

Exam Questions NSE7_EFW-7.2

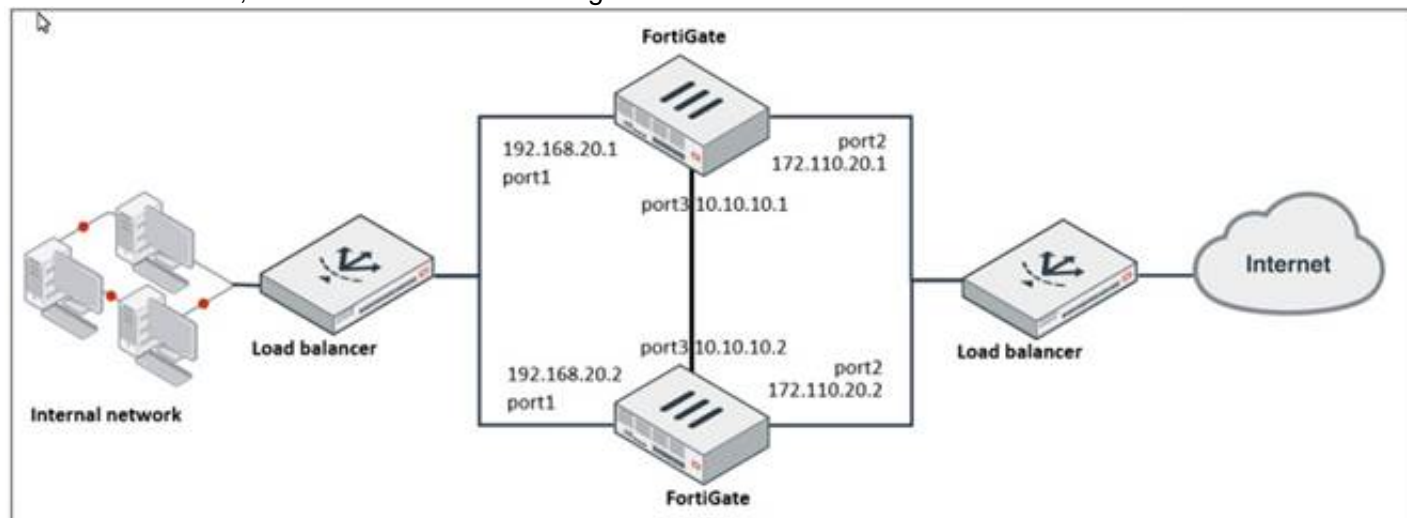
Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

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NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a network diagram.



Which protocol should you use to configure the FortiGate cluster?

- A. FGCP in active-passive mode
- B. OFGSP
- C. VRRP
- D. FGCP in active-active mode

Answer: A

Explanation:

Given the network diagram and the presence of two FortiGate devices, the Fortinet Gate Clustering Protocol (FGCP) in active-passive mode is the most appropriate for setting up a FortiGate cluster. FGCP supports high availability configurations and is designed to allow one FortiGate to seamlessly take over if the other fails, providing continuous network availability. This is supported by Fortinet documentation for high availability configurations using FGCP.

NEW QUESTION 2

You want to block access to the website ww.eicar.org using a custom IPS signature. Which custom IPS signature should you configure?

- A)


```
F-SBID( --name "eicar"; --protocol udp; --flow from_server; --pattern "eicar"; --context host;)
```
- B)


```
F-SBID( --name "detect_eicar"; --protocol udp; --service ssl; --flow from_client; --pattern "www.eicar.org"; --no_case; --context host;)
```
- C)


```
F-SBID( --name "detect_eicar"; --protocol tcp; --service dns; --flow from_server; --pattern "eicar"; --no_case;)
```
- D)


```
F-SBID( --name "eicar"; --protocol tcp; --service HTTP; --flow from_client; --pattern "www.eicar.org"; --no_case; --context host;)
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D


Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer because it specifically blocks access to the website "www.eicar.org" using TCP protocol and HTTP service, which are commonly used for web browsing. The other options either use the wrong protocol (UDP), the wrong service (DNS or SSL), or the wrong pattern ("eicar" instead of "www.eicar.org"). References := Configuring custom signatures | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.4.0 - Fortinet Document Library, section "Signature to block access to example.com".


NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configurations of two address objects from the same FortiGate.

Engineering address object

Name	Engineering
Color	 <input type="button" value="Change"/>
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	<input type="checkbox"/> any
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text" value="Write a comment..."/> 0/255
<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

Finance address object

Name	Finance
Color	 <input type="button" value="Change"/>
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	<input type="checkbox"/> any
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text" value="Write a comment..."/> 0/255
<input type="button" value="Return"/>	

Why can you modify the Engineering address object, but not the Finance address object?

- A. You have read-only access.
- B. FortiGate joined the Security Fabric and the Finance address object was configured on the root FortiGate.
- C. FortiGate is registered on FortiManager.
- D. Another user is editing the Finance address object in workspace mode.

Answer: B

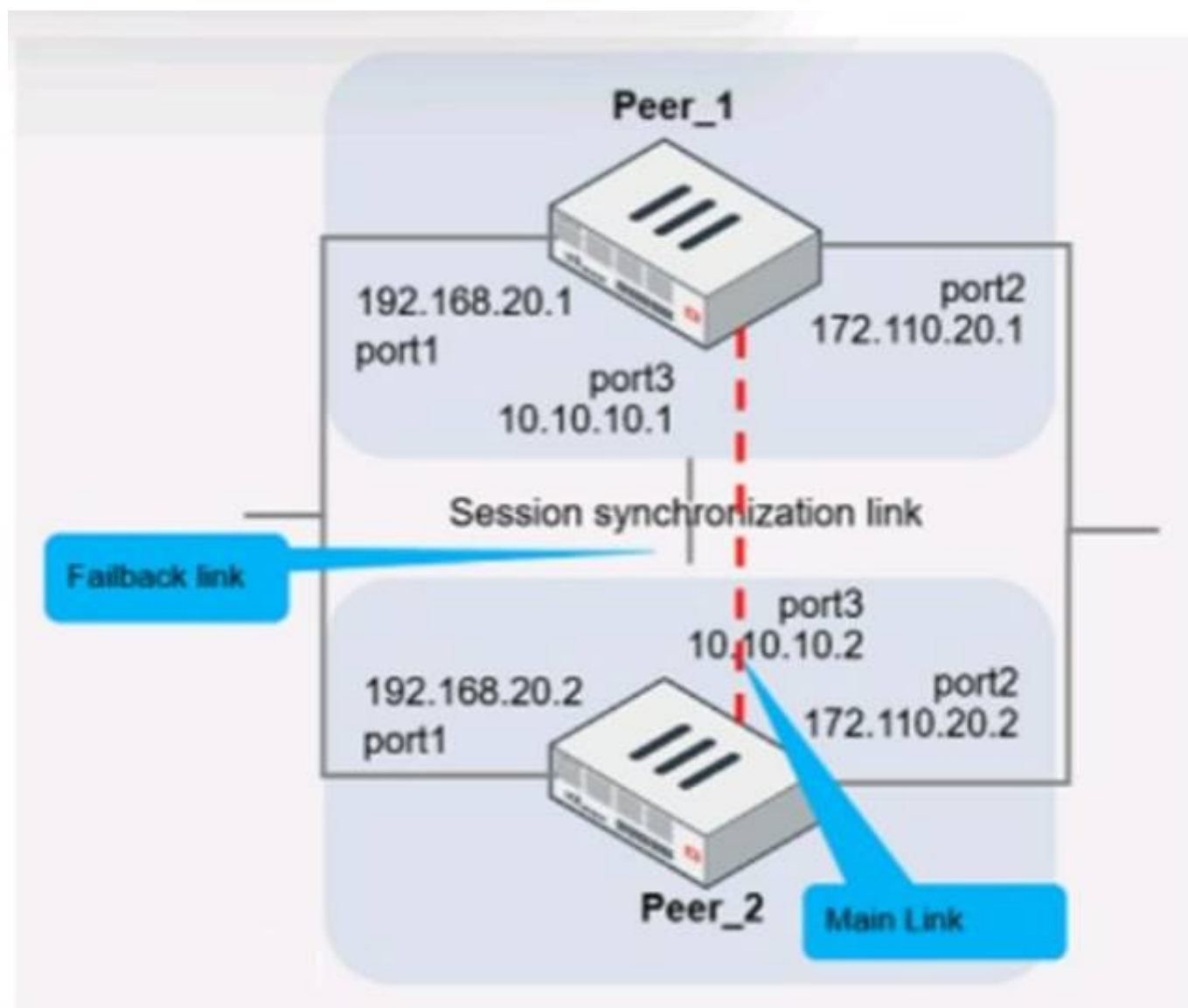
Explanation:

The inability to modify the Finance address object while being able to modify the Engineering address object suggests that the Finance object is being managed by a higher authority in the Security Fabric, likely the root FortiGate. When a FortiGate is part of a Security Fabric, address objects and other configurations may be managed centrally.

This aligns with the Fortinet FortiGate documentation on Security Fabric and central management of address objects.

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit, which shows two configured FortiGate devices and peering over FGSP.



The main link directly connects the two FortiGate devices and is configured using the set session-syn-dev <interface> command.

What is the primary reason to configure the main link?

- A. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2
- B. To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3
- C. To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3
- D. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary purpose of configuring a main link between the devices is to synchronize session information so that if one unit fails, the other can continue processing traffic without dropping active sessions.

- * A. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2. This is incorrect because FGSP is used for session synchronization, not configuration synchronization.
- * B. To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3. FGSP does not perform load balancing and is not used for configuration synchronization.
- * C. To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3. The main link is not used solely for configuration synchronization.
- * D. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3. The main link in an FGSP setup is indeed used to synchronize session information across the devices, and it operates at layer 3 since it uses IP addresses to establish the peering.

NEW QUESTION 5

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

- A. You must disable add-route in the hub.
- B. All FortiGate devices must be in the same autonomous system (AS).
- C. The hub adds routes based on IKE negotiations.
- D. You must configure phase 2 quick mode selectors to 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

C. The hub adds routes based on IKE negotiations: This is part of the ADVPN functionality where the hub learns about the networks behind the spokes and can add routes dynamically based on the IKE negotiations with the spokes.

* D. You must configure phase 2 quick mode selectors to 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0: This wildcard setting in the phase 2 selectors allows any-to-any tunnel establishment, which is necessary for the dynamic creation of spoke-to-spoke tunnels. These configurations are outlined in Fortinet's documentation for setting up ADVPN, where the hub's role in route control and the use of wildcard selectors for phase 2 are emphasized to enable dynamic tunneling between spokes.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

Exhibit.

Edit Policy

Name ⓘ

Internet_Access

Policy Mode ⓘ

Standard

Learn Mode

Incoming Interface

port3

Outgoing Interface

port1

Source

all

+

Destination

all

+

Schedule

always

Service

App Default

Specify

Application

DNS

FTP

LinkedIn

+

URL Category

+

Action

ACCEPT

DENY

Firewall/Network Options

Protocol Options

default

Security Profiles

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 9

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

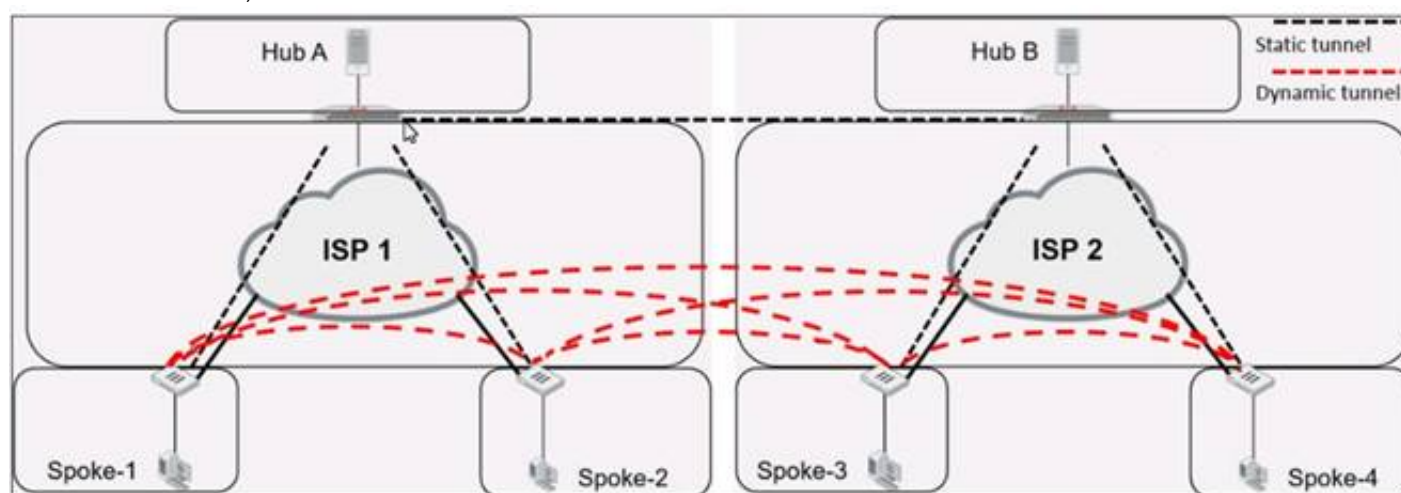
Answer: AB

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 10

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an ADVPN network.



Which VPN phase 1 parameters must you configure on the hub for the ADVPN feature to function? (Choose two.)

- A. set auto-discovery-forwarder enable
- B. set add-route enable
- C. set auto-discovery-receiver enable
- D. set auto-discovery-sender enable

Answer: AC

Explanation:

For the ADVPN feature to function properly on the hub, the following phase 1 parameters must be configured:

- * A. set auto-discovery-forwarder enable: This enables the hub to forward shortcut information to the spokes, which is essential for them to establish direct tunnels.
- * C. set auto-discovery-receiver enable: This allows the hub to receive shortcut offers from the spokes.

This information is corroborated by the Fortinet documentation, which explains that in an ADVPN setup, the hub must be able to both forward and receive shortcut information for dynamic tunnel creation between spokes.

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit.

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
  edit "tunnel"
    set interface "port1"
    set ike-version 2
    set keylife 28800
    set peertype any
    set net-device enable
    set proposal aes128gcm-prfsha256 aes256gcm-prfsha384
    set auto-discovery-receiver enable
    set remote-gw 100.64.1.1
    set psksecret fortinet
  next
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial ADVPN configuration of a spoke.

Which two parameters must you configure on the corresponding single hub? (Choose two.)

- A. Set auto-discovery-sender enable
- B. Set ike-version 2
- C. Set auto-discovery-forwarder enable
- D. Set auto-discovery-receiver enable

Answer: AC

Explanation:

For an ADVPN spoke configuration shown, the corresponding hub must have auto-discovery-sender enabled to send shortcut advertisement messages to the spokes. Also, the hub would need to have auto-discovery-forwarder enabled if it is to forward on those shortcut advertisements to other spokes. This allows the hub to inform all spokes about the best path to reach each other. The ike-version does not need to be reconfigured on the hub if it's already set to version 2 and auto-discovery-receiver is not necessary on the hub because it's the one sending the advertisements, not receiving.

References:

? FortiOS Handbook - ADVPN

NEW QUESTION 11

Exhibit.

```
# diagnose webfilter fortiguard cache dump

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

? 1: Technical Tip: Verify the webfilter cache content4

? 2: Hexadecimal to Decimal Converter5

? 3: FortiGate - Fortinet Community6

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

NEW QUESTION 15

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