



Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_EFW-7.2

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

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NEW QUESTION 1

Exhibit.

```

Routing table for VRF=0
B*  0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.1.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:03:58, [1/0]
C   10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port3
B   10.1.1.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.1.2 (recursive is directly connected, tunnel_0), 00:03:25, [1/0]
B   10.1.2.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.1.3 (recursive is directly connected, tunnel_1), 00:03:21, [1/0]
O   10.1.4.0/24 [110/2] via 10.1.0.100, port3, 00:04:56, [1/0]
O   10.1.10.0/24 [110/2] via 10.1.0.1, port3, 00:04:56, [1/0]
C   100.64.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C   100.64.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C   172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, tunnel_0
      is directly connected, tunnel_1
C   172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, tunnel_0
C   172.16.1.3/32 is directly connected, tunnel_1
C   172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
    
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial routing table

What two conclusions can you draw from the corresponding FortiGate configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. IPsec Tunnel aggregation is configured
- B. net-device is enabled in the tunnel IPsec phase 1 configuration
- C. OSPF is configured to run over IPsec.
- D. add-route is disabled in the tunnel IPsec phase 1 configuration.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

? Option B is correct because the routing table shows that the tunnel interfaces have a netmask of 255.255.255.255, which indicates that net-device is enabled in the phase 1 configuration. This option allows the FortiGate to use the tunnel interface as a next-hop for routing, without adding a route to the phase 2 destination¹.

? Option D is correct because the routing table does not show any routes to the phase 2 destination networks, which indicates that add-route is disabled in the phase 1 configuration. This option controls whether the FortiGate adds a static route to the phase 2 destination network using the tunnel interface as the gateway².

? Option A is incorrect because IPsec tunnel aggregation is a feature that allows multiple phase 2 selectors to share a single phase 1 tunnel, reducing the number of tunnels and improving performance³. This feature is not related to the routing table or the phase 1 configuration.

? Option C is incorrect because OSPF is a dynamic routing protocol that can run over IPsec tunnels, but it requires additional configuration on the FortiGate and the peer device⁴. This option is not related to the routing table or the phase 1 configuration. References: =

? 1: Technical Tip: 'set net-device' new route-based IPsec logic²

? 2: Adding a static route⁵

? 3: IPsec VPN concepts⁶

? 4: Dynamic routing over IPsec VPN⁷

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an error in system fortiguard configuration.

```

FGFW-1 (fortiguard) # set protocol udp
command parse error before 'udp'
Command fail. Return code -61
    
```

What is the reason you cannot set the protocol to udp in config system fortiguard?

- A. FortiManager provides FortiGuard.
- B. fortiguard-anycast is set to enable.
- C. You do not have the corresponding write access.
- D. udp is not a protocol option.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The reason for the command failure when trying to set the protocol to UDP in the config system fortiguard is likely that UDP is not a protocol option in this context.

The command syntax might be incorrect or the option to set a protocol for FortiGuard updates might not exist in this manner. So the correct answer is D. udp is not a protocol option.

NEW QUESTION 3

Exhibit.

```
NGFW-1 # get router info ospf interface
port3 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.1.0.254/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
Process ID 0, VRF 0, Router ID 0.0.0.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.3, Interface Address 10.1.0.1
Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.2, Interface Address 10.1.0.100
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:08
Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
Crypt Sequence Number is 21
Hello received 412 sent 207, DD received 8 sent 8
LS-Req received 2 sent 3, LS-Upd received 13 sent 6
LS-Ack received 9 sent 7, Discarded 6
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows information about an OSPF interface
What two conclusions can you draw from this command output? (Choose two.)

- A. The port3 network has more than one OSPF router
- B. The OSPF routers are in the area ID of 0.0.0.1.
- C. The interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value that is configured as 1500.
- D. NGFW-1 is the designated router

Answer: AC

Explanation:

From the OSPF interface command output, we can conclude that the port3 network has more than one OSPF router because the Neighbor Count is 2, indicating the presence of another OSPF router besides NGFW-1. Additionally, we can deduce that the interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value configured as 1500, which is necessary for OSPF neighbors to form adjacencies. The MTU mismatch would prevent OSPF from forming a neighbor relationship.

References:

? Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: OSPF Configuration

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	 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	Write a comment... 0/255
<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

Finance address object

Name	Finance
Color	 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	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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

To reduce the number of BGP sessions in an IBGP network, you can use a route reflector, which acts as a focal point for IBGP sessions and readvertises the prefixes to all other peers. To configure a route reflector, you need to enable the route-reflector- client option on the neighbor-group settings of the hub device. This will make the hub device act as a route reflector server and the other devices as route reflector clients. References := Route exchange | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 7

Which statement about network processor (NP) offloading is true?

- A. For TCP traffic FortiGate CPU offloads the first packets of SYN/ACK and ACK of the three-way handshake to NP
- B. The NP provides IPS signature matching
- C. You can disable the NP for each firewall policy using the command np-acceleration st to loose.
- D. The NP checks the session key or IPSec SA

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network processors (NPs) are specialized hardware within FortiGate devices that accelerate certain security functions. One of the primary functions of NPs is to provide IPS signature matching (B), allowing for high-speed inspection of traffic against a database of known threat signatures.

NEW QUESTION 8

Which, three conditions are required for two FortiGate devices to form an OSPF adjacency? (Choose three.)

- A. OSPF interface network types match
- B. OSPF router IDs are unique
- C. OSPF interface priority settings are unique
- D. OSPF link costs match
- E. Authentication settings match

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

? Option A is correct because the OSPF interface network types determine how the routers form adjacencies and exchange LSAs on a network segment. The network types must match for the routers to become neighbors1.

? Option B is correct because the OSPF router IDs are used to identify each router in the OSPF domain and to establish adjacencies. The router IDs must be unique for the routers to become neighbors2.

? Option E is correct because the authentication settings control how the routers authenticate each other before exchanging OSPF packets. The authentication settings must match for the routers to become neighbors3.

? Option C is incorrect because the OSPF interface priority settings are used to elect the designated router (DR) and the backup designated router (BDR) on a broadcast or non-broadcast multi-access network. The priority settings do not have to be unique for the routers to become neighbors, but they affect the DR/BDR election process4.

? Option D is incorrect because the OSPF link costs are used to calculate the shortest path to a destination network based on the bandwidth of the links. The link costs do not have to match for the routers to become neighbors, but they affect the routing decisions5. References: =

? 1: OSPF network types

? 2: OSPF router ID

? 3: OSPF authentication

? 4: OSPF interface priority

? 5: OSPF link cost

NEW QUESTION 9

Which FortiGate in a Security Fabric sends logs to FortiAnalyzer?

- A. Only the root FortiGate.
- B. Each FortiGate in the Security fabric.

- C. The FortiGate devices performing network address translation (NAT) or unified threat management (UTM), if configured.
- D. Only the last FortiGate that handled a session in the Security Fabric

Answer: B

Explanation:

? Option B is correct because each FortiGate in the Security Fabric can send logs to FortiAnalyzer for centralized logging and analysis¹². This allows you to monitor and manage the entire Security Fabric from a single console and view aggregated reports and dashboards.

? Option A is incorrect because the root FortiGate is not the only device that can send logs to FortiAnalyzer. The root FortiGate is the device that initiates the Security Fabric and acts as the central point of contact for other FortiGate devices³. However, it does not have to be the only log source for FortiAnalyzer.

? Option C is incorrect because the FortiGate devices performing NAT or UTM are not the only devices that can send logs to FortiAnalyzer. These devices can perform additional security functions on the traffic that passes through them, such as firewall, antivirus, web filtering, etc⁴. However, they are not the only devices that generate logs in the Security Fabric.

? Option D is incorrect because the last FortiGate that handled a session in the Security Fabric is not the only device that can send logs to FortiAnalyzer. The last FortiGate is the device that terminates the session and applies the final security policy⁵. However, it does not have to be the only device that reports the session information to FortiAnalyzer. References: =

? 1: Security Fabric - Fortinet Documentation¹

? 2: FortiAnalyzer Demo⁶

? 3: Security Fabric topology

? 4: Security Fabric UTM features

? 5: Security Fabric session handling

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial policy configuration. Which setting must you configure to allow SSH?

- A. Specify SSH in the Service field
- B. Configure port 22 in the Protocol Options field.

- C. Include SSH in the Application field
- D. Select an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Option A is correct because to allow SSH, you need to specify SSH in the Service field of the policy configuration. This is because the Service field determines which types of traffic are allowed by the policy¹. By default, the Service field is set to App Default, which means that the policy will use the default ports defined by the applications. However, SSH is not one of the default applications, so you need to specify it manually or create a custom service for it².

? Option B is incorrect because configuring port 22 in the Protocol Options field is not enough to allow SSH. The Protocol Options field allows you to customize the protocol inspection and anomaly protection settings for the policy³. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.

? Option C is incorrect because including SSH in the Application field is not enough to allow SSH. The Application field allows you to filter the traffic based on the application signatures and categories⁴. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.

? Option D is incorrect because selecting an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section is not enough to allow SSH. The Security Profiles section allows you to apply various security features to the traffic, such as antivirus, web filtering, IPS, etc. However, this section does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type. References: =

? 1: Firewall policies

? 2: Services

? 3: Protocol options profiles

? 4: Application control

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 15

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 18

You want to improve reliability over a lossy IPSec tunnel.

Which combination of IPSec phase 1 parameters should you configure?

- A. fec-ingress and fec-egress
- B. Otpd and dpd-retryinterval
- C. fragmentation and fragmentation-mtu
- D. keepalive and keylive

Answer: C

Explanation:

For improving reliability over a lossy IPSec tunnel, the fragmentation and fragmentation-mtu parameters should be configured. In scenarios where there might be issues with packet size or an unreliable network, setting the IPsec phase 1 to allow for fragmentation will enable large packets to be broken down, preventing them from being dropped due to size or poor network quality. The fragmentation-mtu specifies the size of the fragments. This is aligned with Fortinet's recommendations for handling IPsec VPN over networks with potential packet loss or size limitations.

NEW QUESTION 22

An administrator has configured two FortiGate devices for an HA cluster. While testing HA failover, the administrator notices that some of the switches in the network continue to send traffic to the former primary device. What can the administrator do to fix this problem?

- A. Verify that the speed and duplex settings match between the FortiGate interfaces and the connected switch ports
- B. Configure set link-failed-signal enable under-config system ha on both Cluster members
- C. Configure remote link monitoring to detect an issue in the forwarding path
- D. Configure set send-garp-on-failover enables under config system ha on both cluster members

Answer: B

Explanation:

Virtual MAC Address and Failover

- The new primary broadcasts Gratuitous ARP packets to notify the network that each virtual MAC is now reachable through a different switch port.
- Some high-end switches might not clear their MAC table correctly after a failover - Solution: Force former primary to shut down all its interfaces for one second when the failover happens (excluding heartbeat and reserved management interfaces):

#Config system ha

set link-failed-signal enable end

- This simulates a link failure that clears the related entries from MAC table of the switches.

NEW QUESTION 24

Exhibit.

```
# diagnose webfilter fortiguard cache dump

Saving to file [/tmp/urcCache.txt]
Cache Contents:
-----
Cache Mode:    TTL
Cache DB Ver: 23.6106

Domain |IP      DB Ver  T URL
34000000|34000000 23.6106  P Bhttp://training.fortinet.com/
25000000|25000000 23.6106  E Bhttps://twitter.com/...

# get webfilter categories
...
g07 General Interest - Business:
  31 Finance and Banking
...
  51 Government and Legal Organizations
  52 Information Technology
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output from the webfilter fortiguard cache dump and webfilter categories commands. Using the output, how can an administrator determine the category of the training.fortinet.com website?

- A. The administrator must convert the first three digits of the IP hex value to binary
- B. The administrator can look up the hex value of 34 in the second command output.
- C. The administrator must add both the Pima in and Iphex values of 34 to get the category number
- D. The administrator must convert the first two digits of the Domain hex value to a decimal value

Answer: B

Explanation:

? Option B is correct because the administrator can determine the category of the training.fortinet.com website by looking up the hex value of 34 in the second command output. This is because the first command output shows that the domain and the IP of the website are both in category (Hex) 34, which corresponds to Information Technology in the second command output1.

? Option A is incorrect because the administrator does not need to convert the first three digits of the IP hex value to binary. The IP hex value is already in the same format as the category hex value, so the administrator can simply compare them without any conversion2.

? Option C is incorrect because the administrator does not need to add both the Pima in and Iphex values of 34 to get the category number. The Pima in and Iphex values are not related to the category number, but to the cache TTL and the database version respectively3.

? Option D is incorrect because the administrator does not need to convert the first two digits of the Domain hex value to a decimal value. The Domain hex value is already in the same format as the category hex value, so the administrator can simply compare them without any conversion2. References: =

? 1: Technical Tip: Verify the webfilter cache content4

? 2: Hexadecimal to Decimal Converter5

? 3: FortiGate - Fortinet Community6

? 4: Web filter | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation7

NEW QUESTION 25

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