Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FGT_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiGate 7.4 Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit.

```
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=print_pkt_detail line=5895 msg="vd-root:0 received a packet(proto=1, 10.0.1.10:21637
->10.200.1.254:2048) tun_id=0.0.0.0 from port3. type=8, code=0, id=21637, seq=2."
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=init_ip_session_common line=6076 msg="allocate a new session-00025d45, tun_id=0.0.0.
0"
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=vf_ip_route_input_common line=2605 msg="find a route: flag=04000000 gw-10.200.1.254
via port1"
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=fw_forward_handler line=738 msg="Denied by forward policy check (policy 0)"
```

Why did FortiGate drop the packet?

A. It matched an explicitly configured firewall policy with the action DENY
B. It failed the RPF check.
C. The next-hop IP address is unreachable.
D. It matched the default implicit firewall policy

Answer: D

Explanation:
The debug trace output shows that the packet was "Denied by forward policy check (policy 0)." In FortiGate, policy ID 0 corresponds to the default implicit deny policy. This means that if a packet does not match any configured firewall policies, it is denied by the default implicit policy.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Firewall Policies

NEW QUESTION 2
When FortiGate performs SSL/SSH full inspection, you can decide how it should react when it detects an invalid certificate.
Which three actions are valid actions that FortiGate can perform when it detects an invalid certificate? (Choose three.)

A. Allow & Warning
B. Trust & Allow
C. Allow
D. Block & Warning
E. Block

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
When FortiGate performs SSL/SSH full inspection and detects an invalid certificate, there are three valid actions it can take:

- Allow & Warning: This action allows the session but generates a warning.
- Block & Warning: This action blocks the session and generates a warning.
- Block: This action blocks the session without generating a warning.

Actions such as "Trust & Allow" or just "Allow" without additional configurations are not applicable in the context of handling invalid certificates.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Configuring SSL/SSH inspection profile

NEW QUESTION 3
Which two statements describe how the RPF check is used? (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. The RPF check is a mechanism that protects FortiGate and the network from IP spoofing attacks.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) check is run on the first sent packet of any new session to ensure that the packet arrives on a legitimate interface. This check protects the network from IP spoofing attacks by verifying that a return route exists from the receiving interface back to the source IP address. If the route is invalid or not found, the packet is discarded. Options B and C are incorrect because RPF checks are performed on the first sent packet, not the reply packet.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) Check

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.

Review the intrusion prevention system (IPS) profile signature settings shown in the exhibit. What do you conclude when adding the FTP.Login.Failed signature to the IPS sensor profile?

A. Traffic matching the signature will be allowed and logged.
B. The signature setting uses a custom rating threshold.
C. The signature setting includes a group of other signatures.
D. Traffic matching the signature will be silently dropped and logged.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows that the "FTP.Login.Failed" IPS signature is set with the action "Pass" and packet logging enabled. This means that any traffic matching this signature will be allowed through the FortiGate, and the traffic details will be logged for monitoring and analysis purposes.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: IPS Signature Actions

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two statements are true regarding FortiGate HA configuration synchronization? (Choose two.)

A. Checksums of devices are compared against each other to ensure configurations are the same.
B. Incremental configuration synchronization can occur only from changes made on the primary FortiGate device.
C. Incremental configuration synchronization can occur from changes made on any FortiGate device within the HA cluster
D. Checksums of devices will be different from each other because some configuration items are not synced to other HA members.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
In FortiGate HA (High Availability) configuration, checksums of device configurations are compared to ensure they are synchronized and identical across the cluster. Incremental synchronization can only happen from changes made on the primary device to ensure consistency and integrity across the cluster members. Changes made on non-primary devices do not initiate synchronization.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: HA Configuration Synchronization

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 DNS over HTTPS.
C. It uses DNS over TLS.
D. It uses UDP 53.

Answer: D

Explanation:
By default, DNS queries to FortiGuard servers use UDP port 53.

NEW QUESTION 8
An administrator configured a FortiGate to act as a collector for agentless polling mode.
What must the administrator add to the FortiGate device to retrieve AD user group information?

A. LDAP server
B. RADIUS server
C. DHCP server
D. Windows server

Answer: A

Explanation:
To retrieve AD user group information in agentless polling mode, the administrator must add an LDAP server to the FortiGate device.

NEW QUESTION 9
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 must the administrator make on FortiGate to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To configure redundant IPsec VPN tunnels on FortiGate with failover capability, the following two key configuration changes are required:

A. Enable Dead Peer Detection (DPD): Dead Peer Detection is crucial for detecting if the remote peer is unreachable. By enabling DPD, FortiGate can quickly detect a dead tunnel, ensuring a faster failover to the secondary tunnel when the primary tunnel goes down.

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: The static route with the lower distance (higher priority) will be used when both tunnels are operational. If the primary tunnel fails, the higher distance (lower priority) route for the secondary tunnel will take over, ensuring traffic is routed correctly.
The other options are not suitable:

B. Enable Auto-negotiate and Autokey Keep Alive on the phase 2 configuration of both tunnels:
This option is not directly related to the requirements of failover between two IPsec VPN tunnels.

D. Configure a higher distance on the static route for the primary tunnel and a lower distance on the static route for the secondary tunnel: This would prioritize the secondary tunnel over the primary tunnel, which is opposite to the desired configuration.
References

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Configuring IPsec VPN, page 1320.

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Redundant VPN Configuration, page 1335.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two features of IPsec IKEv1 authentication are supported by FortiGate? (Choose two.)

A. Pre-shared key and certificate signature as authentication methods
B. Extended authentication (XAuth)to request the remote peer to provide a username and password

C. Extended authentication (XAuth) for faster authentication because fewer packets are exchanged
D. No certificate is required on the remote peer when you set the certificate signature as the authentication method

Answer: AB

Explanation:
FortiGate supports both pre-shared key and certificate signature methods for IKEv1 authentication. These methods provide flexibility depending on the security requirements of the network. Additionally, FortiGate supports Extended Authentication (XAuth), which requests a username and password from the remote peer, enhancing security by adding an extra layer of authentication. The XAuth method does not necessarily make the authentication faster; it is an additional security measure.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: IPsec VPN Configuration

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.

FortiGate routing database

```
Local-FortiGate # 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
       V - BGP VPNv4
       > - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info

Routing table for VRF=0
S       0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.200.2.254, port2, [1/0]
S    *> 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1, [1/0]
C    *> 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, port3
C    *> 10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C    *> 10.200.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C    *> 172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

Which two statements are true about the routing entries in this database table? (Choose two.)

A. All of the entries in the routing database table are installed in the FortiGate routing table.
B. The port2 interface is marked as inactive.
C. Both default routes have different administrative distances.
D. The default route on porc2 is marked as the standby route.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The routing table in the exhibit shows two default routes (0.0.0.0/0) with different administrative distances: The default route through port2 has an administrative distance of 20.

The default route through port1 has an administrative distance of 10.
Administrative distance determines the priority of the route; a lower value is preferred. Here, the route through port1 with an administrative distance of 10 is the preferred route. The route through port2 with an administrative distance of 20 acts as a standby or backup route. If the primary route (port1) fails or is unavailable, traffic will then be routed through port2.
Regarding the statement that the port2 interface is marked as inactive, there is no indication in the routing table that port2 is inactive. Similarly, all the routes displayed are not necessarily installed in the FortiGate routing table, as the table could include both active and backup routes.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Default route configuration

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Routing table

NEW QUESTION 13
The HTTP inspection process in web filtering follows a specific order when multiple features are enabled in the web filter profile.
Which order must FortiGate use when the web filter profile has features such as safe search enabled?

A. FortiGuard category filter and rating filter
B. Static domain filter, SSL inspection filter, and external connectors filters
C. DNS-based web filter and proxy-based web filter
D. Static URL filter, FortiGuard category filter, and advanced filters

Answer: D

Explanation:
FortiGate applies web filters in the following order: Static URL filter, FortiGuard category filter, Web content filter, Web script filter, and Antivirus scanning.

NEW QUESTION 16
Refer to the exhibit.

Firewall policies

ID	Name	From	To	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	IP Pool	NAT
LAN to WAN 1										
1	Full_Access	LAN (port3)	WAN (port1) WAN (port2)	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	IP Pool	NAT
WAN to LAN 3										
2	Deny	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	Deny_IP	all	always	ALL	DENY		
3	Allow_access	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT		Disabled
4	Webserver	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT		Disabled
Implicit 1										
0	Implicit Deny	any	any	all	all	always	ALL	DENY		

Which statement about this firewall policy list is true?

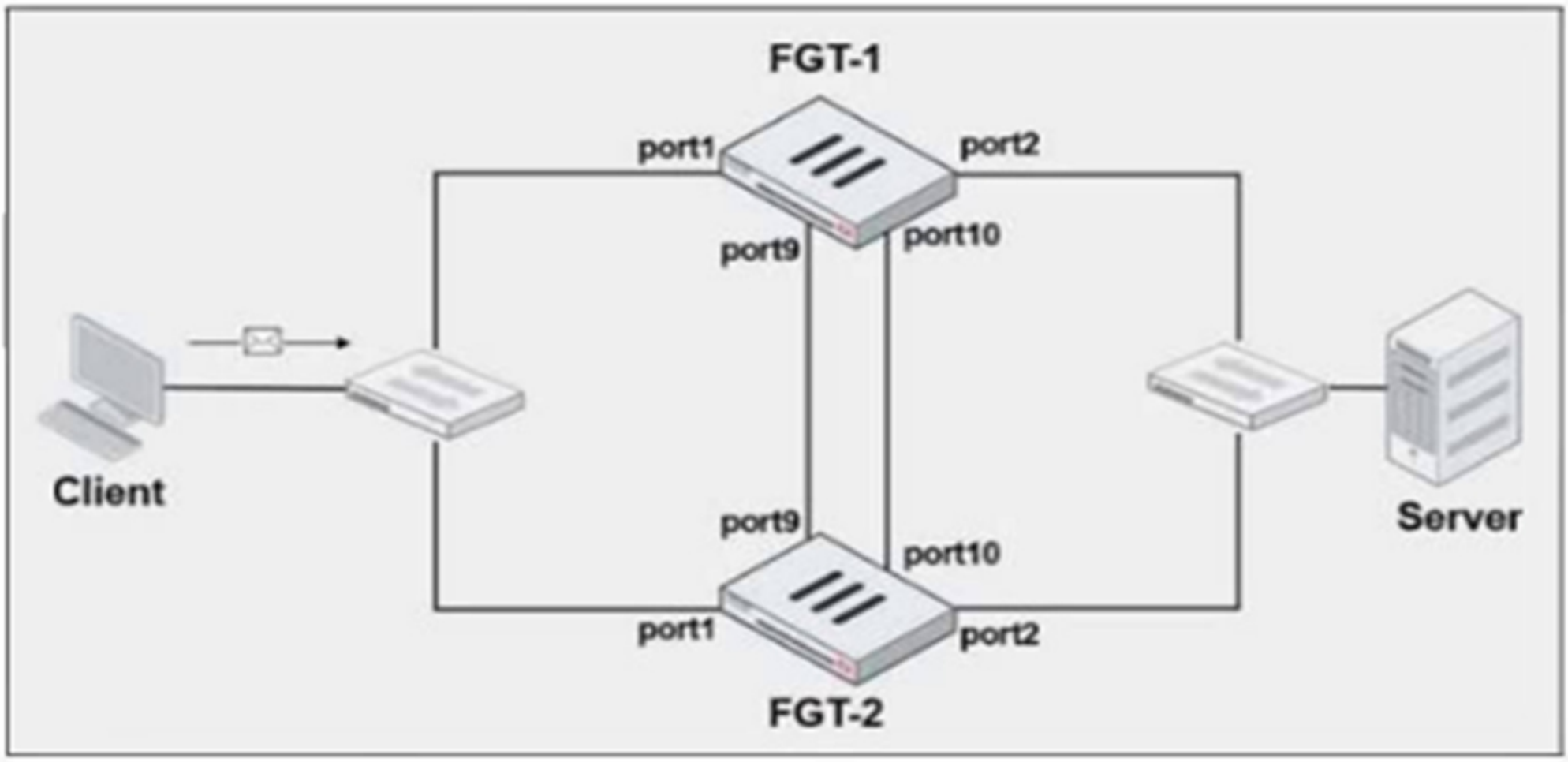
A. The Implicit group can include more than one deny firewall policy.
B. The firewall policies are listed by ID sequence view.
C. The firewall policies are listed by ingress and egress interfaces pairing view.
D. LAN to WA
E. WAN to LA
F. and Implicit are sequence grouping view lists.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The firewall policy list in the exhibit is arranged in the "Interface Pair View," where policies are grouped by
their incoming (ingress) and outgoing (egress) interface pairs. Each section (LAN to WAN, WAN to LAN,
etc.) groups policies based on these interface pairings. This view helps administrators quickly identify which
policies apply to specific traffic flows between network interfaces. Options A and D are incorrect because the Implicit group typically does not include more than one deny policy, and there is no "sequence grouping
view" in FortiGate. Option B is incorrect as the list is not displayed strictly by ID sequence.
References:
FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Firewall Policy Views

NEW QUESTION 21
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 24
Which two IP pool types are useful for carrier-grade NAT deployments? (Choose two.)

A. Port block allocation
B. Fixed port range
C. One-to-one
D. Overload

Answer: AB

Explanation:
In carrier-grade NAT (CGNAT) deployments, specific IP pool types are used to manage large-scale NAT translations efficiently. The correct IP pool types for CGNAT are:
• A. Port block allocation: This type of IP pool allocates a block of ports from a single public IP to multiple clients. It allows efficient use of a limited number of public IPs by distributing port ranges among users, which is crucial for carrier-grade NAT environments where a large number of users need access to the internet.
• B. Fixed port range: In this type, each client is assigned a fixed range of ports, ensuring that the same public IP and port range are used consistently. This helps in reducing the complexity and overhead of managing dynamic port assignments, which is particularly useful in large-scale CGNAT setups.

Why the other options are less appropriate:
• C. One-to-one: One-to-one NAT is used for mapping a single private IP address to a single public IP address. This is not efficient for carrier-grade NAT because CGNAT is designed to allow multiple clients to share a smaller number of public IPs.
• D. Overload: Overload, also known as PAT (Port Address Translation), maps multiple private IPs to a single public IP by differentiating connections based on port numbers. While commonly used in regular NAT setups, CGNAT benefits more from port block allocation and fixed port range due to th

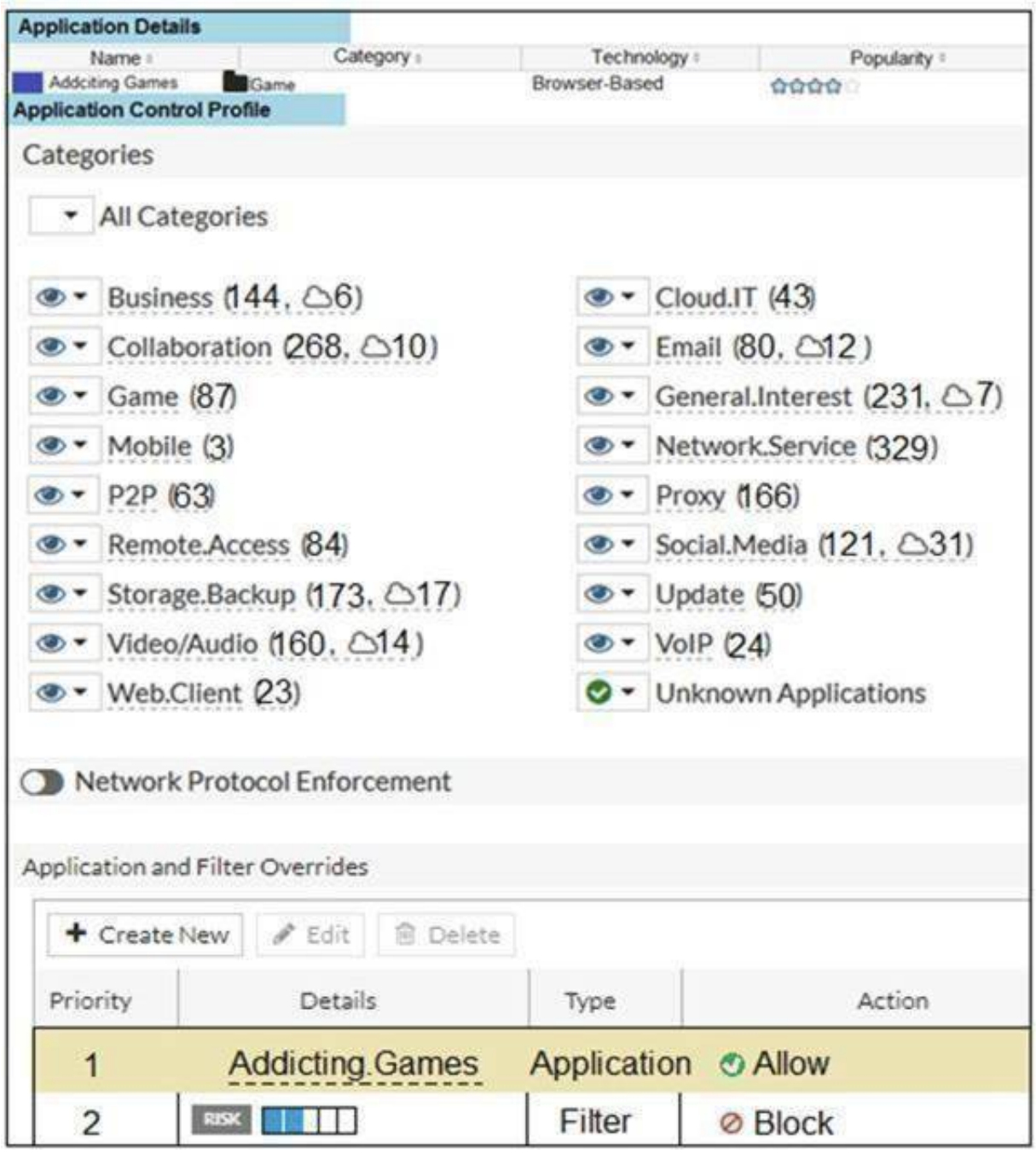
NEW QUESTION 26
Which of the following methods can be used to configure FortiGate to perform source NAT (SNAT) for outgoing traffic?

A. Configure a static route pointing to the external interface.
B. Enable the "Use Outgoing Interface Address" option in a firewall policy.
C. Create a virtual server with an external IP address.
D. Deploy an IPsec VPN tunnel with NAT enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure source NAT (SNAT) for outgoing traffic on FortiGate, one of the most common methods is to enable the "Use Outgoing Interface Address" option in a firewall policy. This option ensures that the source IP address of packets leaving the FortiGate device is replaced by the IP address of the outgoing interface. This is typically done when traffic is exiting a private network to access the internet, requiring source NAT to translate the private IP addresses to a public IP.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
* A. Configure a static route pointing to the external interface: A static route is used to direct traffic, but it does not configure SNAT. It determines where packets are sent but does not modify the source IP.
• C. Create a virtual server with an external IP address: Virtual servers are used to provide destination NAT (DNAT) for incoming traffic, not SNAT for outgoing traffic.
• D. Deploy an IPsec VPN tunnel with NAT enabled: While IPsec VPN tunnels can be configured with NAT traversal, this is not the typical method for configuring SNAT for general outgoing internet traffic.

NEW QUESTION 30
Refer to the exhibit.



A user located behind the FortiGate device is trying to go to http://www.addictinggames.com (Addicting.Games). The exhibit shows the application detains and application control profile.
Based on this configuration, which statement is true?

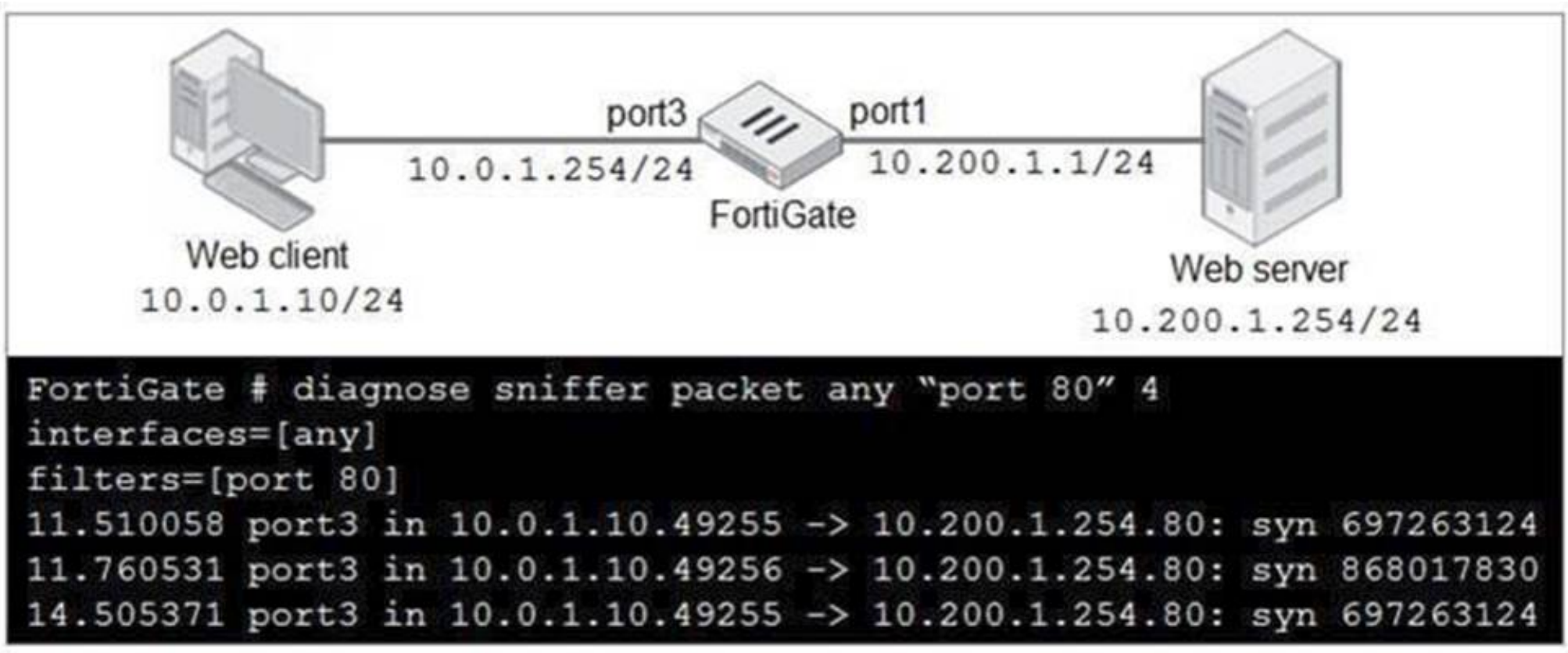
A. Addicting.Games will be blocked, based on the Filter Overrides configuration.
B. Addicting.Games will be allowed only if the Filter Overrides action is set to Learn.

C. Addicting.Games will be allowed, based on the Categories configuration.
D. Addicting.Games will be allowed, based on the Application Overrides configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the exhibit, it shows that the Application Overrides section is configured to allow the application Addicting.Games. The Application Control Profile gives priority to the application overrides, meaning that even if a category or filter would block it, the application control override would allow the specific application to proceed.
• A. Addicting.Games will be blocked, based on the Filter Overrides configuration:
This is incorrect because the Application Overrides take precedence over other filters.
• B. Addicting.Games will be allowed only if the Filter Overrides action is set to Learn:
This is not applicable as the action is based on Application Overrides, not filter overrides.
• C. Addicting.Games will be allowed, based on the Categories configuration:
This is not correct because the application is being allowed due to the Application Overrides, not the category settings.
Thus, the correct explanation is that Addicting.Games will be allowed due to the Application Overrides configuration.

NEW QUESTION 35
Refer to the exhibit.



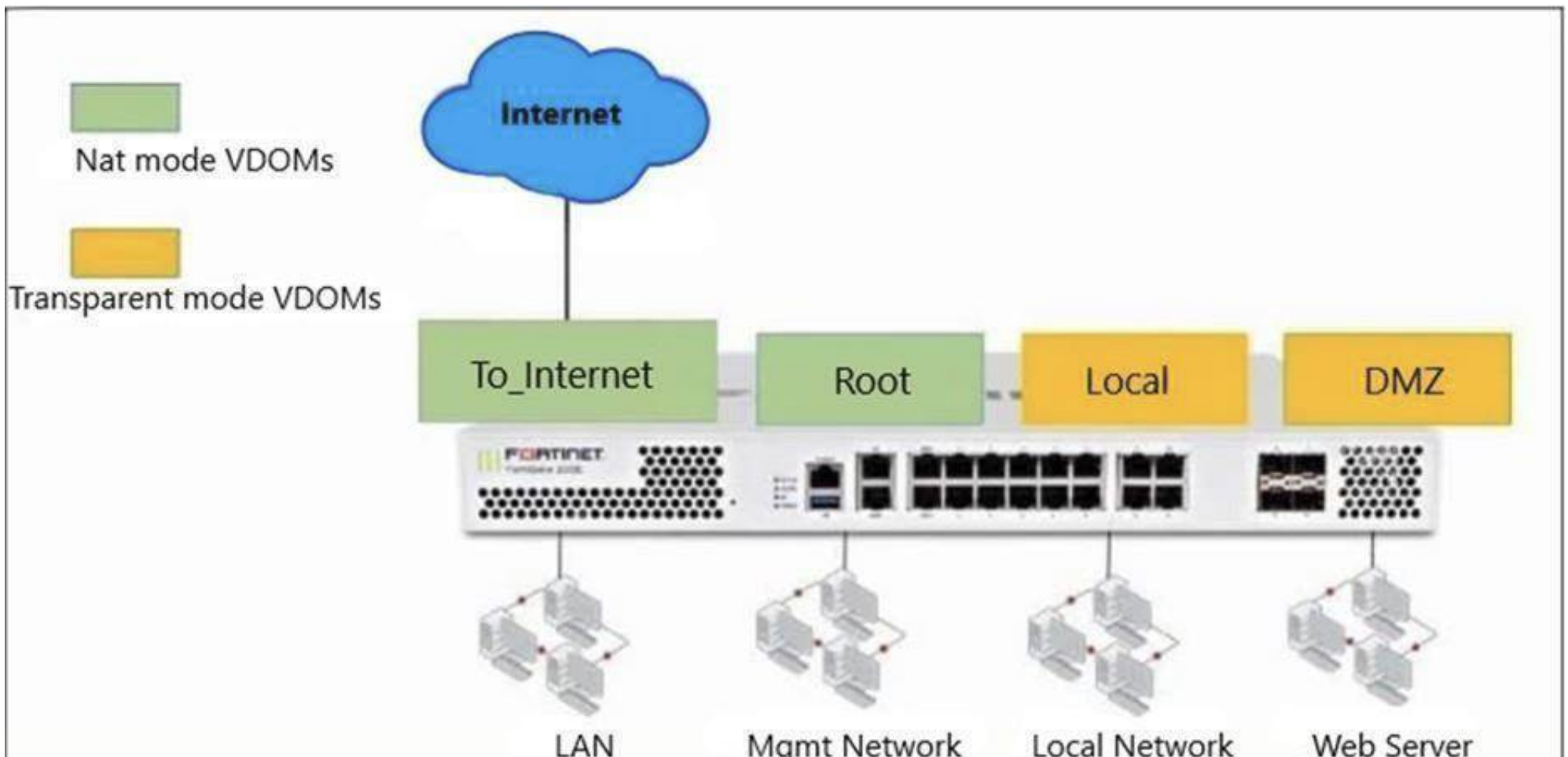
In the network shown in the exhibit, the web client cannot connect to the HTTP web server. The administrator runs the FortiGate built-in sniffer and gets the output as shown in the exhibit.
What should the administrator do next to troubleshoot the problem?

A. Run a sniffer on the web server.
B. Capture the traffic using an external sniffer connected to port1.
C. Execute another sniffer in the FortiGate, this time with the filter ??host 10.0.1.10??
D. Execute a debug flow.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The next step for troubleshooting the problem would be to execute a debug flow on the FortiGate. The debug flow command provides detailed insights into how FortiGate handles the traffic, including whether the traffic is being dropped, allowed, or forwarded to the correct interface. It helps in identifying issues like firewall policy misconfigurations, routing issues, or NAT problems.
• A. Run a sniffer on the web server: While this might help diagnose server-side issues, the initial focus should be on the FortiGate, as the problem might lie in the firewall configuration or traffic handling.
• B. Capture the traffic using an external sniffer connected to port1: This may provide packetlevel information, but it's more useful to first analyze FortiGate's internal decision-making process with a debug flow.
• C. Execute another sniffer in the FortiGate, this time with the filter ??host 10.0.1.10??: Running a sniffer on the specific host might give more packet details, but the debug flow provides more comprehensive information on how the firewall processes the packets.
Thus, using the debug flow will offer a more direct understanding of how the traffic is being processed or blocked within FortiGate.

NEW QUESTION 40
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 45
View the exhibit.
A user at 192.168.32.15 is trying to access the web server at 172.16.32.254.


```
FGT1 # get router info routing-table all
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
       V - BGP VPNv4
       * - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S       0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.40.72.2, port1, [1/0]
C       172.16.32.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C       10.40.72.0/30 is directly connected, port1
```

Which two statements best describe how the FortiGate will perform reverse path forwarding (RPF) checks on this traffic? (Choose two.)

A. Strict RPF check will deny the traffic.
B. Loose RPF check will allow the traffic.
C. Strict RPF check will allow the traffic.
D. Loose RPF check will deny the traffic.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
When FortiGate performs reverse path forwarding (RPF) checks, it can operate in two modes: Strict RPF and Loose RPF. Here??s how these two checks work:
In strict RPF, FortiGate checks whether the best route back to the source IP of the packet (in this case, 192.168.32.15) goes through the same interface on which the packet was received. If the best return path uses a different interface, the packet is denied. Based on the scenario:
o C. Strict RPF check will allow the traffic:
If the return path for 192.168.32.15 matches the interface where the traffic was received, the strict RPF check will allow the traffic.
• Loose RPF Check:
In loose RPF, FortiGate only checks if there is any route back to the source IP of the packet, regardless of the interface. This is a more permissive check, and if a route exists, the packet will be allowed.
o B. Loose RPF check will allow the traffic:
Since loose RPF requires only that a valid route to the source exists, the traffic is allowed.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
• A. Strict RPF check will deny the traffic:
This would only happen if the return route didn??t match the incoming interface, which is not indicated here.
• D. Loose RPF check will deny the traffic:
Loose RPF is more permissive, so it will not deny the traffic as long as a valid route to the source IP exists.

NEW QUESTION 47
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