

Fortinet

Exam Questions FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6

FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial troubleshooting command output.

```
FortiGate # diagnose vpn tunnel list name Hub2Spoke1
list ipsec tunnel by names in vd 0
...
npu_flag=20 npu_rgwy=10.10.2.2 npu_lgwy=10.10.1.1 npu_selid=1
```

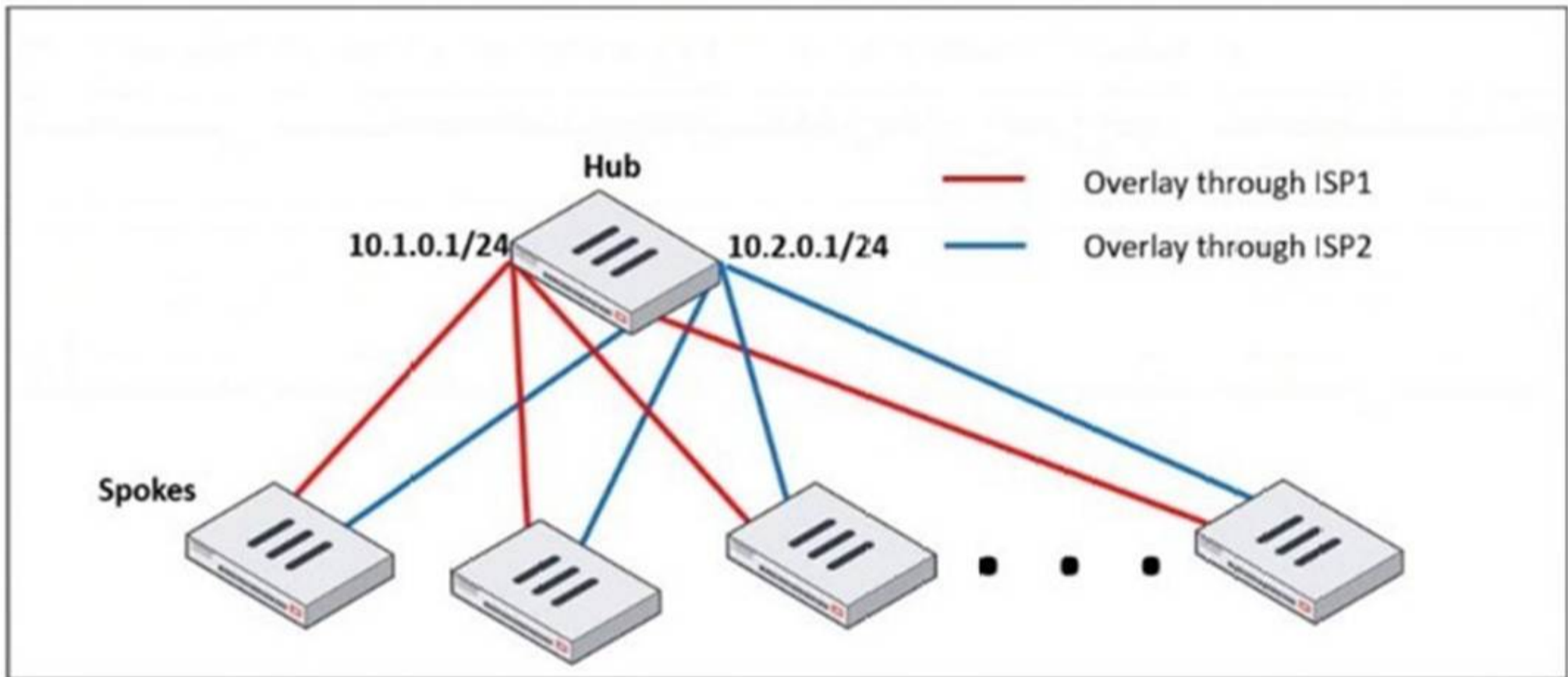
An administrator is extensively using IPsec on FortiGate. Many tunnels show information similar to the output shown in the exhibit. What can the administrator conclude?

- A. IPsec SAs cannot be offloaded.
- B. The two IPsec SAs, inbound and outbound, are copied to the NPU.
- C. Only the outbound IPsec SA is copied to the NPU.
- D. Only the inbound IPsec SA is copied to the NPU.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a hub and spokes deployment.



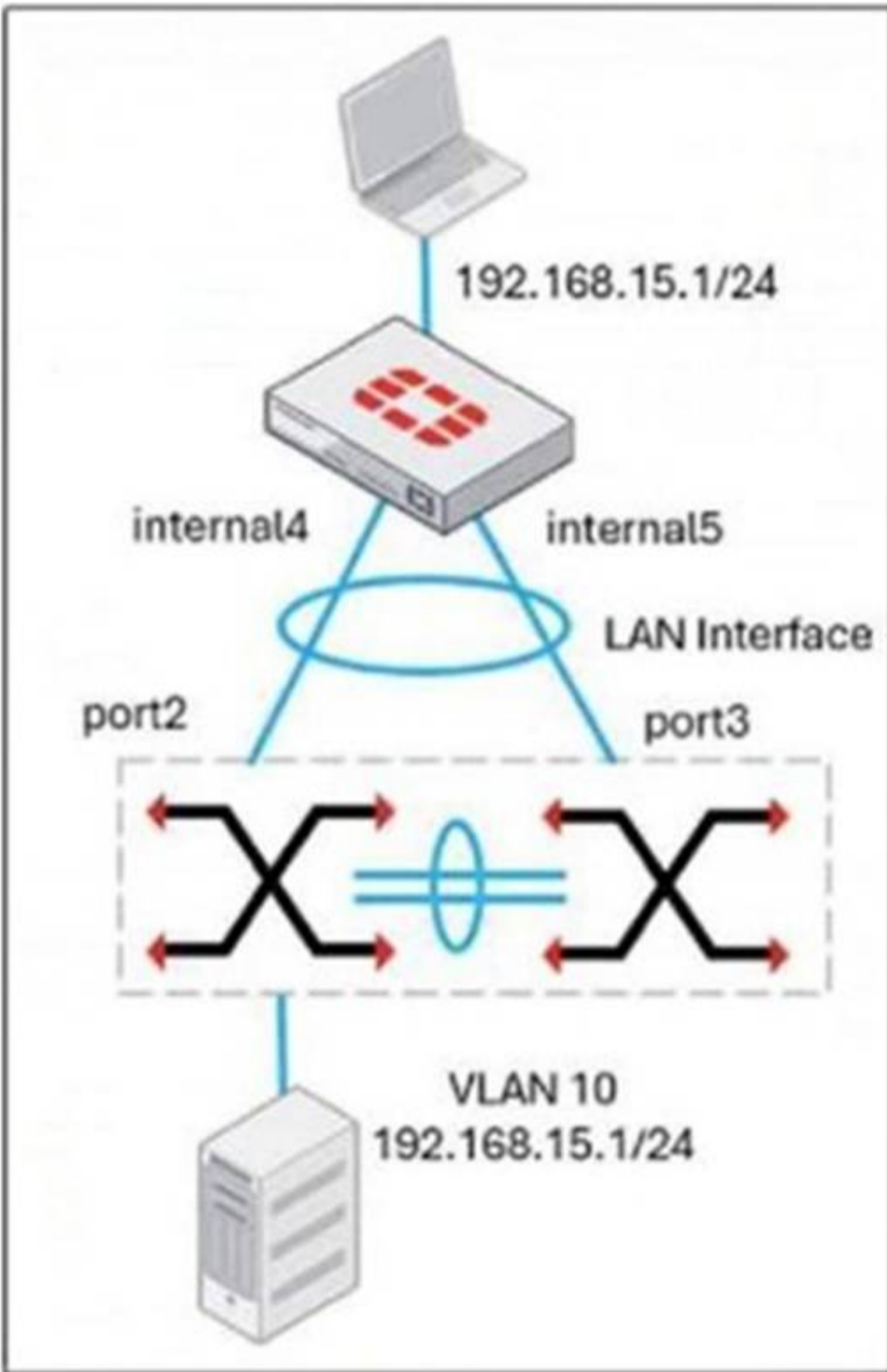
An administrator is deploying several spokes, including the BGP configuration for the spokes to connect to the hub. Which two commands allow the administrator to minimize the configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. neighbor-group
- B. route-reflector-client
- C. neighbor-range
- D. ibgp-enforce-multihop

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 3

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 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
    
```

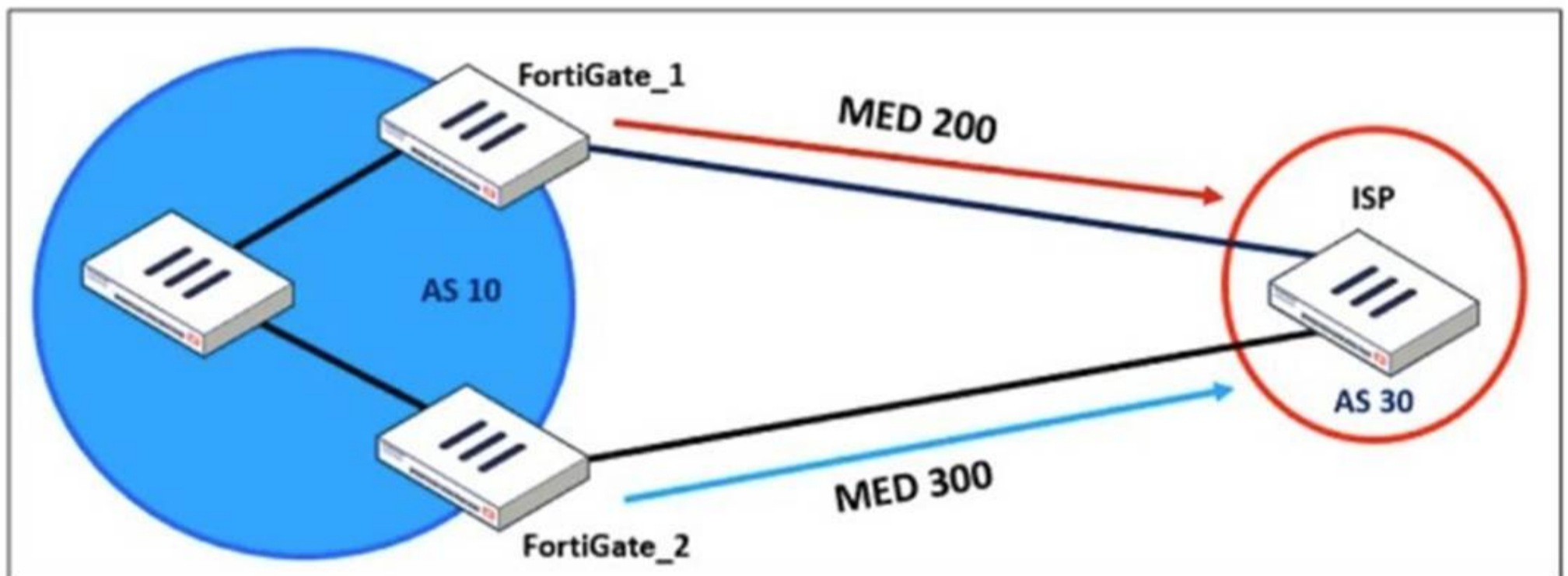
The administrator has configured BGP on FortiGate. The status of this new BGP configuration is shown in the exhibit. What configuration must the administrator consider next?

- 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

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a network diagram.



An administrator would like to modify the MED value advertised from FortiGate_1 to a BGP neighbor in the autonomous system 30. What must the administrator configure on FortiGate_1 to implement this?

- A. route-map-out
- B. network-import-check
- C. prefix-list-out
- D. distribute-list-out

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

An administrator is setting up an ADVPN configuration and wants to ensure that peer IDs are not exposed during VPN establishment. Which protocol can the administrator use to enhance security?

- A. Use IKEv2, which encrypts peer IDs and prevents exposure.
- B. Opt for SSL VPN web mode because it does not use peer IDs at all.
- C. Choose IKEv1 aggressive mode because it simplifies peer identification.
- D. Stick with IKEv1 main mode because it offers better performance.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

An administrator wants to scale the IBGP sessions and optimize the routing table in an IBGP network. Which parameter should the administrator configure?

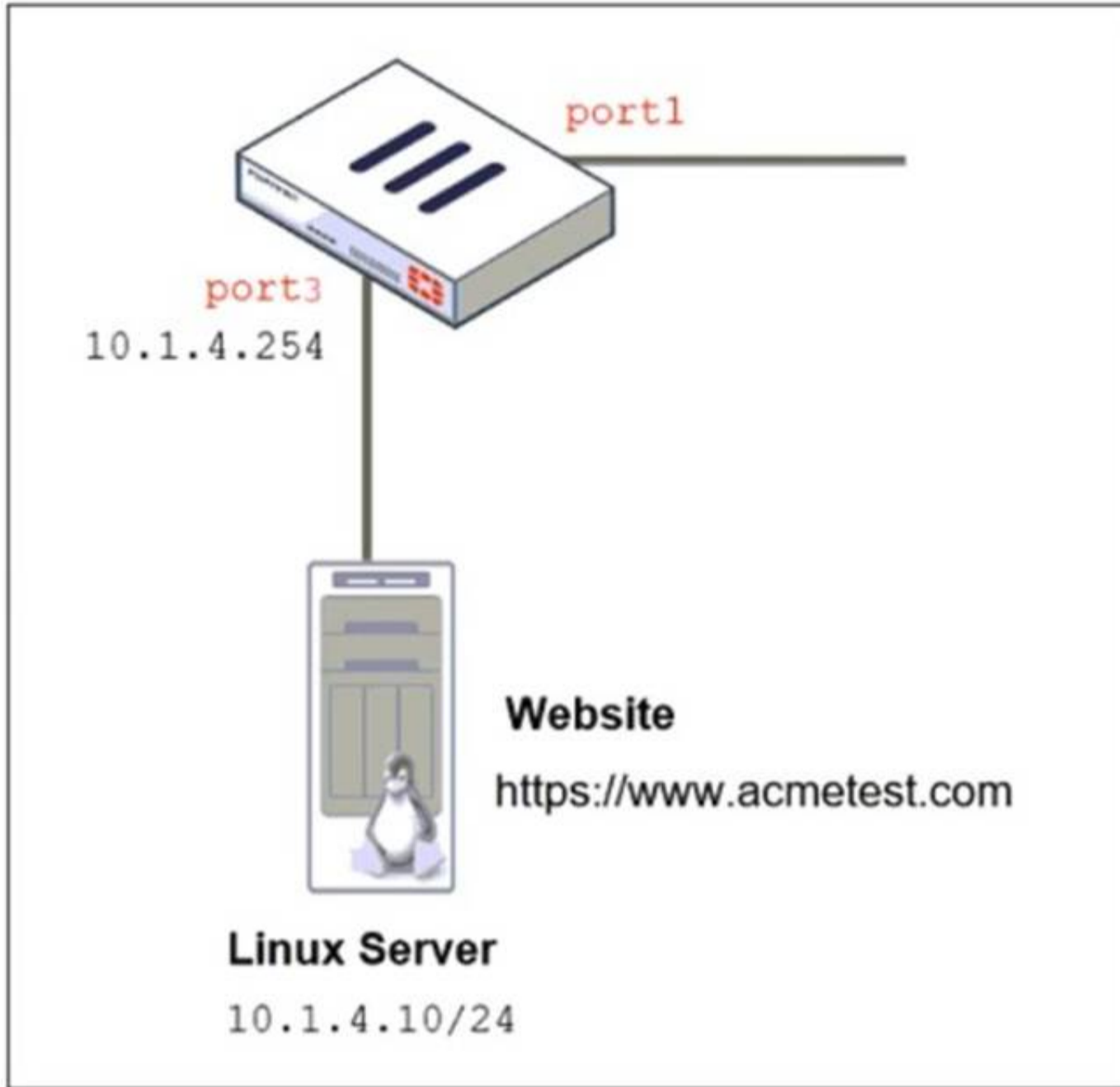
- A. network-import-check
- B. ibgp-enforce-multihop
- C. neighbor-group
- D. route-reflector-client

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibits. The exhibits show a network topology, a firewall policy, and an SSL/SSH inspection profile configuration.

Network Topology



Firewall policy on FortiGate

```
DCFW # sh firewall policy 3
config firewall policy
edit 3
set name "To Linux Servers"
set uuid bf77d59e-5513-51ef-147d-e35066c267e9
set srcintf "port1"
set dstintf "port3"
set action accept
set srcaddr "all"
set dstaddr "10.1.4."
set schedule "always"
set service "ALL"
set utm-status enable
set inspection-mode proxy
set ssl-ssh-profile "deep-inspection"
set ips-sensor "IPS Monitor"
set logtraffic all
next
end
```

SSL/SSH inspection profile

Edit SSL/SSH Inspection Profile

Name

Comments 34/255

SSL Inspection Options

Enable SSL inspection of Multiple Client Clients Connecting to Multiple Servers

Inspection method Protecting SSL Server

CA certificate ⚠ Download

Blocked certificates i Allow Block View Blocked Certificates

Untrusted SSL certificates Allow Block Ignore View Trusted CAs List

Server certificate SNI check i Enable Strict Disable

Enforce SSL cipher compliance

Enforce SSL negotiation compliance

RPC over HTTPS

MAPI over HTTPS

Protocol Port Mapping

Inspect all ports

HTTPS	<input type="checkbox"/>	443
SMTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	465
POP3S	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	995
IMAPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	993
FTPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	990
DNS over TLS	<input type="checkbox"/>	853

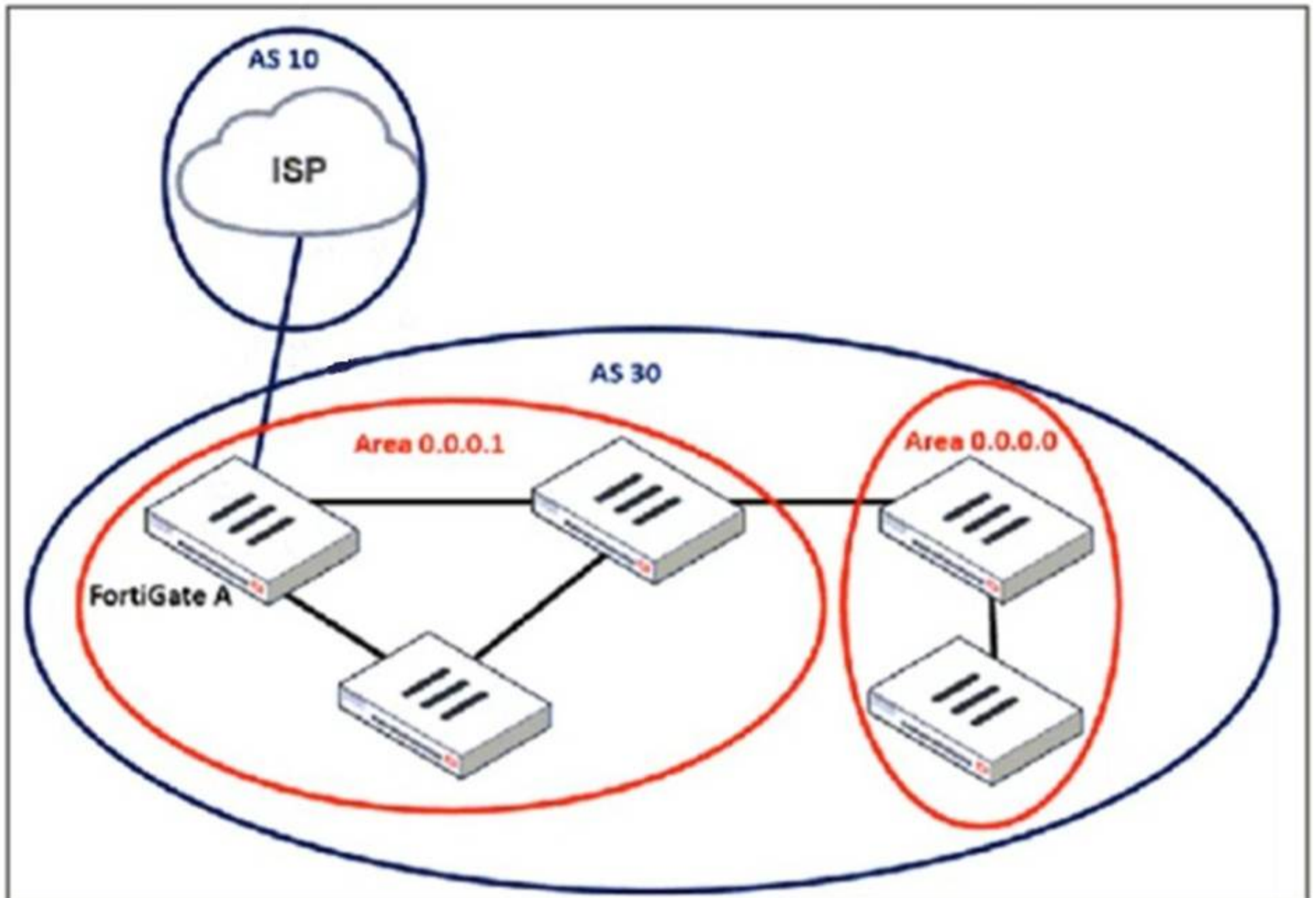
Why is FortiGate unable to detect HTTPS attacks on firewall policy ID 3 targeting the Linux server?

- A. The administrator must set the policy to inspection mode to analyze the HTTPS packets as expected.
- B. The administrator must enable HTTPS in the protocol port mapping of the deep- inspection SSL/SSH inspection profile.
- C. The administrator must enable SSL inspection of the SSL server and upload the certificate of the Linux server website to the SSL/SSH inspection profile.
- D. The administrator must enable cipher suites in the SSL/SSH inspection profile to decrypt the message.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an enterprise network connected to an internet service provider.



An administrator must configure a loopback as a BGP source to connect to the ISP. Which two commands are required to establish the connection? (Choose two.)

- A. ebgp-enforce-multihop
- B. update-source
- C. ibgp-enforce-multihop
- D. recursive-next-hop

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 12

A company's guest internet policy, operating in proxy mode, blocks access to Artificial Intelligence Technology sites using FortiGuard. However, a guest user accessed a page in this category using port 8443.

Which configuration changes are required for FortiGate to analyze HTTPS traffic on nonstandard ports like 8443 when full SSL inspection is active in the guest policy?

- A. Add a URL wildcard domain to the website CA certificate and use it in the SSL/SSH Inspection Profile.
- B. In the Protocol Port Mapping section of the SSL/SSH Inspection Profile, enter 443, 8443 to analyze both standard (443) and non-standard (8443) HTTPS ports.
- C. To analyze nonstandard ports in web filter profiles, use TLSv1.3 in the SSL/SSH Inspection Profile.
- D. Administrators can block traffic on nonstandard ports by enabling the SNI check in the SSL/SSH Inspection Profile.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

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?

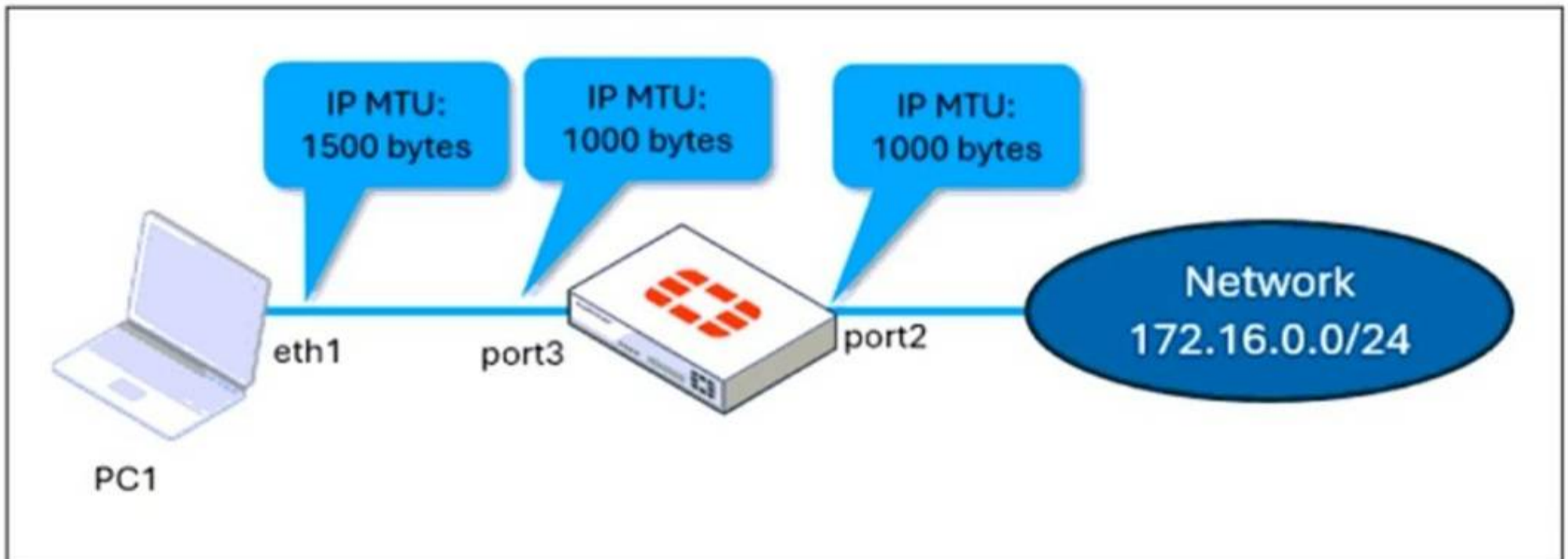
- A. The maximum segment size permitted in the firewall policy determines whether TCP packets are allowed or denied.
- B. Applying commands in a firewall policy determines the largest payload a device can handle in a single TCP segment.
- C. The administrator must consider the payload size of the packet 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 18

Refer to the exhibits.

Network topology



port 3 configuration on FortiGate

```
config system interface
edit "port3"
set vdom "root"
set ip 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
set allowaccess ping https ssh snmp http fgfm ftm
set type physical
set alias "LAN"
set snmp-index 3
set mtu-override enable
set mtu 1000
next
end
```

ping output

```
C:\Users\fortinet>ping 172.16.0.254 -f -l 1400

Pinging 172.16.0.254 with 1400 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.1: Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 172.16.0.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 1, Lost = 3 (75% loss),
```

The configuration of a user's Windows PC, which has a default MTU of 1500 bytes, along with FortiGate interfaces set to an MTU of 1000 bytes, and the results of PC1 pinging server 172.16.0.254 are shown.

Why is the user in Windows PC1 unable to ping server 172.16.0.254 and is seeing the message: Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set?

- A. Option ip.flags.mf must be set to enable on FortiGate
- B. The user has to adjust the ping MTU to 1000 to succeed.
- C. Fragmented packets must be encrypted
- D. To connect any application successfully, the user must install the Fortinet_CA certificate in the Microsoft Management Console.
- E. FortiGate honors the do not fragment bit and the packets are dropped
- F. The user has to adjust the ping MTU to 972 to succeed.
- G. The user must trigger different traffic because path MTU discovery techniques do not recognize ICMP payloads.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23

A company that acquired multiple branches across different countries needs to install new FortiGate devices on each of those branches. However, the IT staff lacks sufficient knowledge to implement the initial configuration on the FortiGate devices.

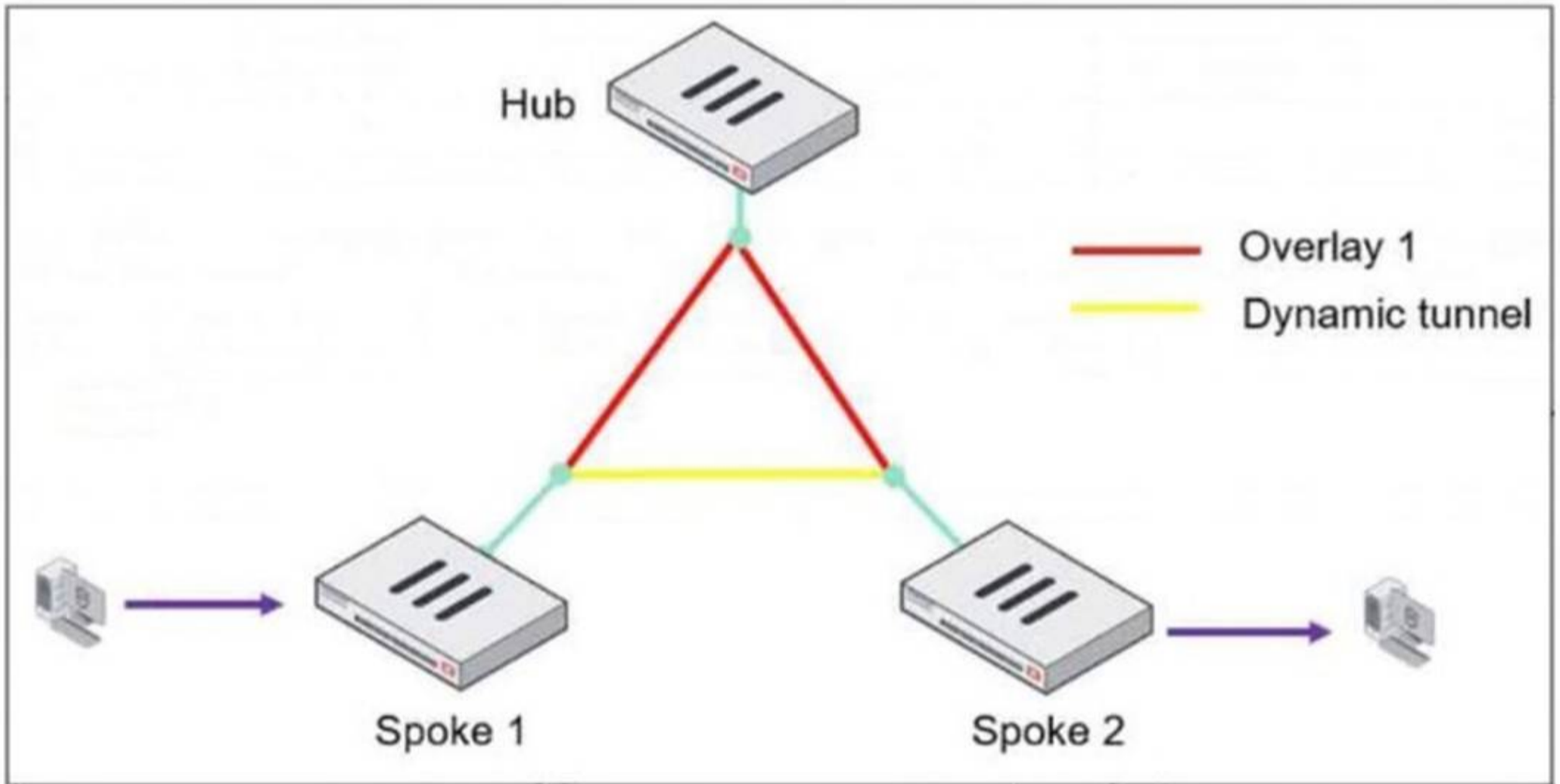
Which three approaches can the company take to successfully deploy advanced initial configurations on remote branches? (Choose three.)

- A. Use metadata variables to dynamically assign values according to each FortiGate device.
- B. Use provisioning templates and install configuration settings at the device layer.
- C. Use the Global ADOM to deploy global object configurations to each FortiGate device.
- D. Apply Jinja in the FortiManager scripts for large-scale and advanced deployments.
- E. Add FortiGate devices on FortiManager as model devices, and use ZTP or LTP to connect to FortiGate devices.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 26

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 28

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial output of an OSPF command.

```
FortiGate # get router info ospf status
Routing Process "ospf 0" with ID 0.0.0.5
Process uptime is 0 minute
Process bound to VRF default
Conforms to RFC2328, and RFC1583Compatibility flag is enabled
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
Do not support Restarting
This router is an ASBR
```

An administrator is checking the OSPF status of a FortiGate device and receives the output shown in the exhibit. Which statement on this FortiGate device is correct?

- A. The FortiGate device can inject external routing information.
- B. The FortiGate device is in the area 0.0.0.5.
- C. The FortiGate device does not support OSPF ECMP.
- D. The FortiGate device is a backup designated router.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32

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 34

Which two statements about IKEv2 are true if an administrator decides to implement IKEv2 in the VPN topology? (Choose two.)

- A. It includes stronger Diffie-Hellman (DH) groups, such as Elliptic Curve (ECP) groups.
- B. It supports interoperability with devices using IKEv1.
- C. It exchanges a minimum of two messages to establish a secure tunnel.
- D. It supports the extensible authentication protocol (EAP).

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 39

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 40

.....

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