

## Exam Questions FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiManager 7.4 Administrator

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which two statements about Security Fabric integration with FortiManager are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The Fabric View module enables you to generate the Security Fabric ratings for Security Fabric devices.
- B. The Security Fabric settings are part of the device-level settings.
- C. The Fabric View module enables you to view the Security Fabric ratings for Security Fabric devices.
- D. The Security Fabric license, group name, and password are required for the FortiManager Security Fabric integration.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Two statements about Security Fabric integration with FortiManager that are true are:

- ? A. The Fabric View module enables you to generate the Security Fabric ratings for Security Fabric devices.
  - ? C. The Fabric View module enables you to view the Security Fabric ratings for Security Fabric devices.
- Options B and D are incorrect because:
- ? B is misleading as the Security Fabric settings are generally configured and managed separately from other device-level settings.
  - ? D is incorrect as there is no specific requirement for a Security Fabric license, group name, and password solely for FortiManager integration.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Security Fabric Integration Guide: Managing Security Fabric and Generating Security Fabric Ratings.

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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:**

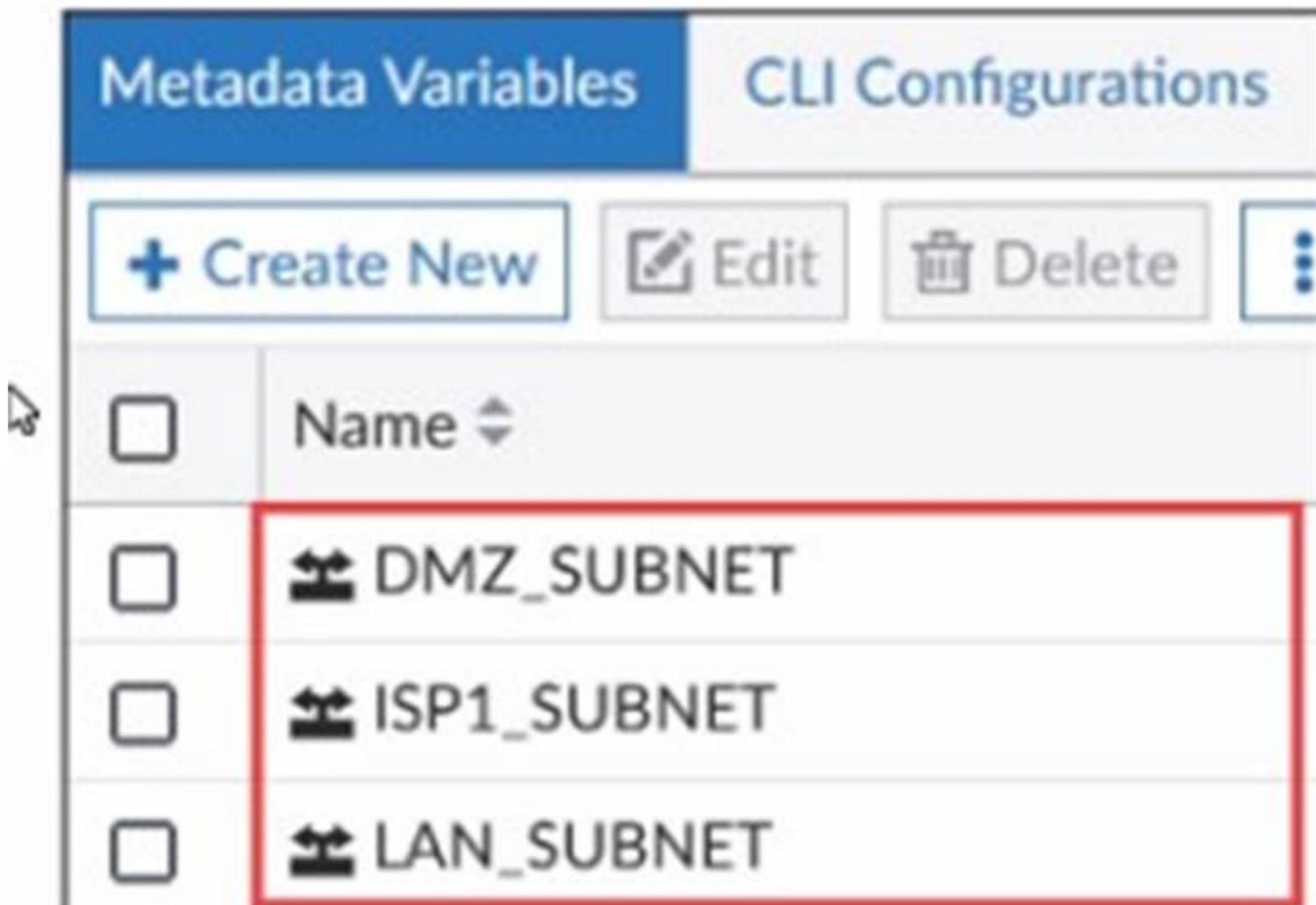
When an administrator configures a new OSPF area on FortiManager but has not yet pushed the changes to the managed FortiGate device, the configuration is saved in the Device-level database.

Explanation of Options:

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Exhibit.



What is true about the objects highlighted in the image?

- A. They can be set to optional or required.
- B. They are available across all ADOMs by default.
- C. They can be used as variables in scripts.
- D. They cannot be created in the global database ADOM.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The objects highlighted in the image (DMZ\_SUBNET, ISP1\_SUBNET, LAN\_SUBNET) are metadata variables.

? C. They can be used as variables in scripts.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because:

? A suggests optional or required settings, which do not apply to metadata variables.

? B implies they are available across all ADOMs by default, which is not always the case.

? D states they cannot be created in the global database ADOM, but metadata variables are typically managed within ADOMs and can be utilized globally based on specific configurations.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Using Metadata Variables and Script Management.

**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 is in the process of copying a system template profile between ADOMs by running the following command: `execute fmprofile import-profile ADOM2 3547 /tmp/myfile` Where does this command import the system template profile from?

- A. FortiManager file system
- B. ADOM2 object database
- C. ADOM2 device database
- D. Source ADOM policy database

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The command `execute fmprofile import-profile ADOM2 3547 /tmp/myfile` is used to import a system template profile from the FortiManager file system. The path `/tmp/myfile` indicates a location in the FortiManager's local file system, from which the profile will be imported into the specified ADOM.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because:

? B, C, and D suggest importing from different databases, which is not accurate since the command explicitly refers to the file system location.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 CLI Reference Guide: Commands for Profile Management.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Refer to the exhibit.

## FortiManager script

**Create New Script**

Script Name	Routing
Comments	
Type	CLI Script <span style="float: right;">▼</span>
Run script on	Device Database <span style="float: right;">▼</span>
Script details	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <input style="width: 80%; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text" value="Search..."/> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">🔍</span> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">⬆️</span> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">⬇️</span> </div> <pre style="margin-top: 5px; font-family: monospace; font-size: 0.9em;"> 1 config router prefix-list 2 edit public 3 config rule 4 edit 1 5 set prefix 0.0.0.0/0 6 set action permit 7 next 8 edit 2 9 set prefix 8.8.8.8/32 10 set action deny 11 end                     </pre>

Advanced Device Filters >

Revert All Changes

Which two results occur if the script is run using the Device Database option? (Choose two.)

- A. You must install these changes on a managed device using the Install Wizard.
- B. The successful execution of a script on the Device Database creates a new revision history.
- C. The script history shows successful installation of the script on the remote FortiGate device.
- D. The device Config Status is tagged as Modified.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

If the script is run using the "Device Database" option on FortiManager, the following occurs:

- ? A.You must install these changes on a managed device using the Install Wizard.
- ? D.The device Config Status is tagged as Modified. Options B and C are incorrect because:
- ? Bsuggests a new revision history is created, but this only happens when changes are actually installed on the managed device.
- ? Cimplies the script is directly executed on the FortiGate, which is not the case when using the Device Database option.

FortiManager References:

- ? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Scripting and Configuration Management.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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 8**

Which configuration setting for FortiGate is part of an ADOM-level database on FortiManager?

- A. NSX-T Service Template
- B. Routing
- C. SNMP
- D. Security profiles

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? Option B: Routing is the correct answer. The ADOM-level database in FortiManager stores configuration settings such as routing, firewall policies, and objects that are shared across multiple devices in the ADOM.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

- ? Option A: NSX-T Service Template is incorrect as it is not a FortiGate-specific setting managed at the ADOM level.
- ? Option C: SNMP is incorrect because SNMP settings are typically managed on a per-device basis.
- ? Option D: Security profiles is incorrect because security profiles are generally device-level configurations, not ADOM-level.

FortiManager References:

- ? Refer to "FortiManager Administration Guide" for further details on ADOM-level and device-level configurations.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 ADOM
- B. you must unassign this policy first.
- C. After you assign the global policy package to an ADOM
- 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.

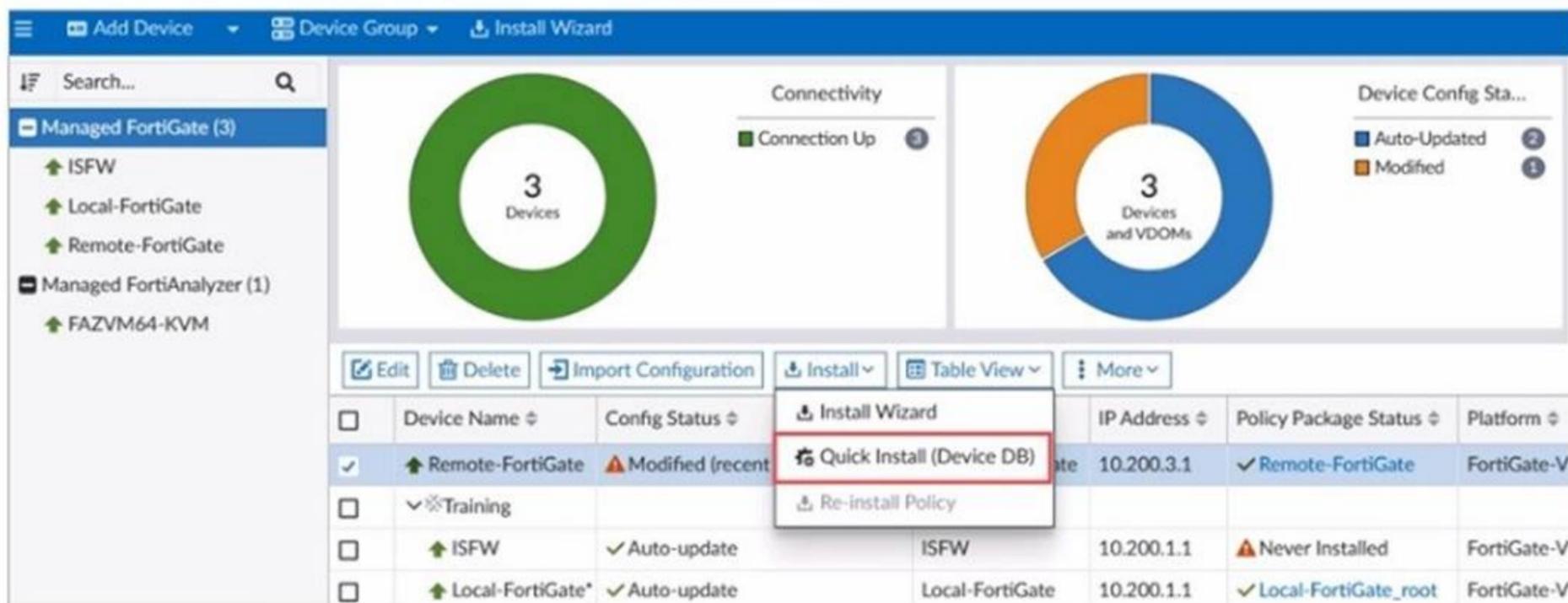
FortiManager References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit.

FortiManager managed devices



You are using the Quick Install option to install configuration changes on the managed FortiGate. Which two statements correctly describe the result? (Choose two.)

- A. It installs provisioning template changes on the FortiGate device.
- B. It provides the option to preview only the policy package changes before installing them.
- C. It installs all the changes in the device database first and the administrator must reinstall the changes on the FortiGate device.
- D. It installs device-level changes on the FortiGate device without launching the Install Wizard

Answer: BD

Explanation:

? Option B: It provides the option to preview only the policy package changes before installing them. This is correct. The Quick Install option in FortiManager provides a preview of policy changes before they are applied, allowing administrators to review and confirm the changes.  
 ? Option D: It installs device-level changes on the FortiGate device without launching the Install Wizard. This is correct. Quick Install allows for the immediate installation of device-level changes, such as interface or routing configurations, directly onto the FortiGate without going through the full Install Wizard.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

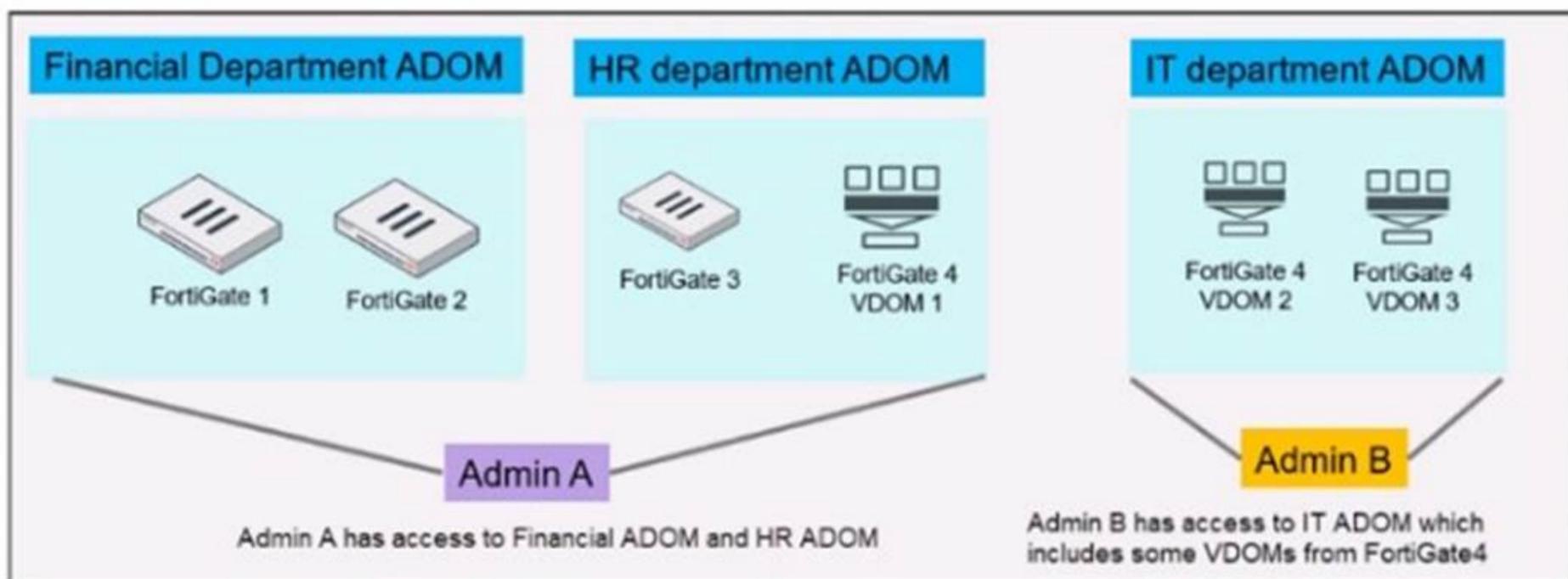
? Option A: It installs provisioning template changes on the FortiGate devices incorrect because Quick Install does not specifically deal with provisioning templates.  
 ? Option C: It installs all the changes in the device database first and the administrator must reinstall the changes on the FortiGate devices incorrect because Quick Install directly applies changes to the FortiGate device, not requiring a separate reinstall step.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to "FortiManager Administration Guide" for details on "Quick Install" functionality under "Device Management."

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit.



An administrator would like to create three ADOMs on FortiManager with different access levels based on departments. What two conclusions can you draw from the design shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. The FortiManager administrator must set the ADOM device mode to Advanced
- B. Policies and objects databases can be shared between the Financial and HR ADOMs.
- C. An administrator with the super user profile can access all the VDOMs.
- D. The administrator must configure FortiManager in workspace normal mode.

Answer: AC

**Explanation:**

Based on the exhibit, the FortiManager administrator is setting up three ADOMs (Administrative Domains) that correspond to different departments (Financial, HR, and IT). Each ADOM has specific FortiGate devices or VDOMs (Virtual Domains) assigned to it, with different administrators managing the ADOMs.

Explanation of Options:

- ? A. The FortiManager administrator must set the ADOM device mode to Advanced.
- ? B. Policies and objects databases can be shared between the Financial and HR ADOMs.
- ? C. An administrator with the super user profile can access all the VDOMs.
- ? D. The administrator must configure FortiManager in workspace normal mode.

Conclusion:

- ? A is correct because Advanced mode is necessary for managing VDOMs within ADOMs.
- ? C is correct because a super user can access all VDOMs and ADOMs without restrictions.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Refer to the exhibit.

## FortiManager log

-----Executing time: [REDACTED]-----

Starting log (Run on device)

```
Local-FortiGate $ config user local
Local-FortiGate (local) $ edit student
Local-FortiGate (student) $ set type ldap
Local-FortiGate (student) $ set status enable
Local-FortiGate (student) $ next
Attribute 'ldap-server' MUST be set.
Command fail. Return code 1
Local-FortiGate (local) $ end
Local-FortiGate $ config firewall policy
Local-FortiGate (policy) $ edit 2
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set srcintf port3
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set dstintf port1
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set srcaddr all
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set dstaddr all
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set action accept
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set schedule always
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set service ALL
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set users student
entry not found in datasource

value parse error before 'student'
Command fail. Return code -3
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set nat enable
Local-FortiGate (2) $ next
Local-FortiGate (policy) $ end
Local-FortiGate $
```

-----End of Log-----

- A. Policy ID 2 is installed in the disabled state.
- B. Policy ID 2 is installed without the remote user student.
- C. Policy ID 2 will not be installed.
- D. Policy ID 2 is installed without a source address.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

From the log provided in the exhibit, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the installation of Policy ID 2:

? The installation process fails when attempting to set theLDAP user "student". The log shows:

Because of these errors, while other configuration elements (such as source and destination interfaces, actions, and services) are properly set, the user configuration for "student" is not applied.

Evaluation of the answer options:

? A. Policy ID 2 is installed in the disabled state.

? B. Policy ID 2 is installed without the remote user student.

? C. Policy ID 2 will not be installed.

? D. Policy ID 2 is installed without a source address.

From the log exhibit, we see errors related to the "ldap-server" attribute not being set and an error with the entry "student" not being found in the datasource. This indicates that Policy ID 2 will not be installed due to missing or incorrect data required for successful installation. The "Command fail. Return code -3" confirms the installation failure, so the correct answer is C.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because:

? A suggests the policy is installed in a disabled state, which isn't supported by the log.

? B and D suggest partial installation, but the error messages indicate a complete failure to install Policy ID 2.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Troubleshooting Guide: Common Errors and Log Interpretation.

**NEW QUESTION 13**

Which output is displayed right after moving the ISFW device from one ADOM to another?

A)

```
FortiManager # diagnose dvm device list ISFW
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms managed ---
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms count for license ---

TYPE          OID    SN          HA    IP          NAME          ADOM    IPS          FIRMWARE
fmgfaz-managed 325    FGVM010000077646 -    10.0.1.200    ISFW          ADOM74    6.00741 (regular) 7.0 MR4 (2463)
|- STATUS: dev-db: not modified; conf: in sync; cond: OK; dm: retrieved; conn: up
|- vdom:[3]root flags:0 adom:ADOM74 pkg:[unknown]ISFW
```

B)

```
FortiManager # diagnose dvm device list ISFW
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms managed ---
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms count for license ---

TYPE          OID    SN          HA    IP          NAME          ADOM    IPS          FIRMWARE
fmgfaz-managed 325    FGVM010000077646 -    10.0.1.200    ISFW          ADOM74    6.00741 (regular) 7.0 MR4 (2463)
|- STATUS: dev-db: not modified; conf: in sync; cond: OK; dm: autoupdated; conn: up
|- vdom:[3]root flags:1 adom:ADOM74 pkg:[out-of-sync]ISFW
```

C)

```
FortiManager # FortiManager # diagnose dvm device list ISFW
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms managed ---
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms count for license ---

TYPE          OID    SN          HA    IP          NAME          ADOM    IPS          FIRMWARE
fmgfaz-managed 325    FGVM010000077646 -    10.0.1.200    ISFW          ADOM74    6.00741 (regular) 7.0 MR4 (2463)
|- STATUS: dev-db: not modified; conf: in sync; cond: OK; dm: installed; conn: up
|- vdom:[3]root flags:0 adom:ADOM74 pkg:[never-installed]
```

D)

```
FortiManager # diagnose dvm device list ISFW
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms managed ---
--- There are currently 4 devices/vdoms count for license ---

TYPE          OID    SN          HA    IP          NAME          ADOM    IPS          FIRMWARE
fmgfaz-managed 325    FGVM010000077646 -    10.0.1.200    ISFW          ADOM74    6.00741 (regular) 7.0 MR4 (2463)
|- STATUS: dev-db: not modified; conf: in sync; cond: OK; dm: installed; conn: up
|- vdom:[3]root flags:0 adom:ADOM74 pkg:[imported]ISFW
```

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

When a FortiGate device, like the ISFW (Internal Segmentation Firewall), is moved from one ADOM to another in FortiManager, the status of the device in the new ADOM will temporarily show some level of inconsistency or unknown state until the ADOM fully syncs and integrates the device.

In the provided options, we are analyzing the FortiManager diagnose dvm device list output for the ISFW device.

Explanation of the Outputs:

? Option A:

? Option B:

? Option C:

? Option D:

Conclusion:

The output that is displayed immediately after moving the ISFW device from one ADOM to another is Option A, where the package status is still unknown (pkg: [unknown]) because FortiManager has not yet fully synchronized the device's configuration in the new ADOM.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

What is the purpose of ADOM revisions?

- A. To save the current state of the whole ADOM
- B. To save the current state of all policy packages and objects for an ADOM
- C. To revert individual policy packages and device-level settings for a managed FortiGate
- D. To save the FortiManager configuration in the System Checkpoints

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? Option B: To save the current state of all policy packages and objects for an ADOM is the correct answer. ADOM (Administrative Domain) revisions in FortiManager are used to create a snapshot of the current state of all policy packages and objects associated with an ADOM. This allows administrators to save a specific configuration state and revert to it if necessary. It helps in managing changes and recovering from configuration errors or unintended changes.

? Explanation of Incorrect Options:

FortiManager References:

? Refer to the FortiManager 7.4 Administration Guide, "ADOM Management" section, which describes the purpose and usage of ADOM revisions for configuration management and restoration.

**NEW QUESTION 19**

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator is about to add the FortiGate device to FortiManager using the discovery process.

FortiManager is operating behind a NAT device, and the administrator configured the FortiManager NATed IP address under the FortiManager system administration settings.

What is the expected result?

- A. During discover
- B. FortiManager uses only the FortiGate serial number to establish the
- C. During discovery, FortiManager sets both the FortiManager NATed IP address and NAT device IP address on FortiGate.
- D. During discover
- E. FortiManager sets the NATed device IP address on FortiGate.
- F. During discovery, FortiManager sets the FortiManager NATed IP address on FortiGate.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

When adding a FortiGate device to FortiManager that is operating behind a NAT device, and the FortiManager NATed IP address is configured under the system administration settings, FortiManager will set the FortiManager NATed IP address on the FortiGate device during the discovery process. This ensures that the FortiGate knows how to reach the FortiManager through the NAT device.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect because:

? A is incorrect because the discovery process also requires knowing the NATed IP to establish a connection, not just the serial number.

? B is incorrect because FortiManager does not set the NAT device's IP address on the FortiGate.

? C is incorrect because it implies that the NAT device IP is set on FortiGate, which is not the expected outcome.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Device Discovery and Management with NAT.

**NEW QUESTION 20**

Which two items are included in the FortiManager backup? (Choose two.)

- A. All devices
- B. Firmware images
- C. FortiGuard database
- D. Flash configuration

**Answer: AD**

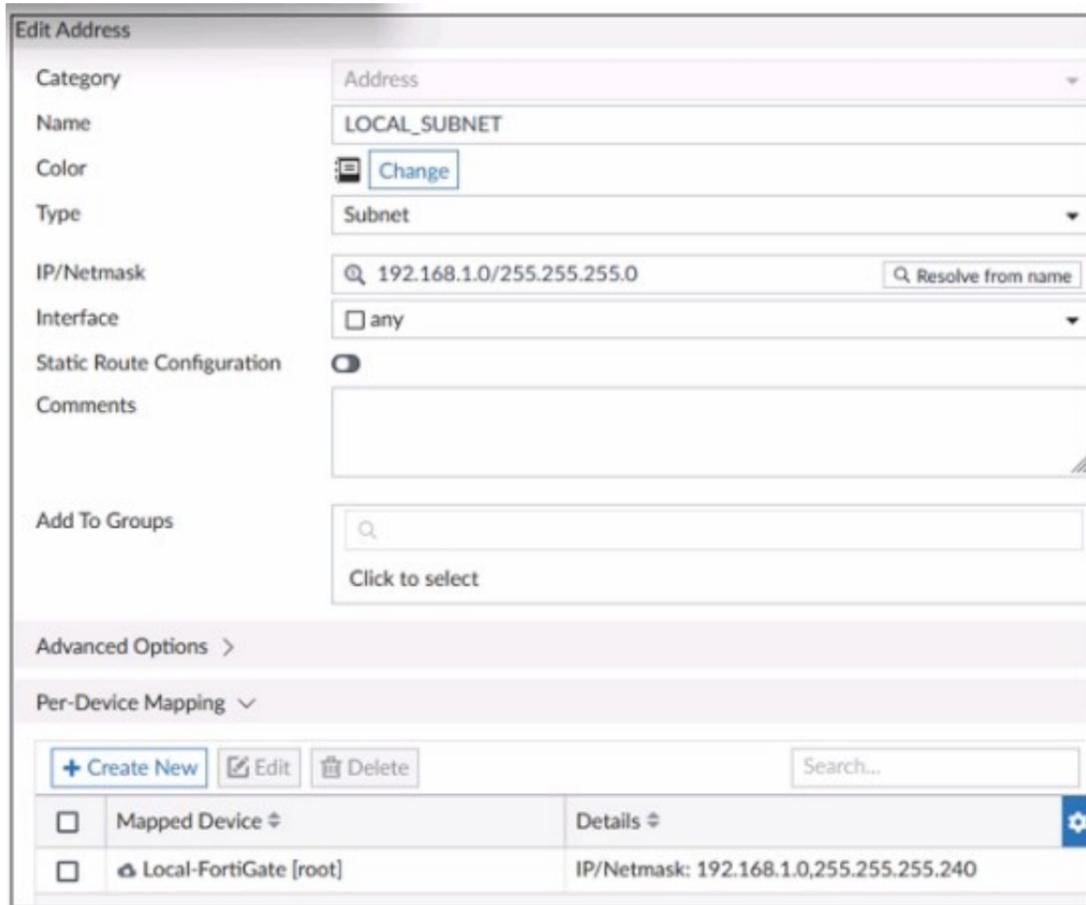
**Explanation:**

FortiManager backups include:

? A. All devices— This includes all device configurations managed by FortiManager, such as firewall policies, objects, and other settings.  
 ? D. Flash configuration— This consists of local FortiManager configurations stored in flash memory, such as system settings, scripts, and other locally-stored configurations.  
 Options B and C are incorrect because:  
 ? B (Firmware images) are not typically included in a FortiManager backup. Firmware images are usually stored separately and managed through a different process.  
 ? C (FortiGuard database) is incorrect as the FortiGuard database, which contains threat intelligence and security signatures, is not part of the standard FortiManager backup.  
 FortiManager References:  
 ? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Backup and Restore Processes.

**NEW QUESTION 24**

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator has created a firewall address object that is used in multiple policy packages for multiple FortiGate devices in an ADOM. After the installation operation is performed, which IP/netmask is shown on FortiManager for this firewall address object for devices without a Per-Device Mapping set?

- A. FortiManager generates an error for each FortiGate without a per-device mapping defined for that object.
- B. 192.168.1.0/24
- C. 192.168.1.0/28
- D. FortiManager replaces the address object to none.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? Option B: 192.168.1.0/24 is the correct answer. In FortiManager, when a firewall address object is defined and used across multiple policy packages without any Per-Device Mapping, the default value configured in the object definition (192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0) is applied to all devices. The exhibit shows that the address object LOCAL\_SUBNET has a default IP/netmask of 192.168.1.0/24. Therefore, FortiManager will use this default value for any FortiGate device that does not have a specific Per-Device Mapping configured.

? Explanation of Incorrect Options:

FortiManager References:

? Refer to the FortiManager 7.4 Administration Guide, specifically in sections related to "Address Object Management" and "Per-Device Mapping," which detail the behavior of address objects without specific device mappings.

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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