

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
C 172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, tunnel_1
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

Which two statements about the neighbor-group command are true? (Choose two.)

- A. You can configure it on the GUI.
- B. It applies common settings in an OSPF area.
- C. It is combined with the neighbor-range parameter.
- D. You can apply it in Internal BGP (IBGP) and External BGP (EBGP).

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The neighbor-group command in FortiOS allows for the application of common settings to a group of neighbors in OSPF, and can also be used to simplify configuration by applying common settings to both IBGP and EBGP neighbors. This grouping functionality is a part of the FortiOS CLI and is documented in the Fortinet CLI reference.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two statements about ADVPN are true? (Choose two)

- A. auto-discovery receiver must be set to enable on the Spokes.
- B. Spoke to-spoke traffic never goes through the hub
- C. It supports NAI for on-demand tunnels
- D. Routing is configured by enabling add-advpn-route

Answer: AC

Explanation:

ADVPN (Auto Discovery VPN) is a feature that allows to dynamically establish direct tunnels (called shortcuts) between the spokes of a traditional Hub and Spoke architecture. The auto-discovery receiver must be set to enable on the spokes to allow them to receive NHRP messages from the hub and other spokes. NHRP (Next Hop Resolution Protocol) is used for on-demand tunnels, which are established when there is traffic between spokes. Routing is configured by enabling add-nhrp-route, not add-advpn- route. References := ADVPN | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0 | Fortinet Document Library, Technical Tip: Fortinet Auto Discovery VPN (ADVPN)

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two statements about the Security fabric are true? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate uses the FortiTelemetry protocol to communicate with FortiAnalyzer.
- B. Only the root FortiGate sends logs to FortiAnalyzer
- C. Only FortiGate devices with configuration-sync receive and synchronize global CMDB objects that the root FortiGate sends
- D. Only the root FortiGate collects network topology information and forwards it to FortiAnalyzer

Answer: BC

Explanation:

In the Security Fabric, only the root FortiGate sends logs to FortiAnalyzer (B). Additionally, only FortiGate devices with configuration-sync enabled receive and synchronize global Central Management Database (CMDB) objects that the root FortiGate sends (C). FortiGate uses the FortiTelemetry protocol to communicate with other FortiGates, not FortiAnalyzer (A). The last option (D) is incorrect as all FortiGates can collect and forward network topology information to FortiAnalyzer.

References:

? FortiOS Handbook - Security Fabric

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit, which contains information about an IPsec VPN tunnel.

```
FortiGate # diag vpn tunnel list
list all ipsec tunnel in vd 0
-----
name=tunnel_0 ver=2 serial=1 100.64.3.1:0->100.64.1.1:0 tun_id=100.64.1.1 tun_id6=:100.64.1.1
bound_if=3 lgwy=static/1 tun=intf mode=auto/1 encap=none/552 options[0228]=npu frag-rfc run_
-----
proxyid_num=1 child_num=0 refcnt=3 ilast=42949917 olast=42949917 ad=/0
stat: rxp=0 txp=0 rxb=0 txb=0
dpd: mode=off on=0 idle=20000ms retry=3 count=0 seqno=0
natt: mode=none draft=0 interval=0 remote_port=0
fec: egress=0 ingress=0
proxyid=tunnel_0_0 proto=0 sa=1 ref=2 serial=1
src: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
dst: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
SA: ref=3 options=30202 type=00 soft=0 mtu=1280 expire=1454/0B replaywin=2048
seqno=1 esn=0 replaywin_lastseq=00000000 qat=192 rekey=0 hash_search_len=1
life: type=01 bytes=0/0 timeout=1768/1800
dec: spi=877d6590 esp=aes key=16 be308ec1fb05464205764424bc40a76d
ah=sha256 key=32 cc8894be3390983521a48b2e7a5c998e6b28a10a3ddd8e7bc7ecbe672dfe7cc5
enc: spi=63d0f38a esp=aes key=16 d8d3343af2fed4ddd958a022cd656b06
ah=sha256 key=32 264402ba8ad04a7e97732b52ec27c92ff86e0a97bb33e22887677336f1670c7d
dec:pkts/bytes=0/0, enc:pkts/bytes=0/0
npu_flag=00 npu_rgwy=100.64.1.1 npu_lgwy=100.64.3.1 npu_selid=0 dec_npuid=0 enc_npuid=0
run_tally=0
```

What two conclusions can you draw from the command output? (Choose two.)

- A. Dead peer detection is set to enable.
- B. The IKE version is 2.
- C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel.
- D. Forward error correction in phase 2 is set to enable.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

From the command output shown in the exhibit:

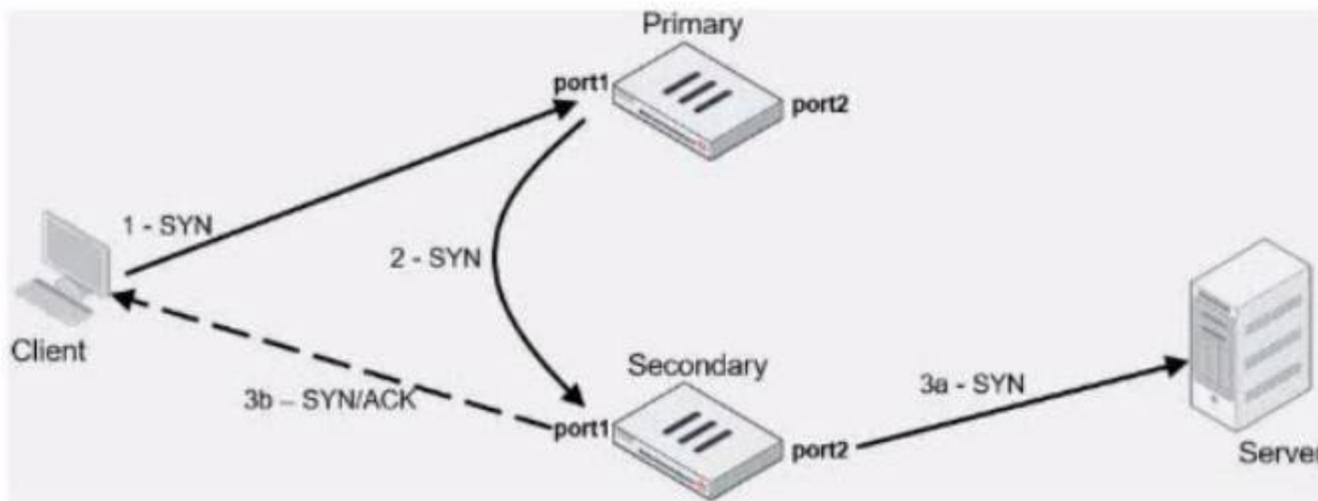
* B. The IKE version is 2: This can be deduced from the presence of 'ver=2' in the output, which indicates that IKEv2 is being used.

* C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel: This is indicated by the line 'npu flags=0x0/0', suggesting that no offload to NPU is occurring, and hence, both Security Associations are loaded onto the kernel for processing.

Fortinet documentation specifies that the version of IKE (Internet Key Exchange) used and the loading of IPsec Security Associations can be verified through the diagnostic commands related to VPN tunnels.

NEW QUESTION 6

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains an active-active load balancing scenario.

During the traffic flow the primary FortiGate forwards the SYN packet to the secondary FortiGate.

What is the destination MAC address or addresses when packets are forwarded from the primary FortiGate to the secondary FortiGate?

- A. Secondary physical MAC port1
- B. Secondary virtual MAC port1
- C. Secondary virtual MAC port1 then physical MAC port1
- D. Secondary physical MAC port2 then virtual MAC port2

Answer: A

Explanation:

In an active-active load balancing scenario, when the primary FortiGate forwards the SYN packet to the secondary FortiGate, the destination MAC address would be the secondary's physical MAC on port1, as the packet is being sent over the network and the physical MAC is used for layer 2 transmissions.

NEW QUESTION 7

Exhibit.

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
edit tunnel
set type dynamic
set interface "port1"
set ike-version 2
set keylife 28800
set peertype any
set net-device disable
set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha256
set dpd on-idle
set add-route enable
set psksecret fortinet
next
end
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial VPN configuration. What can you conclude from this configuration1?

- A. FortiGate creates separate virtual interfaces for each dial up client.
- B. The VPN should use the dynamic routing protocol to exchange routing information Through the tunnels.
- C. Dead peer detection s disabled.
- D. The routing table shows a single IPSec virtual interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The configuration line "set dpd on-idle" indicates that dead peer detection (DPD) is set to trigger only when the tunnel is idle, not actively disabled¹. References: FortiGate IPSec VPN User Guide - Fortinet Document Library

From the given VPN configuration, dead peer detection (DPD) is set to 'on-idle', indicating that DPD is enabled and will be used to detect if the other end of the VPN tunnel is still alive when no traffic is detected. Hence, option C is incorrect. The configuration shows the tunnel set to type 'dynamic', which does not create separate virtual interfaces for each dial- up client (A), and it is not specified that dynamic routing will be used (B). Since this is a phase 1 configuration snippet, the routing table aspect (D) cannot be concluded from this alone.

NEW QUESTION 8

Which two statements about the BFD parameter in BGP are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It allows failure detection in less than one second.
- B. The two routers must be connected to the same subnet.
- C. It is supported for neighbors over multiple hops.
- D. It detects only two-way failures.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a rapid protocol for detecting failures in the forwarding path between two adjacent routers, including interfaces, data links, and forwarding planes. BFD is designed to detect forwarding path failures in a very short amount of time, often less than one second, which is significantly faster than traditional failure detection mechanisms like hold-down timers in routing protocols.

Fortinet supports BFD for BGP, and it can be used over multiple hops, which allows the detection of failures even if the BGP peers are not directly connected. This functionality enhances the ability to maintain stable BGP sessions over a wider network topology and is documented in Fortinet's guides.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which ADVPN configuration must be configured using a script on fortiManager, when using VPN Manager to manage fortiGate VPN tunnels?

- A. Enable AD-VPN in IPsec phase 1
- B. Disable add-route on hub
- C. Configure IP addresses on IPsec virtual interlaces
- D. Set protected network to all

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enable AD-VPN, you need to edit an SD-WAN overlay template and enable the Auto-Discovery VPN toggle. This will automatically add the required settings to the IPsec template and the BGP template. You cannot enable AD-VPN directly in the IPsec phase 1 settings using VPN Manager. References := ADVPN | FortiManager 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config system global
  set admin-https-pki-required disable
  set av-failopen pass
  set check-protocol-header loose
  set memory-use-threshold-extreme 95
  set strict-dirty-session-check enable
  ...
end
```

which contains a partial configuration of the global system. What can you conclude from this output?

- A. NPs and CPs are enabled
- B. Only CPs are disabled
- C. Only NPs are disabled
- D. NPs and CPs are disabled

Answer: D

Explanation:

The configuration output shows various global settings for a FortiGate device. The terms NP (Network Processor) and CP (Content Processor) relate to FortiGate's hardware acceleration features. However, the provided configuration output does not directly mention the status (enabled or disabled) of NPs and CPs. Typically, the command to disable or enable hardware acceleration features would specifically mention NP or CP in the command syntax. Therefore, based on the output provided, we cannot conclusively determine the status of NPs and CPs, hence option D is the closest answer since the output does not confirm that they are enabled.

References:

? FortiOS Handbook - CLI Reference for FortiOS 5.2

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements about metadata variables are true? (Choose two.)

- A. You create them on FortiGate
- B. They apply only to non-firewall objects.
- C. The metadata format is \$<metadata_variable_name>.
- D. They can be used as variables in scripts

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Metadata variables in FortiGate are created to store metadata associated with different FortiGate features. These variables can be used in various configurations and scripts to dynamically replace the variable with its actual value during processing. A: You create metadata variables on FortiGate. They are used to store metadata for FortiGate features and can be called upon in different configurations. D: They can be used as variables in scripts. Metadata variables are utilized within the scripts to dynamically insert values as per the context when the script runs.

Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: CLI Reference

NEW QUESTION 13

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP summary.

```
FGT # get router info bgp summary
BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 104
3 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor      V    AS      MsgRcvd  MsgSent  TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60   4  65060    1698     1756    103     0    0    03:02:49  1
10.127.0.75   4  65075    2206     2250    102     0    0    02:45:55  1
100.64.3.1    4  65501     101      115     0       0    0    never     Active

Total number of neighbors 3
```

What two conclusions can you draw from this BGP summary? (Choose two.)

- A. External BGP (EBGP) exchanges routing information.
- B. The BGP session with peer 10. 127. 0. 75 is established.
- C. The router 100. 64. 3. 1 has the parameter bfd set to enable.
- D. The neighbors displayed are linked to a local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The output of the BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) summary shows details about the BGP neighbors of a router, their Autonomous System (AS) numbers, the state of the BGP session, and other metrics like messages received and sent.

From the BGP summary provided:

* A.External BGP (EBGP) exchanges routing information.This conclusion can be inferred because the AS numbers for the neighbors are different from the local AS number (65117), which suggests that these are external connections.

- * B. The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is established. This is indicated by the state/prefix received column showing a numeric value (1), which typically means that the session is established and a number of prefixes has been received.
- * C. The router 100.64.3.1 has the parameter bfd set to enable. This cannot be concluded directly from the summary without additional context or commands specifically showing BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) configuration.
- * D. The neighbors displayed are linked to a local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4. The neighbor-range concept does not apply here; the value 4 in the 'V' column stands for the BGP version number, which is typically 4.

NEW QUESTION 16

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 19

You created a VPN community using VPN Manager on FortiManager. You also added gateways to the VPN community. Now you are trying to create firewall policies to permit traffic over the tunnel however, the VPN interfaces do not appear as available options.

- A. Create interface mappings for the IPsec VPN interfaces before you use them in a policy.
- B. Refresh the device status using the Device Manager so that FortiGate populates the IPsec interfaces
- C. Configure the phase 1 settings in the VPN community that you didn't initially configure
- D. FortiGate automatically generates the interfaces after you configure the required settings
- E. Install the VPN community and gateway configuration on the FortiGate devices so that the VPN interfaces appear on the Policy Objects on FortiManager.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To use the VPN interfaces in a policy, you need to install the VPN community and gateway configuration on the FortiGate devices first. This will create the VPN interfaces on the FortiGate and sync them with FortiManager. References:

- ? Creating IPsec VPN communities
- ? VPN | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0

NEW QUESTION 22

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial BGP configuration.

```
config router bgp
  set as 65200
  set router-id 172.16.1.254
  config neighbor
    edit 100.64.1.254
      set remote-as 65100
    next
  end
end
```

You want to configure a loopback as the OGP source. Which two parameters must you set in the BGP configuration? (Choose two)

- A. ebgp-enforce-multihop
- B. recursive-next-hop
- C. ibgp-enforce-multihop
- D. update-source

Answer: AD

Explanation:

To configure a loopback as the BGP source, you need to set the "ebgp-enforce-multihop" and "update-source" parameters in the BGP configuration. The "ebgp-enforce-multihop" allows EBGP connections to neighbor routers that are not directly connected, while "update-source" specifies the IP address that should be used for the BGP

session. References := BGP on loopback, Loopback interface, Technical Tip: Configuring EBGP Multihop Load-Balancing, Technical Tip: BGP routes are not installed in routing table with loopback as update source

NEW QUESTION 23

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a routing table.

Network ID	Gateway IP ID	Interfaces ID	Distance ID	Type ID
0.0.0.0	10.1.0.254	port1	10	Static
10.1.0.0/24	0.0.0.0	port1	0	Connected
10.1.40.0/24	10.1.0.100	port1	110	OSPF
10.1.10.0/24	0.0.0.0	port3	0	Connected
172.16.100.0/24	0.0.0.0	port8	0	Connected

What two options can you configure in OSPF to block the advertisement of the 10.1.10.0 prefix? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove the 16.1.10.C prefix from the OSPF network
- B. Configure a distribute-list-out
- C. Configure a route-map out
- D. Disable Redistribute Connected

Answer: BC

Explanation:

To block the advertisement of the 10.1.10.0 prefix in OSPF, you can configure a distribute-list-out or a route-map out. A distribute-list-out is used to filter outgoing routing updates from being advertised to OSPF neighbors¹. A route-map out can also be used for filtering and is applied to outbound routing updates². References := Technical Tip: Inbound route filtering in OSPF usi ... - Fortinet Community, OSPF | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.2 - Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 25

Refer to the exhibit, which shows config system central-management information.

```
config system central-management
  set type fortimanager
  set allow-push-firmware disable
  set allow-remote-firmware-upgrade disable
  set fmg "10.1.0.241"
  config server-list
    edit 1
      set server-type update
      set server-address 10.1.0.241
    next
  end
  set include-default-servers disable
end
```

Which setting must you configure for the web filtering feature to function?

- A. Add serve
- B. fortiguar
- C. net to the server list.
- D. Configure securewf.fortiguar
- E. net on the default servers.
- F. Set update-server-location to automatic.
- G. Configure server-type with the rating option.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For the web filtering feature to function effectively, the FortiGate device needs to have a server configured for rating services. The rating option in the server-type setting specifies that the server is used for URL rating lookup, which is essential for web filtering. The displayed configuration does not list any FortiGuard web filtering servers, which would be necessary for web filtering. The setting set include-default-servers disable indicates that the default FortiGuard servers are not being used, and hence, a specific server for web filtering (like securewf.fortiguard.net) needs to be configured.

NEW QUESTION 28

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 32

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 33

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 36

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 41

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 43

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