

# Fortinet

## Exam Questions FCSS\_EFW\_AD-7.6

FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator



**NEW QUESTION 1**

A company's users on an IPsec VPN between FortiGate A and B have experienced intermittent issues since implementing VXLAN. The administrator suspects that packets exceeding the 1500-byte default MTU are causing the problems.

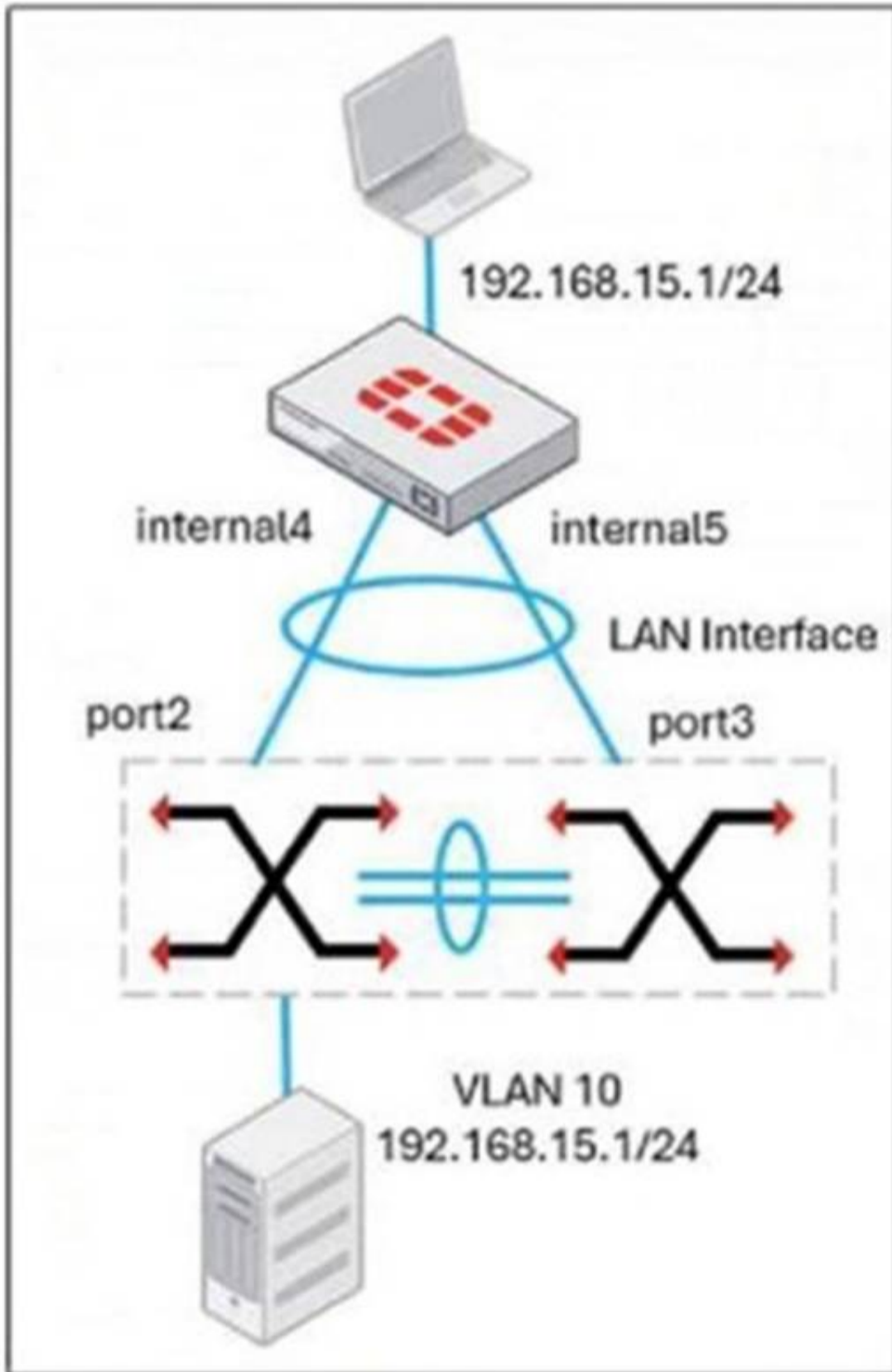
In which situation would adjusting the interface's maximum MTU value help resolve issues caused by protocols that add extra headers to IP packets?

- A. Adjust the MTU on interfaces only if FortiGate has the FortiGuard enterprise bundle, which allows MTU modification.
- B. Adjust the MTU on interfaces in all FortiGate devices that support the latest family of Fortinet SPUs: NP7, CP9 and SP5.
- C. Adjust the MTU on interfaces in controlled environments where all devices along the path allow MTU interface changes.
- D. Adjust the MTU on interfaces only in wired connections like PPPoE, optic fiber, and ethernet cable.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a LAN interface connected from FortiGate to two FortiSwitch devices.



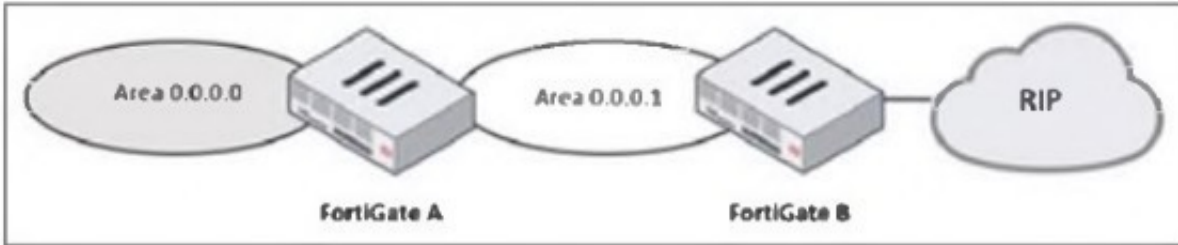
What two conclusions can you draw from the corresponding LAN interface? (Choose two.)

- A. You must enable STP or RSTP on FortiGate and FortiSwitch to avoid layer 2 loopbacks.
- B. The LAN interface must use a 802.3ad type interface.
- C. This connection is using a FortiLink to manage VLANs on FortiGate.
- D. FortiGate is using an SD-WAN-type interface to connect to a FortiSwitch device with MCLAG.

**Answer: BC**

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial enterprise network.



An administrator would like the area 0.0.0.0 to detect the external network. What must the administrator configure?

- A. Enable RIP redistribution on FortiGate B.
- B. Configure a distribute-route-map-in on FortiGate B.
- C. Configure a virtual link between FortiGate A and B.
- D. Set the area 0.0.0.1 type to stub on FortiGate A and B.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial command output.

```
FortiGate # get router info bgp neighbors
VRF 0 neighbor table:
BGP neighbor is 100.65.4.1, remote AS 65300, local AS 65200, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
BGP state = Idle
Not directly connected EBGP
Last read      , hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Configured hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Received 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
NLRI treated as withdraw: 0
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
Update source is Loopback
```

The administrator has configured BGP on FortiGate. The status of this new BGP configuration is shown in the exhibit. What configuration must the administrator consider next?

- A. Configure a static route to 100.65.4.1.
- B. Configure the local AS to 65300.
- C. Contact the remote peer administrator to enable BGP
- D. Enable ebgp-enforce-multihop.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 5**

An administrator is checking an enterprise network and sees a suspicious packet with the MAC address e0:23:ff:fc:00:86. What two conclusions can the administrator draw? (Choose two.)

- A. The suspicious packet is related to a cluster that has VDOMs enabled.
- B. The network includes FortiGate devices configured with the FGSP protocol.
- C. The suspicious packet is related to a cluster with a group-id value lower than 255.
- D. The suspicious packet corresponds to port 7 on a FortiGate device.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 6**

An administrator needs to install an IPS profile without triggering false positives that can impact applications and cause problems with the user's normal traffic flow. Which action can the administrator take to prevent false positives on IPS analysis?

- A. Use the IPS profile extension to select an operating system, protocol, and application for all the network internal services and users to prevent false positives.
- B. Enable Scan Outgoing Connections to avoid clicking suspicious links or attachments that can deliver botnet malware and create false positives.
- C. Use an IPS profile with action monitor, however, the administrator must be aware that this can compromise network integrity.
- D. Install missing or expired SSUTLS certificates on the client PC to prevent expected false positives.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 7**

An administrator received a FortiAnalyzer alert that a 1 disk filled up in a day. Upon investigation, they found thousands of unusual DNS log requests, such as JHCMQK.website.com, with no answers. They later discovered that DNS exfiltration was occurring through both UDP and TLS. How can the administrator prevent this data theft technique?

- A. Create an inline-CASB to protect against DNS exfiltration.
- B. Configure a File Filter profile to prevent DNS exfiltration.
- C. Enable DNS Filter to protect against DNS exfiltration.
- D. Use an IPS profile and DNS exfiltration-related signatures.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 8**

An administrator must standardize the deployment of FortiGate devices across branches with consistent interface roles and policy packages using FortiManager. What is the recommended best practice for interface assignment in this scenario?

- A. Enable metadata variables to use dynamic configurations in the standard interfaces of FortiManager.
- B. Use the Install On feature in the policy package to automatically assign different interfaces based on the branch.
- C. Create interfaces using device database scripts to use them on the same policy package of FortiGate devices.
- D. Create normalized interface types per-platform to automatically recognize device layer interfaces based on the FortiGate model and interface name.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 9**

What does the command set forward-domain <domain\_ID> in a transparent VDOM interface do?

- A. It configures the interface to prioritize traffic based on the domain ID, enhancing quality of service for specified VLANs.
- B. It isolates traffic within a specific VLAN by assigning a broadcast domain to an interface based on the VLAN ID.
- C. It restricts the interface to managing traffic only from the specified VLAN, effectively segregating network traffic.
- D. It assigns a unique domain ID to the interface, allowing it to operate across multiple VLANs within the same VDOM.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit.

A pre-run CLI template that is used in zero-touch provisioning (ZTP) and low-touch provisioning (LTP) with FortiManager is shown.

Template Groups		IPsec Tunnel	SD-WAN	System Templates	Static Route	CLI	Feature Visibility
+ Create New		Edit	Delete	Assign to Model Device	More		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Assigned to Device/Group			Variables	
<b>Pre-Run CLI Template (4)</b>							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pre-CLI Template	CLI	<b>0 Devices in Total</b>			GW Hostname IP_port1 IP_port3 IP_port8	

The template is not assigned even though the configuration has already been installed on FortiGate. What is true about this scenario?

- A. The administrator did not assign the template correctly when adding the model device because pre-CLI templates remain permanently assigned to the firewall
- B. Pre-run CLI templates are automatically unassigned after their initial installation
- C. Pre-run CLI templates for ZTP and LTP must be unassigned manually after the first installation to avoid conflicting error objects when importing a policy package
- D. The administrator must use post-run CLI templates that are designed for ZTP and LTP

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

How will configuring set tcp-mss-sender and set tcp-mss-receiver in a firewall policy affect the size and handling of TCP packets in the network?

- A. The maximum segment size permitted in the firewall policy determines whether TCP packets are allowed or denied.
- B. Applying commands in a firewall policy determines the largest payload a device can handle in a single TCP segment.
- C. The administrator must consider the payload size of the packet and the size of the IP header to configure a correct value in the firewall policy.

D. The TCP packet modifies the packet size only if the size of the packet is less than the one the administrator configured in the firewall policy.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 11**

Why does the ISDB block layers 3 and 4 of the OSI model when applying content filtering? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate has a predefined list of all IPs and ports for specific applications downloaded from FortiGuard.
- B. The ISDB blocks the IP addresses and ports of an application predefined by FortiGuard.
- C. The ISDB works in proxy mode, allowing the analysis of packets in layers 3 and 4 of the OSI model.
- D. The ISDB limits access by URL and domain.

**Answer: AB**

**NEW QUESTION 12**

A FortiGate device with UTM profiles is reaching the resource limits, and the administrator expects the traffic in the enterprise network to increase. The administrator has received an additional FortiGate of the same model. Which two protocols should the administrator use to integrate the additional FortiGate device into this enterprise network? (Choose two.)

- A. FGSP with external load balancers
- B. FGCP in active-active mode and with switches
- C. FGCP in active-passive mode and with VDOM disabled
- D. VRRP with switches

**Answer: AB**

**NEW QUESTION 15**

An administrator is designing an ADVPN network for a large enterprise with spokes that have varying numbers of internet links. They want to avoid a high number of routes and peer connections at the hub. Which method should be used to simplify routing and peer management?

- A. Deploy a full-mesh VPN topology to eliminate hub dependency.
- B. Implement static routing over IPsec interfaces for each spoke.
- C. Use a dynamic routing protocol using loopback interfaces to streamline peers and routes.
- D. Establish a traditional hub-and-spoke VPN topology with policy routes.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 19**

What action can be taken on a FortiGate to block traffic using IPS protocol decoders, focusing on network transmission patterns and application signatures?

- A. Use the DNS filter to block application signatures and protocol decoders.
- B. Use application control to limit non-URL-based software handling.
- C. Enable application detection-based SD-WAN rules.
- D. Configure a web filter profile in flow mode.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 21**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the HA status of an active-passive cluster.

Status	Priority	Hostname	Virtual Domains	Role	System Uptime
<b>Virtual cluster 1</b>					
Synchronized	150	FortiGate_A	Core1 root	Primary	4h 52m
Synchronized	100	FortiGate_B	Core1 root	Secondary	4h 52m
<b>Virtual cluster 2</b>					
Synchronized	150	FortiGate_A	Core2	Primary	
Synchronized	128	FortiGate_B	Core2	Secondary	

An administrator wants FortiGate\_B to handle the Core2 VDOM traffic. Which modification must the administrator apply to achieve this?

- A. The administrator must disable override on FortiGate\_A.
- B. The administrator must change the priority from 100 to 160 for FortiGate\_B.
- C. The administrator must change the load balancing method on FortiGate\_B.
- D. The administrator must change the priority from 128 to 200 for FortiGate\_B.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 26**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a command output.

```
FortiGate_B # get system session list | grep icmp

FortiGate_B #
```

FortiGate\_A and FortiGate\_B are members of an FGSP cluster in an enterprise network. While testing the cluster using the ping command, the administrator monitors packet loss and found that the session output on FortiGate\_B is as shown in the exhibit. What could be the cause of this output on FortiGate\_B?

- A. The session synchronization is encrypted.
- B. session-pickup-connectionless is set to disable on FortiGate\_B.
- C. FortiGate\_B is configured in passive mode.
- D. FortiGate\_A and FortiGate\_B have the same standalone-group-id value.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 30**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the FortiGuard Distribution Network of a FortiGate device. FortiGuard Distribution Network on FortiGate

License Information		
Entitlement	Status	
Advanced Malware Protection	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
Attack Surface Security Rating	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
IoT Detection Definitions	Version 0.00000	Upgrade Database
Outbreak Package Definitions	Version 5.00036	
Security Rating & CIS Compliance	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
Data Loss Prevention (DLP)	Not Licensed	
DLP Signatures	Version 0.00000	
Intrusion Prevention	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
IPS Definitions	Version 28.00821	Actions
IPS Engine	Version 7.00539	
Malicious URLs	Version 1.00001	
Botnet IPs	Version 7.03758	View List
Botnet Domains	Version 3.00847	View List
Operational Technology (OT) Security Service	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
Web Filtering	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
Blocked Certificates	Version 1.00487	
DNS Filtering	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
Video Filtering	Licensed (Expiration Date: 2025/11/10)	
SD-WAN Network Monitor	Not Licensed	Purchase
SD-WAN Overlay as a Service	Not Licensed	Purchase

An administrator is trying to find the web filter database signature on FortiGate to resolve issues with websites not being filtered correctly in a flow-mode web filter profile.

Why is the web filter database version not visible on the GUI, such as with IPS definitions?

- A. The web filter database is stored locally, but the administrator must run over CLI diagnose autoupdate versions.
- B. The web filter database is stored locally on FortiGate, but it is hidden behind the GU
- C. It requires enabling debug mode to make it visible.
- D. The web filter database is not hosted on FortiGate: FortiGate queries FortiGuard or FortiManager for web filter ratings on demand.
- E. The web filter database is only accessible after manual syncing with a valid FDS server using diagnose test update info.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 34**

An administrator is extensively using VXLAN on FortiGate.

Which specialized acceleration hardware does FortiGate need to improve its performance?

- A. NP7
- B. SP5
- C. 9
- D. NTurbo

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 35**

A user reports that their computer was infected with malware after accessing a secured HTTPS website. However, when the administrator checks the FortiGate logs, they do not see that the website was detected as insecure despite having an SSL certificate and correct profiles applied on the policy.

How can an administrator ensure that FortiGate can analyze encrypted HTTPS traffic on a website?

- A. The administrator must enable reputable websites to allow only SSL/TLS websites rated by FortiGuard web filter.
- B. The administrator must enable URL extraction from SNI on the SSL certificate inspection to ensure the TLS three-way handshake is correctly analyzed by FortiGate.
- C. The administrator must enable DNS over TLS to protect against fake Server Name Indication (SNI) that cannot be analyzed in common DNS requests on HTTPS websites.
- D. The administrator must enable full SSL inspection in the SSL/SSH Inspection Profile to decrypt packets and ensure they are analyzed as expected.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 40**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a physical topology and a traffic log.



The administrator is checking on FortiAnalyzer traffic from the device with IP address 10.1.10.1, located behind the FortiGate ISFW device.

The firewall policy in on the ISFW device does not have UTM enabled and the administrator is surprised to see a log with the action Malware, as shown in the exhibit.

What are the two reasons FortiAnalyzer would display this log? (Choose two.)

- A. Security rating is enabled in ISFW.
- B. ISFW is in a Security Fabric environment.
- C. ISFW is not connected to FortiAnalyzer and must go through NGFW-1.
- D. The firewall policy in NGFW-1 has UTM enabled.

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 43**

An administrator applied a block-all IPS profile for client and server targets to secure the server, but the database team reported the application stopped working immediately after.

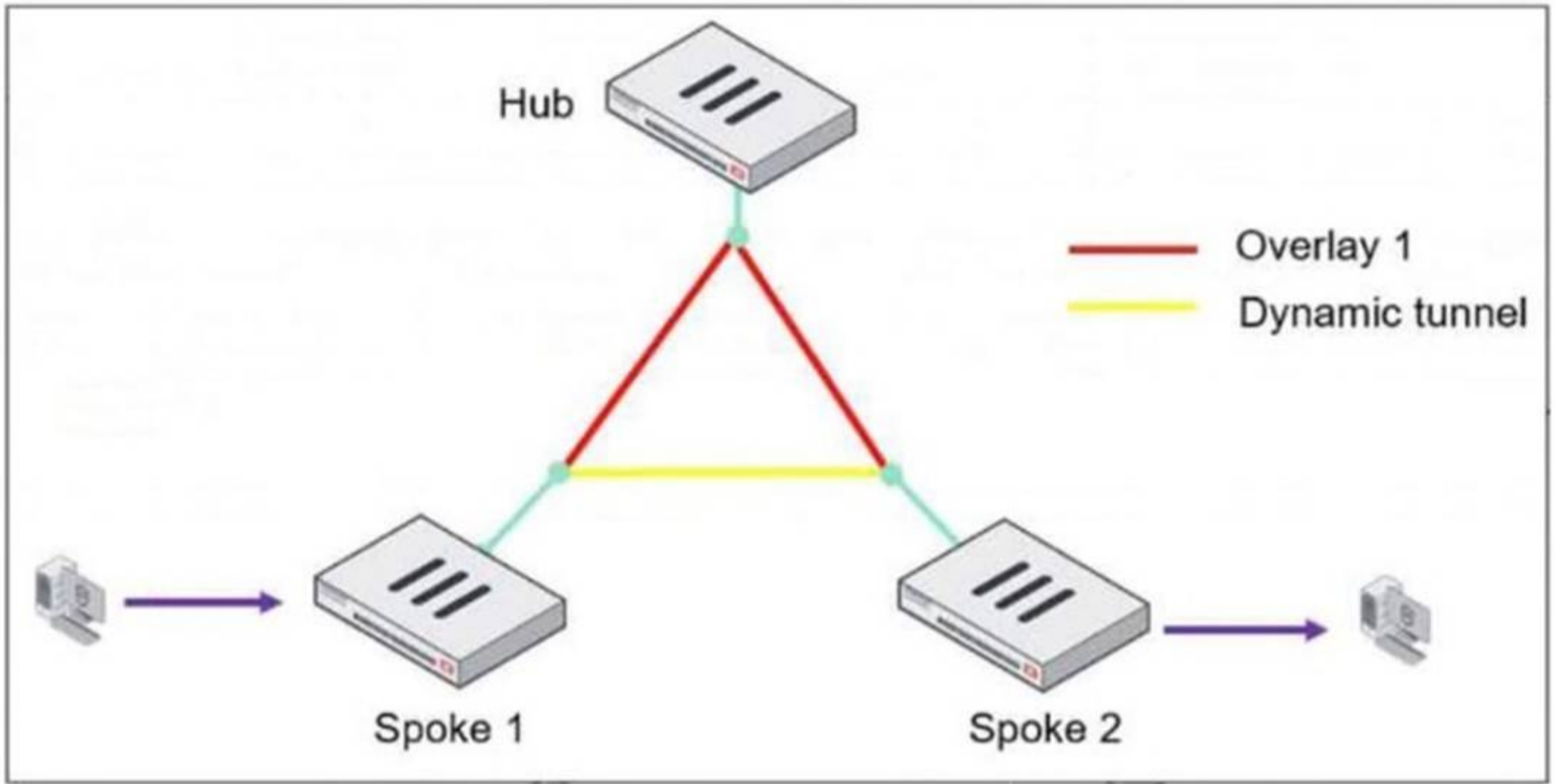
How can an administrator apply IPS in a way that ensures it does not disrupt existing applications in the network?

- A. Use an IPS profile with all signatures in monitor mode and verify patterns before blocking.
- B. Limit the IPS profile to server targets only to avoid blocking connections from the server to clients.
- C. Select flow mode in the IPS profile to accurately analyze application patterns.
- D. Set the IPS profile signature action to default to discard all possible false positives.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an ADVPN network.



The client behind Spoke-1 generates traffic to the device located behind Spoke-2. What is the first message that the hub sends to Spoke-1 to bring up the dynamic tunnel?

- A. Shortcut query
- B. Shortcut offer
- C. Shortcut reply
- D. Shortcut forward

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 52**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the packet capture output of a three-way handshake between FortiGate and FortiManager Cloud.

### Packet capture output of three-way handshake between a FortiGate and a FortiManager Cloud

```

> Frame 35: 1034 bytes on wire (8272 bits), 1034 bytes captured (8272 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 50:e5:d5: (50:e5:d5: ), Dst: Fortinet_ (e0:23:ff: )
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.60, Dst: 154.52.4.164
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 16304, Dst Port: 541, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 980
▼ Transport Layer Security
  ▼ TLSv1.3 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
    Content Type: Handshake (22)
    Version: TLS 1.0 (0x0301)
    Length: 975
  ▼ Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
    Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)
    Length: 971
  > Version: TLS 1.2 [0x0303]
    Random: a14f6c4b8f9313bf
    Session ID Length: 32
    Session ID: a0de426e96e83a5
    Cipher Suites Length: 34
  > Cipher Suites (17 suites)
    Compression Methods Length: 1
  > Compression Methods (1 method)
    Extensions Length: 864
  ▼ Extension: server_name (len=45) name=9398.support.fortinet-ca2.fortinet.com
    Type: server_name (0)
    Length: 45
  ▼ Server Name Indication extension
    Server Name list length: 43
    Server Name Type: host_name (0)
    Server Name length: 40
    Server Name: 9398.support.fortinet-ca2.fortinet.com
  > Extension: ec_point_formats (len=4)
  > Extension: supported_groups (len=22)
  > Extension: session_ticket (len=0)
  > Extension: encrypt_then_mac (len=0)
  > Extension: extended_master_secret (len=0)
  > Extension: signature_algorithms (len=48)
  > Extension: supported_versions (len=9) TLS 1.3, TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
  > Extension: psk_key_exchange_modes (len=2)

```

What two conclusions can you draw from the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate will receive a certificate that supports multiple domains because FortiManager operates in a cloud computing environment.
- B. FortiGate is connecting to the same IP server and will receive an independent certificate for its connection between FortiGate and FortiManager Cloud.
- C. If the TLS handshake contains 17 cipher suites it means the TLS version must be 1.0 on this three-way handshake.
- D. The wildcard for the domain \*.fortinet-ca2.support.fortinet.com must be supported by FortiManager Cloud.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 54

Refer to the exhibit.

## Routing table on FortiGate\_A

```
FortiGate_A # get router info routing-table all
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
V - BGP VPNv4
* - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.1.0.254, port1, [1/0]
C 10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C 10.1.4.0/24 is directly connected, port3
B 100.64.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:39:45, [1/0]
B 172.16.1.252/30 [200/0] via 10.1.0.1 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:42:48, [1/0]
C 172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

## Routing table on FortiGate\_B

```
FortiGate_B # get router info routing-table all
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
V - BGP VPNv4
* - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.1.0.254, port1, [1/0]
S 4.2.2.2/32 [10/0] via 10.1.5.254, port4, [1/0]
C 10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port1
B 10.1.4.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.100 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:41:02, [1/0]
C 10.1.5.0/24 is directly connected, port4
B 100.64.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:38:14, [1/0]
C 172.16.1.248/30 is directly connected, C0
C 172.16.1.252/30 is directly connected, A0
C 172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

The routing tables of FortiGate\_A and FortiGate\_B are shown. FortiGate\_A and FortiGate\_B are in the same autonomous system. The administrator wants to dynamically add only route 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate\_A. What must the administrator configure?

- A. The prefix 172.16.1.248/30 in the BGP Networks section on FortiGate\_B
- B. A BGP route map out for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate\_B
- C. Enable Redistribute Connected in the BGP section on FortiGate\_B.
- D. A BGP route map in for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate\_A

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 57

An administrator configured the FortiGate devices in an enterprise network to join the Fortinet Security Fabric. The administrator has a list of IP addresses that

must be blocked by the data center firewall. This list is updated daily.  
How can the administrator automate a firewall policy with the daily updated list?

- A. With FortiNAC
- B. With FortiAnalyzer
- C. With a Security Fabric automation
- D. With an external connector from Threat Feeds

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 61**

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