



## **Fortinet**

### **Exam Questions FCP\_FGT\_AD-7.6**

FCP - FortiGate 7.6 Administrator

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

Which statement correctly describes NetAPI polling mode for the FSSO collector agent?

- A. The collector agent uses a Windows API to query DCs for user logins.
- B. NetAPI polling can increase bandwidth usage in large networks.
- C. The NetSessionEnum function is used to track user logouts.
- D. The collector agent must search Windows application event logs.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

NetAPI polling mode involves frequent queries to domain controllers, which can cause increased bandwidth usage, especially in large networks with many login events.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You have configured the FortiGate device for FSSO. A user is successful in log-in to windows, but their access to the internet is denied. What should the administrator check first?

- A. Whether the user is assigned to the correct AD group.
- B. The FortiGate firewall policy settings for SSL decryption.
- C. The FortiGate FSSO active users list for user's IP address.
- D. The windows event viewer for failed login attempts.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Checking the active users list verifies if FortiGate correctly associates the user with their IP address, ensuring proper policy enforcement for internet access.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

## FortiGate web filter profile configuration

### Edit Web Filter Profile

Name:

Comments:  0/255

Feature set: Flow-based Proxy-based

### FortiGuard Category Based Filter

Allow
Monitor
Block
Warning
Authenticate

Name	Action
<b>Bandwidth Consuming</b> <span style="float: right;">6</span>	
Freeware and Software Downloads	✔ Allow
File Sharing and Storage	✔ Allow
Streaming Media and Download	✔ Allow
Peer-to-peer File Sharing	✔ Allow
Internet Radio and TV	✔ Allow
Internet Telephony	✔ Allow
<b>Security Risk</b> <span style="float: right;">6</span>	
Malicious Websites	✘ Block

35% 91

The exhibit shows the FortiGuard Category Based Filter section of a corporate web filter profile.

An administrator must block access to download.com, which belongs to the Freeware and Software Downloads category. The administrator must also allow other websites in the same category.

What are two solutions for satisfying the requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a static URL filter entry for download.com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively.
- B. Configure a web override rating for download.com and select Malicious Websites as the subcategory.
- C. Configure a separate firewall policy with action Deny and an FQDN address object for \*.download.com as destination address.
- D. Set the Freeware and Software Downloads category Action to Warning.

**Answer:** AC

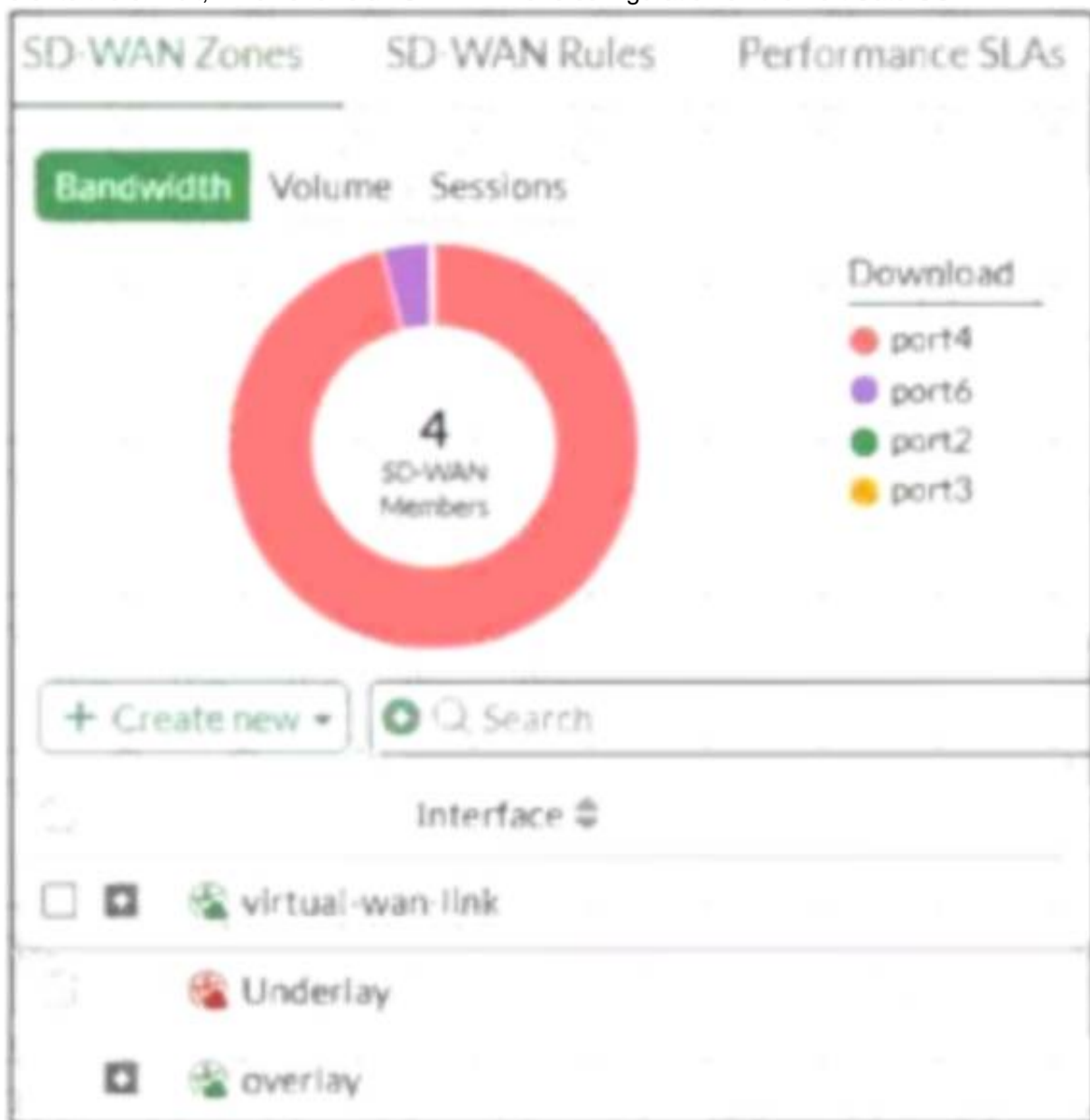
**Explanation:**

Creating a static URL filter to block download.com specifically allows blocking that site without affecting the entire category.

Using a separate firewall policy with a Deny action for an FQDN address object matching download.com can also block the site while allowing others in the same category.

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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 is the zone by default.
- B. The Underlay zone contains no member.
- C. port2 and port3 are not assigned to a zone.
- D. The virtual-wan-link and overlay zones can be deleted.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Underlay zone is the default SD-WAN zone, typically representing the physical interfaces in the SD- WAN configuration before overlay or virtual links are added.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

An administrator wants to analyze and manage digital certificates to prevent browser warnings when users connect to the SSL VPN portal. Which two statements describe how to correctly do this? (Choose two.)

- A. The administrator can rely on the default FortiGate self-signed certificate to prevent all security warnings in the browser.
- B. The administrator must disable HTTPS administrative access entirely to avoid certificate warnings.
- C. The administrator can use a publicly trusted certificate from a known certificate authority (CA) to stop browser warnings.
- D. The administrator can import the FortiGate self-signed certificate into each user's browser as a trusted certificate.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Using a publicly trusted certificate from a known CA prevents browser warnings without additional user action. Importing the FortiGate self-signed certificate into users' browsers as trusted eliminates warnings caused by untrusted certificates.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Refer to the exhibits.

### HA configuration

```
HQ-NGFW-1 # config system ha
HQ-NGFW-1 (ha) # show
config system ha
  set group-id 5
  set group-name "Training"
  set mode a-p
  set password ENC a4fbyqY4iPexFmAnZgzDY
  set hbdev "port7" 0
  set session-pickup enable
  set override disable
  set priority 200
  set monitor "port1"
  set memory-based-failover enable
  set memory-failover-threshold 70
  set memory-failover-monitor-period 50
  set memory-failover-sample-rate 10
  set memory-failover-flip-timeout 60
end
```

### HQ-NGFW-1 System Performance output

```
HQ-NGFW-1 # 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
CPU1 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2042076k total, 1837868k used (90%), 104146k free (5.1%), 100062k freeable (4.9%)
Average network usage: 19/2 kbps in 1 minute, 19/4 kbps in 10 minutes, 19/3 kbps in 30 minutes
Maximal network usage: 36/18 kbps in 1 minute, 58/86 kbps in 10 minutes, 58/87 kbps in 30 minutes
Average sessions: 21 sessions in 1 minute, 22 sessions in 10 minutes, 21 sessions in 30 minutes
Maximal sessions: 22 sessions in 1 minute, 28 sessions in 10 minutes, 28 sessions in 30 minutes
Average session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 0 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Maximal session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 1 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Average NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Maximal NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes
```

### HQ-NGFW-2 System Performance output

```
HQ-NGFW-2 # 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
CPU1 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2042076k total, 993836k used (48.7%), 690352k free (33.8%), 357888k freeable (17.5%)
Average network usage: 26/18 kbps in 1 minute, 25/18 kbps in 10 minutes, 24/18 kbps in 30 minutes
Maximal network usage: 91/27 kbps in 1 minute, 92/27 kbps in 10 minutes, 92/32 kbps in 30 minutes
Average sessions: 9 sessions in 1 minute, 9 sessions in 10 minutes, 9 sessions in 30 minutes
Maximal sessions: 11 sessions in 1 minute, 11 sessions in 10 minutes, 13 sessions in 30 minutes
Average session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 0 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Maximal session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 1 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Average NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Maximal NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 10 hours, 50 minutes
```

An administrator has observed the performance status outputs on an HA cluster for 55 seconds. Which FortiGate is the primary?

- A. HQ-NGFW-2 with the parameter memory-failover-threshold setting
- B. HQ-NGFW-2 with the parameter priority setting
- C. HQ-NGFW-1 with the parameter memory-failover-flip-timeout setting
- D. HQ-NGFW-1 with the parameter override setting

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The HA configuration shows that override is disabled (set override disable), but despite this, HQ-NGFW-1 has the higher priority (200) and is acting as the primary, as indicated by its higher resource usage and uptime.

Override allows the device with higher priority to take over as primary, so HQ-NGFW-1 is the primary device.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Refer to the exhibit.



What would be the impact of these settings on the Server certificate SNI check configuration on FortiGate?

- A. FortiGate will accept and use the CN in the server certificate for URL filtering if the SNI does not match the CN or SAN fields.
- B. FortiGate will accept the connection with a warning if the SNI does not match the CN or SAN fields.
- C. FortiGate will close the connection if the SNI does not match the CN or SAN fields.
- D. FortiGate will close the connection if the SNI does not match the CN and SAN fields

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

With the Server certificate SNI check set to Strict, FortiGate enforces that the SNI must match either the Common Name (CN) or Subject Alternative Name (SAN) in the server certificate; otherwise, it closes the connection.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

What are three key routing principles in SD-WAN? (Choose three.)

- A. By default
- B. SD-WAN rules are skipped if the included SD-WAN members do not have a valid route to the destination.
- C. SD-WAN rules have precedence over any other type of routes.
- D. Regular policy routes have precedence over SD-WAN rules.
- E. By default
- F. SD-WAN rules are skipped if only one route to the destination is available.
- G. By default
- H. SD-WAN rules are skipped if the best route to the destination is not an SD-WAN member.

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

SD-WAN rules are skipped if none of the SD-WAN members have a valid route to the destination. SD-WAN rules take precedence over other route types. SD-WAN rules are skipped if the best route to the destination is not an SD-WAN member by default.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

An administrator notices that some users are unable to establish SSL VPN connections, while others can connect without any issues. What should the administrator check first?

- A. Ensure that the affected users are using the correct port number.
- B. Ensure that user traffic is hitting the firewall policy.
- C. Ensure that forced tunneling is enabled to reroute all traffic through the SSL VPN
- D. Ensure that the HTTPS service is enabled on SSL VPN tunnel interface

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If user traffic is not matching the appropriate firewall policy that permits SSL VPN, users will be unable to establish connections, making this the first aspect to verify.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibits.

**Security Fabric logical topology view**



**Security Fabric settings on HQ-ISFW-2**

**Security Fabric Settings**

Security Fabric role: Standalone | Serve as Fabric Root | **Join Existing Fabric**

Allow other Security Fabric devices to join:  port6

Upstream FortiGate IP/FQDN: 10.0.13.254

Allow downstream device REST API access:

Management IP/FQDN: Use WAN IP | Specify | 10.0.11.250

Management port: Use Admin Port | Specify | 443

**SAML SSO Settings**

SAML Single Sign-On: **Auto** | Manual

Advanced Options

Mode: Pending

An administrator wants to add HQ-ISFW-2 in the Security Fabric. HQ-ISFW-2 is in the same subnet as HQ-ISFW. After configuring the Security Fabric settings on HQ-ISFW-2, the status stays Pending. What can be the two possible reasons? (Choose two.)

- A. Upstream FortiGate IP must be set to 10.0.11.254.
- B. SAML Single Sign-On must be set to Manual.
- C. HQ-ISFW-2 must be authorized on HQ-ISFW.
- D. Management IP must be set to 10.0.13.254.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

The Upstream FortiGate IP should match the IP address of the Fabric Root interface, which is 10.0.11.254, not 10.0.13.254. The new device (HQ-ISFW-2) must be authorized on the Fabric Root (HQ-ISFW) before it can join the Security Fabric, otherwise the status remains pending.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit.



Phase 2 selectors

Name	Local Address	Remote Address	Comments
ToBR1	10.0.11.0/255.255.255.0	172.20.1.0/255.255.255.0	

Edit Phase 2 Selector

Name: ToBR1

Comments: Comments (0/255)

Encapsulation: Tunnel Mode (selected), Transport Mode

IP version: IPv4 (selected), IPv6

Named address:

Local address: Subnet Address (selected), IP Address, IP Range  
 10.0.11.0 255.255.255.0

Remote address: Subnet Address (selected), IP Address, IP Range  
 172.20.1.0 255.255.255.0

Advanced

Encryption - authentication: AES128 - SHA1

Replay detection:  Enable  Disable

Perfect forward secrecy (PFS):  Enable  Disable

Diffie-Hellman groups:  1  2  5  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  27  28  29  30  31  32

Local port: All (selected), Specify

Remote port: All (selected), Specify

Protocol: All (selected), Specify

Auto-negotiate:  Enable  Disable

Autokey keep alive:  Enable  Disable

Key lifetime: Seconds (selected), Kilobytes, Both  
 43200 second(s)

Phase 2 selectors

Name	Local Address	Remote Address	Comments
ToHQ	172.20.1.0/255.255.255.0	10.11.0.0/255.255.255.0	

Edit Phase 2 Selector

Name: ToHQ

Comments: Comments (0/255)

Encapsulation: Tunnel Mode (selected), Transport Mode

IP version: IPv4 (selected), IPv6

Named address:

Local address: Subnet Address (selected), IP Address, IP Range  
 172.20.1.0 255.255.255.0

Remote address: Subnet Address (selected), IP Address, IP Range  
 10.11.0.0 255.255.255.0

Advanced

Encryption - authentication: AES256 - SHA1

Replay detection:  Enable  Disable

Perfect forward secrecy (PFS):  Enable  Disable

Diffie-Hellman groups:  1  2  5  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  27  28  29  30  31  32

Local port: All (selected), Specify

Remote port: All (selected), Specify

Protocol: All (selected), Specify

Auto-negotiate:  Enable  Disable

Autokey keep alive:  Enable  Disable

Key lifetime: Seconds (selected), Kilobytes, Both  
 14400 second(s)

A network administrator is troubleshooting an IPsec tunnel between two FortiGate devices. The administrator has determined that phase 1 status is up, but phase 2 fails to come up.

Based on the phase 2 configuration shown in the exhibit, which two configuration changes will bring phase 2 up? (Choose two.)

- A. On BR1-FGT, set Seconds to 43200.
- B. On HQ-NGFW, enable Diffie-Hellman Group 2.
- C. On BR1-FGT, set Remote Address to 10.0.11.0/255.255.255.0
- D. On HQ-NGF
- E. set Encryption to AES256

Answer: AC

**Explanation:**

The key lifetime (Seconds) must match on both sides; BR1-FGT is set to 14400, so setting it to 43200 matches HQ-NGFW. The remote address on BR1-FGT should match the HQ-NGFW's local subnet (10.0.11.0/24), but it is currently set incorrectly as 172.20.1.0/24. Changing it to 10.0.11.0/255.255.255.0 will align the Phase 2 selectors.

**NEW QUESTION 11**

Refer to the exhibits.

**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
CPU1 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2042076k total, 1837868k used (90%), 104146k free (5.1%), 100062k freeable (4.9%)
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Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes
```

**Memory usage threshold settings**

```
config system global
    set memory-use-threshold-extreme 89
    set memory-use-threshold-green 82
    set memory-use-threshold-red 88
end
```

The exhibits show the system performance output and default configuration of high memory usage thresholds on a FortiGate device. Based on the system performance output, what are the two possible outcomes? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate has entered conserve mode.
- B. Administrators can access FortiGate only through the console port.
- C. Administrators can change the configuration.
- D. FortiGate drops new sessions.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Since memory usage is at 90%, exceeding the red threshold (88%), FortiGate enters a state where configuration changes are still allowed. In this state, FortiGate drops new sessions to preserve resources and maintain stability.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

An administrator wants to configure dead peer detection (DPD) on IPsec VPN for detecting dead tunnels. The requirement is that FortiGate sends DPD probes only when there is no inbound traffic.

Which DPD mode on FortiGate meets this requirement?

- A. Enabled
- B. On Idle
- C. Disabled
- D. On Demand

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The "On Idle" DPD mode configures FortiGate to send DPD probes only when no inbound traffic is detected, meeting the requirement to send probes only when the tunnel is idle.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
HQ-NGFW-1 # diagnose test application ipsmonitor 1
pid = 2044, engine count = 0 (+1)
0 - pid:2074:2074 cfg:1 master:0 run:1
```

As an administrator you have created an IPS profile, but it is not performing as expected. While testing you got the output as shown in the exhibit. What could be the possible reason of the diagnose output shown in the exhibit?

- A. There is a no firewall policy configured with an IPS security profile.
- B. FortiGate entered into IPS fail open state.
- C. Administrator entered the command diagnose test application ipsmonitor 5.
- D. Administrator entered the command diagnose test application ipsmonitor 99.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The output shows the IPS engine count as 0, indicating no active IPS engines are running. This typically means no firewall policy is referencing the IPS security profile, so the IPS profile is not being applied or triggered.

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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