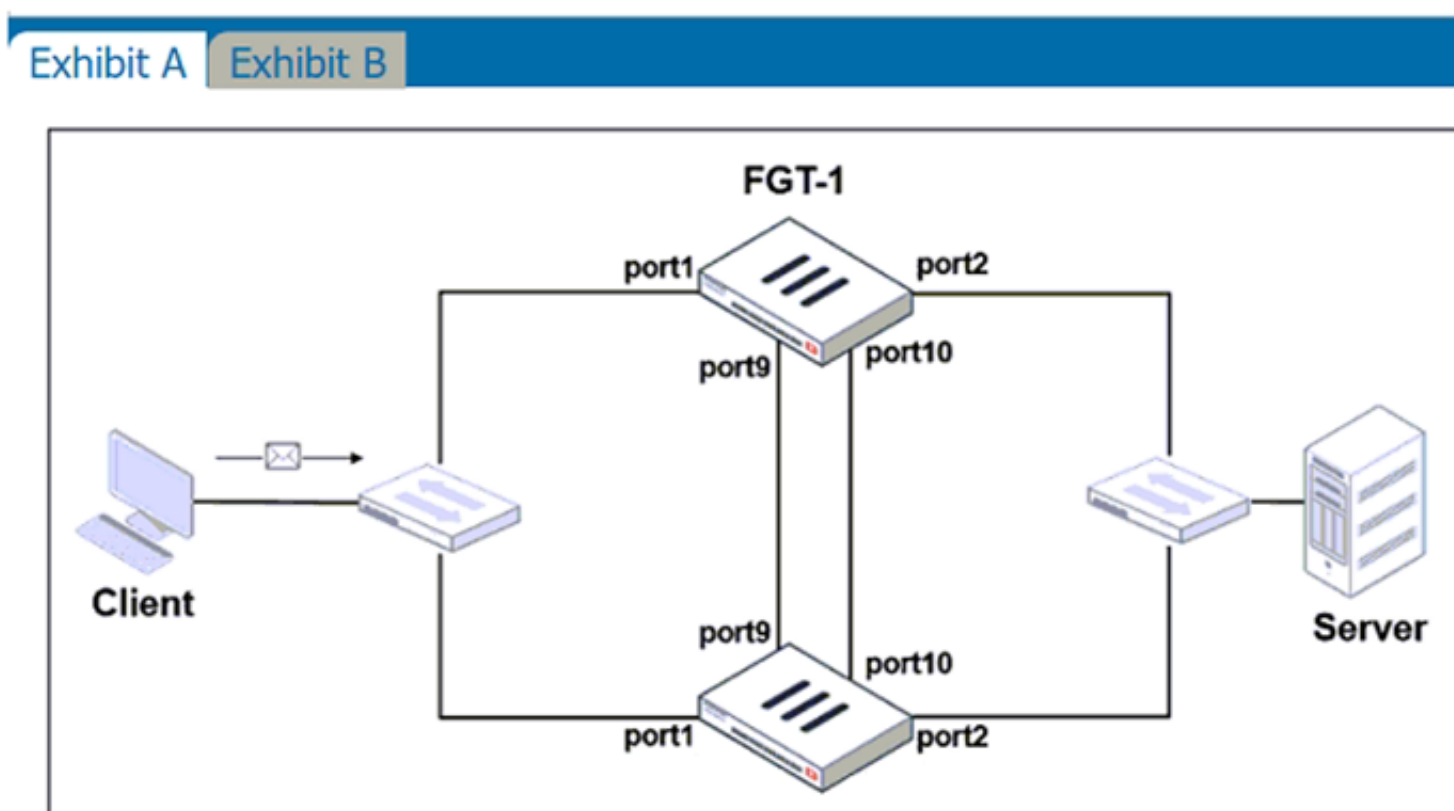
When a packet arrives, how does FortiGate find a matching policy? Each policy has match criteria, which you can define using the following objects:

- 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 3

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A shows a topology for a FortiGate HA cluster that performs proxy-based inspection on traffic. Exhibit B shows the HA configuration and the partial output of the get system ha status command.



**Exhibit A****Exhibit B**

```
set group-id 3
set group-name "NSE"
set mode a-a
set password *
set hbdev "port9" 50 "port10" 50
set session-pickup enable
set override disable
set monitor port3
end

# get system ha status
...
Primary      : FGT-2, FGVM010000065036, HA cluster index = 1
Secondary    : FGT-1, FGVM010000064692, HA cluster index = 0
number of vcluster: 1
vcluster 1: work 169.254.0.2
Primary: FGVM010000065036, HA operating index = 1
Secondary: FGVM010000064692, HA operating index = 0
```

Based on the exhibits, which two statements about the traffic passing through the cluster are true? (Choose two.)

- A. For non-load balanced connections, packets forwarded by the cluster to the server contain the virtual MAC address of port2 as source.
- B. The traffic sourced from the client and destined to the server is sent to FGT-1.
- C. The cluster can load balance ICMP connections to the secondary.
- D. For load balanced connections, the primary encapsulates TCP SYN packets before forwarding them to the secondary.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.317 & p.320): "To forward traffic correctly, a FortiGate HA solution uses virtual MAC addresses." "The primary forwards the SYN packet to the selected secondary. (...) This is also known as MAC address rewrite. In addition, the primary encapsulates the packet in an Ethernet frame type 0x8891. The encapsulation is done only for the first packet of a load balanced session. The encapsulated packet includes the original packet plus session information that the secondary requires to process the traffic."

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Which two statements explain antivirus scanning modes? (Choose two.)

- A. In proxy-based inspection mode, files bigger than the buffer size are scanned.
- B. In flow-based inspection mode, FortiGate buffers the file, but also simultaneously transmits it to the client.
- C. In proxy-based inspection mode, antivirus scanning buffers the whole file for scanning, before sending it to the client.
- D. In flow-based inspection mode, files bigger than the buffer size are scanned.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

An antivirus profile in full scan mode buffers up to your specified file size limit. The default is 10 MB. That is large enough for most files, except video files. If your FortiGate model has more RAM, you may be able to increase this threshold. Without a limit, very large files could exhaust the scan memory. So, this threshold balances risk and performance. Is this tradeoff unique to FortiGate, or to a specific model? No. Regardless of vendor or model, you must make a choice. This is because of the difference between scans in theory, that have no limits, and scans on real-world devices, that have finite RAM. In order to detect 100% of malware regardless of file size, a firewall would need infinitely large RAM--something that no device has in the real world. Most viruses are very small. This table shows a typical tradeoff. You can see that with the default 10 MB threshold, only 0.01% of viruses pass through.

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.350 & 352): "In flow-based inspection mode, the IPS engine reads the payload of each packet, caches a local copy, and forwards the packet to the receiver at the same time. Because the file is transmitted simultaneously, flow-based mode consumes more CPU cycles than proxy-based." "Each protocol's proxy picks up a connection and buffers the entire file first (or waits until the oversize limit is reached) before scanning. The client must wait for the scanning to finish."

**NEW QUESTION 5**

What inspection mode does FortiGate use if it is configured as a policy-based next-generation firewall (NGFW)?

- A. Full Content inspection
- B. Proxy-based inspection
- C. Certificate inspection
- D. Flow-based inspection

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Refer to the FortiGuard connection debug output.

```
FortiGate # diagnose debug rating
Locale      : english

Service     : Web-Filter
Status      : Enable
License     : Contract

Num. of servers : 3
Protocol    : https
Port        : 443
Anycast     : Disable
Default servers : Included
-- Server List (Mon Jul 5 12:00:25 2021) --

IP           Weight  RTT  Flags  TZ  FortiGuard-requests  Curr  Lost  Total  Lost  Updated Time
173.243.138.210  10    350  DI    -8    29      0     0      0      0  Mon Jul 5 09:23:33 2021
12.34.97.18     20     30   -5    -5    25      0     0      0      0  Mon Jul 5 09:23:33 2021
210.7.96.18     160   605   9     9    25      0     0      0      0  Mon Jul 5 09:23:33 2021
```

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. A local FortiManager is one of the servers FortiGate communicates with.
- B. One server was contacted to retrieve the contract information.
- C. There is at least one server that lost packets consecutively.
- D. FortiGate is using default FortiGuard communication settings.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.287-288): "Flags: D (IP returned from DNS), I (Contract server contacted), T (being timed), F (failed)" "By default, FortiGate is configured to enforce the use of HTTPS port 443 to perform live filtering with FortiGuard or FortiManager. Other ports and protocols are available by disabling the FortiGuard anycast setting on the CLI."

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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 8**

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:**

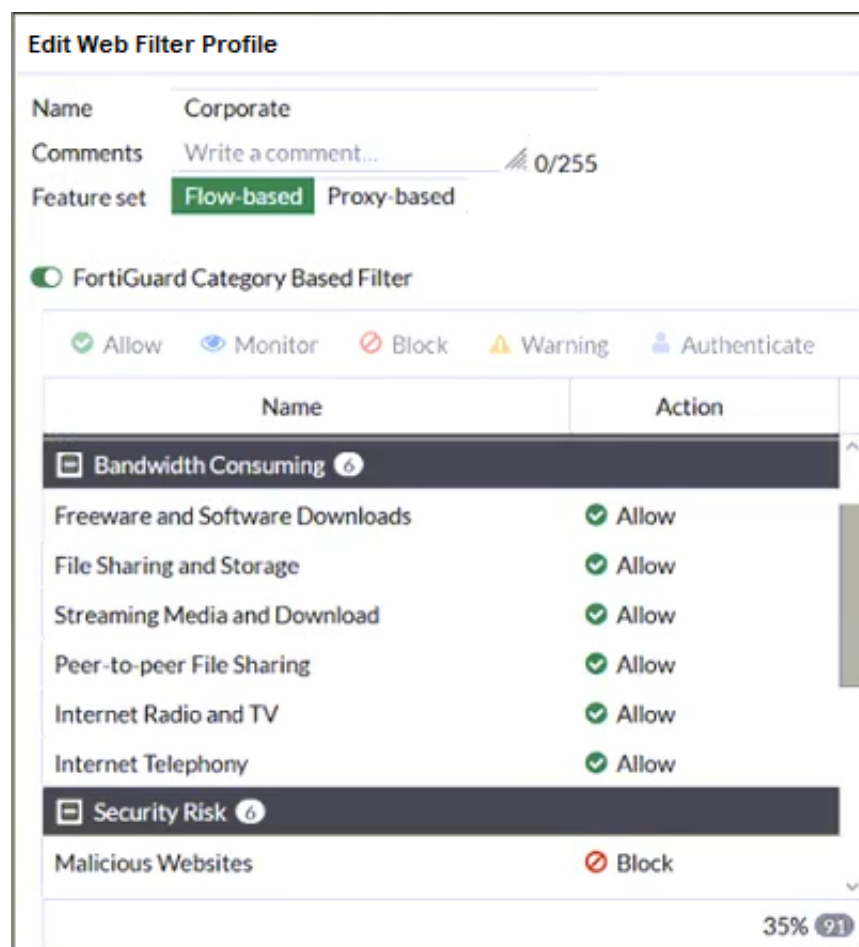
<http://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.0.0/handbook/240599/application-control>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows the FortiGuard Category Based Filter section of a corporate web filter profile.

An administrator must block access to download.com, which belongs to the Freeware and Software Downloads category. The administrator must also allow other websites in the same category.



What are two solutions for satisfying the requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a separate firewall policy with action Deny and an FQDN address object for \*.download.com as destination address.
- B. Configure a web override rating for download.com and select Malicious Websites as the subcategory.
- C. Set the Freeware and Software Downloads category Action to Warning.
- D. Configure a static URL filter entry for download.com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively.

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.268-269): "If you want to make an exception, for example, rather than unblock access to a potentially unwanted category, change the website to an allowed category. You can also do the reverse. You can block a website that belongs to an allowed category." "Static URL filtering is another web filter feature. Configured URLs in the URL filter are checked against the visited websites. If a match is found, the configured action is taken. URL filtering has the same patterns as static domain filtering: simple, regular expressions, and wildcard."

\* B. Configure a web override rating for download.com and select Malicious Websites as the subcategory. This is true because a web override rating is a feature that allows the administrator to change the FortiGuard category of a specific website or domain, and apply a different action to it based on the web filter profile. By configuring a web override rating for download.com and selecting Malicious Websites as the subcategory, the administrator can block access to download.com, which belongs to the Freeware and Software Downloads category by default, without affecting other websites in the same category. The Malicious Websites category has the action Block in the web filter profile shown in the exhibit.

\* D. Configure a static URL filter entry for download.com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively.

This is true because a static URL filter entry is a feature that allows the administrator to define custom rules for filtering specific URLs or domains, and apply an action to them based on the web filter profile. By configuring a static URL filter entry for download.com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively, the administrator can block access to download.com and any subdomains or paths under it, without affecting other websites in the Freeware and Software Downloads category. The static URL filter entries have higher priority than the FortiGuard category based filter entries in the web filter profile.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 proxy<sup>1</sup>. A ZTNA rule defines the following parameters<sup>1</sup>:

- 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 server<sup>2</sup>.

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 proxy<sup>3</sup>.

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 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Fortigate # diagnose sniffer packet any "icmp" 5
interfaces=[any]
filters=[icmp]
20.370482 port2 in 10.0.1.2 -> 8.8.8.8: icmp: echo request
0x0000  4500 003c 2f8f 0000 8001 f020 0a00 0102      E...</.....
0x0010  0808 0808 0800 4d5a 0001 0001 6162 6364      .....MZ....abcd
0x0020  6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374      efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030  7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                uvwabcdefghi

20.370805 port1 out 10.56.240.228 -> 8.8.8.8: icmp: echo request
0x0000  4500 003c 2f8f 0000 7f01 0106 0a38 f0e4      E...</.....8..
0x0010  0808 0808 0800 6159 ec01 0001 6162 6364      .....aY....abcd
0x0020  6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374      efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030  7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                uvwabcdefghi

20.372138 port1 in 8.8.8.8 -> 10.56.240.228: icmp: echo reply
0x0000  4500 003c 0000 0000 7501 3a95 0808 0808      E...<....u.:....
0x0010  0a38 f0e4 0000 6959 ec01 0001 6162 6364      .8....iY....abcd
0x0020  6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374      efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030  7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                uvwabcdefghi

20.372163 port2 out 8.8.8.8 -> 10.0.1.2: icmp: echo reply
0x0000  4500 003c 0000 0000 7401 2bb0 0808 0808      E...<....t.+....
0x0010  0a00 0102 0000 555a 0001 0001 6162 6364      .....UZ....abcd
0x0020  6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374      efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030  7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                uvwabcdefghi
```

An administrator is running a sniffer command as shown in the exhibit.  
Which three pieces of information are included in the sniffer output? (Choose three.)

- A. Interface name
- B. Ethernet header
- C. IP header
- D. Application header
- E. Packet payload

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 12

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 15

An administrator is running the following sniffer command:

```
diagnose sniffer packet any "host 192.168.2.12" 5
```

Which three pieces of Information will be Included in me sniffer output? {Choose three.)

- A. Interface name
- B. Packet payload
- C. Ethernet header
- D. IP header
- E. Application header

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 19

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

- A. System time
- B. FortiGuaid 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 24

An employee needs to connect to the office through a high-latency internet connection.

Which SSL VPN setting should the administrator adjust to prevent SSL VPN negotiation failure?

- A. idle-timeout
- B. login-timeout
- C. udp-idle-timer
- D. session-ttl

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.222):

"When connected to SSL VPN over high latency connections, FortiGate can time out the client before the client can finish the negotiation process, such as DNS lookup and time to enter a token. Two new CLI commands under config vpn ssl settings have been added to address this. The first command allows you to set up the login timeout, replacing the previous hard timeout value. The second command allows you to set up the maximum DTLS hello timeout for SSL VPN connections."

#### NEW QUESTION 29

If Internet Service is already selected as Source in a firewall policy, which other configuration objects can be added to the Source field of a firewall policy?

- A. IP address
- B. Once Internet Service is selected, no other object can be added
- C. User or User Group
- D. FQDN address

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 32

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 34

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 35

An administrator has configured a strict RPF check on FortiGate. Which statement is true about the strict RPF check?



- A. The strict RPF check is run on the first sent and reply packet of any new session.
- B. Strict RPF checks the best route back to the source using the incoming interface.
- C. Strict RPF checks only for the existence of at least one active route back to the source using the incoming interface.
- D. Strict RPF allows packets back to sources with all active routes.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Strict Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) is a security feature that is used to detect and prevent IP spoofing attacks on a network. It works by checking the routing information for incoming packets to ensure that they are coming from the source address that is indicated in the packet's header. In strict RPF mode, the firewall will check the best route back to the source of the incoming packet using the incoming interface. If the packet's source address does not match the route back to the source, the packet is dropped. This helps to prevent attackers from spoofing their IP address and attempting to access the network.

**NEW QUESTION 36**

Which two features of IPsec IKEv1 authentication are supported by FortiGate? (Choose two.)

- A. Extended authentication (XAuth) for faster authentication because fewer packets are exchanged
- B. Extended authentication (XAuth) to request the remote peer to provide a username and password
- C. No certificate is required on the remote peer when you set the certificate signature as the authentication method
- D. Pre-shared key and certificate signature as authentication methods

**Answer: BD**

**Explanation:**

\* B. Extended authentication (XAuth) to request the remote peer to provide a username and password

This is true because extended authentication (XAuth) is a feature that allows FortiGate to request the remote peer to provide a username and password during the IPsec IKEv1 authentication process. XAuth is an extension of the IKEv1 protocol that adds an additional authentication step after the main mode or aggressive mode exchange. XAuth can be used with either pre-shared key or certificate signature as the primary authentication method, and it can provide stronger security and granular access control for IPsec VPNs<sup>12</sup>

\* D. Pre-shared key and certificate signature as authentication methods

This is true because pre-shared key and certificate signature are two authentication methods that are supported by FortiGate for IPsec IKEv1 VPNs. Pre-shared key is a method where both peers share a secret key that is used to authenticate each other during the IKEv1 exchange. Certificate signature is a method where both peers have digital certificates that are used to verify each other's identity and public key during the IKEv1 exchange. Both methods can be combined with XAuth for additional authentication

**NEW QUESTION 41**

Refer to the exhibits.

**Exhibit A** **Exhibit B**

```
# get system performance status
CPU states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU0 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2061108k total, 1854997k used (90%), 106111k free (5.1%), 100000k freeable (4.8%)
Average network usage: 83 / 0 kbps in 1 minute, 81 / 0 kbps in 10 minutes, 81 / 0 kbps in 30
minutes
Average sessions: 5 sessions in 1 minute, 3 sessions in 10 minutes, 3 sessions in 30 minutes
Average session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 0 sessions per second in last
10 minutes, 0 sessions per second in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 3 hours, 28 minutes
```

**Exhibit A** **Exhibit B**

```
config system global
    set memory-use-threshold-red 88
    set memory-use-threshold-extreme 95
    set memory-use-threshold-green 82
end
```

Exhibit A shows system performance output. Exhibit B shows a FortiGate configured with the default configuration of high memory usage thresholds. Based on the system performance output, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Administrators can access FortiGate only through the console port.
- B. FortiGate has entered conserve mode.
- C. FortiGate will start sending all files to FortiSandbox for inspection.
- D. Administrators cannot change the configuration.

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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-vm 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 49**

Which statements about the firmware upgrade process on an active-active HA cluster are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The firmware image must be manually uploaded to each FortiGate.
- B. Only secondary FortiGate devices are rebooted.
- C. Uninterruptable upgrade is enabled by default.
- D. Traffic load balancing is temporally disabled while upgrading the firmware.

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 53**

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A shows a network diagram. Exhibit B shows the firewall policy configuration and a VIP object 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.

**Exhibit A** **Exhibit B**

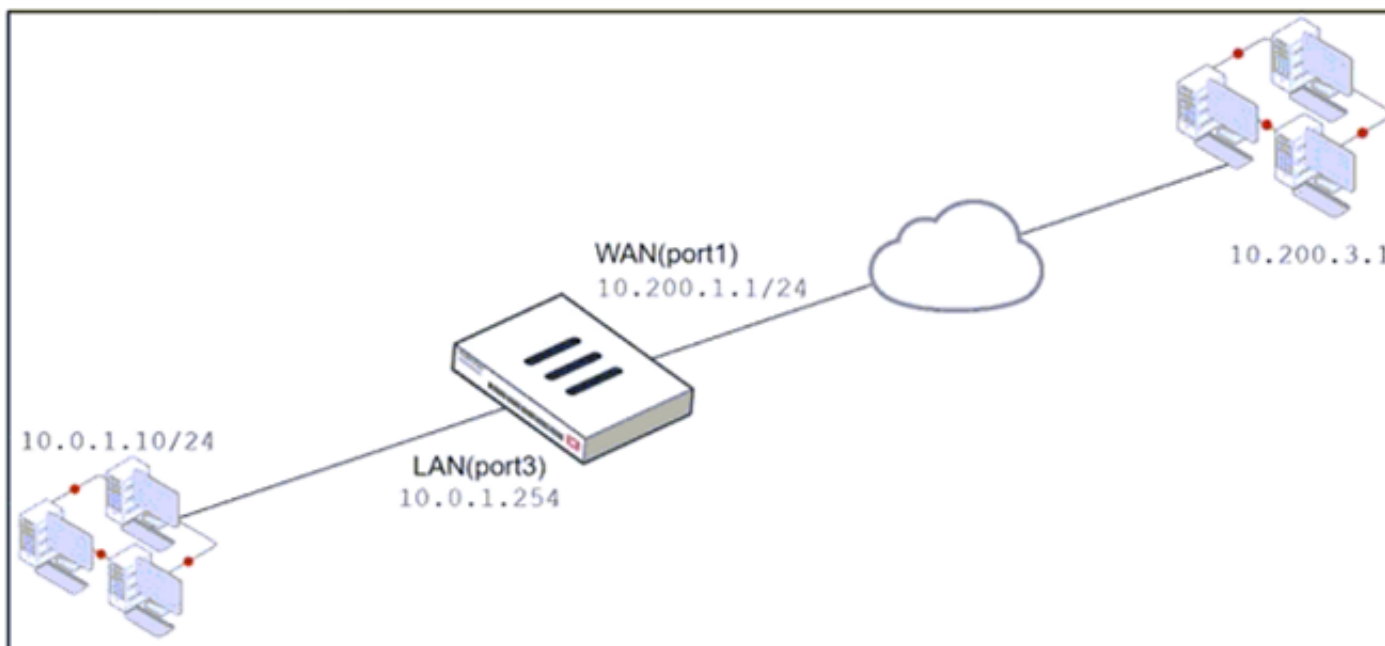


Exhibit A Exhibit B

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

Edit Virtual IP

VIP type

IPv4

Name

VIP

Comments

Write a comment...0/255

Color

Change

Network

Interface

WAN (port1)

Type

Static NAT

External IP address/range

10.200.1.10

Map to

IPv4 address/range

10.0.1.10

Optional Filters

Port Forwarding

Protocol

TCPUDP SCTP ICMP

Port Mapping Type

One to oneMany to many

External service port

10443

Map to IPv4 port

443

If the host 10.200.3.1 sends a TCP SYN packet on port 10443 to 10.200.1.10, what will the source address, destination address, and destination port of the packet be, after FortiGate forwards the packet to the destination?

- A. 10.0.1.254, 10.0.1.10, and 443, respectively
- B. 10.0.1.254, 10.200.1.10, and 443, respectively
- C. 10.200.3.1, 10.0.1.10, and 443, respectively
- D. 10.0.1.254, 10.0.1.10, and 10443, respectively

Answer: C

Explanation:

The host 10.200.3.1 sends a TCP SYN packet on port 10443 to 10.200.1.10, which is the external IP address of the VIP object named VIP in Exhibit B1. The VIP object maps the external IP address and port to the internal IP address and port of the server 10.0.1.10 and 443, respectively1. The VIP object also enables NAT, which means that the source address of the packet will be translated to the IP address of the outgoing interface2. The firewall policy ID 1 in Exhibit B allows traffic from WAN (port1) to LAN (port3) with the destination address of VIP and the service of HTTPS1. The policy also enables NAT, which means that the source address of the packet will be translated to the IP address of the outgoing interface2. Therefore, after FortiGate forwards the packet to the destination, the source address, destination address, and destination port of the packet will be 10.200.3.1, 10.0.1.10, and 443, respectively. You can find more information about VIP objects and firewall policies in the Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 55

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 59

Refer to the exhibits.

The exhibits show a network diagram and firewall configurations.

An administrator created a Deny policy with default settings to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2. Remote-User1 must be able to access the Webserver. Remote-User2 must not be able to access the Webserver.

Exhibit A Exhibit B

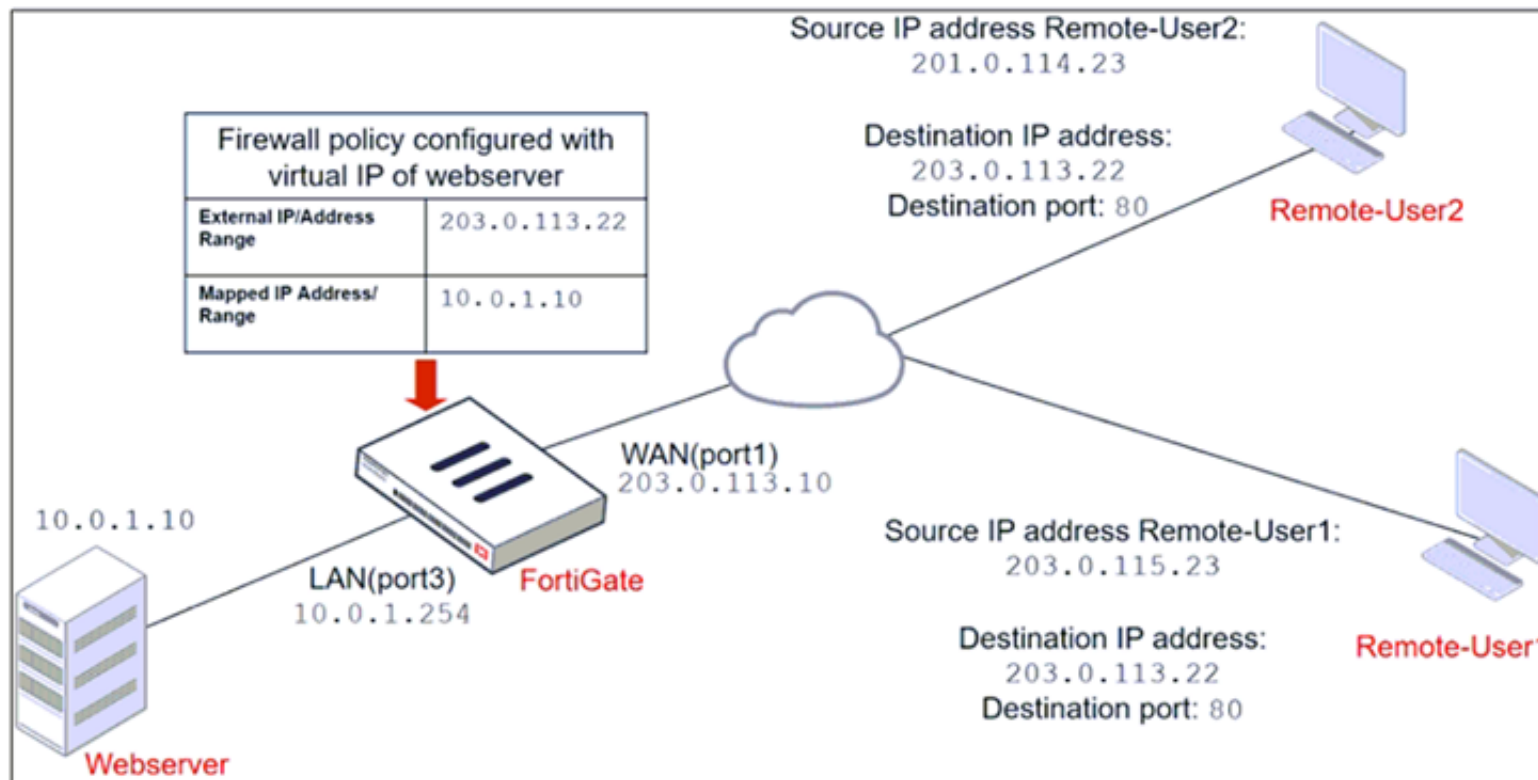


Exhibit A Exhibit B

Edit Address

Name	Deny_IP
Color	Change
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	201.0.114.23/32
Interface	WAN (port1)
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	Deny web server access. 23/255

Firewall address object

Firewall policies

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action
WAN (port1) → LAN (port3) 2						
4	Deny	Deny_IP	all	always	ALL	DENY
3	Allow_access	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT

In this scenario, which two changes can the administrator make to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable match-vip in the Deny policy.
- B. Set the Destination address as Deny\_IP in the Allow-access policy.
- C. Enable match vip in the Deny policy.
- D. Set the Destination address as Web\_server in the Deny policy.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-Firewall-does-not-block-incoming-WAN-to-LAN/ta> The exhibits show a network diagram and firewall configurations for a FortiGate unit that has two policies:

Allow\_access and Deny. The Allow\_access policy allows traffic from the WAN (port1) interface to the LAN (port3) interface with the destination address of VIP and the service of HTTPS. The VIP object maps the external IP address 10.200.1.10 and port 10443 to the internal IP address 10.0.1.10 and port 443 of the Webserver. The Deny policy denies traffic from the WAN (port1) interface to the LAN (port3) interface with the source address of Deny\_IP and the destination address of All.

In this scenario, the administrator wants to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2, who has the IP address 10.200.3.2, which is included in the Deny\_IP address object. Remote-User1, who has the IP address 10.200.3.1, must be able to access the Webserver.

To achieve this goal, the administrator can make two changes to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2:

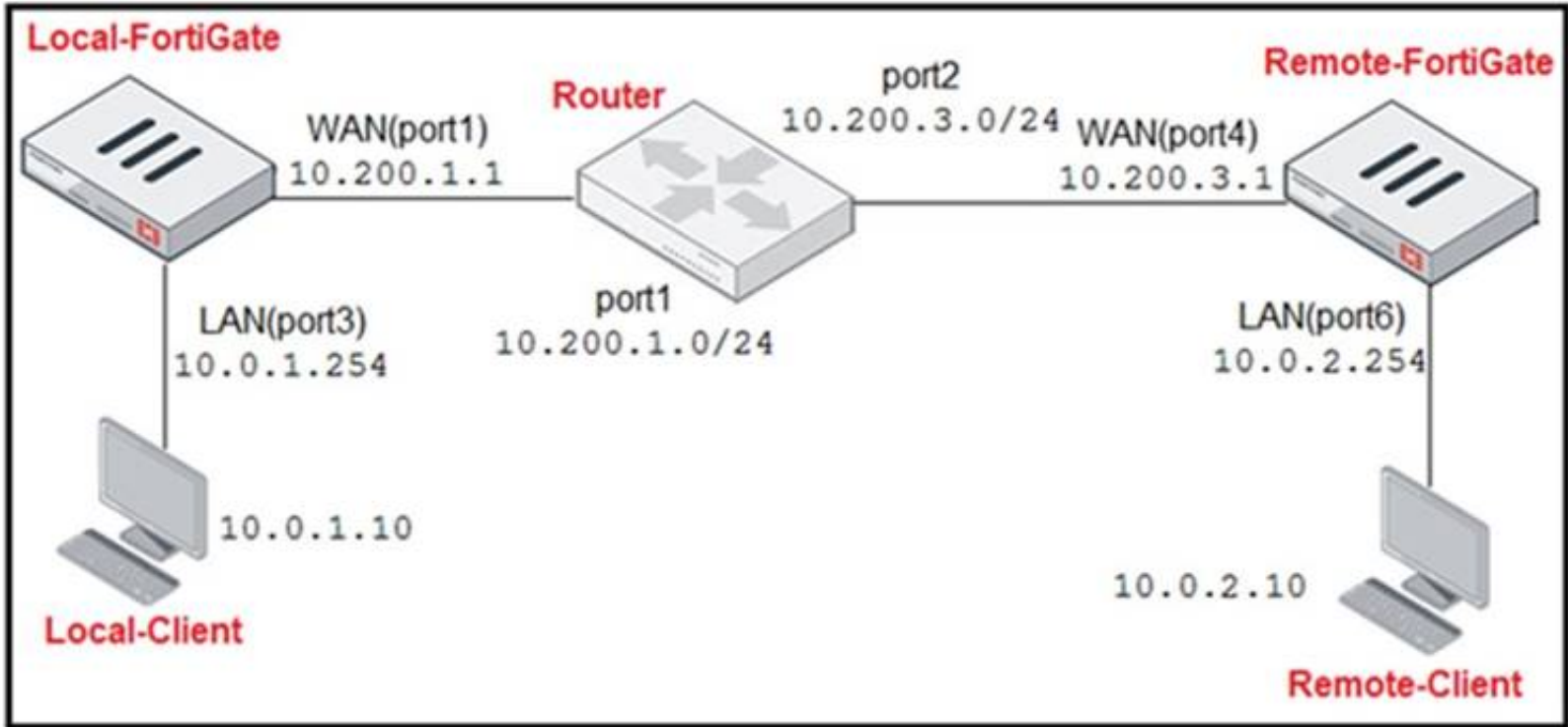
- Set the Destination address as Webserver in the Deny policy. This will make the Deny policy more specific and match only the traffic that is destined for the Webserver's internal IP address, instead of any destination address.
- Enable match-vip in the Deny policy. This will make the Deny policy apply to traffic that matches a VIP object, instead of ignoring it. This way, the Deny policy will block Remote-User2's traffic that uses the VIP object's external IP address and port.

NEW QUESTION 62



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

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	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 64

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 overTLS.



**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 traffic<sup>1</sup>. DNS over TLS is a protocol that encrypts and authenticates DNS queries and responses using the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol<sup>2</sup>. 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.net<sup>1</sup>. The FortiGate verifies the server hostname using the server-hostname setting in the system dns configuration<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Which two inspection modes can you use to configure a firewall policy on a profile-based next-generation firewall (NGFW)? (Choose two.)

- A. Proxy-based inspection
- B. Certificate inspection
- C. Flow-based inspection
- D. Full Content inspection

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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 71**

Refer to the exhibit.



The screenshot shows the FortiGate SLA configuration interface. The 'Name' field is set to 'SLA1'. The 'Protocol' is set to 'Ping'. The 'Server' field contains two entries: '4.2.2.2' and '4.2.2.1'. The 'Participants' field is set to 'All SD-WAN Members'. The 'Enable probe packets' checkbox is unchecked. There are 'Specify' and '+' buttons next to the participants field.

An administrator has configured a performance SLA on FortiGate, which failed to generate any traffic. Why is FortiGate not sending probes to 4.2.2.2 and 4.2.2.1 servers? (Choose two.)

- A. The Detection Mode setting is not set to Passive.
- B. Administrator didn't configure a gateway for the SD-WAN members, or configured gateway is not valid.
- C. The configured participants are not SD-WAN members.
- D. The Enable probe packets setting is not enabled.

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 76**

Which two statements are true when FortiGate is in transparent mode? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, all interfaces are part of the same broadcast domain.
- B. The existing network IP schema must be changed when installing a transparent mode.
- C. Static routes are required to allow traffic to the next hop.
- D. FortiGate forwards frames without changing the MAC address.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 79**

An administrator is configuring an Ipsec between site A and siteB. The Remotes Gateway setting in both sites has been configured as Static IP Address. For site A, the local quick mode selector is 192. 16. 1.0/24 and the remote quick mode selector is 192. 16.2.0/24. How must the administrator configure the local quick mode selector for site B?

- A. 192. 168.3.0/24
- B. 192. 168.2.0/24
- C. 192. 168. 1.0/24
- D. 192. 168.0.0/8

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 81

Which three options are the remote log storage options you can configure on FortiGate? (Choose three.)

- A. FortiCache
- B. FortiSIEM
- C. FortiAnalyzer
- D. FortiSandbox
- E. FortiCloud

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 82

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 83

A network administrator is configuring a new IPsec VPN tunnel on FortiGate. The remote peer IP address is dynamic. In addition, the remote peer does not support a dynamic DNS update service.

What type of remote gateway should the administrator configure on FortiGate for the new IPsec VPN tunnel to work?

- A. Static IP Address
- B. Dialup User
- C. Dynamic DNS
- D. Pre-shared Key

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Dialup user is used when the remote peer's IP address is unknown. The remote peer whose IP address is unknown acts as the dialup clien and this is often the case for branch offices and mobile VPN clients that use dynamic IP address and no dynamic DNS

#### NEW QUESTION 87

On FortiGate, which type of logs record information about traffic directly to and from the FortiGate management IP addresses?

- A. System event logs
- B. Forward traffic logs
- C. Local traffic logs
- D. Security logs

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 92

Which two statements ate true about the Security Fabric rating? (Choose two.)

- A. It provides executive summaries of the four largest areas of security focus.
- B. Many of the security issues can be fixed immediately by clicking Apply where available.
- C. The Security Fabric rating must be run on the root FortiGate device in the Security Fabric.
- D. The Security Fabric rating is a free service that comes bundled with alt FortiGate devices.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 94

What are two features of collector agent advanced mode? (Choose two.)

- A. In advanced mode, FortiGate can be configured as an LDAP client and group filters can be configured on FortiGate.
- B. In advanced mode, security profiles can be applied only to user groups, not individual users.
- C. Advanced mode uses the Windows convention—NetBios: Domain\Username.
- D. Advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups.

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

\* A. In advanced mode, FortiGate can be configured as an LDAP client and group filters can be configured on FortiGate.

This is true because advanced mode allows FortiGate to query the LDAP server directly for user information and group membership, without relying on the collector agent. This enables FortiGate to apply security policies based on LDAP group filters, which can be configured on FortiGate1

\* D. Advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups.

This is true because advanced mode can handle complex group structures, such as nested groups or inherited groups, where a user belongs to a group that is a member of another group. This allows FortiGate to apply security policies based on the effective group membership of a user, not just the direct group membership1

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.146): "Also, advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups; that is, users can be members of subgroups that belong to monitored parent groups." "In advanced mode, you can configure FortiGate as an LDAP client and configure the group filters on FortiGate. You can also configure group filters on the collector agent."

NEW QUESTION 97

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A

Exhibit B

Search

Upstream Internet

Local-FortiGate Fabric Root

ISFW

Edit Address

Name

Net\_Add\_1

Color

Change

Type

Subnet

IP/Netmask

1.1.1.0 255.255.255.0

Interface

any

Fabric synchronization

Static route configuration

Comments

Write a comment...

Exhibit A

Exhibit B

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+64RpCTpVdgSmoQH242mYSIzNNzLNvgzMXjyN9hSj1JE3KYJlo3XxygldvNxPI8T5xctBUSzy7rgIcHcA/qHrByXSxfPEeHC6ufkqlPJrW6GypwDUB5O3VFgPbASFYYteQesmwoJtGe84BLqa+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

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 #

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 101

Refer to the exhibits.

The exhibits show the firewall policies and the objects used in the firewall policies.

The administrator is using the Policy Lookup feature and has entered the search criteria shown in the exhibit.

Exhibit A Exhibit B

### Address Object

Name	Details
IP Range/Subnet 10	
LOCAL_CLIENT	10.0.1.10/32
all	0.0.0.0
FQDN 5	
facebook.com	facebook.com

### Internet Service Object

Name	Direction	Number of Entries
Predefined Internet Services 1,635		
Facebook-Web	Destination	26,578
IP	Port	Protocol
1.9.91.17 - 1.9.91.18	80	TCP
	443	
	8443	
1.9.91.17 - 1.9.91.18	443	UDP
1.9.91.30	443	UDP

### Firewall Policies

ID	From	To	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT
3	port3	port1	LOCAL_CLIENT	facebook.com	always	ULL_UDP	✓ ACCEPT	Enabled
1	port1	port3	facebook.com	LOCAL_CLIENT	always	ULL_UDP	✓ ACCEPT	Enabled
4	port4	port1	LOCAL_CLIENT	all	always	HTTP DNS HTTPS	✓ ACCEPT	Enabled
5	port3	port1	LOCAL_CLIENT	Facebook-Web	always	Internet Service	✓ ACCEPT	Enabled
2	port3	port1	all	all	always	ALL	✓ ACCEPT	Enabled

Exhibit A Exhibit B

### Policy Lookup

Incoming Interface

port3

IP Version

IPv4

Protocol

TCP

Source

10.0.1.10

Source Port

Optional (1-65535)

Destination

facebook.com

Destination Port

443

Search

Close

Which policy will be highlighted, based on the input criteria?

- A. Policy with ID 4.
- B. Policy with ID 5.
- C. Policies with ID 2 and 3.
- D. Policy with ID 4.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 105

An administrator wants to configure Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on IPSEC VPN for detecting dead tunnels. The requirement is that FortiGate sends DPD probes only when no traffic is observed in the tunnel.

Which DPD mode on FortiGate will meet the above requirement?

- A. Disabled



- B. On Demand
- C. Enabled
- D. On Idle

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 107

Refer to exhibit.

An administrator configured the web filtering profile shown in the exhibit to block access to all social networking sites except Twitter. However, when users try to access twitter.com, they are redirected to a FortiGuard web filtering block page.

NameAllow\_Twitter

CommentsWrite a comment...0/255

Feature setFlow-basedProxy-based

FortiGuard Category Based Filter

AllowMonitorBlockWarningAuthenticate

Name	Action
Medicine	Allow
News and Media	Allow
Social Networking	Block
Political Organizations	Allow
Reference	Allow
Global Religion	Allow
Shopping	Allow
Society and Lifestyles	Allow
Sports	Allow

Static URL Filter

Block invalid URLs

URL Filter

Create NewEditDeleteSearch

URL	Type	Action	Status
twitter.com	Wildcard	Allow	Enable

Block malicious URLs discovered by FortiSandbox

Content Filter

Based on the exhibit, which configuration change can the administrator make to allow Twitter while blocking all other social networking sites?

- A. On the FortiGuard Category Based Filter configuration, set Action to Warning for Social Networking
- B. On the Static URL Filter configuration, set Type to Simple
- C. On the Static URL Filter configuration, set Action to Exempt.
- D. On the Static URL Filter configuration, set Action to Monitor.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 111

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 114

Which feature in the Security Fabric takes one or more actions based on event triggers?

- A. Fabric Connectors
- B. Automation Stitches
- C. Security Rating
- D. Logical Topology

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117

Which CLI command will display sessions both from client to the proxy and from the proxy to the servers?

- A. diagnose wad session list
- B. diagnose wad session list | grep hook-pre&&hook-out
- C. diagnose wad session list | grep hook=pre&&hook=out
- D. diagnose wad session list | grep "hook=pre"&"hook=out"

Answer: A

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#### NEW QUESTION 120

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 121

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 125

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 128

Which statement regarding the firewall policy authentication timeout is true?

- A. It is an idle timeout
- B. The FortiGate considers a user to be "idle" if it does not see any packets coming from the user's source IP.
- C. It is a hard timeout
- D. The FortiGate removes the temporary policy for a user's source IP address after this timer has expired.
- E. It is an idle timeout
- F. The FortiGate considers a user to be "idle" if it does not see any packets coming from the user's source MAC.
- G. It is a hard timeout
- H. The FortiGate removes the temporary policy for a user's source MAC address after this timer has expired.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 132

Which of the following are valid actions for FortiGuard category based filter in a web filter profile ui proxy-based inspection mode? (Choose two.)

- A. Warning
- B. Exempt
- C. Allow
- D. Learn

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 135

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
orgin->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
rpd_b_link_id= 00000000 rpd_b_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

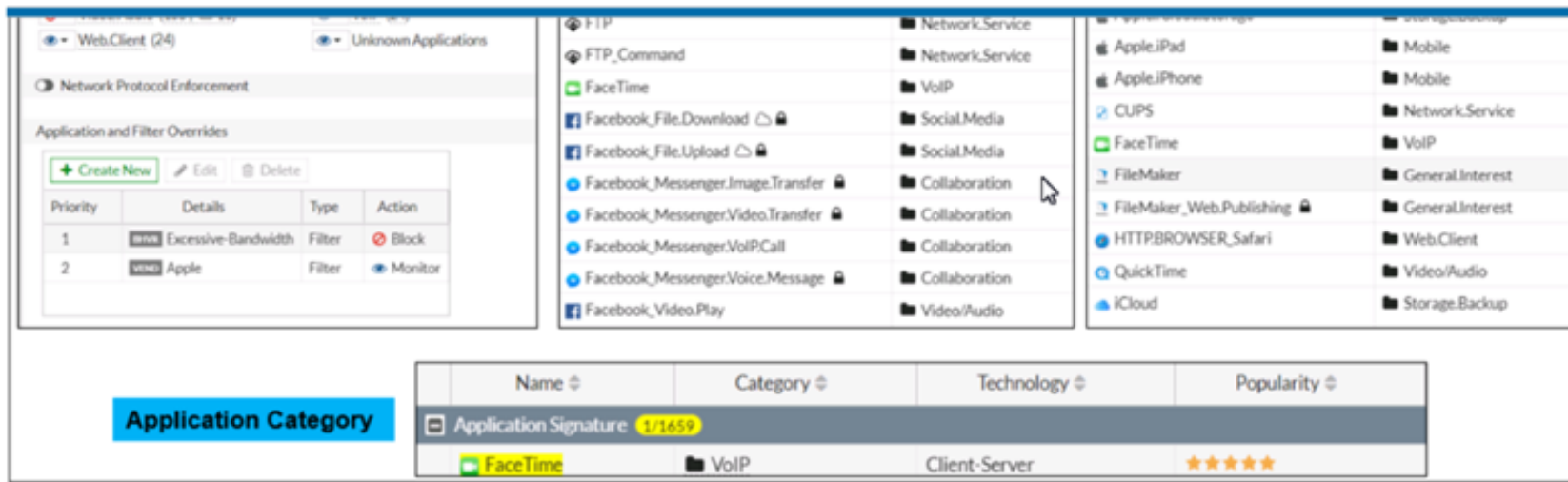
#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 136

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 140

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 143

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 144

Which CLI command allows administrators to troubleshoot Layer 2 issues, such as an IP address conflict?

- A. get system status
- B. get system performance status
- C. diagnose sys top
- D. get system arp

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

"If you suspect that there is an IP address conflict, or that an IP has been assigned to the wrong device, you may need to look at the ARP table."



NEW QUESTION 148

Which of the following statements about backing up logs from the CLI and downloading logs from the GUI are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Log downloads from the GUI are limited to the current filter view
- B. Log backups from the CLI cannot be restored to another FortiGat
- C. Log backups from the CLI can be configured to upload to FTP as a scheduled time
- D. Log downloads from the GUI are stored as LZ4 compressed files.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 149

Refer to the exhibit.

	Name	Type	IP/Netmask	VLAN ID
Physical Interface 14				
	port1	Physical Interface	10.200.1.1/255.255.255.0	
	port1-vlan10	VLAN	10.1.10.1/255.255.255.0	10
	port1-vlan1	VLAN	10.200.5.1/255.255.255.0	1
	port10	Physical Interface	10.0.11.1/255.255.255.0	
	port2	Physical Interface	10.200.2.1/255.255.255.0	
	port2-vlan10	VLAN	10.0.10.1/255.255.255.0	10
	port2-vlan1	VLAN	10.0.5.1/255.255.255.0	1

Given the interfaces shown in the exhibit. which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic between port2 and port2-vlan1 is allowed by default.
- B. port1-vlan10 and port2-vlan10 are part of the same broadcast domain.
- C. port1 is a native VLAN.
- D. port1-vlan and port2-vlan1 can be assigned in the same VDOM or to different VDOMs.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-rules-about-VLAN-configuration-and-VDOM-interf>  
<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD30883>

NEW QUESTION 154

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A shows a network diagram. Exhibit B shows the firewall policy configuration and a VIP object 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 administrator disabled the WebServer firewall policy.

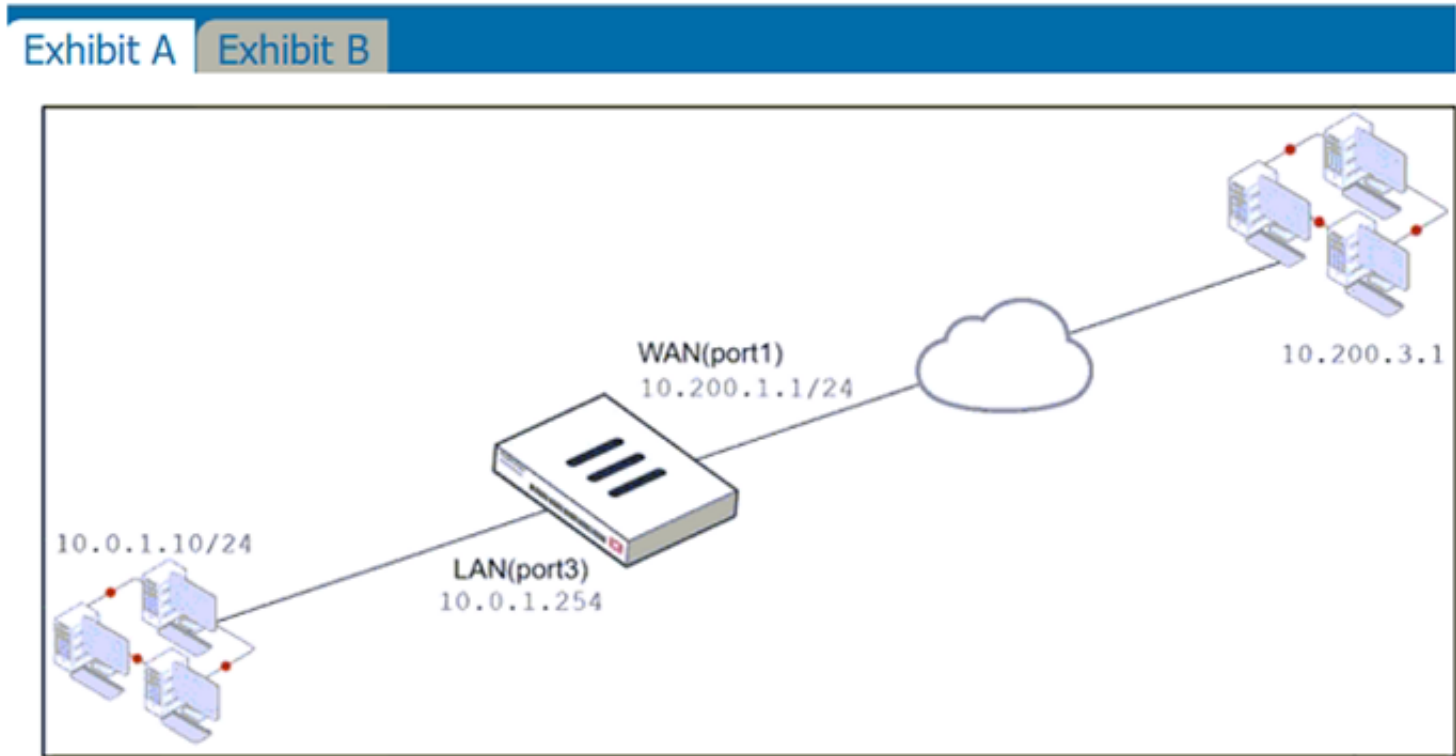


Exhibit A Exhibit B

Name	From	To	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT
Full_Access	LAN (port3)	WAN (port1)	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled
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

WAN (port1)

Type

Static NAT

External IP address/range

10.200.1.10

Map to

IPv4 address/range

10.0.1.10

Optional Filters

Port Forwarding

Which IP address will be used to source NAT the traffic, if a user with address 10.0.1.10 connects over SSH to the host with address 10.200.3.1?

- A. 10.200.1.10
- B. 10.0.1.254
- C. 10.200.1.1
- D. 10.200.3.1

Answer: C

Explanation:

Traffic is coming from LAN to WAN, matches policy Full\_Access which has NAT enable, so traffic uses source IP address of outgoing interface. Simple SNAT.

NEW QUESTION 158

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit A Exhibit B

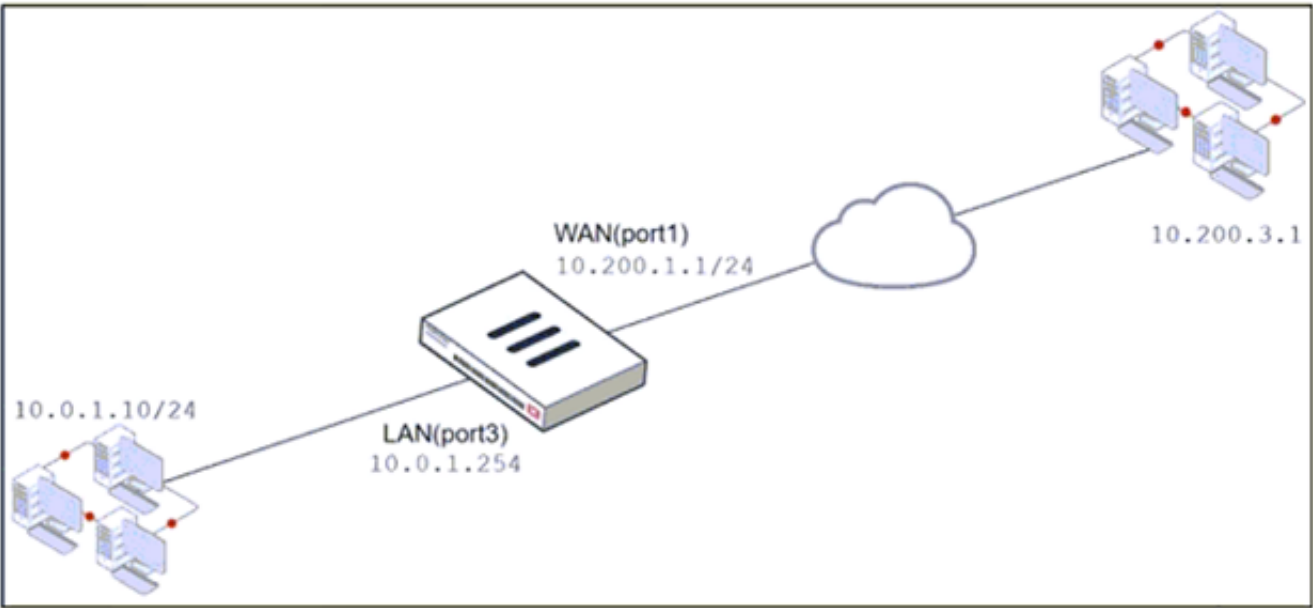


Exhibit A Exhibit B

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

0/255

Write a comment...

Change

port1

Static NAT

10.200.1.10

10.0.1.10

Optional Filters

Port Forwarding

TCP UDP SCTP ICMP

One to one Many to many

443

443

0/255

Write a comment...

Overload One-to-One Fixed Port Range Port Block Allocation

10.200.1.100-10.200.1.100

NAT64

ARP Reply

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 160

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 165

If the Issuer and Subject values are the same in a digital certificate, which type of entity was the certificate issued to?

- A. A CRL
- B. A person
- C. A subordinate CA
- D. A root CA

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 168

Refer to the exhibit showing a debug flow output.

```
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=print_pkt_detail line=5594 msg="vd-root:0 received a packet(proto=1,
10.0.1.10:19938->10.0.1.250:2048) from port1. type=8, code=0, id=19938, seq=1."
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=init_ip_session_common line=5760 msg="allocate a new session-00003dd5"
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=vf_ip_route_input_common line=2598 msg="find a route: flag=84000000 gw-
10.0.1.250 via root"
id=20085 trace_id=2 func=print_pkt_detail line=5594 msg="vd-root:0 received a packet(proto=1,
10.0.1.250:19938->10.0.1.10:0) from local. type=0, code=0, id=19938, seq=1."
id=20085 trace_id=2 func=resolve_ip_tuple_fast line=5675 msg="Find an existing session, id-
00003dd5, reply direction"
```

What two conclusions can you make from the debug flow output? (Choose two.)

- A. The debug flow is for ICMP traffic.
- B. The default route is required to receive a reply.
- C. A new traffic session was created.
- D. A firewall policy allowed the connection.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

The debug flow output shows the result of a diagnose command that captures the traffic flow between the source and destination IP addresses1. The debug flow output reveals the following information about the traffic flow1:

- The protocol is 1, which means that the traffic uses ICMP protocol2. ICMP is a protocol that is used to send error messages and test connectivity between devices2.
- The session state is 0, which means that a new traffic session was created3. A session is a data structure that stores information about a connection between two devices3.
- The policy ID is 1, which means that the traffic matched the firewall policy with ID 14. A firewall policy is a rule that defines how FortiGate processes traffic based on the source, destination, service, and action parameters4.
- The action is 0, which means that the traffic was allowed by the firewall policy. An action is a parameter that specifies what FortiGate does with the traffic that matches a firewall policy.

Therefore, two conclusions that can be made from the debug flow output are:

- The debug flow is for ICMP traffic.
- A new traffic session was created.

**NEW QUESTION 171**

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 175**

Which statement about video filtering on FortiGate is true?

- A. Video filtering FortiGuard categories are based on web filter FortiGuard categories.
- B. It does not require a separate FortiGuard license.
- C. Full SSL inspection is not required.
- D. its available only on a proxy-based firewall policy.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.279): "To apply the video filter profile, proxy-based firewall policies currently allow you to enable the video filter profile. You



must enable full SSL inspection on the firewall policy."

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.2.4/administration-guide/860867/filtering-based-on-fortiguard-cat>

#### NEW QUESTION 177

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

- A. ZTNA manages access through the client only.
- B. ZTNA manages access for remote users only.
- C. ZTNA provides a security posture check.
- D. ZTNA provides role-based access.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 182

You have enabled logging on a FortiGate device for event logs and all security logs, and you have set up logging to use the FortiGate local disk. What is the default behavior when the local disk is full?

- A. No new log is recorded after the warning is issued when log disk use reaches the threshold of 95%.
- B. No new log is recorded until you manually clear logs from the local disk.
- C. Logs are overwritten and the first warning is issued when log disk use reaches the threshold of 75%.
- D. Logs are overwritten and the only warning is issued when log disk use reaches the threshold of 95%.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

config log disk setting

set diskfull [ overwrite | nolog ]

Action to take when disk is full. The system can overwrite the oldest log messages or stop logging when the disk is full. (default --> overwrite)

config log memory global-setting

set full-first-warning-threshold {integer}

Log full first warning threshold as a percent. (default --> 75)

#### NEW QUESTION 186

Which statement is correct regarding the inspection of some of the services available by web applications embedded in third-party websites?

- A. The security actions applied on the web applications will also be explicitly applied on the third-party websites.
- B. The application signature database inspects traffic only from the original web application server.
- C. FortiGuard maintains only one signature of each web application that is unique.
- D. FortiGate can inspect sub-application traffic regardless where it was originate

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 189

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 194

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