Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FGT_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiGate 7.4 Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial configuration from the remote authentication server.

Attribute	Value	Vendor	Actions
Fortinet-Group-Name	Training	Fortinet	✏️ ❌

Why does the FortiGate administrator need this configuration?

A. To authenticate only the Training user group.
B. To set up a RADIUS server Secret
C. To authenticate and match the Training OU on the RADIUS server.
D. To authenticate Any FortiGate user groups.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
An administrator manages a FortiGate model that supports NTurbo. How does NTurbo enhance performance for flow-based inspection?

A. NTurbo offloads traffic to the content processor.
B. NTurbo creates two inspection sessions on the FortiGate device.
C. NTurbo buffers the whole file and then sends it to the antivirus engine.
D. NTurbo creates a special data path to redirect traffic between the IPS engine its ingress and egress interfaces.

Answer: A

Explanation:
NTurbo enhances performance for flow-based inspection by offloading traffic to the content processor.

NEW QUESTION 3
FortiGate is integrated with FortiAnalyzer and FortiManager.
When a firewall policy is created, which attribute is added to the policy to improve functionality and to support recording logs to FortiAnalyzer or FortiManager?

A. Log ID
B. Policy ID
C. (Sequence ID
D. Universally Unique Identifier

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a firewall policy is created in FortiGate integrated with FortiAnalyzer and FortiManager, a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) is added to the policy to support logging and management.

NEW QUESTION 4
Which three pieces of information does FortiGate use to identify the hostname of the SSL server when SSL certificate inspection is enabled? (Choose three.)

A. The host field in the HTTP header.
B. The server name indication (SNI) extension in the client hello message.
C. The subject alternative name (SAN) field in the server certificate.
D. The subject field in the server certificate.
E. The serial number in the server certificate.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
When SSL certificate inspection is enabled on a FortiGate device, the system uses the following three pieces of information to identify the hostname of the SSL server:

➤ Server Name Indication (SNI) extension in the client hello message (B): The SNI is an extension in the client hello message of the SSL/TLS protocol. It indicates the hostname the client is attempting to connect to. This allows FortiGate to identify the server's hostname during the SSL handshake.

➤ Subject Alternative Name (SAN) field in the server certificate (C): The SAN field in the server certificate lists additional hostnames or IP addresses that the certificate is valid for. FortiGate inspects this field to confirm the identity of the server.

➤ Subject field in the server certificate (D): The Subject field contains the primary hostname or domain name for which the certificate was issued. FortiGate uses this information to match and validate the server??s identity during SSL certificate inspection.
The other options are not used in SSL certificate inspection for hostname identification:

➤ Host field in the HTTP header (A): This is part of the HTTP request, not the SSL handshake, and is not used for SSL certificate inspection.

➤ Serial number in the server certificate (E): The serial number is used for certificate management and revocation, not for hostname identification.
References

> FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - SSL/SSH Inspection, page 1802.

> FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Configuring SSL/SSH Inspection Profile, page 1799.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two settings are required for SSL VPN to function between two FortiGate devices? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
For SSL VPN to function correctly between two FortiGate devices, the following settings are required:

> B. The server FortiGate requires a CA certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate: The server FortiGate must have a Certificate Authority (CA) certificate installed to authenticate and verify the certificate presented by the client FortiGate device.

> C. The client FortiGate requires a client certificate signed by the CA on the server FortiGate: The client FortiGate must have a client certificate that is signed by the same CA that the server FortiGate uses for verification. This ensures a secure SSL VPN connection between the two devices.
The other options are not directly necessary for establishing SSL VPN:

> A. The client FortiGate requires the SSL VPN tunnel interface type to connect SSL VPN: This is incorrect as SSL VPN does not require a specific tunnel interface type; it typically uses an SSL VPN client profile.

> D. The client FortiGate requires a manually added route to remote subnets: While routing may be necessary, it is not specifically required for the SSL VPN functionality between two FortiGates.
References

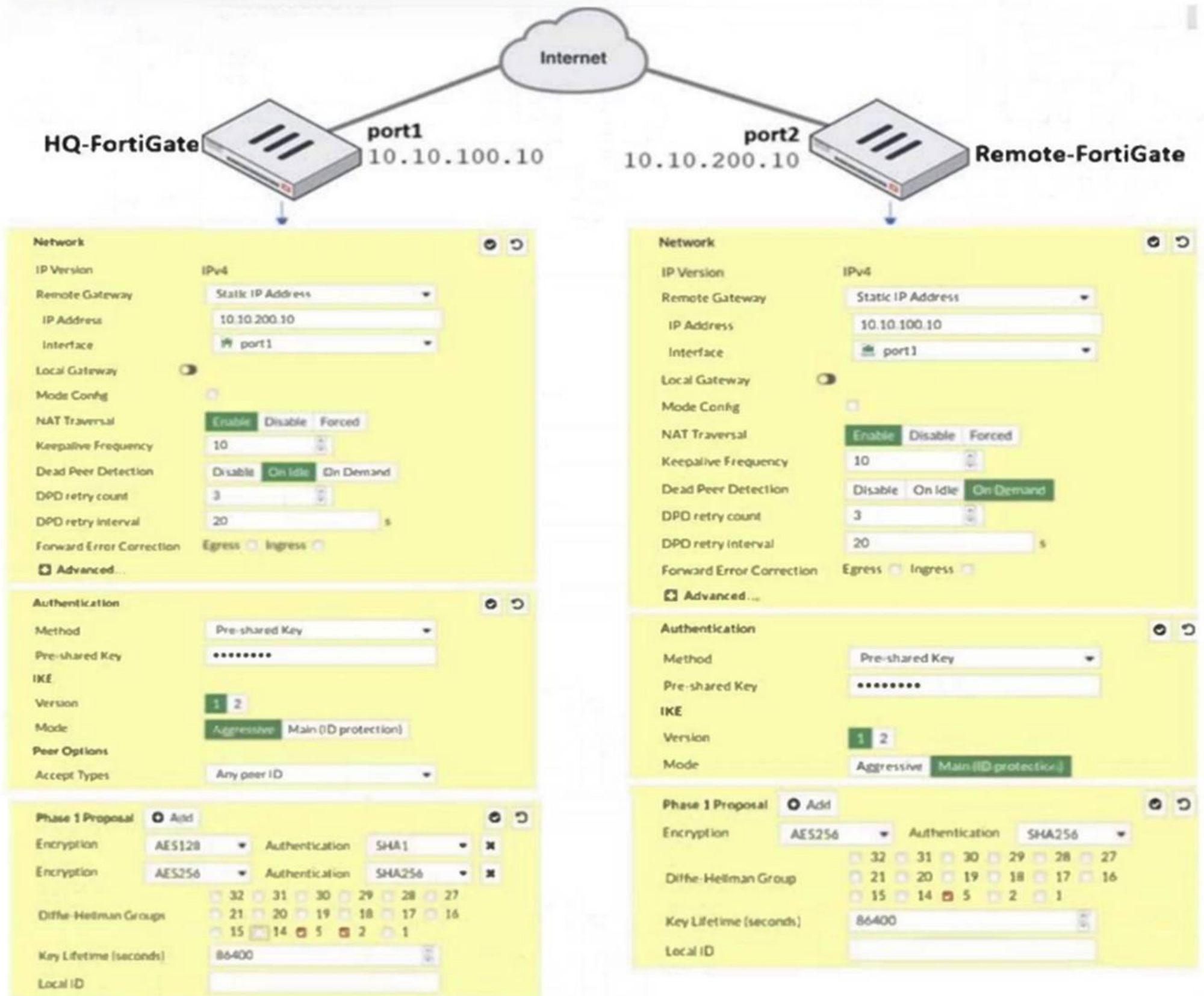> FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Configuring SSL VPN, page 1203.

> FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - SSL VPN Authentication, page 1210.

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit.

IPsec tunnel configuration

A network administrator is troubleshooting an IPsec tunnel between two FortiGate devices. The administrator has determined that phase 1 failed to come up. The administrator has also re-entered the pre-shared key on both FortiGate devices to make sure they match.

Based on the phase 1 configuration and the diagram shown in the exhibit, which two configuration changes can the administrator make to bring phase 1 up? (Choose two.)

A. On HQ-FortiGate, disable Diffie-Helman group 2.
B. On Remote-FortiGate, set port2 as Interface.
C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand.
D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection).

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To bring Phase 1 up, the following changes can be made:

> A. On HQ-FortiGate, disable Diffie-Helman group 2: This is incorrect because Diffie-Hellman group 2 is already selected on both devices. Disabling it would not help.

> B. On Remote-FortiGate, set port2 as Interface: This is incorrect as both sides should be consistent in their interface settings for the IPsec tunnel, and the interface is correctly set to port1 on both FortiGates in the IPsec configuration.

> C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand: This is a valid option.
Setting Dead Peer Detection (DPD) to "On Demand" helps maintain the IPsec connection by checking if the peer is still available, which can help in some cases where the connection fails due to timeouts.

> D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection): This is also a valid option because the Remote-FortiGate is already set to Main mode (ID protection). Ensuring that both ends use the same mode is crucial for successful phase 1 negotiation.
Thus, the correct answers are:C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand.D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection).

NEW QUESTION 7
Which two statements about equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) configuration on FortiGate are true? (Choose two.)

A. If SD-WAN is enabled, you control the load balancing algorithm with the parameter load-balance-mode.
B. If SD-WAN is disabled, you can configure the parameter v4-ecmp-mode to volume-based.
C. If SD-WAN is enabled, you can configure routes with unequal distance and priority values to be part of ECMP
D. If SD-WAN is disabled, you configure the load balancing algorithm in config system settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
When SD-WAN is enabled on FortiGate, the load balancing algorithm for Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) is configured using the load-balance-mode parameter under SD-WAN settings. However, if SD-WAN is disabled, the ECMP load balancing algorithm can be configured under config system settings. This flexibility allows FortiGate to control traffic routing behavior based on the network configuration and requirements.
References:

> FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: ECMP Configuration

NEW QUESTION 8
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. SSL VPN idle-timeout
B. SSL VPN login-timeout
C. SSL VPN dtls-hello-timeout
D. SSL VPN session-ttl

Answer: C

Explanation:
For a high-latency internet connection, the SSL VPN setting that should be adjusted is:
* C. SSL VPN dtls-hello-timeout: This setting determines how long the FortiGate will wait for a DTLS hello message from the client. For high-latency connections, increasing this timeout will prevent SSL VPN negotiation failures caused by delays in receiving the DTLS hello message.
The other options are not suitable:
* A. SSL VPN idle-timeout: This setting controls the idle time allowed before a session is terminated, which is not relevant to the initial connection establishment.
* B. SSL VPN login-timeout: This setting controls the maximum time allowed for a user to log in, but does not affect connection negotiation.
* D. SSL VPN session-ttl: This setting controls the total time-to-live for an SSL VPN session but does not directly address issues caused by high latency.
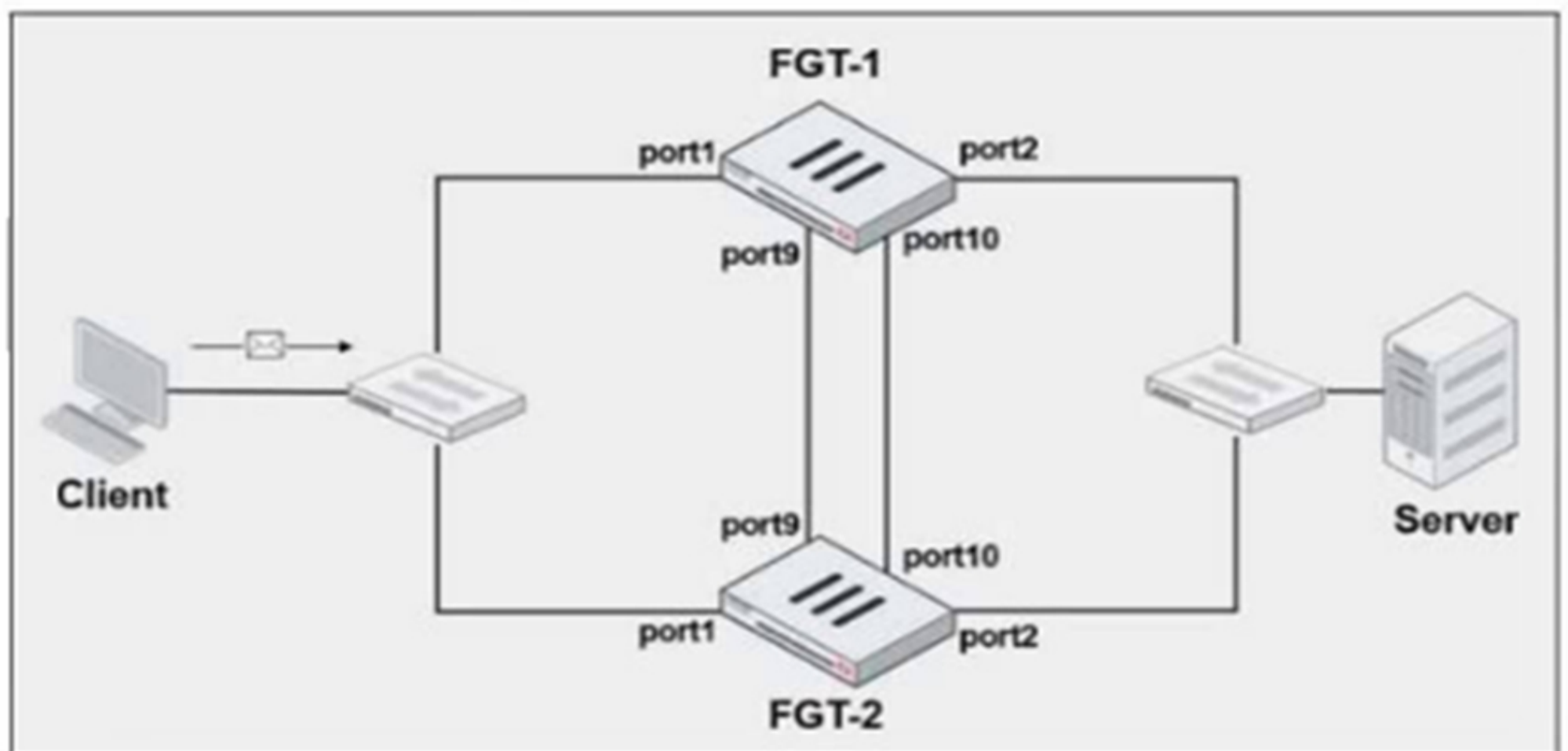References
FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - SSL VPN Configuration, page 1415.

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibits.

FortiGate HA cluster topology

Current HA status

```
# get system ha status
...
Configuration Status:
    FGVM010000064692(updated 4 seconds ago): in-sync
    FGVM010000064692 chksum dump: 13 8b 52 c7 59 2a 9a 5c 5f
    FGVM010000065036(updated 4 seconds ago): in-sync
    FGVM010000065036 chksum dump: 13 8b 52 c7 59 2a 9a 5c 5f
...
Primary      : FGT-1, FGVM010000064692, HA cluster index = 1
Secondary    : FGT-2, FGVM010000065036, HA cluster index = 0
number of vcluster: 1
vcluster 1: work 169.254.0.2
Primary: FGVM010000064692, HA operating index = 0
Secondary: FGVM010000065036, HA operating index = 1
```

New FortiGate HA configuration

```
FGT-1
#config system ha
    set group-id 3
    set group-name "Fortinet"
    set mode a-p
    set password *
    set hbdev "port9" 50 "port10" 50
    set session-pickup enable
    set override disable
    set priority 90
    set monitor port3

FGT-2
#config system ha
    set group-id 3
    set group-name "Fortinet"
    set mode a-p
    set password *
    set hbdev "port9" 50 "port10" 50
    set session-pickup enable
    set override enable
    set priority 110
    set monitor port3
```

FGT-1 and FGT-2 are updated with HA configuration commands shown in the exhibit.
What would be the expected outcome in the HA cluster?

A. FGT-1 will remain the primary because FGT-2 has lower priority.
B. FGT-2 will take over as the primary because it has the override enable setting and higher priority than FGT-1.
C. FGT-1 will synchronize the override disable setting with FGT-2.
D. The HA cluster will become out of sync because the override setting must match on all HA members.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.
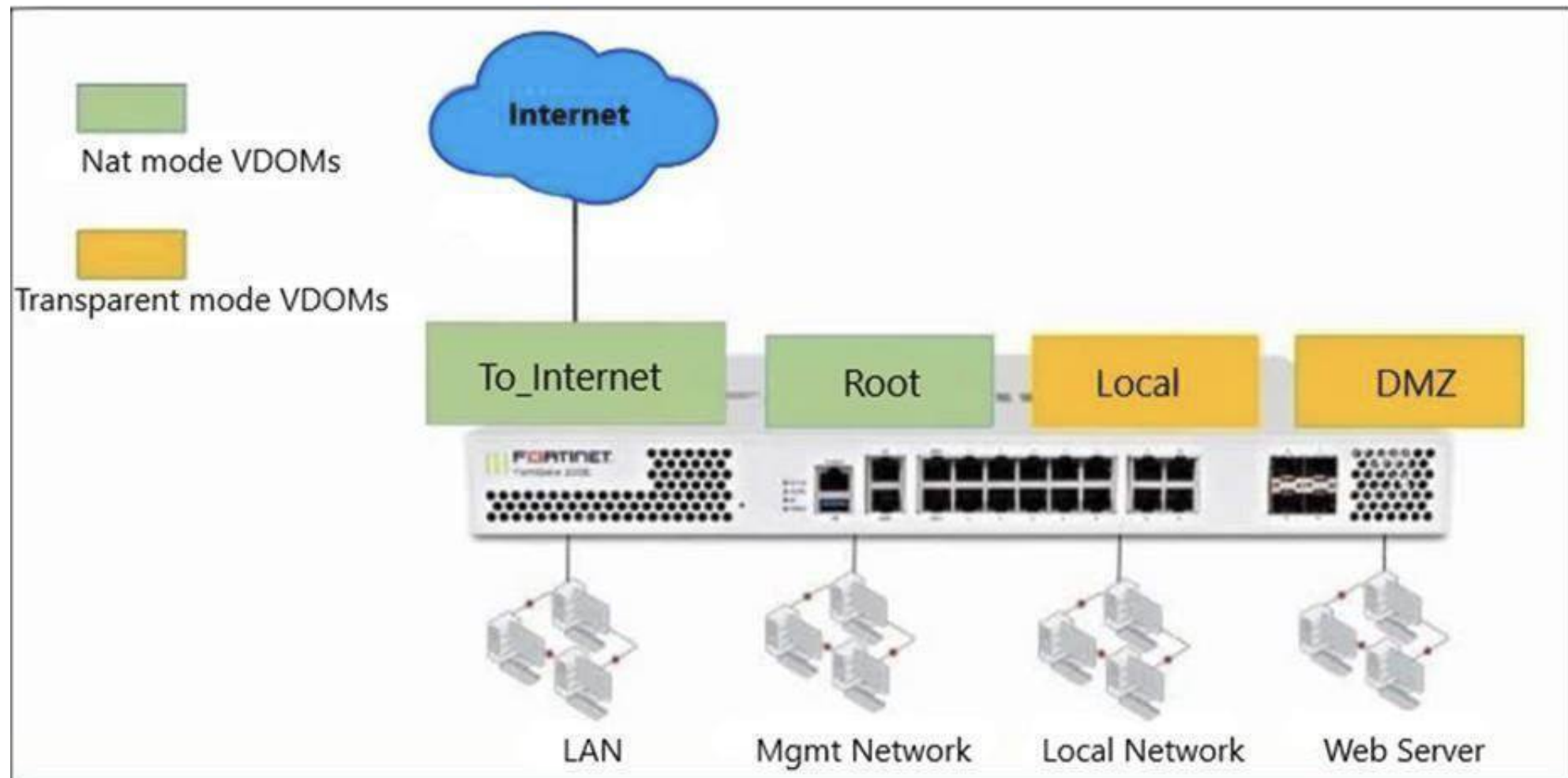
The Root and To_Internet VDOMs are configured in NAT mode. The DMZ and Local VDOMs are configured in transparent mode.
The Root VDOM is the management VDOM. The To_Internet VDOM allows LAN users to access the internet. The To_Internet VDOM is the only VDOM with internet access and is directly connected to ISP modem.
With this configuration, which statement is true?

A. Inter-VDOM links are required to allow traffic between the Local and Root VDOMs.
B. A default static route is not required on the To_Internet VDOM to allow LAN users to access the internet.
C. Inter-VDOM links are required to allow traffic between the Local and DMZ VDOMs.
D. Inter-VDOM links are not required between the Root and To_Internet VDOMs because the Root VDOM is used only as a management VDOM.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this scenario, multiple Virtual Domains (VDOMs) are used, and each VDOM operates either in NAT mode or transparent mode:
• Root VDOM (management) and To_Internet VDOM are in NAT mode.
• DMZ VDOM and Local VDOM are in transparent mode.
To allow traffic between different VDOMs (e.g., Local and Root), inter-VDOM links must be configured.
Since Local VDOM is in transparent mode, it functions at Layer 2, meaning it requires an inter-VDOM link to pass traffic through the Root VDOM, which operates in NAT mode at Layer 3.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
• B. A default static route is not required on the To_Internet VDOM:
A default route is required on the To_Internet VDOM to send traffic from LAN users to the internet.
• C. Inter-VDOM links are required to allow traffic between the Local and DMZ VDOMs:
Both Local and DMZ are in transparent mode and operate at Layer 2, so direct communication
would require inter-VDOM links if passing through another VDOM.
• D. Inter-VDOM links are not required between the Root and To_Internet VDOMs:
Even if the Root VDOM is only used for management, it still requires inter-VDOM links to communicate with other VDOMs (like To_Internet) in the Security Fabric.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements correctly describe the differences between IPsec main mode and IPsec aggressive mode? (Choose two.)

A. The first packet of aggressive mode contains the peer ID, while the first packet of main mode does not.
B. Main mode cannot be used for dialup VPNs, while aggressive mode can.
C. Aggressive mode supports XAuth, while main mode does not.
D. Six packets are usually exchanged during main mode, while only three packets are exchanged during aggressive mode.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The differences between IPsec main mode and IPsec aggressive mode are mainly in the number of packets exchanged and the level of security provided during the negotiation process. Here's the breakdown:
• A. The first packet of aggressive mode contains the peer ID, while the first packet of main mode does not:
In aggressive mode, the peer's identity is sent in the first packet, making the process faster but less secure because the peer's identity is not encrypted. In main

mode, the peer's identity is protected and only exchanged after the encryption is established, offering more security.
• D. Six packets are usually exchanged during main mode, while only three packets are exchanged during aggressive mode:
Main mode involves a more detailed negotiation process, requiring the exchange of six packets. Aggressive mode, on the other hand, reduces this to three packets, speeding up the connection but sacrificing some security in the process.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
• B. Main mode cannot be used for dialup VPNs, while aggressive mode can:
This is incorrect. Main mode can be used for dialup VPNs as long as the peer's IP is known or configured in advance.
• C. Aggressive mode supports XAuth, while main mode does not:
Both main mode and aggressive mode can support XAuth (eXtended Authentication) if needed.

NEW QUESTION 13
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