

Exam Questions NSE4_FGT-7.2

Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.2

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/NSE4_FGT-7.2/



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

An administrator has configured outgoing Interface any in a firewall policy. Which statement is true about the policy list view?

- A. Policy lookup will be disabled.
- B. By Sequence view will be disabled.
- C. Search option will be disabled
- D. Interface Pair view will be disabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=FD47821>

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

What are two benefits of flow-based inspection compared to proxy-based inspection? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate uses fewer resources.
- B. FortiGate performs a more exhaustive inspection on traffic.
- C. FortiGate adds less latency to traffic.
- D. FortiGate allocates two sessions per connection.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 5

Which two actions can you perform only from the root FortiGate in a Security Fabric? (Choose two.)

- A. Shut down/reboot a downstream FortiGate device.
- B. Disable FortiAnalyzer logging for a downstream FortiGate device.
- C. Log in to a downstream FortiSwitch device.
- D. Ban or unban compromised hosts.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 6

An organization requires remote users to send external application data running on their PCs and access FTP resources through an SSL/TLS connection. Which FortiGate configuration can achieve this goal?

- A. SSL VPN bookmark
- B. SSL VPN tunnel
- C. Zero trust network access
- D. SSL VPN quick connection

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.198): "Tunnel mode requires FortiClient to connect to FortiGate. FortiClient adds a virtual network adapter identified as fortissl to the user's PC. This virtual adapter dynamically receives an IP address from FortiGate each time FortiGate establishes a new VPN connection. Inside the tunnel, all traffic is SSL/TLS encapsulated. The main advantage of tunnel mode over web mode is that after the VPN is established, any IP network application running on the client can send traffic through the tunnel."

An SSL VPN tunnel allows remote users to establish a secure and encrypted Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection to the private network using the SSL/TLS protocol¹. An SSL VPN tunnel can provide access to network resources such as FTP servers, as well as external applications running on the user's PC¹.

An SSL VPN bookmark is a web link that provides access to network resources through the SSL VPN web portal¹. It does not support external applications running on the user's PC.

Zero trust network access (ZTNA) is a security model that provides role-based application access to remote users without exposing the private network to the internet². It does not use SSL/TLS protocol, but rather a proprietary ZTNA protocol.

SSL VPN quick connection is a feature that allows users to connect to an SSL VPN tunnel without installing FortiClient or any other software on their PC³. It requires a web browser that supports Java or ActiveX. It does not support external applications running on the user's PC.

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is troubleshooting an IPsec tunnel between two FortiGate devices. The administrator has determined that phase 1 status is up. but phase 2 fails to come up.

Based on the phase 2 configuration shown in the exhibit, what configuration change will bring phase 2 up?

- A. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Auto-negotiate.
- B. On Remote-FortiGate, set Seconds to 43200.
- C. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Diffie-Hellman Group 2.
- D. On HQ-FortiGate, set Encryption to AES256.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

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.

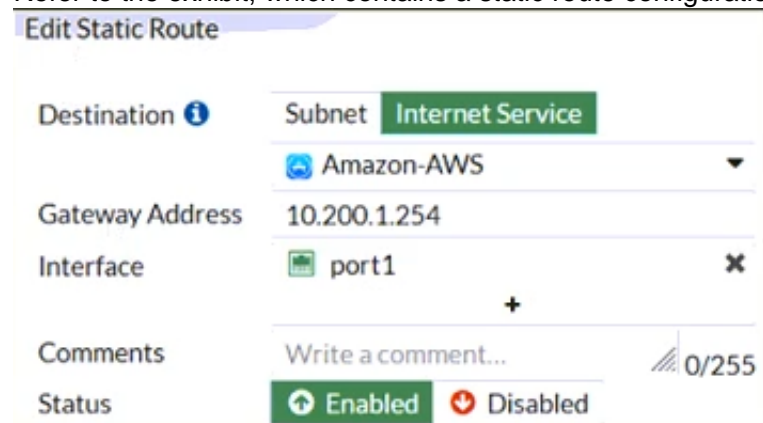
Answer: B

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 9

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a static route configuration. An administrator created a static route for Amazon Web Services.



Which CLI command must the administrator use to view the route?

- A. get router info routing-table database
- B. diagnose firewall route list
- C. get internet-service route list
- D. get router info routing-table all

Answer: B

Explanation:

ISDB static route will not create entry directly in routing-table. Reference: <https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-Creating-a-static-route-for-Predefined-Internet/ta-p/1>

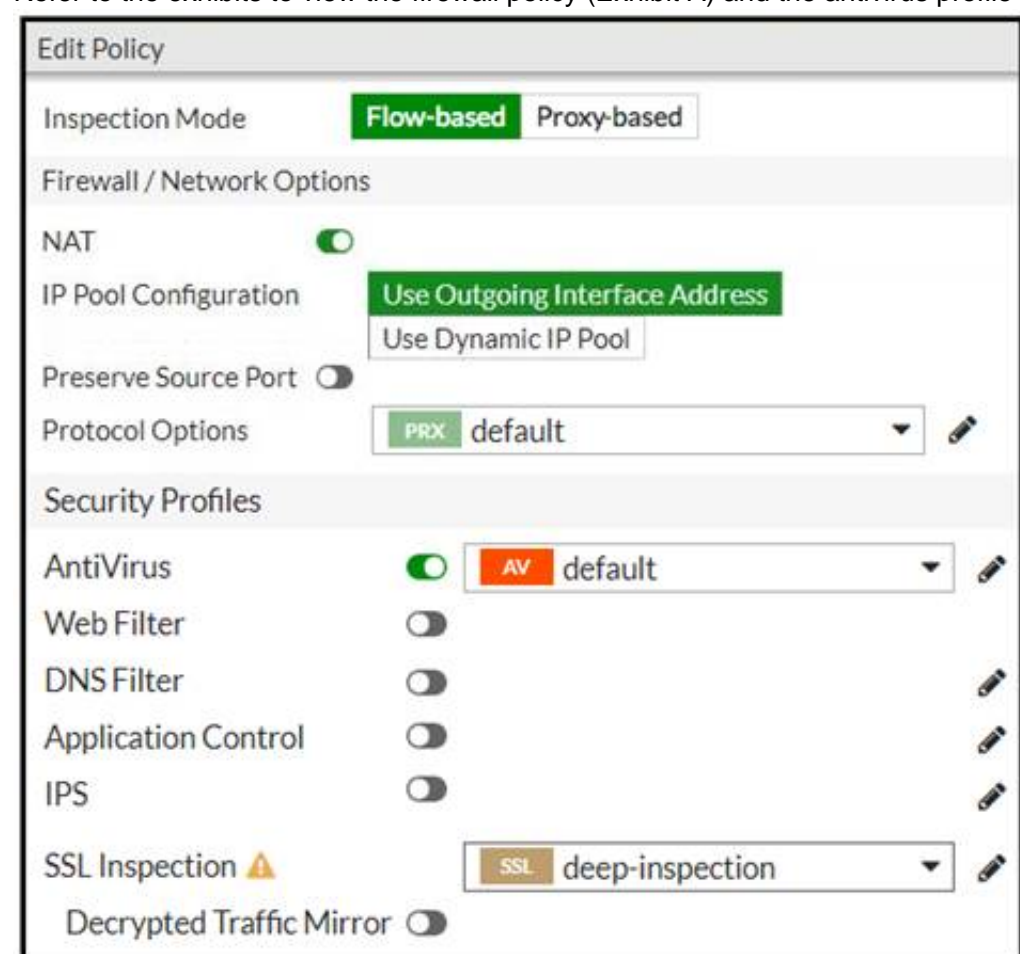
and here

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-Verify-the-matching-policy-route/ta-p/190640>

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.16 and p.59): "Even though they are configured as static routes, ISDB routes are actually policy routes and take precedence over any other routes in the routing table. As such, ISDB routes are added to the policy routing table." "FortiOS maintains a policy route table that you can view by running the diagnose firewall proute list command."

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibits to view the firewall policy (Exhibit A) and the antivirus profile (Exhibit B).



Edit AntiVirus Profile

Name

default

Comments

Scan files and block viruses. 29/255

Detect Viruses

Block Monitor

Feature set

Flow-based Proxy-based

Inspected Protocols

HTTP

SMTP

POP3

IMAP

FTP

CIFS

APT Protection Options

Treat Windows Executables in Email Attachments as Viruses

Include Mobile Malware Protection

Virus Outbreak Prevention ⓘ

Use FortiGuard Outbreak Prevention Database

Use External Malware Block List ⓘ⚠

Which statement is correct if a user is unable to receive a block replacement message when downloading an infected file for the first time?

- A. The firewall policy performs the full content inspection on the file.
- B. The flow-based inspection is used, which resets the last packet to the user.
- C. The volume of traffic being inspected is too high for this model of FortiGate.
- D. The intrusion prevention security profile needs to be enabled when using flow-based inspection mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

· "ONLY" If the virus is detected at the "START" of the connection, the IPS engine sends the block replacement message immediately

· When a virus is detected on a TCP session (FIRST TIME), but where "SOME PACKETS" have been already forwarded to the receiver, FortiGate "resets the connection" and does not send the last piece of the file. Although the receiver got most of the file content, the file has been truncated and therefore, can't be opened. The IPS engine also caches the URL of the infected file, so that if a "SECOND ATTEMPT" to transmit the file is made, the IPS engine will then send a block replacement message to the client instead of scanning the file again.

In flow mode, the FortiGate drops the last packet killing the file. But because of that the block replacement message cannot be displayed. If the file is attempted to download again the block message will be shown.

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibits.

SSL-VPN Settings

Connection Settings

Listen on Interface(s): port1

Listen on Port: 10443

Web mode access will be listening at <https://10.200.1.1:10443>

Redirect HTTP to SSL-VPN: ☐

Restrict Access: **Allow access from any host** | Limit access to specific hosts

Idle Logout: ☒

Inactive For: 300 Seconds

Server Certificate: Fortinet_Factory

Require Client Certificate: ☐

Tunnel Mode Client Settings

Address Range: **Automatically assign addresses** | Specify custom IP ranges

Tunnel users will receive IPs in the range of 10.212.134.200 - 10.212.134.210

DNS Server: **Same as client system DNS** | Specify

Specify WINS Servers: ☐

Authentication/Portal Mapping

[+ Create New](#) | [Edit](#) | [Delete](#)

Users/Groups	Portal
sslvpn	tunnel-access
All Other Users/Groups	full-access

Connection status

Connection: VPN

Server: https://10.200.1.1:1443/

Status: Connecting...

Duration: —

Bytes received: 0

Bytes sent: 0

[Stop](#)

The SSL VPN connection fails when a user attempts to connect to it. What should the user do to successfully connect to SSL VPN?

- A. Change the SSL VPN port on the client.
- B. Change the Server IP address.
- C. Change the idle-timeout.
- D. Change the SSL VPN portal to the tunnel.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

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 15

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.

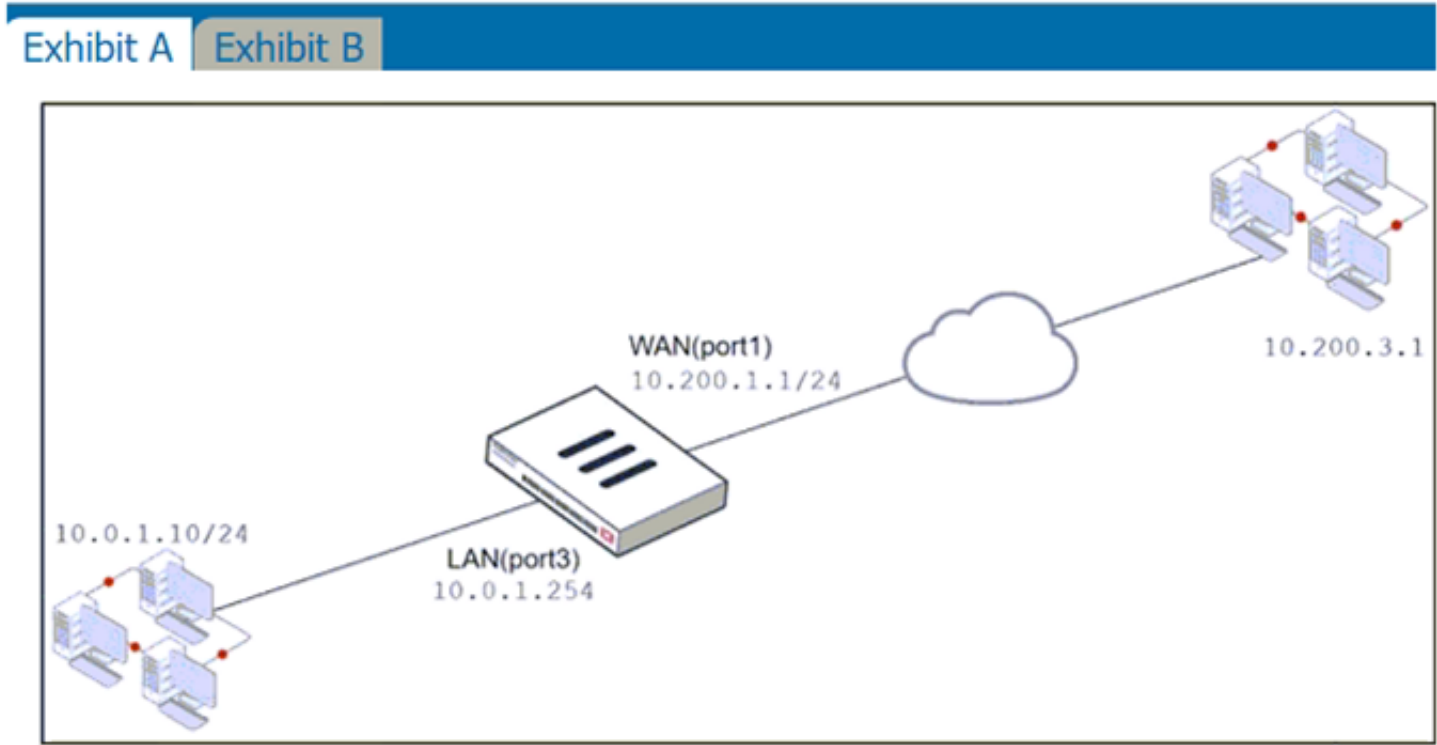


Exhibit A Exhibit B

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: ☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ SCTP ☐ ICMP

Port Mapping Type: ☒ One to one ☐ Many 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 17

FortiGate is operating in NAT mode and is configured with two virtual LAN (VLAN) subinterfaces added to the same physical interface. In this scenario, what are two requirements for the VLAN ID? (Choose two.)

- A. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they have IP addresses in the same subnet.
- B. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they belong to different VDOMs.
- C. The two VLAN subinterfaces must have different VLAN IDs.
- D. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they have IP addresses in different subnets.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Note-How-to-use-vmac-vlan-to-share-the-same-VLAN/t> When FortiGate is operating in NAT mode, it means that it uses network address translation (NAT) to modify the source or destination IP addresses of the traffic passing through it¹. NAT mode allows FortiGate to hide the IP addresses of the internal network from the external network, and to conserve IP addresses by using a single public IP address for multiple private IP addresses¹.

A virtual LAN (VLAN) subinterface is a logical interface that allows traffic from different VLANs to enter and exit the FortiGate unit². A VLAN subinterface is created by adding a VLAN ID to a physical interface or an aggregate interface². A VLAN ID is a numerical identifier that distinguishes one VLAN from another².

In this scenario, there are two requirements for the VLAN ID of the VLAN subinterfaces added to the same physical interface:

➤ The two VLAN subinterfaces must have different VLAN IDs. This is because the VLAN ID is used to tag the traffic with the appropriate VLAN information, and to separate the traffic into different VLANs². If the two VLAN subinterfaces have the same VLAN ID, they will not be able to distinguish the traffic from each other, and they will not be able to forward the traffic to the correct destination.

➤ The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they belong to different VDOMs. This is because VDOMs are virtual instances of FortiGate that can have their own interfaces, policies, and routing tables³. Each VDOM operates independently from other VDOMs, and can have its own VLAN subinterfaces with different or identical VLAN IDs³. However, this requires inter-VDOM links to allow traffic between different VDOMs³.

NEW QUESTION 21

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.

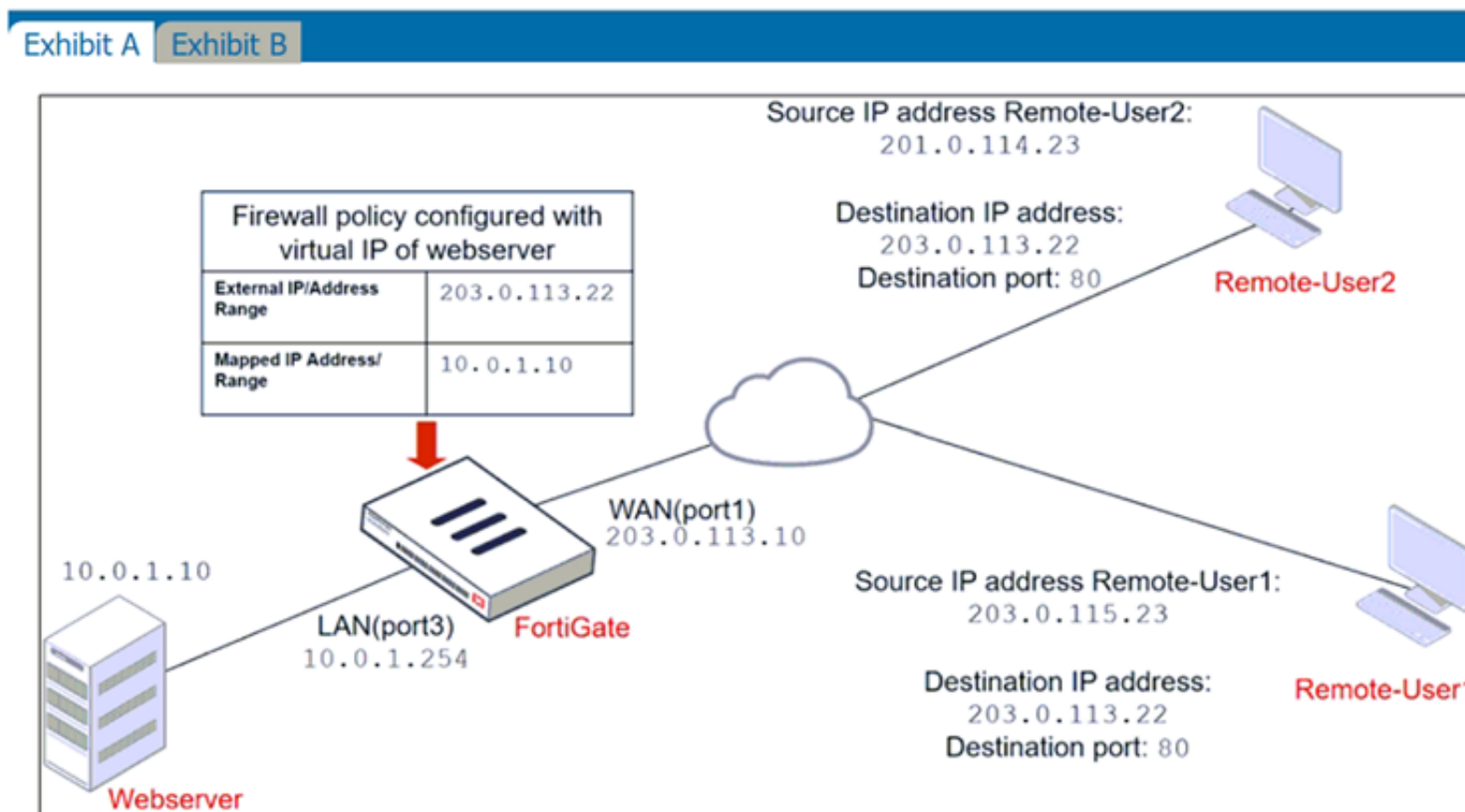


Exhibit A Exhibit B

Edit Address

Name

Deny_IP

Color

Change

Type

Subnet

IP/Netmask

201.0.114.23/32

Interface

WAN (port1)

Static route configuration

☐

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 it1. This way, the Deny policy will block Remote-User2's traffic that uses the VIP object's external IP address and port.

NEW QUESTION 26

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 traffic1. DNS over TLS is a protocol that encrypts and authenticates DNS queries and responses using the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol2. 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.net1. The FortiGate verifies the server hostname using the server-hostname setting in the system dns configuration1.

NEW QUESTION 31

Examine this FortiGate configuration:

```
config authentication setting
    set active-auth-scheme SCHEME1
end
config authentication rule
    edit WebProxyRule
        set srcaddr 10.0.1.0/24
        set active-auth-method SCHEME2
    next
end
```

How does the FortiGate handle web proxy traffic coming from the IP address 10.2.1.200 that requires authorization?

- A. It always authorizes the traffic without requiring authentication.
- B. It drops the traffic.
- C. It authenticates the traffic using the authentication scheme SCHEME2.
- D. It authenticates the traffic using the authentication scheme SCHEME1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"What happens to traffic that requires authorization, but does not match any authentication rule? The active and passive SSO schemes to use for those cases is defined under config authentication setting"

NEW QUESTION 32

Which statement is correct regarding the use of application control for inspecting web applications?

- A. Application control can identify child and parent applications, and perform different actions on them.
- B. Application control signatures are organized in a nonhierarchical structure.
- C. Application control does not require SSL inspection to identify web applications.
- D. Application control does not display a replacement message for a blocked web application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Application control is a feature that allows FortiGate to inspect and control the use of specific web applications on the network. When application control is enabled, FortiGate can identify child and parent applications, and can perform different actions on them based on the configuration.

NEW QUESTION 35

Refer to the exhibit.



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 37

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows the output of a diagnose command.

```
# diagnose firewall proute list
list route policy info(vf=root):
id=2130903041(0x7f030001) vwl_service=1(Critical-DIA) vwl_mbr_seq=1 2 dscp_tag=0xff 0xff
flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00 protocol=0 sport=0-65535 iif=0 dport=1-65535 path(2)
oif=3(port1) oif=4(port2)
source(1): 10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255
destination wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
internet service(3): GoToMeeting(4294836966,0,0,0, 16354)
Microsoft.Office.365.Portals(4294837474,0,0,0, 41468) Salesforce(4294837976,0,0,0, 16920)
hit_count=0 last_used=2022-02-23 05:46:43
```

What does the output reveal about the policy route?

- A. It is an ISDB route in policy route.
- B. It is a regular policy route.
- C. It is an ISDB policy route with an SDWAN rule.
- D. It is an SDWAN rule in policy route.

Answer: D

Explanation:

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.59): "ISDB routes and SD-WAN rules are assigned an ID higher than 65535. However, SD-WAN rule entries include the vwl_service field, and ISDB route entries don't."

NEW QUESTION 38

When a firewall policy is created, which attribute is added to the policy to support recording logs to a FortiAnalyzer or a FortiManager and improves functionality when a FortiGate is integrated with these devices?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.67): "When creating firewall objects or policies, a universally unique identifier (UUID) attribute is added so that logs can record these UUIDs and improve functionality when integrating with FortiManager or FortiAnalyzer."

NEW QUESTION 43

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 45

A network administrator wants to set up redundant IPsec VPN tunnels on FortiGate by using two IPsec VPN tunnels and static routes.

- * All traffic must be routed through the primary tunnel when both tunnels are up
- * The secondary tunnel must be used only if the primary tunnel goes down
- * In addition, FortiGate should be able to detect a dead tunnel to speed up tunnel failover

Which two key configuration changes are needed on FortiGate to meet the design requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a high distance on the static route for the primary tunnel, and a lower distance on the static route for the secondary tunnel.
- B. Enable Dead Peer Detection.
- C. Configure a lower distance on the static route for the primary tunnel, and a higher distance on the static route for the secondary tunnel.
- D. Enable Auto-negotiate and Autokey Keep Alive on the phase 2 configuration of both tunnels.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Study Guide – IPsec VPN – IPsec configuration – Phase 1 Network.

When Dead Peer Detection (DPD) is enabled, DPD probes are sent to detect a failed tunnel and bring it down before its IPsec SAs expire. This failure detection mechanism is very useful when you have redundant paths to the same destination, and you want to failover to a backup connection when the primary connection fails to keep the connectivity between the sites up.

There are three DPD modes. On demand is the default mode. Study Guide – IPsec VPN – Redundant VPNs.

Add one phase 1 configuration for each tunnel. DPD should be enabled on both ends. Add at least one phase 2 definition for each phase 1.

Add one static route for each path. Use distance or priority to select primary routes over backup routes (routes for the primary VPN must have a lower distance or lower priority than the backup). Alternatively, use dynamic routing.

Configure FW policies for each IPsec interface.

NEW QUESTION 46

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 49

Which two statements are true about the RPF check? (Choose two.)

- A. The RPF check is run on the first sent packet of any new session.
- B. The RPF check is run on the first reply packet of any new session.
- C. The RPF check is run on the first sent and reply packet of any new session.
- D. RPF is a mechanism that protects FortiGate and your network from IP spoofing attacks.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 50

Refer to the exhibit.

```
FGT1 # get router info routing-table database
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       > - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info

S      *> 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 172.20.121.2, port1, [20/0]
        *>          [10/0] via 10.0.0.2, port2, [30/0]
S      0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 192.168.15.2, port3, [10/0]
C      *> 10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, port2
S      172.13.24.0/24 [10/0] is directly connected, port4
C      *> 172.20.121.0/24 is directly connected, port1
S      *> 192.167.1.0/24 [10/0] via 10.0.0.2, port2
C      *> 192.168.15.0/24 is directly connected, port3
```

Given the routing database shown in the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The port3 default route has the lowest metric.
- B. The port1 and port2 default routes are active in the routing table.
- C. The ports default route has the highest distance.
- D. There will be eight routes active in the routing table.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-How-to-identify-Inactive-Routes-in-the-Routing/ta-p>

NEW QUESTION 55

An administrator observes that the port1 interface cannot be configured with an IP address. What can be the reasons for that? (Choose three.)

- A. The interface has been configured for one-arm sniffer.
- B. The interface is a member of a virtual wire pair.
- C. The operation mode is transparent.
- D. The interface is a member of a zone.
- E. Captive portal is enabled in the interface.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

https://help.fortinet.com/fos50hlp/54/Content/FortiOS/fortigate-whats-new-54/Top_VirtualWirePair.htm

NEW QUESTION 59

Refer to the exhibit.

Name Custom_Profile	
Comments <input type="text"/> 0/255	
Access Permissions	
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 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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 64

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 67

Which statement regarding the firewall policy authentication timeout is true?

- A. It is an idle timeou
- 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 timeou
- D. The FortiGate removes the temporary policy for a user's source IP address after this timer has expired.
- E. It is an idle timeou
- 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 71

A team manager has decided that, while some members of the team need access to a particular website, the majority of the team does not. Which configuration option is the most effective way to support this request?

- A. Implement a web filter category override for the specified website
- B. Implement a DNS filter for the specified website.
- C. Implement web filter quotas for the specified website
- D. Implement web filter authentication for the specified website.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

FortiGate is operating in NAT mode and is configured with two virtual LAN (VLAN) subinterfaces added to the same physical interface. In this scenario, which statement about VLAN IDs is true?

- A. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID only if they belong to different VDOMs.
- B. The two VLAN subinterfaces must have different VLAN IDs.
- C. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID only if they have IP addresses in the same subnet.
- D. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID only if they have IP addresses in different subnets.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 81

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
origin->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 86

Refer to the exhibit.

```
# diagnose test application ipsmonitor
1: Display IPS engine information
2: Toggle IPS engine enable/disable status
3: Display restart log
4: Clear restart log
5: Toggle bypass status
98: Stop all IPS engines
99: Restart all IPS engines and monitor
```

Examine the intrusion prevention system (IPS) diagnostic command.
Which statement is correct If option 5 was used with the IPS diagnostic command and the outcome was a decrease in the CPU usage?

- A. The IPS engine was inspecting high volume of traffic.
- B. The IPS engine was unable to prevent an intrusion attack .
- C. The IPS engine was blocking all traffic.
- D. The IPS engine will continue to run in a normal state.

Answer: A

Explanation:

fortinet-fortigate-security-study-guide-for-fortios-72 page 417 If there are high-CPU use problems caused by the IPS, you can use the diagnose test application ipsmonitor command with option 5 to isolate where the problem might be. Option 5 enables IPS bypass mode. In this mode, the IPS engine is still running, but it is not inspecting traffic. If the CPU use decreases after that, it usually indicates that the volume of traffic being inspected is too high for that FortiGate model.

NEW QUESTION 91

Refer to the exhibits.

The exhibits show the SSL and authentication policy (Exhibit A) and the security policy (Exhibit B) for Facebook .
Users are given access to the Facebook web application. They can play video content hosted on Facebook but they are unable to leave reactions on videos or other types of posts.
Which part of the policy configuration must you change to resolve the issue?

- A. Make SSL inspection needs to be a deep content inspection.
- B. Force access to Facebook using the HTTP service.
- C. Get the additional application signatures are required to add to the security policy.
- D. Add Facebook in the URL category in the security policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

They can play video (tick) content hosted on Facebook, but they are unable to leave reactions on videos or other types of posts. This indicate that the rule are partially working as they can watch video but cant react, i.e. liking the content. So must be an issue with the SSL inspection rather then adding an app rule.

NEW QUESTION 95

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

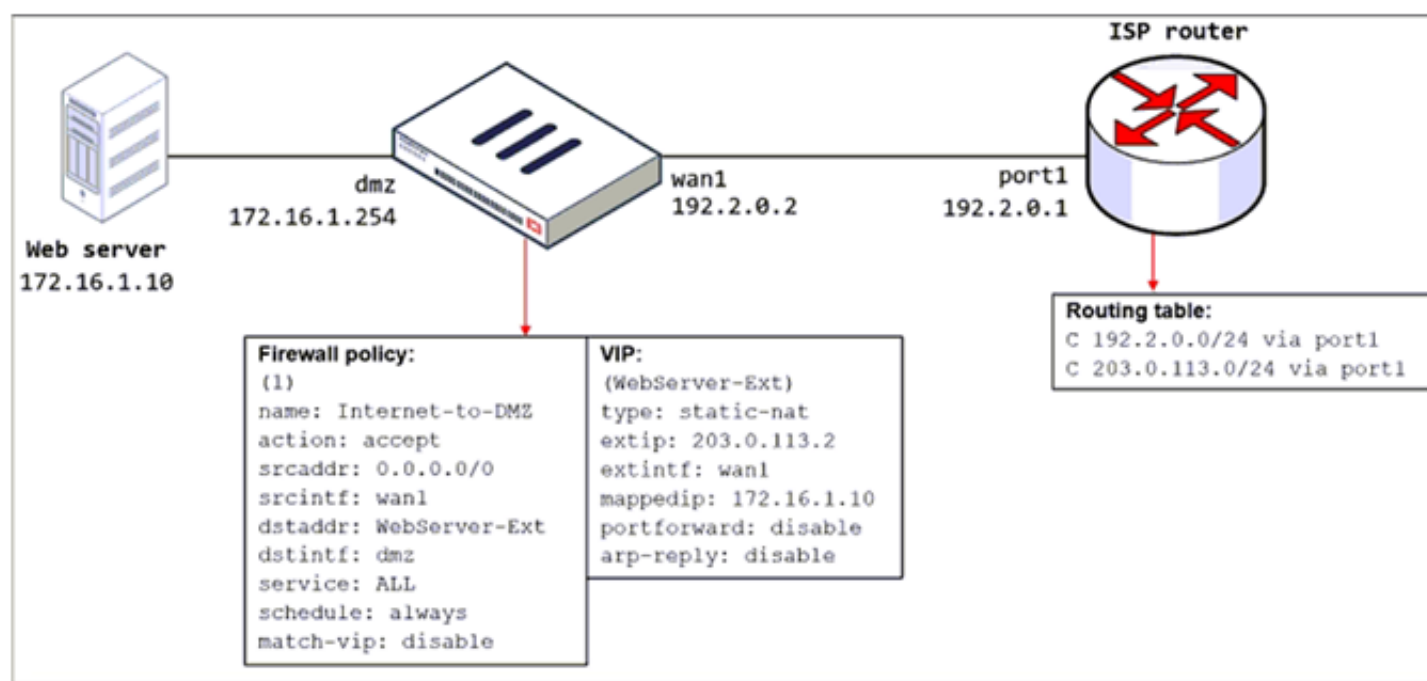
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, the firewall policy and VIP configuration on the FortiGate device, and the routing table on the ISP router.

When the administrator tries to access the web server public address (203.0.113.2) from the internet, the connection times out. At the same time, the administrator runs a sniffer on FortiGate to capture incoming web traffic to the server and does not see any output.



Based on the information shown in the exhibit, what configuration change must the administrator make to fix the connectivity issue?

- A. Configure a loopback interface with address 203.0.113.2/32.
- B. In the VIP configuration, enable arp-reply.
- C. Enable port forwarding on the server to map the external service port to the internal service port.
- D. In the firewall policy configuration, enable match-vip.

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.115): "Enabling ARP reply is usually not required in most networks because the routing tables on the adjacent devices contain the correct next hop information, so the networks are reachable. However, sometimes the routing configuration is not fully correct, and having ARP reply enabled can solve the issue for you. For this reason, it's a best practice to keep ARP reply enabled."

NEW QUESTION 101

Refer to the exhibit.

Username	Administrator	Change Password
Type	<div>Local User</div> <div>Match a user on a remote server group</div> <div>Match all users in a remote server group</div> <div>Use public key infrastructure (PKI) group</div>	
Comments	Write a comment... 0/255	
Administrator Profile	prof_admin	
Email Address	admin@xyz.com	
<input type="checkbox"/> SMS		
<input type="checkbox"/> Two-factor Authentication		
<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict login to trusted hosts		
<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict admin to guest account provisioning only		

The global settings on a FortiGate device must be changed to align with company security policies. What does the Administrator account need to access the FortiGate global settings?

- A. Change password
- B. Enable restrict access to trusted hosts
- C. Change Administrator profile
- D. Enable two-factor authentication

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102

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 scope of application control to the browser-based technology category only.
- B. It limits the scope of application control to scan application traffic based on application category only.
- C. It limits the scope of application control to scan application traffic using parent signatures only
- D. It limits the scope of application control to scan application traffic on DNS protocol only.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106

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 107

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 112

Which statement about video filtering on FortiGate is true?

- A. Full SSL Inspection is not required.
- B. It is available only on a proxy-based firewall policy.
- C. It inspects video files hosted on file sharing services.
- D. Video filtering FortiGuard categories are based on web filter FortiGuard categories.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117

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 118

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 120

Which statement about the IP authentication header (AH) used by IPsec is true?

- A. AH does not provide any data integrity or encryption.
- B. AH does not support perfect forward secrecy.
- C. AH provides data integrity but no encryption.

D. AH provides strong data integrity but weak encryption.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 124

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 125

When configuring a firewall virtual wire pair policy, which following statement is true?

- A. Any number of virtual wire pairs can be included, as long as the policy traffic direction is the same.
- B. Only a single virtual wire pair can be included in each policy.
- C. Any number of virtual wire pairs can be included in each policy, regardless of the policy traffic direction settings.
- D. Exactly two virtual wire pairs need to be included in each policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

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 130

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