Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FGT_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiGate 7.4 Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1
A network administrator is configuring an IPsec VPN tunnel for a sales employee travelling abroad. Which IPsec Wizard template must the administrator apply?

A. Remote Access
B. Site to Site
C. Dial up User
D. iHub-and-Spoke

Answer: A

Explanation:
For configuring an IPsec VPN tunnel for a sales employee traveling abroad, the "Remote Access" template is the most appropriate choice. This template is designed to allow remote users to securely connect to the internal network of an organization from any location using FortiClient or a compatible client. The other options, such as "Site to Site," "Dial up User," and "iHub-and-Spoke," are used for connecting different networks or sites, not individual remote users.
References:
FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: IPsec Wizard Template Types

NEW QUESTION 2
Which inspection mode does FortiGate use for application profiles if it is configured as a profile-based next- generation firewall (NGFW)?

A. Full content inspection
B. Proxy-based inspection
C. Certificate inspection
D. Flow-based inspection

Answer: D

Explanation:
When FortiGate is configured in NGFW profile-based mode, it primarily uses flow-based inspection for application profiles. Flow-based inspection provides faster processing and lower latency by inspecting traffic in real-time without buffering, making it suitable for scenarios where performance is a priority.
References:
FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Inspection Modes

NEW QUESTION 3
An administrator manages a FortiGate model that supports NTurbo. How does NTurbo enhance performance for flow-based inspection?

A. NTurbo offloads traffic to the content processor.
B. NTurbo creates two inspection sessions on the FortiGate device.
C. NTurbo buffers the whole file and then sends it to the antivirus engine.
D. NTurbo creates a special data path to redirect traffic between the IPS engine its ingress and egress interfaces.

Answer: A

Explanation:
NTurbo enhances performance for flow-based inspection by offloading traffic to the content processor.

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 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 6
Refer to the exhibits, which show the system performance output and the default configuration of high memory usage thresholds in a FortiGate.

System Performance output

```
# get system performance status
CPU states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU0 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2061108k total, 1854997k used (90%), 106111k free (5.1%), 100000k freeable (4.8%)
Average network usage: 83 / 0 kbps in 1 minute, 81 / 0 kbps in 10 minutes, 81 / 0 kbps in 30
minutes
Average sessions: 5 sessions in 1 minute, 3 sessions in 10 minutes, 3 sessions in 30 minutes
Average session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 0 sessions per second in last
10 minutes, 0 sessions per second in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days,  3 hours,  28 minutes
```

Memory usage threshold settings

```
config system global
    set memory-use-threshold-red 88
    set memory-use-threshold-extreme 95
    set memory-use-threshold-green 82
end
```

Based on the system performance output, what can be the two possible outcomes? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate will start sending all files to FortiSandbox for inspection.
B. FortiGate has entered conserve mode.
C. Administrators cannot change the configuration.
D. Administrators can access FortiGate onlythrough the console port.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Based on the system performance output provided, the memory usage on the FortiGate device is at 90%, which is above the green threshold (82%) but below the red threshold (88%). Given this high memory usage, the FortiGate device will enter "conserve mode" to prevent further resource exhaustion. In conserve mode:

B. FortiGate has entered conserve mode: When the memory usage reaches or exceeds certain thresholds (in this case, the green and red thresholds), the FortiGate enters conserve mode to protect itself from running out of memory entirely. This mode limits some functionalities to reduce memory usage and avoid a potential system crash.

D. Administrators can access FortiGate only through the console port: During conserve mode, administrative access might be restricted, and administrators may only be able to connect to the device via the console port. This restriction is in place to ensure that the FortiGate can be managed directly, even under low resource conditions.
The other options are not correct:

A. FortiGate will start sending all files to FortiSandbox for inspection: This is unrelated to memory usage and conserve mode.

C. Administrators cannot change the configuration: While access may be limited, configuration changes can still be made via the console port.
References

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Monitoring System Resources and Performance, page 325.

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Conserve Mode, page 330.

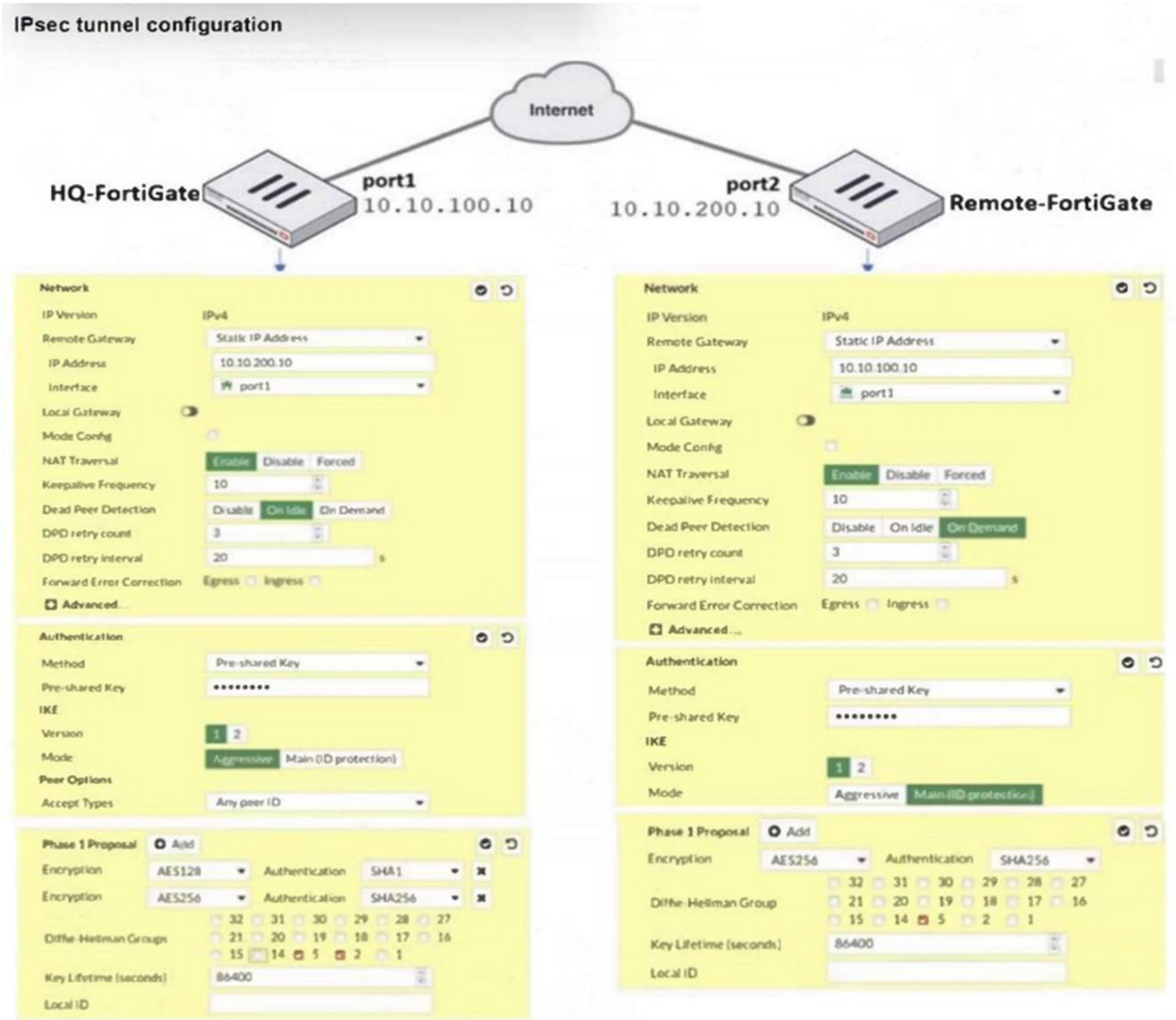
NEW QUESTION 7
An administrator configures FortiGuard servers as DNS servers on FortiGate using default settings. What is true about the DNS connection to a FortiGuard server?

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
Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is troubleshooting an IPsec tunnel between two FortiGate devices. The administrator has determined that phase 1 failed to come up. The administrator has also re-entered the pre-shared key on both FortiGate devices to make sure they match.
Based on the phase 1 configuration and the diagram shown in the exhibit, which two configuration changes can the administrator make to bring phase 1 up? (Choose two.)

A. On HQ-FortiGate, disable Diffie-Helman group 2.
B. On Remote-FortiGate, set port2 as Interface.
C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand.
D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection).

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To bring Phase 1 up, the following changes can be made:

A. On HQ-FortiGate, disable Diffie-Helman group 2: This is incorrect because Diffie-Hellman group 2 is already selected on both devices. Disabling it would not help.

B. On Remote-FortiGate, set port2 as Interface: This is incorrect as both sides should be consistent in their interface settings for the IPsec tunnel, and the interface is correctly set to port1 on both FortiGates in the IPsec configuration.

C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand: This is a valid option.
Setting Dead Peer Detection (DPD) to "On Demand" helps maintain the IPsec connection by checking if the peer is still available, which can help in some cases where the connection fails due to timeouts.

D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection): This is also a valid option because the Remote-FortiGate is already set to Main mode (ID protection). Ensuring that both ends use the same mode is crucial for successful phase 1 negotiation.
Thus, the correct answers are:C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand.D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection).

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT	Type	Security Profiles
port3 → port1									
1	Full_Access	Remote-users LOCAL_SUB...	all	always	HTTP HTTPS ALL_ICMP	ACCEPT	NAT	Standard	WEB Category_Monitor SSL certificate-inspection

FortiGate is configured for firewall authentication. When attempting to access an external website, the user is not presented with a login prompt.
What is the most likely reason for this situation?

A. The Service DNS is required in the firewall policy.
B. The user is using an incorrect user name.
C. The Remote-users group is not added to the Destination.
D. No matching user account exists for this user.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Firewall authentication generally requires the DNS service to be enabled in the firewall policy to correctly resolve hostnames during the authentication process. If DNS is not allowed in the firewall policy, the FortiGate cannot resolve external domains, and as a result, the user may not be presented with the login prompt when attempting to access an external website.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Firewall Authentication Configuration

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements about equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) configuration on FortiGate are true? (Choose two.)

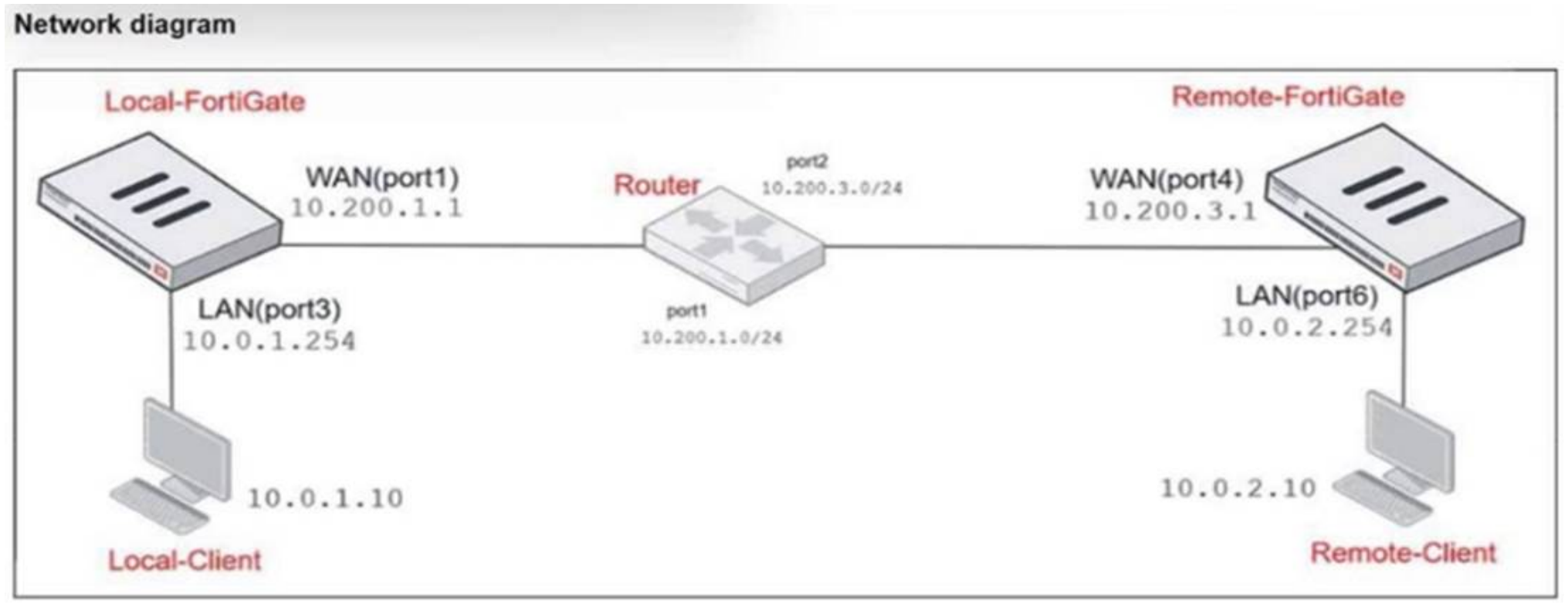
A. If SD-WAN is enabled, you control the load balancing algorithm with the parameter load-balance-mode.
B. If SD-WAN is disabled, you can configure the parameter v4-ecmp-mode to volume-based.
C. If SD-WAN is enabled, you can configure routes with unequal distance and priority values to be part of ECMP
D. If SD-WAN is disabled, you configure the load balancing algorithm in config system settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
When SD-WAN is enabled on FortiGate, the load balancing algorithm for Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) is configured using the load-balance-mode parameter under SD-WAN settings. However, if SD-WAN is disabled, the ECMP load balancing algorithm can be configured under config system settings. This flexibility allows FortiGate to control traffic routing behavior based on the network configuration and requirements.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: ECMP Configuration

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibits.



NAT IP pool configuration

Name	External IP Range	Type	ARP Reply
SNAT-Pool	10.200.1.49 - 10.200.1.49	Overload	Enabled
SNAT-Remote	10.200.1.149 - 10.200.1.149	Overload	Enabled
SNAT-Remote1	10.200.1.99 - 10.200.1.99	Overload	Enabled

Firewall policy

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	IP Pool	NAT
LAN (port3) → WAN (port1)								
2	TCP traffic	all	REMOTE_FORTIGATE	always	ALL_TCP	ACCEPT	SNAT-Pool	NAT
6	PING traffic	all	all	always	PING	ACCEPT	SNAT-Remote1	NAT
7	IGMP traffic	all	all	always	IGMP	ACCEPT	SNAT-Remote	NAT

The exhibits show a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, as well as the IP pool configuration and firewall policy objects.
The WAN (port1) interface has the IP address 10.200.1.1/24. The LAN (port3) interface has the IPaddress 10.0.1.254/24.
Which IP address will be used to source NAT (SNAT) the traffic, if the user on Local-Client (10.0.1.10) pings the IP address of Remote-FortiGate (10.200.3.1)?

A. 10.200.1.1B.10.200.1.149C.10.200.1.99
B. 10.200.1.49

Answer: C

Explanation:
The traffic from the user on Local-Client (10.0.1.10) pinging the IP address of Remote-FortiGate (10.200.3.1) will match the firewall policy with the service "PING traffic". According to the firewall policy:

Policy ID 6 is set for PING traffic and uses the NAT IP pool "SNAT-Remote1", which is defined as 10.200.1.99.

NEW QUESTION 14
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 16
Refer to the exhibit, which shows an SD-WAN zone configuration on the FortiGate GUI.

Based on the exhibit, which statement is true?

A. The underlay zone contains port1 and
B. The d-wan zone contains no member.
C. The d-wan zone cannot be deleted.
D. The virtual-wan-link zone contains no member.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In FortiGate's SD-WAN configuration, the d-wan zone is a system default SD-WAN zone that is automatically created and cannot be deleted. This zone is used to manage dynamic WAN links for SD-WAN
traffic balancing and routing. It ensures that multiple WAN interfaces can be grouped and managed
effectively for WAN link optimization.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
• A. The underlay zone contains port1 and: There is no mention in the exhibit about an "underlay zone" containing port1.
• B. The d-wan zone contains no member: This statement is irrelevant since the focus is on the zone's deletion, not its members.
• D. The virtual-wan-link zone contains no member: This is unrelated to the core fact that the d-wan zone cannot be deleted.
Reference:
FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: SD-WAN Zone Configuration

NEW QUESTION 18
Consider the topology:
Application on a Windows machine <--{SSL VPN} -->FGT--> Telnet to Linux server.
An administrator is investigating a problem where an application establishes a Telnet session to a Linux
server over the SSL VPN through FortiGate and the idle session times out after about 90 minutes. The administrator would like to increase or disable this timeout.
The administrator has already verified that the issue is not caused by the application or Linux server.
This issue does not happen when the application establishes a Telnet connection to the Linux server directly on the LAN.
What two changes can the administrator make to resolve the issue without affecting services running through FortiGate? (Choose two.)

A. Set the maximum session TTL value for the TELNET service object.
B. Set the session TTL on the SSLVPN policy to maximum, so the idle session timeout will not happenafter 90 minutes.
C. Create a new service object for TELNET and set the maximum session TTL.
D. Create a new firewall policy and place it above the existing SSLVPN policy for the SSL VPN traffic, and set the new TELNET service object in the policy.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The issue with the idle session timing out after 90 minutes can be resolved by adjusting the session Time-To-Live (TTL) for the TELNET service used over the SSL VPN connection. Here's how the administrator can address the problem:
• C. Create a new service object for TELNET and set the maximum session TTL:
By creating a new service object specifically for TELNET and setting a custom maximum session TTL, the administrator can ensure that the TELNET session does not time out prematurely. This way, the session will last longer or indefinitely, depending on the configured TTL.
• D. Create a new firewall policy and place it above the existing SSLVPN policy for the SSL VPN traffic, and set the new TELNET service object in the policy:
Creating a dedicated firewall policy for SSL VPN traffic and placing it above the existing one allows the administrator to apply the new TELNET service object with a longer session TTL. This will ensure the new policy with the adjusted settings takes precedence for TELNET traffic.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
• A. Set the maximum session TTL value for the TELNET service object:
This would work if you were adjusting an existing TELNET service object. However, creating a new service object for TELNET and applying it in the firewall policy (as described in options C and D) is more granular and won't affect other services using the same TELNET object.
• B. Set the session TTL on the SSLVPN policy to maximum:
While this would extend the session timeout for the entire SSL VPN traffic, it could affect other services running through the SSL VPN, which may not be desirable. This option would lack the necessary specificity for only the TELNET traffic.

NEW QUESTION 19
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