



Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FAZ_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiAnalyzer 7.4 Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator has moved a FortiGate device from the root ADOM to ADOM1. Which two statements are true regarding logs? (Choose two.)

- A. Analytics logs will be moved to ADOM1 from the root ADOM automatically.
- B. Archived logs will be moved to ADOM1 from the root ADOM automatically.
- C. Logs will be present in both ADOMs immediately after the move.
- D. Analytics logs will be moved to ADOM1 from the root ADOM after you rebuild the database.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When a device is moved from one ADOM to another, analytics logs can be moved automatically, but you may need to rebuild the database for the logs to be fully transferred and usable in the new ADOM. Archived logs, however, do not move automatically between ADOMs.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which two parameters impact the amount of reserved disk space required by FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

- A. Total quota
- B. License type
- C. RAID level
- D. Disk size

Answer: C

Explanation:

RAID level affects how much disk space is reserved for redundancy and fault tolerance. For example, RAID 1 mirrors data, meaning you need more space for redundancy, while RAID 5 or RAID 6 reserves space for parity.

Disk size directly influences the total available and reserved space since the larger the disk, the more space may need to be reserved for system functions, logs, and other operations.

The total quota and license type do not directly impact the reserved disk space, though they do influence other aspects of capacity and functionality.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two statements about FortiAnalyzer operating modes are true? (Choose two.)

- A. When in collector mode, FortiAnalyzer offloads the log receiving task to the analyzer.
- B. When in analyzer mode, FortiAnalyzer supports event management and reporting features.
- C. For the collector, you should allocate most of the disk space to analytics logs.
- D. Analyzer mode is the default operating mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When in analyzer mode, FortiAnalyzer supports event management and reporting features.

In analyzer mode, FortiAnalyzer provides full support for log analysis, event management, and reporting capabilities.

Analyzer mode is the default operating mode.

By default, FortiAnalyzer operates in analyzer mode, which allows for log analysis and reporting. The other options are incorrect because:

In collector mode, the FortiAnalyzer primarily stores logs and forwards them to another FortiAnalyzer in analyzer mode, not the other way around.

In collector mode, most disk space is usually allocated to storage rather than analytics, as the logs are primarily stored for forwarding.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which three RAID configurations provide fault tolerance on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose three.)

- A. RAID0
- B. RAID 5
- C. RAID1
- D. RAID 6+0
- E. RAID 0+0

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

RAID 1 provides fault tolerance through disk mirroring.

RAID 5 provides fault tolerance by using distributed parity across multiple disks. RAID 6+0 combines striping with double parity, offering enhanced fault tolerance.

RAID 0 and RAID 0+0 do not provide any fault tolerance, as they focus on performance through data striping but offer no redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

Create New Administrator

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| User Name | Remote-Admin |
| Avatar | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> R <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 10px; display: inline-block;">+ Add Photo</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 10px; display: inline-block;">- Remove Photo</div> </div> |
| Description | |
| Admin Type | LDAP |
| LDAP Server | External_Server |
| Match all users on remote server | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

The exhibit shows the creation of a new administrator on FortiAnalyzer.

What are two effects of enabling the choice Match all users on remote server when configuring a new administrator? (Choose two.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enabling this option allows any user authenticated by the LDAP server to log in to FortiAnalyzer, effectively creating a wildcard administrator.

NEW QUESTION 6

The connection status of a new device on FortiAnalyzer is listed as Unauthorized. What does that status mean?

- A. It is a device whose registration has not yet been accepted in FortiAnalyzer.
- B. It is a device that has not yet been assigned an ADOM.
- C. It is a device that is waiting for you to configure a pre-shared key.
- D. It is a device that FortiAnalyzer does not support.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The "Unauthorized" status indicates that the device has been discovered or attempted to connect but has not yet been authorized for management by FortiAnalyzer. It requires an administrator to approve or authorize the device before it can be fully managed.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which feature can you configure to add redundancy to FortiAnalyzer?

- A. Primary and secondary DNS
- B. VLAN interfaces
- C. IPv6 administrative access
- D. Link aggregation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Link aggregation is a method used to combine multiple network connections in parallel to increase throughput and provide redundancy in case one of the links fail. This feature is used in network appliances, including FortiAnalyzer, to add redundancy to the network connections, ensuring that there is a backup path for traffic if the primary path becomes unavailable.

Reference: The FortiAnalyzer 7.4.1 Administration Guide explains the concept of link aggregation and its relevance to

NEW QUESTION 8

What are analytics logs on FortiAnalyzer?

- A. Logs that are compressed and saved to a log file
- B. Logs that roll over when the log file reaches a specific size
- C. Logs that are indexed and stored in the SQL
- D. Logs classified as type Traffic, or type Security

Answer: C

Explanation:

On FortiAnalyzer, analytics logs refer to the logs that have been processed, indexed, and then stored in the SQL database. This process allows for efficient data retrieval and analytics. Unlike basic log storage, which might involve simple compression and storage in a file system, analytics logs in FortiAnalyzer undergo an indexing process. This enables advanced features such as quick search, report generation, and detailed analysis, making it easier for administrators to gain insights into network activities and security incidents.

Reference: FortiAnalyzer 7.2 Administrator Guide - "Log Management" and "Data Analytics" sections.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which two methods can you use to restrict administrative access on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure trusted hosts.
- B. Limit access to specific virtual domains.
- C. Fabric connectors to external LDAP servers.
- D. Use administrator profiles.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Configure trusted hosts.

Trusted hosts restrict administrative access to FortiAnalyzer by limiting the IP addresses or subnets from which administrators can log in.

Use administrator profiles.

Administrator profiles define roles and permissions, restricting what specific administrators can access and manage on FortiAnalyzer.

The other options are not applicable because:

Limiting access to specific virtual domains is not applicable to FortiAnalyzer, as virtual domains (VDMs) are a concept used in FortiGate, not FortiAnalyzer.

Fabric connectors to external LDAP servers are used for authentication purposes but do not directly restrict administrative access based on roles or IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements regarding FortiAnalyzer log forwarding modes are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Both modes, forwarding and aggregation, support encryption of logs between devices.
- B. In aggregation mode, you can forward logs to syslog and CEF servers.
- C. Forwarding mode forwards logs in real time only to other FortiAnalyzer devices.
- D. Aggregation mode stores logs and content files and uploads them to another FortiAnalyzer device at a scheduled time.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Both modes, forwarding and aggregation, support encryption of logs between devices.

Both forwarding and aggregation modes can use encryption to securely transfer logs between FortiAnalyzer devices.

Aggregation mode stores logs and content files and uploads them to another FortiAnalyzer device at a scheduled time.

In aggregation mode, logs are stored and then transferred to another FortiAnalyzer at a scheduled time, rather than in real-time. This mode is typically used when consolidating logs from multiple devices into a central FortiAnalyzer.

The other options are incorrect because:

Forwarding mode sends logs in real-time but not exclusively to other FortiAnalyzer devices; it can also send logs to external systems like syslog servers.

Aggregation mode is primarily for consolidating logs to another FortiAnalyzer and doesn't focus on forwarding logs to syslog or CEF servers.

NEW QUESTION 10

In a Fortinet Security Fabric, what can make an upstream FortiGate create traffic logs associated with sessions initiated on downstream FortiGate devices?

- A. The traffic destination is another FortiGate in the fabric.
- B. The upstream FortiGate is configured to do NAT
- C. Log redundancy is configured in the fabric.
- D. The downstream device cannot connect to FortiAnalyzer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When the upstream FortiGate is performing Network Address Translation (NAT), it creates new session entries for traffic passing through it. As a result, it generates its own traffic logs for those sessions, even if the sessions were initiated on a downstream FortiGate.

This is because the upstream FortiGate is altering the source IP address, making it responsible for tracking the session details.

NEW QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit.

Create New Administrator

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| User Name | Remote-Admin | | |
| Avatar | R | + Add Photo | - Remove Photo |
| Description | | | |
| Admin Type | LDAP | | |
| LDAP Server | External_Server | | |
| Match all users on remote server | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| New Password | •••••••• | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Confirm Password | •••••••• | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| FortiToken Cloud | Disable | FortiToken Mobile | Email SMS |
| Administrative Domain | All ADOMs | All ADOMs except specified ones | Specify |
| Admin Profile | Restricted_User | | |

The exhibit shows the creation of a new administrator on FortiAnalyzer. The new account uses the credentials stored on an LDAP server. Why would an administrator configure a password for this account?

- A. This password is used if the authentication server becomes unreachable.
- B. This password authenticates FortiAnalyzer against the LDAP server.
- C. This password is set to comply with FortiAnalyzer password policy
- D. This password is required because this is a restricted user.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using LDAP for authentication, a password can be set locally on FortiAnalyzer as a fallback option in case the LDAP server becomes unreachable. This ensures that the administrator can still log in if there are issues with the LDAP server.

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator has configured the following settings:

```
#config system global
    set log-checksum md5-auth
end
```

What is the purpose of executing these commands?

- A. To record the hash value and authentication code of log file
- B. To encrypt log transfer between FortiAnalyzer and other device
- C. To create the secure channel used by the OFTP proces
- D. To verify the integrity of the log files received.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command set log-checksum md5-auth configures FortiAnalyzer to generate an MD5 hash for each log file, along with an authentication code. This ensures that the integrity of the logs can be verified, confirming that the logs have not been tampered with.

NEW QUESTION 15

Which statement correctly describes RAID 10 (1+0) on FortiAnalyzer?

- A. A configuration with four disks, each with 2 TB of capacity, provides a total space of 4 T
- B. 11 combines mirroring striping and distributed parity to provide performance and fault toleranc
- C. A configuration with four disks, each with 2 TB of capacity, provides a total space of 2 T
- D. It uses striping to provide performance and fault tolerance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

RAID 10 combines mirroring (RAID 1) and striping (RAID 0). In a RAID 10 setup with four disks, data is mirrored across two pairs of disks, and those pairs are striped for performance. This results in improved performance and fault tolerance, but the total usable storage is 50% of the total raw storage, meaning four 2 TB disks provide 4 TB of usable space.

NEW QUESTION 16

You finished registering a FortiGate device. After traffic starts to flow through FortiGate, you notice that only some of the logs expected are being received on FortiAnalyzer.

What could be the reason for the logs not arriving on FortiAnalyzer?

- A. This FortiGate is part of an HA cluster but it is the secondary device.
- B. This FortiGate model is not fully supported.
- C. FortiGate does not have logging configured correctly.
- D. FortiGate was added to the wrong ADOM type.

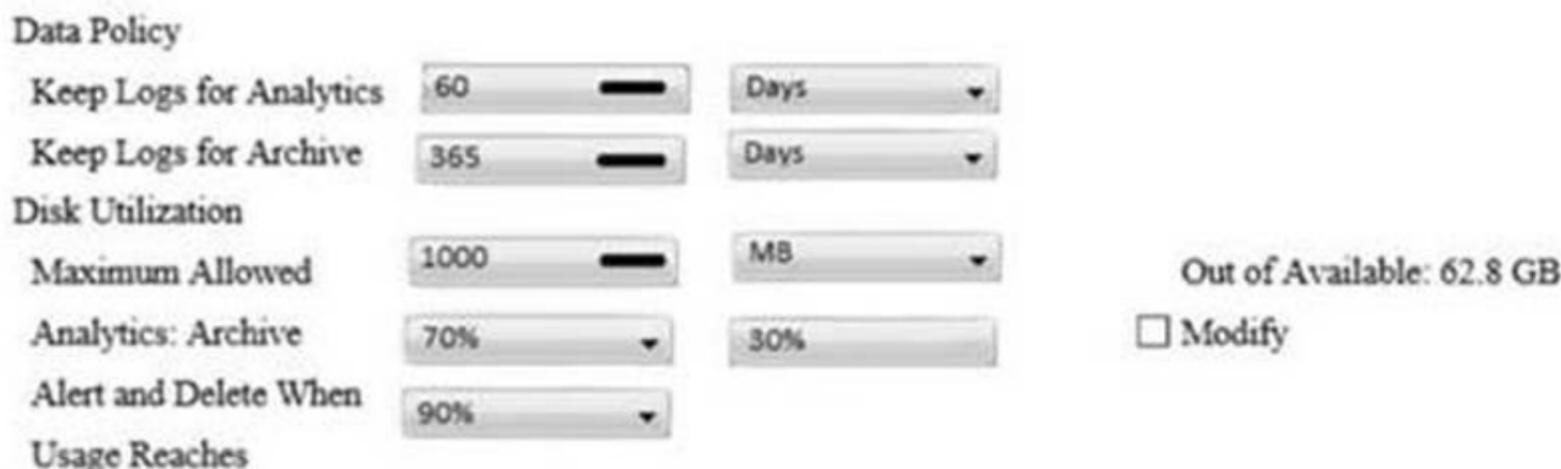
Answer: C

Explanation:

When only some of the expected logs from a FortiGate device are being received on FortiAnalyzer, it often indicates a configuration issue on the FortiGate side. Proper logging configuration on FortiGate involves specifying what types of logs to generate (e.g., traffic, event, security logs) and ensuring that these logs are directed to the FortiAnalyzer unit for storage and analysis. If the logging settings on FortiGate are not correctly configured, it could result in incomplete log data being sent to FortiAnalyzer. This might include missing logs for certain types of traffic or events that are not enabled for logging on the FortiGate device. Ensuring comprehensive logging is enabled and correctly directed to FortiAnalyzer is crucial for full visibility into network activities and for the effective analysis and reporting of security incidents and network performance.

NEW QUESTION 19

View the exhibit:



The screenshot shows the 'Data Policy' configuration in FortiAnalyzer. It includes the following settings:

- Keep Logs for Analytics:** 60 Days
- Keep Logs for Archive:** 365 Days
- Disk Utilization:**
 - Maximum Allowed: 1000 MB
 - Analytics: Archive: 70%
 - Alert and Delete When Usage Reaches: 90%

Additional information shown: Out of Available: 62.8 GB, and a 'Modify' button.

What does the 1000MB maximum for disk utilization refer to?

- A. The disk quota for the FortiAnalyzer model
- B. The disk quota for all devices in the ADOM
- C. The disk quota for each device in the ADOM
- D. The disk quota for the ADOM type

Answer: B

Explanation:

The 1000MB maximum for disk utilization refers to the total disk quota allocated for storing logs from all devices within the specific ADOM (Autonomous Domain) you're configuring.

NEW QUESTION 22

What are two of the key features of FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

- A. Centralized log repository
- B. Cloud-based management
- C. Reports
- D. Virtual domains (VDOMs)

Answer: AC

Explanation:

FortiAnalyzer acts as a central repository for collecting and storing logs from multiple Fortinet devices. This centralized log management facilitates efficient analysis, search, and correlation of logs from across the network.

FortiAnalyzer provides robust reporting capabilities, allowing users to generate detailed reports based on collected logs and data. These reports can include insights on security events, network performance, and compliance.

Cloud-based management is not a primary feature of FortiAnalyzer, as it is typically an on-premises appliance, although it can integrate with cloud services.

Virtual domains (VDOMs) are a feature of FortiGate devices, allowing them to be partitioned into multiple virtual domains for administrative and policy separation. FortiAnalyzer itself does not provide VDOMs.

NEW QUESTION 27

What FortiGate process caches logs when FortiAnalyzer is not reachable?

- A. logfiled

- B. sqlplugind
- C. oftpd
- D. miglogd

Answer: D

Explanation:

The miglogd process on FortiGate is responsible for caching logs when FortiAnalyzer is unreachable. It temporarily stores logs in memory and, if the memory buffer fills up, it starts storing logs on disk. Once the connection to FortiAnalyzer is restored, miglogd sends the cached logs to the FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION 30

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