Exam Questions FCP_FAZ_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiAnalyzer 7.4 Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1
What is the best approach to handle a hard disk failure on a FortiAnalyzer that supports hardware RAID?

A. There is no need to do anything because the disk will self-recover.
B. Run execute format disk to format and restart the FortiAnalyzer device.
C. Perform a hot swap of the disk.
D. Shut down FortiAnalyzer and replace the disk.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a hardware RAID setup, FortiAnalyzer supports hot swapping, which allows you to replace a failed disk without shutting down the device. The RAID controller will automatically rebuild the array using the new disk, minimizing downtime and maintaining data integrity.

NEW QUESTION 2
Which process is responsible for enforcing the log file size?

A. oftpd
B. miglogd
C. sqlplugind
D. logfiled

Answer: D

Explanation:
The logfiled process is responsible for enforcing log file size and managing log rotation on FortiAnalyzer. It ensures that log files do not exceed the configured size limits and handles the creation and rotation of new log files when necessary.

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 statement is true when you are upgrading the firmware on an HA cluster made up of throe
FortiAnalyzer devices?

A. All FortiAnalyzer devices will be upgraded at the same time.
B. Enabling uninterruptible-upgrade prevents normal operations from being interrupted during theupgrade.
C. You can perform the firmware upgrade using only a console connection.
D. First, upgrade the secondary devices, and then upgrade the primary device.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In an HA cluster, the firmware upgrade process involves upgrading the secondary devices first. This approach ensures that the primary device can continue to handle traffic and maintain the operational stability of the network while the secondary devices are being upgraded. Once the secondary devices have successfully upgraded their firmware and are operational, the primary device can then be upgraded. This method minimizes downtime and maintains network integrity during the upgrade process.
When upgrading firmware in a High Availability (HA) cluster of FortiAnalyzer units, the recommended practice is to first upgrade the secondary devices before upgrading the primary device. This approach ensures that the primary device, which coordinates the cluster's operations, remains functional for as long as possible, minimizing the impact on log collection and analysis. Once the secondary devices are successfully upgraded and operational, the primary device can be upgraded, ensuring a smooth transition and maintaining continuous operation of the cluster.
Reference: FortiAnalyzer 7.2 Administrator Guide - "System Administration" and "High Availability" sections.

NEW QUESTION 5
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 (VDOMs) 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 6
Which two statements regarding FortiAnalyzer log forwarding modes are true? (Choose two.)

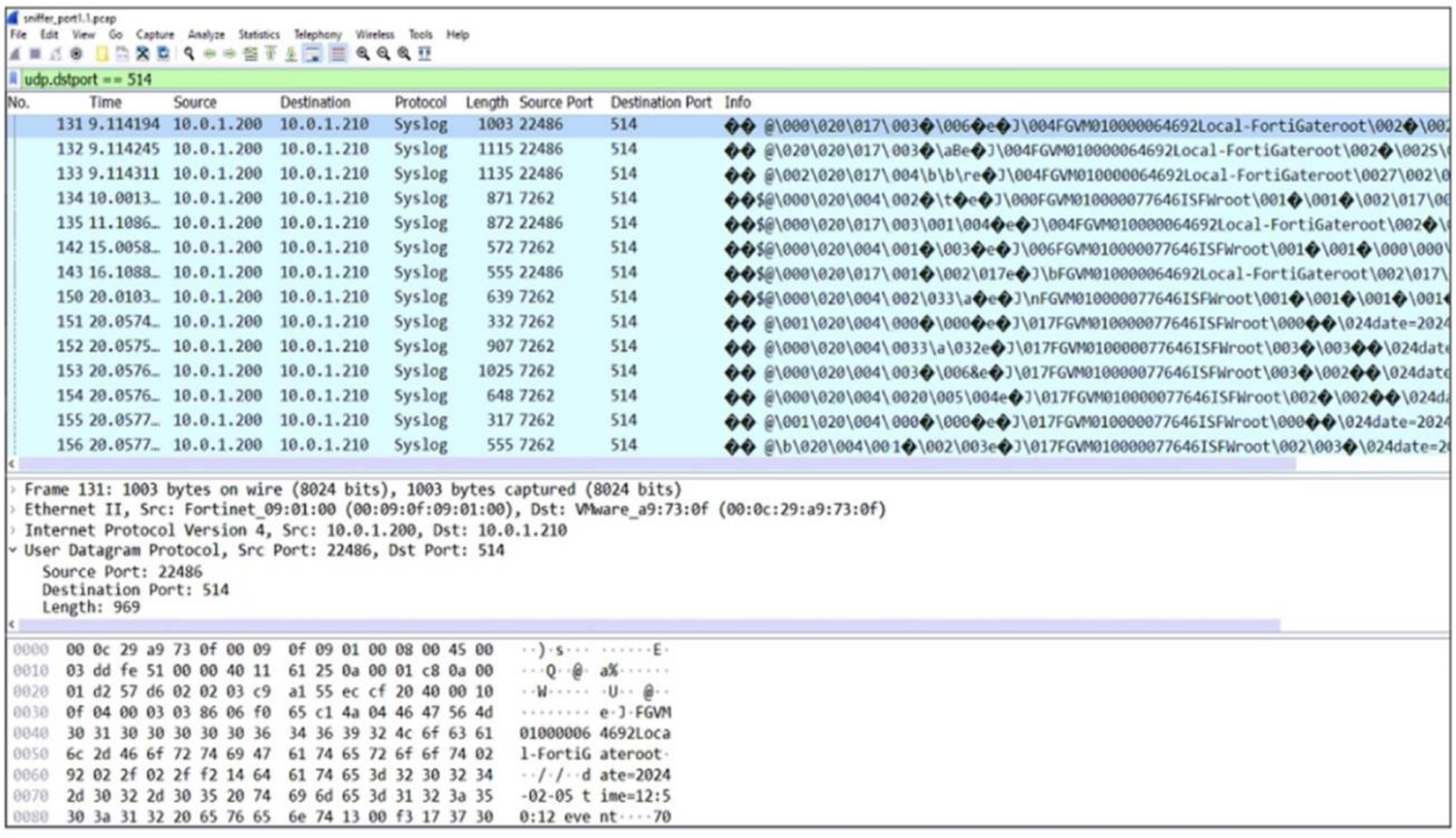
A. Both modes, forwarding and aggregation, support encryption of logs between devices.
B. In aggregation mode, you can forward logs to syslog and CEF servers.
C. Forwarding mode forwards logs in real time only to other FortiAnalyzer devices.
D. Aggregation mode stores logs and content files and uploads 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 7
Refer to the exhibit.

FortiAnalyzer packet capture on Wireshark



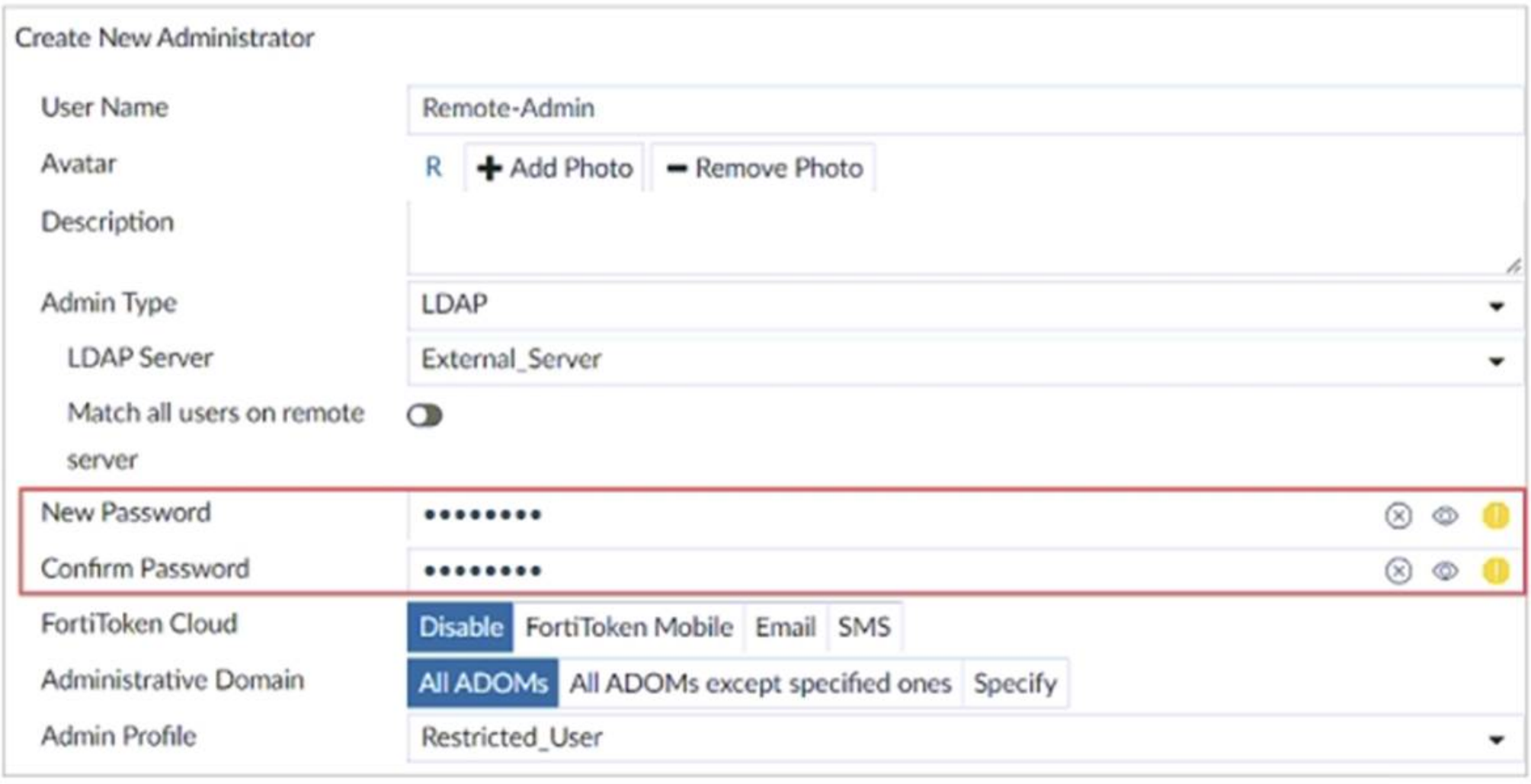
The capture displayed was taken on a FortiAnalyzer.
Why is a single IP address shown as the source for all logs received?

A. FortiAnalyzer is using the device MAC addresses to differentiate their logs.
B. The logs belong to devices that are part of a high availability (HA) cluster.
C. FortiAnalyzer is receiving logs from the root FortiGate of a Security Fabric.
D. The device sending logs has two VDOMs in the same ADOM.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a Fortinet Security Fabric, logs from downstream devices can be sent to FortiAnalyzer through the root FortiGate. This is why all the logs have the same source IP address (the root FortiGate). The root FortiGate aggregates and forwards the logs from all downstream devices, so the source IP in the log capture will appear to be from the root FortiGate itself, even though the logs originate from multiple devices within the fabric.

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit.



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 aqainst the LDAP server.
C. This password is set to comply with FortiAnalvzer password policy
D. This password is required because this is a restricted user.

Answer: A

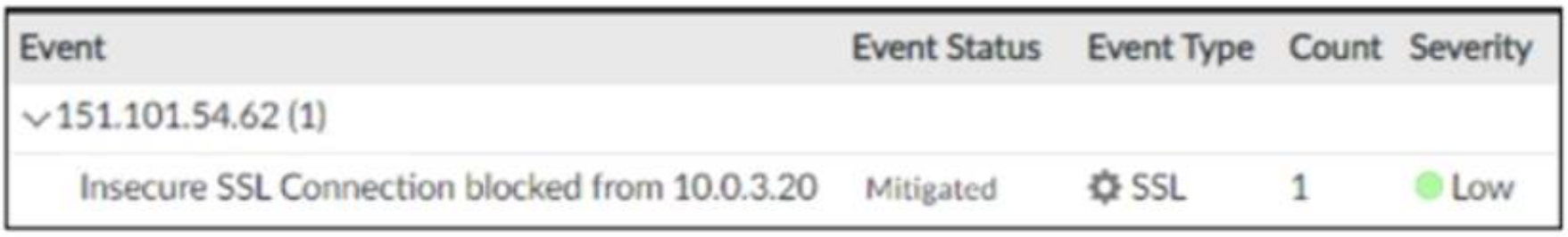
Explanation:
When using LDAP for authentication, a password can be set locally on FortiAnalyzer as a fallback option in case the LDAP server becomes unreachable. This ensures that the administrator can still log in if there are issues with the LDAP server.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which statements are true of Administrative Domains (ADOMs) in FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)
A. ADOMs are enabled by default.
B. ADOMs constrain other administrator??s access privileges to a subset of devices in the device list.
C. Once enabled, the Device Manager, FortiView, Event Management, and Reports tab display per ADOM.
D. All administrators can create ADOMs--not just the admin administrator.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
ADOMs constrain other administrators' access privileges to a subset of devices in the device list: ADOMs allow you to partition the FortiAnalyzer's management capabilities by restricting access to certain devices and logs based on the administrator's role. This segmentation helps in managing large deployments with different administrative needs.
Once enabled, the Device Manager, FortiView, Event Management, and Reports tab display per ADOM: When ADOMs are enabled, the FortiAnalyzer interface segments the Device Manager, FortiView, Event Management, and Reports tabs based on the selected ADOM. This allows administrators to work within their specific ADOM context.
ADOMs are enabled by default: This is incorrect because ADOMs are not enabled by default. They must be manually configured and enabled according to the organization's needs.
All administrators can create ADOMs--not just the admin administrator: This is not correct. Typically, creating and managing ADOMs requires administrative privileges, often restricted to the main admin or specific roles with sufficient permissions.

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.



Which statement is correct regarding the event displayed?

A. An incident was created from this event.
B. The security risk was blocked or dropped.
C. The security event risk is considered open.
D. The risk source is isolated.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The event status is "Mitigated", which indicates that the insecure SSL connection was successfully blocked or prevented.
Events in FortiAnalyzer will be in one of four statuses.
The current status will determine if more actions need to be taken by the security team or not.
The possible statuses are: Unhandled: The security event risk is not mitigated or contained, so it is considered open.
Contained: The risk source is isolated.
Mitigated: The security risk is mitigated by being blocked or dropped.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 15
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