



**Fortinet**

## **Exam Questions FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.4**

FCP - FortiManager 7.4 Administrator

#### NEW QUESTION 1

Push updates are failing on a FortiGate device that is located behind a NAT device. Which two settings should the administrator check? (Choose two.)

- A. That the override server IP address is set on FortiManager and the NAT device
- B. That the external IP address on the NAT device is set to DHCP and configured with the virtual IP
- C. That the NAT device IP address and correct ports are configured on FortiManager
- D. That the virtual IP address and correct ports are set on the NAT device

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

When push updates are failing on a FortiGate device behind a NAT device, the administrator should check:

- ? A. That the override server IP address is set on FortiManager and the NAT device.
  - ? D. That the virtual IP address and correct ports are set on the NAT device. Options B and C are incorrect because:
    - ? B suggests setting the external IP on the NAT device to DHCP, which is not relevant to solving the push update issue.
    - ? C implies configuring NAT device IP and ports on FortiManager, which is less likely needed compared to configuring the correct VIP and ports.
- FortiManager References:  
? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Device Management and NAT Configuration.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

What is a characteristic of the FortiManager high availability (HA) feature?

- A. When a secondary unit is removed, FortiManager updates the managed devices using TCP port 5199.
- B. The primary unit synchronizes all configuration revision with the secondary units.
- C. All secondary units must be in the same network as the primary unit.
- D. Each cluster member must be upgraded manually, starting with the primary unit.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The characteristic of the FortiManager high availability (HA) feature is that the primary unit synchronizes all configuration revisions with the secondary units. This ensures that all devices in the HA cluster are up-to-date with the same configurations, providing redundancy and failover capabilities.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because:

- ? A refers to a specific port number (5199), but FortiManager does not specifically use TCP port 5199 to update managed devices when a secondary unit is removed.
- ? C is incorrect as secondary units do not necessarily have to be in the same network as the primary unit; they just need to be able to communicate with each other.
- ? D is incorrect because HA upgrades can be automated and do not require manual upgrading, starting with the primary unit.

FortiManager References:

- ? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 High Availability (HA) Guide: HA Synchronization and Configuration.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

An administrator configures a new OSPF area on FortiManager and has not yet pushed the changes to the managed FortiGate device. In which database will the configuration be saved?

- A. Device-level database
- B. ADOM-level database
- C. Configuration-level database
- D. Revision history database

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

When an administrator configures a new OSPF area on FortiManager but has not yet pushed the changes to the managed FortiGate device, the configuration is saved in the Device-level database.

Explanation of Options:

- ? A. Device-level database:
- ? B. ADOM-level database:
- ? C. Configuration-level database:
- ? D. Revision history database:

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which two items does an FGFM keepalive message include? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate IPS version
- B. FortiGate license information
- C. FortiGate configuration checksum
- D. FortiGate uptime

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

The FortiGate-FortiManager (FGFM) protocol is used for communication between a FortiGate device and FortiManager. The keepalive messages are essential for maintaining communication and monitoring the health of the FortiGate devices connected to FortiManager. These messages provide important status information about the device. Here are the items included in an FGFM keepalive message:

- ? A. FortiGate IPS version
- ? B. FortiGate license information
- ? C. FortiGate configuration checksum

? D. FortiGate uptime

#### NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator has enabled Service Access on FortiManager. What is the purpose of Service Access on the FortiManager interface?

- A. It allows administrative access to FortiManager.
- B. It allows FortiManager to respond to requests for FortiGuard services from FortiGate devices.
- C. It allows third-party applications to gain read/write access to FortiManager.
- D. It allows FortiManager to determine the connection status of managed devices.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

? Option B: It allows FortiManager to respond to requests for FortiGuard services from FortiGate devices. This is the correct answer. When Service Access is enabled on FortiManager, it allows FortiManager to act as a local FortiGuard server for the managed FortiGate devices. This enables the FortiManager to respond to requests for FortiGuard services, such as updates for antivirus, web filtering, and other security services.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

? Option A: It allows administrative access to FortiManager is incorrect because Service Access is specifically for FortiGuard service communication, not for administrative access.

? Option C: It allows third-party applications to gain read/write access to FortiManager is incorrect because Service Access does not provide API or third-party access capabilities.

? Option D: It allows FortiManager to determine the connection status of managed devices is incorrect because Service Access does not directly manage or check connectivity status of devices; it is used for FortiGuard service requests.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to the "FortiManager Administration Guide," particularly the sections on "Service Access Settings" and "FortiGuard Services."

#### NEW QUESTION 6

What must you consider before deciding to use FortiManager to manage a FortiAnalyzer device?

- A. Confirm that FortiManager has enough storage capacity for the expected logs.
- B. Ensure that FortiAnalyzer features are installed in advance.
- C. Check whether FortiManager is part of a high availability (HA) cluster.
- D. Determine whether the VDOMs of the same FortiGate will be assigned to different ADOMs.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

When deciding to use FortiManager to manage a FortiAnalyzer device, you must ensure certain conditions are met so that the integration works seamlessly. One key aspect to consider is whether the necessary FortiAnalyzer features are enabled on FortiManager.

Explanation of Options:

? A. Confirm that FortiManager has enough storage capacity for the expected logs.

? B. Ensure that FortiAnalyzer features are installed in advance.

? C. Check whether FortiManager is part of a high availability (HA) cluster.

? D. Determine whether the VDOMs of the same FortiGate will be assigned to different ADOMs.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

An administrator created a new global policy package that includes header and footer policies and then assigned it to an ADOM. What are two outcomes of this action? (Choose two.)

- A. To assign another global policy package later to the same ADO
- B. you must unassign this policy first.
- C. After you assign the global policy package to an ADO
- D. the impacted policy packages become hidden in that ADOM.
- E. You can edit or delete all the global objects in the global ADOM.
- F. You must manually move the header and footer policies after the policy assignment.

**Answer: AC**

#### Explanation:

? Option A: To assign another global policy package later to the same ADOM, you must unassign this policy first. This is correct. FortiManager does not allow multiple global policy packages to be assigned to a single ADOM simultaneously. If you want to assign a different global policy package, the existing one must be unassigned first.

? Option C: You can edit or delete all the global objects in the global ADOM. This is correct. Once a global policy package is assigned, you have the flexibility to edit or delete global objects in the global ADOM, affecting all ADOMs to which this package is assigned.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

? Option B: After you assign the global policy package to an ADOM, the impacted policy packages become hidden in that ADOM is incorrect because the policy packages do not become hidden; they are modified according to the global policies.

? Option D: You must manually move the header and footer policies after the policy assignment is incorrect because header and footer policies are automatically applied when assigned.

FortiManager References:

? See the "Global Policy and ADOM Management" section in the FortiManager Administration Guide.

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Which API method is used to create objects or overwrite existing ones?

- A. Set
- B. Add

- C. Exec
- D. Update

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In the context of the FortiManager JSON API, the `set` method is used to create new objects or overwrite existing ones. The API allows administrators to manage FortiManager and its associated devices by automating tasks like configuration changes, policy updates, and object creation.

Explanation of Options:

- ? A. Set:
- ? B. Add:
- ? C. Exec:
- ? D. Update:

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Exhibit.

```
FortiManager # config system global
(global)# set workspace-mode normal
(global)# end
FortiManager #
```

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, what are two results from this configuration?  
{Choose two.}

- A. You can validate administrator login attempts through external servers.
- B. The same administrator can lock more than one ADOM at the same time.
- C. Two or more administrators can make configuration changes at the same time, in the same ADOM.
- D. Concurrent read-write access to an ADOM is disabled.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

The configuration shown in the exhibit sets the `workspace-mode` to `normal`. The workspace mode in FortiManager defines how configuration changes and administrative tasks are handled, specifically regarding locking and collaboration in ADOMs (Administrative Domains).

Understanding the workspace modes:

? Normal Mode: In this mode, only one administrator at a time can lock and edit an ADOM. The changes made by one administrator must be completed and saved before another administrator can make changes. It prevents concurrent read-write access within the same ADOM.

? Workflow Mode: This mode allows multiple administrators to work on different tasks within the same ADOM, but changes still need to be approved before being committed.

Explanation of Options:

- ? A. You can validate administrator login attempts through external servers.
- ? B. The same administrator can lock more than one ADOM at the same time.
- ? C. Two or more administrators can make configuration changes at the same time, in the same ADOM.
- ? D. Concurrent read-write access to an ADOM is disabled.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

An administrator has assigned a global policy package to custom ADOM1. Then the administrator creates a new policy package. Fortinet. in the custom ADOM1. What happens to the Fortinet policy package when it is created?

- A. You must assign the global policy package from the global ADOM.
- B. The global policy package is automatically assigned.
- C. You must reapply the global policy package to ADOM1.
- D. You can select the option to assign the global policies.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When a new policy package is created in a custom ADOM that already has a global policy package assigned, the global policy package is automatically assigned to the

new policy package. This behavior ensures consistent policy enforcement across different ADOMs.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because:

? A and C incorrectly suggest that manual reassignment or reapplication is needed.

? D implies optional assignment, whereas it is automatically done.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Working with Global and Custom ADOM Policy Packages

**NEW QUESTION 10**

An administrator enabled workspace mode and now wants to delete an address object that is currently referenced in a firewall policy. Which two results can the administrator expect? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiManager will temporarily change the status of the referenced firewall policy to disabled.
- B. FortiManager will disable the status of the address object until the changes are installed.
- C. FortiManager will not allow the administrator to delete a referenced address object until they lock the ADOM.
- D. FortiManager will replace the deleted address object with the none address object in the referenced firewall policy.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

When operating in workspace mode on FortiManager 7.4, the administrator must understand how object references and deletions work:

? Option C- "FortiManager will not allow the administrator to delete a referenced

address object until they lock the ADOM":In workspace mode, all changes are managed within an Administrative Domain (ADOM) scope. When an object (like an address object) is referenced in a policy, FortiManager prevents its deletion to maintain configuration integrity. The ADOM must be locked by the administrator to make changes to any referenced objects. This locking mechanism ensures that no unintended deletions or changes occur that could disrupt the policies or configuration.

? Option D- "FortiManager will replace the deleted address object with the none

address object in the referenced firewall policy":If the administrator attempts to delete an address object that is currently referenced by a firewall policy, FortiManager will replace the deleted object with the 'none' address object. This is done to maintain the policy structure and avoid policy corruption due to a missing reference. This behavior ensures that the firewall policy remains syntactically correct, even though the specific address object is no longer in use.

**NEW QUESTION 13**

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