

Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_EFW-7.2

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a custom signature.



Which two modifications must you apply to the configuration of this custom signature so that you can save it on FortiGate? (Choose two.)

- A. Add severity.
- B. Add attack_id.
- C. Ensure that the header syntax is F-SBID.
- D. Start options with --.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

For a custom signature to be valid and savable on a FortiGate device, it must include certain mandatory fields. Severity is used to specify the level of threat that the signature represents, and attack_id is a unique identifier for the signature. Without these, the signature would not be complete and could not be correctly utilized by the FortiGate's Intrusion Prevention System (IPS).

NEW QUESTION 2

Which two statements about the neighbor-group command are true? (Choose two.)

- A. You can configure it on the GUI.
- B. It applies common settings in an OSPF area.
- C. It is combined with the neighbor-range parameter.
- D. You can apply it in Internal BGP (IBGP) and External BGP (EBGP).

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The neighbor-group command in FortiOS allows for the application of common settings to a group of neighbors in OSPF, and can also be used to simplify configuration by applying common settings to both IBGP and EBGP neighbors. This grouping functionality is a part of the FortiOS CLI and is documented in the Fortinet CLI reference.

NEW QUESTION 3

Exhibit.

FortiGuard Category Based Filter

Allow

Monitor

Block

Warning

Authenticate

Name	Action
News and Media	Allow
Social Networking	Allow

URL Filter

Create New

Edit

Delete

Search

URL	Type	Action	Status
https://www.facebook.com/*	Wildcard	Block	Enable

Content Filter

Create New

Edit

Delete

Pattern Type	Pattern	Language	Action	Status
Wildcard	facebook	Western	Block	Enable

Rating Options

Allow websites when a rating error occurs

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web filter profile configuration. What can you conclude from this configuration about access to www.facebook.com, which is categorized as Social Networking?

- A. The access is blocked based on the Content Filter configuration
- B. The access is allowed based on the FortiGuard Category Based Filter configuration
- C. The access is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration
- D. The access is blocked if the local or the public FortiGuard server does not reply

Answer: C


Explanation:

The access to www.facebook.com is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration. In the exhibit, it shows that the URL “www.facebook.com” is specifically set to “Block” under the URL Filter section. References := Fortigate: How to configure Web Filter function on Fortigate, Web filter | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.0.2 | Fortinet Document Library, FortiGate HTTPS web URL filtering ... - Fortinet ... - Fortinet Community


NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configurations of two address objects from the same FortiGate.

Engineering address object

Name	Engineering
Color	 <input type="button" value="Change"/>
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	<input type="checkbox"/> any
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text" value="Write a comment..."/> 0/255
<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

Finance address object

Name	Finance
Color	 <input type="button" value="Change"/>
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	<input type="checkbox"/> any
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text" value="Write a comment..."/> 0/255
<input type="button" value="Return"/>	

Why can you modify the Engineering address object, but not the Finance address object?

- A. You have read-only access.
- B. FortiGate joined the Security Fabric and the Finance address object was configured on the root FortiGate.
- C. FortiGate is registered on FortiManager.
- D. Another user is editing the Finance address object in workspace mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The inability to modify the Finance address object while being able to modify the Engineering address object suggests that the Finance object is being managed by a higher authority in the Security Fabric, likely the root FortiGate. When a FortiGate is part of a Security Fabric, address objects and other configurations may be managed centrally.

This aligns with the Fortinet FortiGate documentation on Security Fabric and central management of address objects.

NEW QUESTION 5

Exhibit.

```
# get router info bgp neighbors
VRF 0 neighbor table:
BGP neighbor is 10.2.0.254, remote AS 65100, local AS 65200, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Not directly connected EBGP
  Last read 00:04:40, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Configured hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 5 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 4 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  NLRI treated as withdraw: 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds...
```

Refer to the exhibit, which provides information on BGP neighbors. Which can you conclude from this command output?

- A. The router are in the number to match the remote peer.
- B. You must change the AS number to match the remote peer.
- C. BGP is attempting to establish a TCP connection with the BGP peer.
- D. The bfd configuration to set to enable.

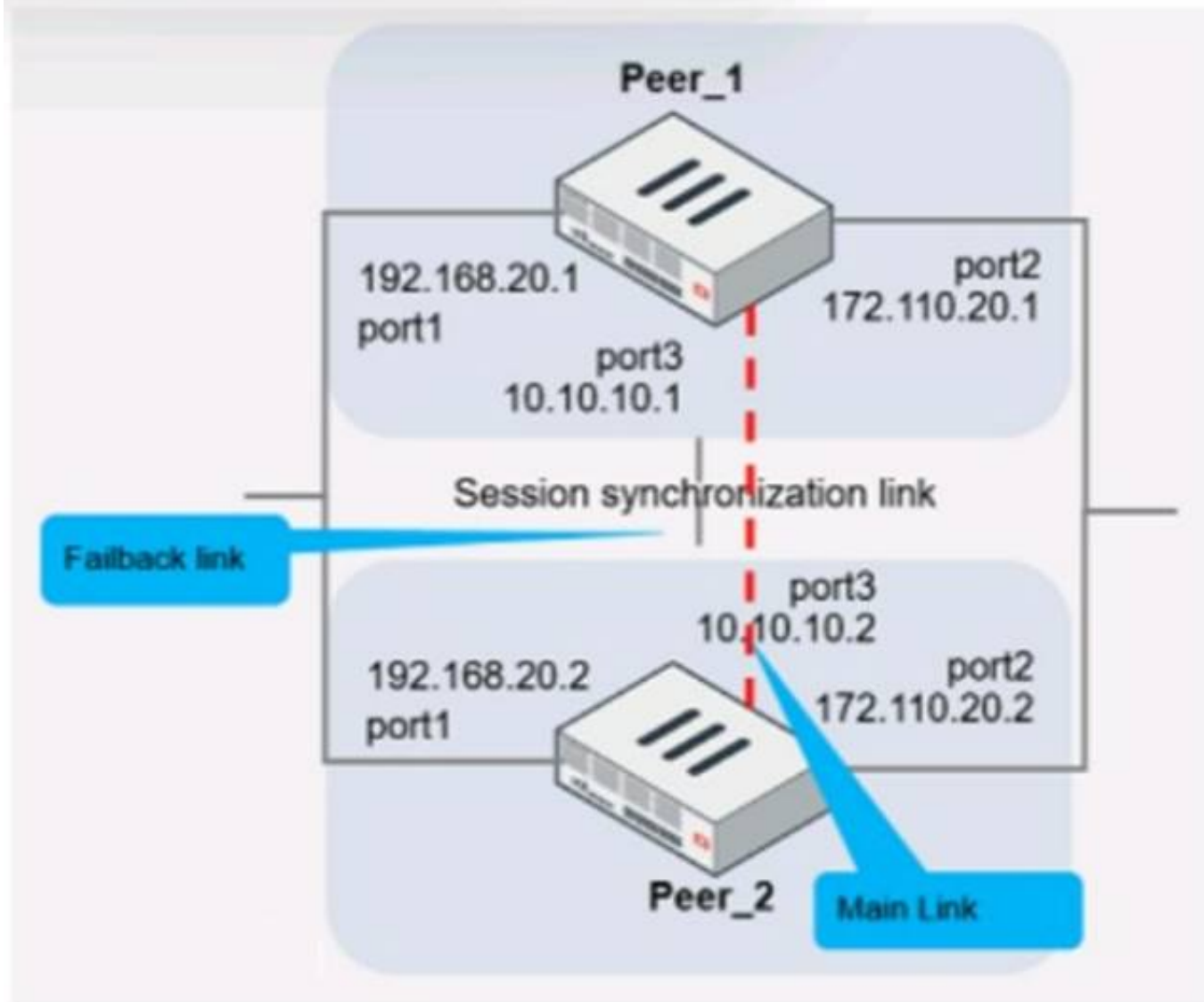
Answer: C

Explanation:

The BGP state is "Idle", indicating that BGP is attempting to establish a TCP connection with the peer. This is the first state in the BGP finite state machine, and it means that no TCP connection has been established yet. If the TCP connection fails, the BGP state will reset to either active or idle, depending on the configuration. References: You can find more information about BGP states and troubleshooting in the following Fortinet Enterprise Firewall 7.2 documents:
 ? Troubleshooting BGP
 ? How BGP works

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit, which shows two configured FortiGate devices and peering over FGSP.



The main link directly connects the two FortiGate devices and is configured using the set session-syn-dev <interface> command.
 What is the primary reason to configure the main link?

- A. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2
- B. To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3
- C. To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3
- D. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary purpose of configuring a main link between the devices is to synchronize session information so that if one unit fails, the other can continue processing traffic without dropping active sessions.

- * A.To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2.This is incorrect because FGSP is used for session synchronization, not configuration synchronization.
- * B.To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3.FGSP does not perform load balancing and is not used for configuration synchronization.
- * C.To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3.The main link is not used solely for configuration synchronization.
- * D.To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3.The main link in an FGSP setup is indeed used to synchronize session information across the devices, and it operates at layer 3 since it uses IP addresses to establish the peering.

NEW QUESTION 7

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


```
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 two conclusions can you draw from this BGP summary? (Choose two.)

- A. External BGP (EBGP) exchanges routing information.
- B. The BGP session with peer 10. 127. 0. 75 is established.
- C. The router 100. 64. 3. 1 has the parameter bfd set to enable.
- D. The neighbors displayed are linked to a local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The output of the BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) summary shows details about the BGP neighbors of a router, their Autonomous System (AS) numbers, the state of the BGP session, and other metrics like messages received and sent.

From the BGP summary provided:

- * A.External BGP (EBGP) exchanges routing information.This conclusion can be inferred because the AS numbers for the neighbors are different from the local AS number (65117), which suggests that these are external connections.
- * B.The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is established.This is indicated by the state/prefix received column showing a numeric value (1), which typically means that the session is established and a number of prefixes has been received.
- * C.The router 100.64.3.1 has the parameter bfd set to enable.This cannot be concluded directly from the summary without additional context or commands specifically showing BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) configuration.
- * D.The neighbors displayed are linked to a local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.The neighbor-range concept does not apply here; the value 4 in the 'V' column stands for the BGP version number, which is typically 4.

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial BGP combination.

```
config router bgp
  set as 65200
  set router-id 172.16.1.254
  config neighbor
    edit 100.64.1.254
      set remote-as 65100
    next
  end
end
```

You want to configure a loopback as the OGP source.

Which two parameters must you set in the BGP configuration? (Choose two)

- A. ebgp-enforce-multihop
- B. recursive-next-hop
- C. ibgp-enfoce-multihop
- D. update-source

Answer: AD

Explanation:

To configure a loopback as the BGP source, you need to set the “ebgp- enforce-multihop” and “update-source” parameters in the BGP configuration. The “ebgp- enforce-multihop” allows EBGP connections to neighbor routers that are not directly connected, while “update-source” specifies the IP address that should be used for the BGP

session1. References := BGP on loopback, Loopback interface, Technical Tip: Configuring EBGP Multihop Load-Balancing, Technical Tip: BGP routes are not installed in routing

table with loopback as update source

NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit, which shows config system central-management information.

```
config system central-management
  set type fortimanager
  set allow-push-firmware disable
  set allow-remote-firmware-upgrade disable
  set fmg "10.1.0.241"
  config server-list
    edit 1
      set server-type update
      set server-address 10.1.0.241
    next
  end
  set include-default-servers disable
end
```

Which setting must you configure for the web filtering feature to function?

- A. Add serve
- B. fortiguar
- C. net to the server list.
- D. Configure securewf.fortiguar
- E. net on the default servers.
- F. Set update-server-location to automatic.
- G. Configure server-type with the rating option.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For the web filtering feature to function effectively, the FortiGate device needs to have a server configured for rating services. The rating option in the server-type setting specifies that the server is used for URL rating lookup, which is essential for web filtering. The displayed configuration does not list any FortiGuard web filtering servers, which would be necessary for web filtering. The setting set include-default-servers disable indicates that the default FortiGuard servers are not being used, and hence, a specific server for web filtering (like securewf.fortiguard.net) needs to be configured.

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

When deployed as a local FortiGuard Distribution Server (FDS), FortiManager functions in several capacities. It can act as an update server, a rating server, or both, providing firmware updates and FortiGuard database updates. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in VM license validation services, ensuring that the connected FortiGate devices are operating with valid licenses. However, it does not support rating requests from non-FortiGate devices nor cache firmware updates for unmanaged devices. Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: FortiManager as a Local FDS Configuration

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial OSPF configuration.

```
config router ospf
  set router-id 0.0.0.3
  set restart-mode graceful-restart
  set restart-period 30
  set restart-on-topology-change enable
  ...
end
```

What can you conclude from this output?

- A. Neighbors maintain communication with the restarting router.
- B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts.
- C. FortiGate restarts if the topology changes.
- D. The restarting router sends gratuitous ARP for 30 seconds.

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the partial OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) configuration output:

* B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts: This is implied by the command 'set restart-mode graceful-restart'. When OSPF is configured with graceful restart, the router sends grace LSAs (Link State Advertisements) to inform its neighbors that it is restarting, allowing for a seamless transition without recalculating routes.

Fortinet documentation on OSPF configuration clearly states that enabling graceful restart mode allows the router to maintain its adjacencies and routes during a brief restart period.

NEW QUESTION 13

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