Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE4_FGT-7.2

Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.2

NEW QUESTION 1
If Internet Service is already selected as Destination in a firewall policy, which other configuration object can be selected for the Destination field of a firewall policy?

A. IP address
B. No other object can be added
C. FQDN address
D. User or User Group

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.59): "When configuring your firewall policy, you can use Internet Service as the destination in a firewall policy, which contains all the IP addresses, ports, and protocols used by that service. For the same reason, you cannot mix regular address objects with ISDB objects, and you cannot select services on a firewall policy. The ISDB objects already have services information, which is hardcoded."
This is true because Internet Service is a special type of destination object that can only be used alone in a firewall policy. Internet Service is a feature that allows FortiGate to identify and filter traffic based on the internet service or application that it belongs to, such as Facebook, YouTube, Skype, etc. Internet Service uses a database of IP addresses and ports that are associated with each internet service or application, and updates it regularly from FortiGuard. When Internet Service is selected as the destination in a firewall policy, FortiGate will match the traffic to the corresponding internet service or application, and apply the appropriate action and security profiles to it. However, Internet Service cannot be combined with any other destination object, such as IP address, FQDN address, user or user group, etc., as this would create a conflict or ambiguity in the firewall policy. Therefore, no other object can be added if Internet Service is already selected as the destination in a firewall policy

NEW QUESTION 2
Which three criteria can a FortiGate use to look for a matching firewall policy to process traffic? (Choose three.)

A. Source defined as Internet Services in the firewall policy.
B. Destination defined as Internet Services in the firewall policy.
C. Highest to lowest priority defined in the firewall policy.
D. Services defined in the firewall policy.
E. Lowest to highest policy ID number.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
When a packet arrives, how does FortiGate find a matching policy? Each policy has match criteria, which you can define using the following objects:
• Incoming Interface
• Outgoing Interface
• Source: IP address, user, internet services
• Destination: IP address or internet services
• Service: IP protocol and port number
• Schedule: Applies during configured times

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibits.
Exhibit A shows a topology for a FortiGate HA cluster that performs proxy-based inspection on traffic. Exhibit B shows the HA configuration and the partial output of the get system ha status command.

Exhibit A Exhibit B

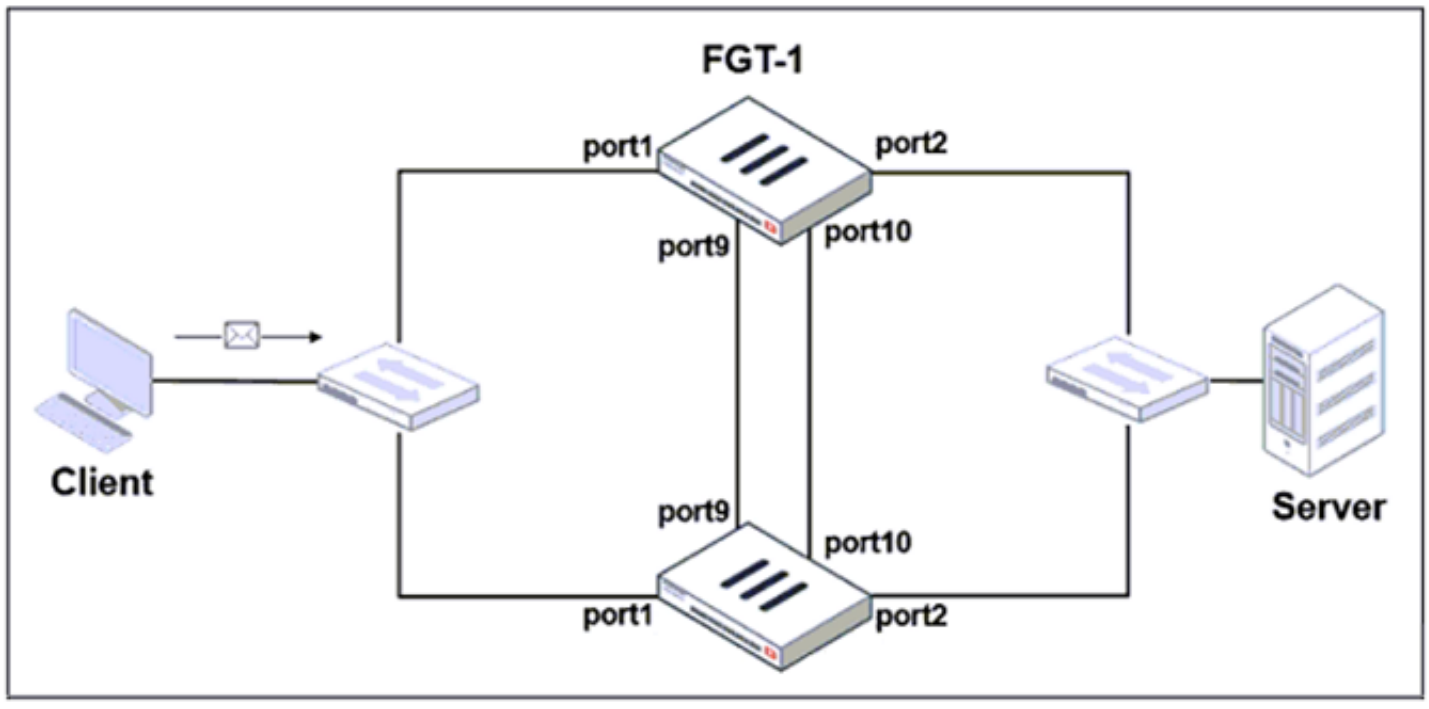


Exhibit A | Exhibit B

```
        set group-id 3
        set group-name "NSE"
        set mode a-a
        set password *
        set hbdev "port9" 50 "port10" 50
        set session-pickup enable
        set override disable
        set monitor port3
    end

    # get system ha status
    ...
    Primary     : FGT-2, FGVM010000065036, HA cluster index = 1
    Secondary   : FGT-1, FGVM010000064692, HA cluster index = 0
    number of vcluster: 1
    vcluster 1: work 169.254.0.2
    Primary: FGVM010000065036, HA operating index = 1
    Secondary: FGVM010000064692, HA operating index = 0
```

Based on the exhibits, which two statements about the traffic passing through the cluster are true? (Choose two.)

A. For non-load balanced connections, packets forwarded by the cluster to the server contain the virtual MAC address of port2 as source.
B. The traffic sourced from the client and destined to the server is sent to FGT-1.
C. The cluster can load balance ICMP connections to the secondary.
D. For load balanced connections, the primary encapsulates TCP SYN packets before forwarding them to the secondary.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.317 & p.320): "To forward traffic correctly, a FortiGate HA solution uses virtual MAC addresses." "The primary forwards the SYN packet to the selected secondary. (...) This is also known as MAC address rewrite. In addition, the primary encapsulates the packet in an Ethernet frame type 0x8891. The encapsulation is done only for the first packet of a load balanced session. The encapsulated packet includes the original packet plus session information that the secondary requires to process the traffic."

NEW QUESTION 4
To complete the final step of a Security Fabric configuration, an administrator must authorize all the devices on which device?

A. FortiManager
B. Root FortiGate
C. FortiAnalyzer
D. Downstream FortiGate

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
An administrator wants to simplify remote access without asking users to provide user credentials. Which access control method provides this solution?

A. ZTNA IP/MAC filtering mode
B. ZTNA access proxy
C. SSL VPN
D. L2TP

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.165): "ZTNA access proxy allows users to securely access resources through an SSL-encrypted access proxy. This simplifies remote access by eliminating the use of VPNs."
This is true because ZTNA access proxy is a feature that allows remote users to access internal applications without requiring VPN or user credentials. ZTNA access proxy uses a secure tunnel between the user's device and the FortiGate, and authenticates the user based on device identity and context. The user only needs to install a lightweight agent on their device, and the FortiGate will automatically assign them to the appropriate application group based on their device profile. This simplifies remote access and enhances security by reducing the attack surface12

NEW QUESTION 6
A network administrator has enabled full SSL inspection and web filtering on FortiGate. When visiting any HTTPS websites, the browser reports certificate warning errors. When visiting HTTP websites, the browser does not report errors.
What is the reason for the certificate warning errors?

A. The matching firewall policy is set to proxy inspection mode.
B. The certificate used by FortiGate for SSL inspection does not contain the required certificate extensions.
C. The full SSL inspection feature does not have a valid license.
D. The browser does not trust the certificate used by FortiGate for SSL inspection.

Answer: D

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.235): "If FortiGate receives a trusted SSL certificate, then it generates a temporary certificate signed by the built-in Fortinet_CA_SSL certificate and sends it to the browser. If the browser trusts the Fortinet_CA_SSL certificate, the browser completes the SSL handshake. Otherwise, the browser also presents a warning message informing the user that the site is untrusted. In other words, for this function to work as intended, you

must import the Fortinet_CA_SSL certificate into the trusted root CA certificate store of your browser."

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit.

```
1: date=2020-08-14 time=06:28:24 logid= "0316013056" type= "utm" subtype= "webfilter"
eventtype= "ftgd_blk" level= "warning" vd= "root" eventtime= 1597343304867252750
policyid=2 sessionid=83212 srcip=10.0.1.10 srcport=53742 srcintf= "port3" srci ntfrole=
"undefined" dstip=159.65.216.232 dstport=443 dstintf= "port1" dstintfrole= "wan" proto=6
service= "HTTPS" hostname= "etp-experiment-1.dummytracker.org" profile= "default"
action= "blocked" reqtype= "direct" url= "https://etp-experiment-1.dumytracker.org/"
sentbyte=517 rcvdbyte=0 direction= "outgoing" msg= "URL belongs to a denied category in
policy" method= "domain" cat=26 catdesc= "Malicious Websites" crscore=30 craction=
4194304 crlevel= "high"
```

Based on the raw log, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Traffic is blocked because Action is set to DENY in the firewall policy.
B. Traffic belongs to the root VDOM.
C. This is a security log.
D. Log severity is set to error on FortiGate.

Answer: AC

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 status is up, but phase 2 fails to come up.

Based on the phase 2 configuration shown in the exhibit, which configuration change will bring phase 2 up?

A. On Remote-FortiGate, set Seconds to 43200.
B. On HQ-FortiGate, set Encryption to AES256.
C. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Diffie-Hellman Group 2.
D. On HQ-FortiGate, enable Auto-negotiate.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
An administrator is configuring an IPsec VPN between site A and site B. The Remote Gateway setting in both sites has been configured as Static IP Address. For site A, the local quick mode selector is 192. 168. 1.0/24 and the remote quick mode selector is 192. 168.2.0/24.
Which subnet must the administrator configure for the local quick mode selector for site B?

A. 192. 168. 1.0/24
B. 192. 168.0.0/24
C. 192. 168.2.0/24
D. 192. 168.3.0/24

Answer: C

Explanation:
For an IPsec VPN between site A and site B, the administrator has configured the local quick mode selector for site A as 192.168.1.0/24 and the remote quick mode selector as 192.168.2.0/24. This means that the VPN will allow traffic to and from the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet at site A to reach the 192.168.2.0/24 subnet at

site B.
To complete the configuration, the administrator must configure the local quick mode selector for site B. To do this, the administrator must use the same subnet as the remote quick mode selector for site A, which is 192.168.2.0/24. This will allow traffic to and from the 192.168.2.0/24 subnet at site B to reach the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet at site A.
Therefore, the administrator must configure the local quick mode selector for site B as 192.168.2.0/24.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which statement about the policy ID number of a firewall policy is true?

A. It is required to modify a firewall policy using the CLI.
B. It represents the number of objects used in the firewall policy.
C. It changes when firewall policies are reordered.
D. It defines the order in which rules are processed.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Which engine handles application control traffic on the next-generation firewall (NGFW) FortiGate?

A. Antivirus engine
B. Intrusion prevention system engine
C. Flow engine
D. Detection engine

Answer: B

Explanation:
http://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.0.0/handbook/240599/application-control

NEW QUESTION 14
Refer to the exhibit.

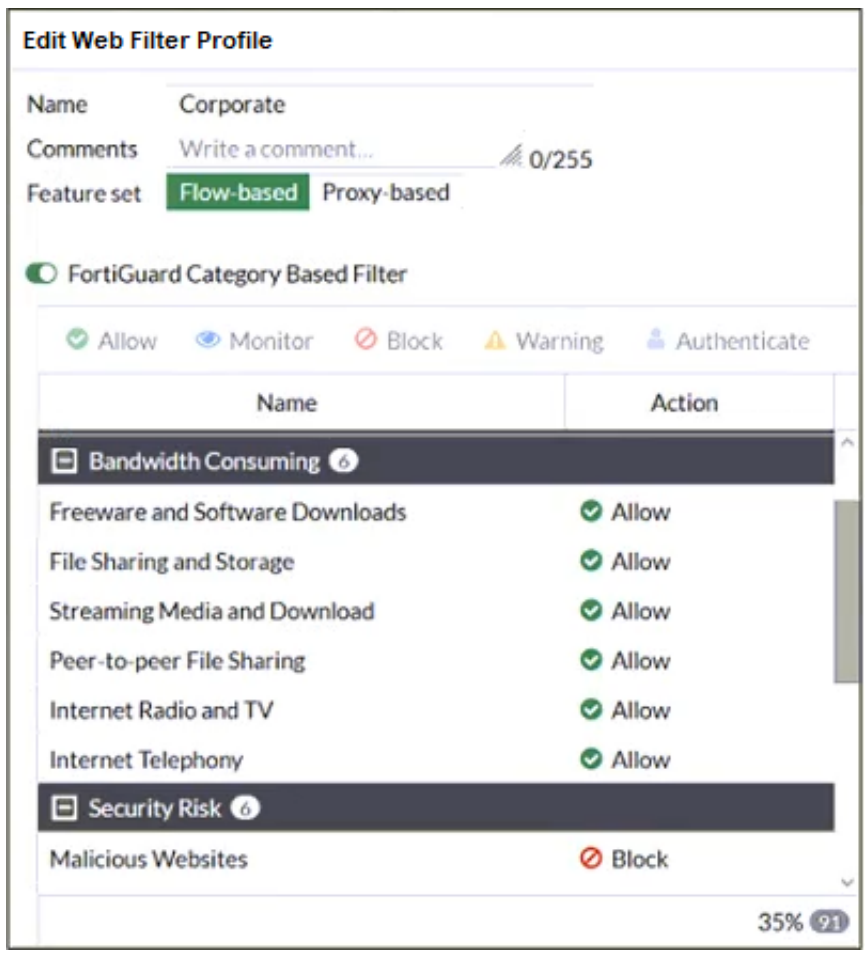
Review the Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) profile signature settings. Which statement is correct in adding the FTP.Login.Failed signature to the IPS sensor profile?

A. The signature setting uses a custom rating threshold.
B. The signature setting includes a group of other signatures.
C. Traffic matching the signature will be allowed and logged.
D. Traffic matching the signature will be silently dropped and logged.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Select Block to silently drop traffic matching any of the signatures included in the entry. So, while the default action would be 'Pass' for this signature the administrator is specifically overriding that to set the Block action. To use the default action the setting would have to be 'Default'.
Action is drop, signature default action is listed only in the signature, it would only match if action was set to default.

NEW QUESTION 15
Refer to the exhibit.
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 separate firewall policy with action Deny and an FQDN address object for *.download.com as destination address.
B. Configure a web override rating for download.com and select Malicious Websites as the subcategory.
C. Set the Freeware and Software Downloads category Action to Warning.
D. Configure a static URL filter entry for download.com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.268-269): "If you want to make an exception, for example, rather than unblock access to a potentially unwanted category, change the website to an allowed category. You can also do the reverse. You can block a website that belongs to an allowed category." "Static URL filtering is another web filter feature. Configured URLs in the URL filter are checked against the visited websites. If a match is found, the configured action is taken. URL filtering has the same patterns as static domain filtering: simple, regular expressions, and wildcard."
* B. Configure a web override rating for download.com and select Malicious Websites as the subcategory. This is true because a web override rating is a feature that allows the administrator to change the FortiGuard category of a specific website or domain, and apply a different action to it based on the web filter profile. By configuring a web override rating for download.com and selecting Malicious Websites as the subcategory, the administrator can block access to download.com, which belongs to the Freeware and Software Downloads category by default, without affecting other websites in the same category. The Malicious Websites category has the action Block in the web filter profile shown in the exhibit.
* D. Configure a static URL filter entry for download.com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively.
This is true because a static URL filter entry is a feature that allows the administrator to define custom rules for filtering specific URLs or domains, and apply an action to them based on the web filter profile. By configuring a static URL filter entry for download.com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively, the administrator can block access to download.com and any subdomains or paths under it, without affecting other websites in the Freeware and Software Downloads category. The static URL filter entries have higher priority than the FortiGuard category based filter entries in the web filter profile.

NEW QUESTION 20
What are two functions of the ZTNA rule? (Choose two.)

A. It redirects the client request to the access proxy.
B. It applies security profiles to protect traffic.
C. It defines the access proxy.
D. It enforces access control.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
A ZTNA rule is a policy that enforces access control and applies security profiles to protect traffic between the client and the access proxy1. A ZTNA rule defines the following parameters1:

- Incoming interface: The interface that receives the client request.
- Source: The address and user group of the client.
- ZTNA tag: The tag that identifies the domain that the client belongs to.
- ZTNA server: The server that hosts the access proxy.
- Destination: The address of the application that the client wants to access.
- Action: The action to take for the traffic that matches the rule. It can be accept, deny, or redirect.
- Security profiles: The security features to apply to the traffic, such as antivirus, web filter, application control, and so on.

A ZTNA rule does not redirect the client request to the access proxy. That is the function of a policy route that matches the ZTNA tag and sends the traffic to the ZTNA server2.
A ZTNA rule does not define the access proxy. That is done by creating a ZTNA server object that specifies the IP address, port, and certificate of the access proxy3.
FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.177): "A ZTNA rule is a proxy policy used to enforce access control. You can define ZTNA tags or tag groups to enforce zero-trust role-based access. To create a rule, type a rule name, and add IP addresses and ZTNA tags or tag groups that are allowed or blocked access. You also select the ZTNA server as the destination. You can also apply security profiles to protect this traffic."

NEW QUESTION 25
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Fortigate # diagnose sniffer packet any "icmp" 5
interfaces=[any]
filters=[icmp]
20.370482 port2 in 10.0.1.2 -> 8.8.8.8: icmp: echo request
0x0000   4500 003c 2f8f 0000 8001 f020 0a00 0102        E..</.....
0x0010   0808 0808 0800 4d5a 0001 0001 6162 6364        ......MZ....abcd
0x0020   6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374        efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030   7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                  uvwabcdefghi

20.370805 port1 out 10.56.240.228 -> 8.8.8.8: icmp: echo request
0x0000   4500 003c 2f8f 0000 7f01 0106 0a38 f0e4        E..</........8..
0x0010   0808 0808 0800 6159 ec01 0001 6162 6364        ......aY....abcd
0x0020   6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374        efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030   7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                  uvwabcdefghi

20.372138 port1 in 8.8.8.8 -> 10.56.240.228: icmp: echo reply
0x0000   4500 003c 0000 0000 7501 3a95 0808 0808        E..<....u.:.....
0x0010   0a38 f0e4 0000 6959 ec01 0001 6162 6364        .8....iY....abcd
0x0020   6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374        efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030   7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                  uvwabcdefghi

20.372163 port2 out 8.8.8.8 -> 10.0.1.2: icmp: echo reply
0x0000   4500 003c 0000 0000 7401 2bb0 0808 0808        E..<....t.+.....
0x0010   0a00 0102 0000 555a 0001 0001 6162 6364        ......UZ....abcd
0x0020   6566 6768 696a 6b6c 6d6e 6f70 7172 7374        efghijklmnopqrst
0x0030   7576 7761 6263 6465 6667 6869                  uvwabcdefghi
```

An administrator is running a sniffer command as shown in the exhibit.
Which three pieces of information are included in the sniffer output? (Choose three.)

A. Interface name
B. Ethernet header
C. IP header
D. Application header
E. Packet payload

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 27
Refer to the exhibit.

```
STUDENT # get system session list
PROTO   EXPIRE SOURCE          SOURCE-NAT       DESTINATION      DESTINATION-NAT
tcp     3598   10.0.1.10:2706  10.200.1.6:2706  10.200.1.254:80  -
tcp     3598   10.0.1.10:2704  10.200.1.6:2704  10.200.1.254:80  -
tcp     3596   10.0.1.10:2702  10.200.1.6:2702  10.200.1.254:80  -
tcp     3599   10.0.1.10:2700  10.200.1.6:2700  10.200.1.254:443 -
tcp     3599   10.0.1.10:2698  10.200.1.6:2698  10.200.1.254:80  -
tcp     3598   10.0.1.10:2696  10.200.1.6:2696  10.200.1.254:443 -
udp     174    10.0.1.10:2694  -                  10.0.1.254:53  -
udp     173    10.0.1.10:2690  -                  10.0.1.254:53  -
```

Which contains a session list output. Based on the information shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

A. Destination NAT is disabled in the firewall policy.
B. One-to-one NAT IP pool is used in the firewall policy.
C. Overload NAT IP pool is used in the firewall policy.
D. Port block allocation IP pool is used in the firewall policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate_Security_6.4 page 155 . In one-to-one, PAT is not required.

NEW QUESTION 30
An administrator is running the following sniffer command:

```
diagnose sniffer packet any "host 192.168.2.12" 5
```

Which three pieces of Information will be Included in me sniffer output? {Choose three.)

A. Interface name
B. Packet payload
C. Ethernet header
D. IP header
E. Application header

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 32
If the Services field is configured in a Virtual IP (VIP), which statement is true when central NAT is used?

A. The Services field prevents SNAT and DNAT from being combined in the same policy.
B. The Services field is used when you need to bundle several VIPs into VIP groups.
C. The Services field removes the requirement to create multiple VIPs for different services.
D. The Services field prevents multiple sources of traffic from using multiple services to connect to a single computer.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37
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 collector agent must search security event logs.
D. The NetSession Enum function is used to track user logouts.

Answer: D

Explanation:
FortiGate_Infrastructure_7.0 page 270: "NetAPI: polls temporary sessions created on the DC when a user logs in or logs out and calls the NetSessionEnum function in Windows."

NEW QUESTION 39
Which two settings can be separately configured per VDOM on a FortiGate device? (Choose two.)

A. System time
B. FortiGuaid update servers
C. Operating mode
D. NGFW mode

Answer: CD

Explanation:
C: "Operating mode is per-VDOM setting. You can combine transparent mode VDOM's with NAT mode VDOMs on the same physical Fortigate.
D: "Inspection-mode selection has moved from VDOM to firewall policy, and the default inspection-mode is flow, so NGFW Mode can be changed from Profile-base (Default) to Policy-base directly in System > Settings from the VDOM" Page 125 of FortiGate_Infrastructure_6.4_Study_Guide

NEW QUESTION 41
An employee needs to connect to the office through a high-latency internet connection.
Which SSL VPN setting should the administrator adjust to prevent SSL VPN negotiation failure?

A. idle-timeout
B. login-timeout
C. udp-idle-timer
D. session-ttl

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.222):
"When connected to SSL VPN over high latency connections, FortiGate can time out the client before the client can finish the negotiation process, such as DNS lookup and time to enter a token. Two new CLI commands under config vpn ssl settings have been added to address this. The first command allows you to set up the login timeout, replacing the previous hard timeout value. The second command allows you to set up the maximum DTLS hello timeout for SSL VPN connections."

NEW QUESTION 44
If Internet Service is already selected as Source in a firewall policy, which other configuration objects can be added to the Source filed of a firewall policy?

A. IP address
B. Once Internet Service is selected, no other object can be added
C. User or User Group
D. FQDN address

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45
Which of the following statements is true regarding SSL VPN settings for an SSL VPN portal?

A. By default, FortiGate uses WINS servers to resolve names.
B. By default, the SSL VPN portal requires the installation of a client's certificate.
C. By default, split tunneling is enabled.
D. By default, the admin GUI and SSL VPN portal use the same HTTPS port.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
Which three CLI commands can you use to troubleshoot Layer 3 issues if the issue is in neither the physical layer nor the link layer? (Choose three.)

A. diagnose sys top
B. execute ping
C. execute traceroute
D. diagnose sniffer packet any
E. get system arp

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 53
Which two settings are required for SSL VPN to function between two FortiGate devices? (Choose two.)

A. The client FortiGate requires a client certificate signed by the CA on the server FortiGate.
B. The client FortiGate requires a manually added route to remote subnets.
C. The client FortiGate uses the SSL VPN tunnel interface type to connect SSL VPN.
D. The server FortiGate requires a CA certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.9/administration-guide/508779/fortigate-as-ssl-vpn-client
To establish an SSL VPN connection between two FortiGate devices, the following two settings are required:
The server FortiGate requires a CA certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate: The server FortiGate will use a CA (Certificate Authority) certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate, ensuring that the client device is trusted and allowed to establish an SSL VPN connection.
The client FortiGate requires the SSL VPN tunnel interface type to connect SSL VPN: The client FortiGate must have an SSL VPN tunnel interface type configured in order to establish an SSL VPN connection. This interface type will be used to connect to the server FortiGate over the SSL VPN.

NEW QUESTION 55
What are two benefits of flow-based inspection compared to proxy-based inspection? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate uses fewer resources.
B. FortiGate performs a more exhaustive inspection on traffic.
C. FortiGate adds less latency to traffic.
D. FortiGate allocates two sessions per connection.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 57
Which two actions can you perform only from the root FortiGate in a Security Fabric? (Choose two.)

A. Shut down/reboot a downstream FortiGate device.
B. Disable FortiAnalyzer logging for a downstream FortiGate device.
C. Log in to a downstream FortiSwitch device.
D. Ban or unban compromised hosts.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 58
An organization requires remote users to send external application data running on their PCs and access FTP resources through an SSL/TLS connection.
Which FortiGate configuration can achieve this goal?

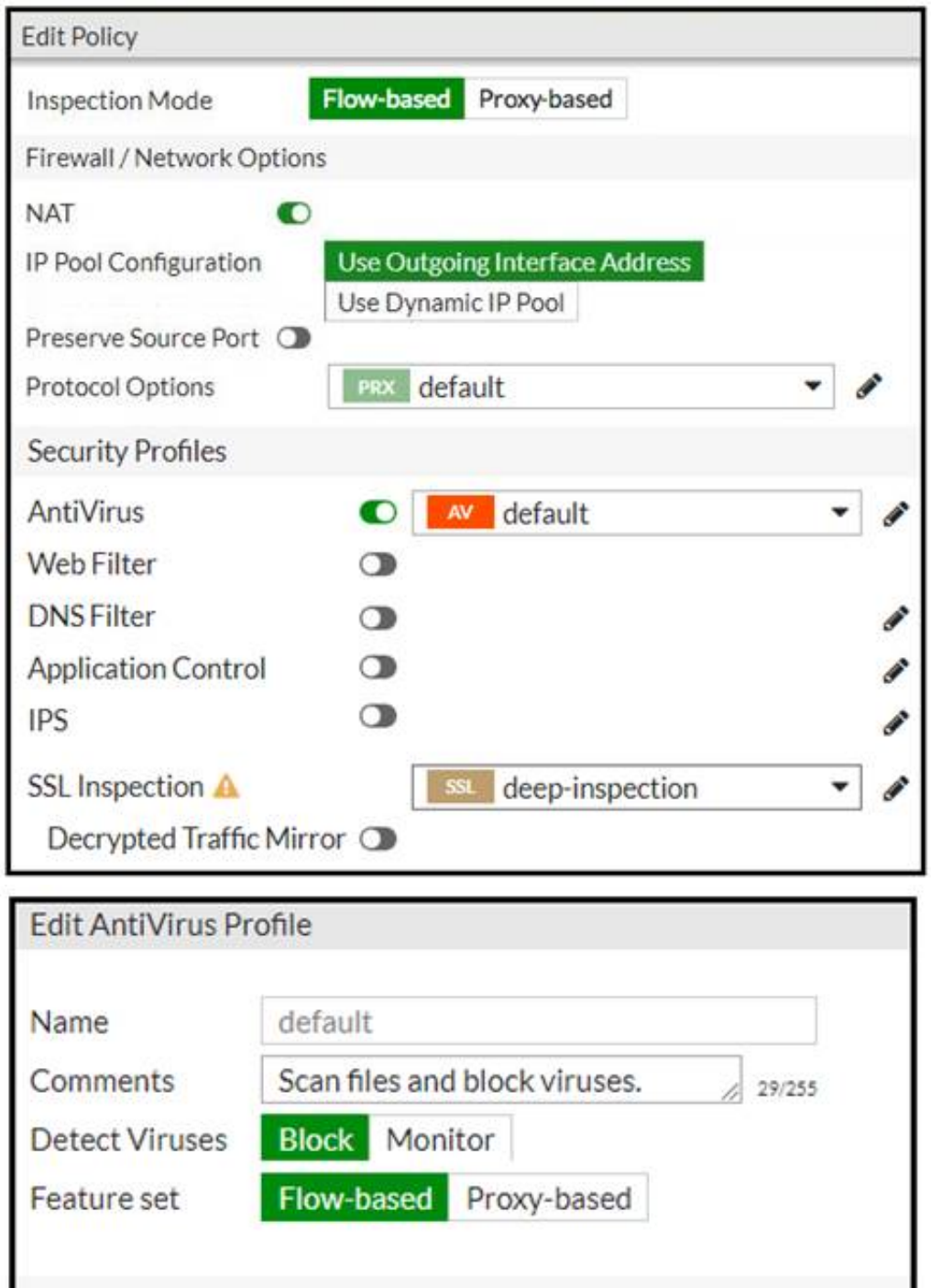
A. SSL VPN bookmark
B. SSL VPN tunnel
C. Zero trust network access
D. SSL VPN quick connection

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.198): "Tunnel mode requires FortiClient to connect to FortiGate. FortiClient adds a virtual network adapter identified as fortissl to the user's PC. This virtual adapter dynamically receives an IP address from FortiGate each time FortiGate establishes a new VPN connection. Inside the tunnel, all traffic is SSL/TLS encapsulated. The main advantage of tunnel mode over web mode is that after the VPN is established, any IP network application running on the client can send traffic through the tunnel."
An SSL VPN tunnel allows remote users to establish a secure and encrypted Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection to the private network using the SSL/TLS protocol1. An SSL VPN tunnel can provide access to network resources such as FTP servers, as well as external applications running on the user's PC1.
An SSL VPN bookmark is a web link that provides access to network resources through the SSL VPN web portal1. It does not support external applications running on the user's PC.
Zero trust network access (ZTNA) is a security model that provides role-based application access to remote users without exposing the private network to the internet2. It does not use SSL/TLS protocol, but rather a proprietary ZTNA protocol.
SSL VPN quick connection is a feature that allows users to connect to an SSL VPN tunnel without installing FortiClient or any other software on their PC3. It requires a web browser that supports Java or ActiveX. It does not support external applications running on the user's PC.

NEW QUESTION 63

Refer to the exhibits to view the firewall policy (Exhibit A) and the antivirus profile (Exhibit B).



Which statement is correct if a user is unable to receive a block replacement message when downloading an infected file for the first time?

A. The firewall policy performs the full content inspection on the file.
B. The flow-based inspection is used, which resets the last packet to the user.
C. The volume of traffic being inspected is too high for this model of FortiGate.
D. The intrusion prevention security profile needs to be enabled when using flow-based inspection mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:
· "ONLY" If the virus is detected at the "START" of the connection, the IPS engine sends the block replacement message immediately
· When a virus is detected on a TCP session (FIRST TIME), but where "SOME PACKETS" have been already forwarded to the receiver, FortiGate "resets the connection" and does not send the last piece of the file. Although the receiver got most of the file content, the file has been truncated and therefore, can't be opened. The IPS engine also caches the URL of the infected file, so that if a "SECOND ATTEMPT" to transmit the file is made, the IPS engine will then send a

block replacement message to the client instead of scanning the file again.
In flow mode, the FortiGate drops the last packet killing the file. But because of that the block replacement message cannot be displayed. If the file is attempted to download again the block message will be shown.

NEW QUESTION 65
Which two features of IPsec IKEv1 authentication are supported by FortiGate? (Choose two.)

A. Extended authentication (XAuth) for faster authentication because fewer packets are exchanged
B. Extended authentication (XAuth) to request the remote peer to provide a username and password
C. No certificate is required on the remote peer when you set the certificate signature as the authentication method
D. Pre-shared key and certificate signature as authentication methods

Answer: BD

Explanation:
* B. Extended authentication (XAuth) to request the remote peer to provide a username and password
This is true because extended authentication (XAuth) is a feature that allows FortiGate to request the remote peer to provide a username and password during the IPsec IKEv1 authentication process. XAuth is an extension of the IKEv1 protocol that adds an additional authentication step after the main mode or aggressive mode exchange. XAuth can be used with either pre-shared key or certificate signature as the primary authentication method, and it can provide stronger security and granular access control for IPsec VPNs12
* D. Pre-shared key and certificate signature as authentication methods
This is true because pre-shared key and certificate signature are two authentication methods that are supported by FortiGate for IPsec IKEv1 VPNs. Pre-shared key is a method where both peers share a secret key that is used to authenticate each other during the IKEv1 exchange. Certificate signature is a method where both peers have digital certificates that are used to verify each other's identity and public key during the IKEv1 exchange. Both methods can be combined with XAuth for additional authentication

NEW QUESTION 70
Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A | Exhibit B

```
# 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
```

Exhibit A | Exhibit B

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

Exhibit A shows system performance output. Exhibit B shows a FortiGate configured with the default configuration of high memory usage thresholds. Based on the system performance output, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 72
Which statement about the deployment of the Security Fabric in a multi-VDOM environment is true?

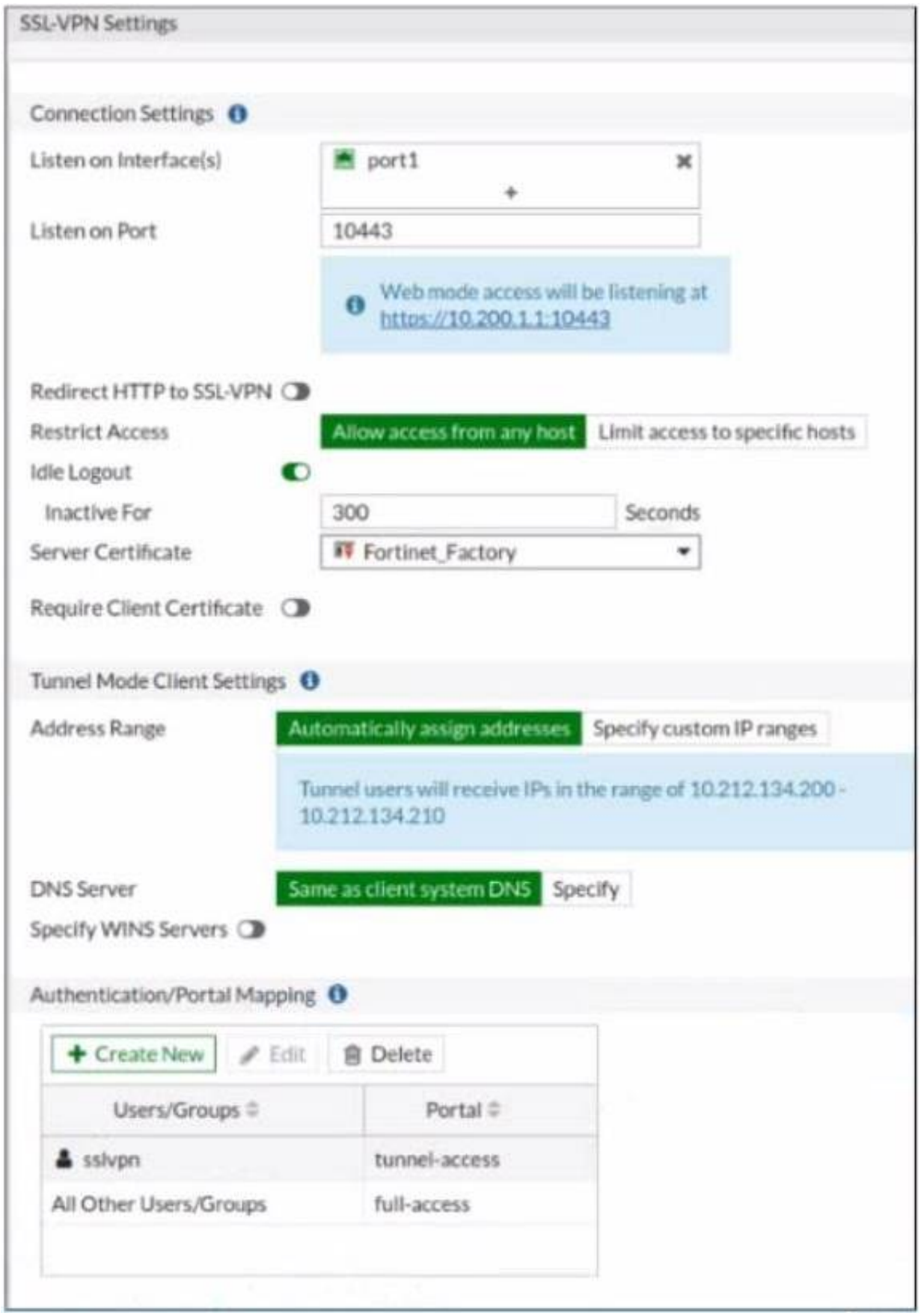
A. VDOMs without ports with connected devices are not displayed in the topology.
B. Downstream devices can connect to the upstream device from any of their VDOMs.
C. Security rating reports can be run individually for each configured VDOM.
D. Each VDOM in the environment can be part of a different Security Fabric.

Answer: A

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.436): "When you configure FortiGate devices in multi-vdom mode and add them to the Security Fabric, each VDOM with its assigned ports is displayed when one or more devices are detected. Only the ports with discovered and connected devices appear in the Security Fabric view and, because of this, you must enable Device Detection on ports you want to have displayed in the Security Fabric. VDOMs without ports with connected devices are

not displayed. All VDOMs configured must be part of a single Security Fabric."

NEW QUESTION 74
Refer to the exhibits.



The SSL VPN connection fails when a user attempts to connect to it. What should the user do to successfully connect to SSL VPN?

A. Change the SSL VPN port on the client.
B. Change the Server IP address.
C. Change the idle-timeout.
D. Change the SSL VPN portal to the tunnel.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78
Which statements about the firmware upgrade process on an active-active HA cluster are true? (Choose two.)

A. The firmware image must be manually uploaded to each FortiGate.
B. Only secondary FortiGate devices are rebooted.
C. Uninterruptable upgrade is enabled by default.
D. Traffic load balancing is temporally disabled while upgrading the firmware.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 81
Refer to the exhibit.

```
vcluster_nr=1
vcluster_0: start_time=1593701974(2020-07-02 10:59:34), state/o/chg_time=2(work)/2
(work)/1593701169(2020-07-02 10:46:09)
     pingsvr_flip_timeout/expire=3600s/2781s
     'FGVM010000064692': ha_prio/o=1/1, link_failure=0, pingsvr_failure=0, flag=
0x00000000, uptime/reset_cnt=198/0
     'FGVM010000065036': ha_prio/o=0/0, link_failure=0, pingsvr_failure=0, flag=
0x00000001, uptime/reset_cnt=0/1
```

The exhibit displays the output of the CLI command: diagnose sys ha dump-by vcluster. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate SN FGVM010000065036 HA uptime has been reset.
B. FortiGate devices are not in sync because one device is down.
C. FortiGate SN FGVM010000064692 is the primary because of higher HA uptime.
D. FortiGate SN FGVM010000064692 has the higher HA priority.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
* 1. Override is disable by default - OK
* 2. "If the HA uptime of a device is AT LEAST FIVE MINUTES (300 seconds) MORE than the HA Uptime of the other FortiGate devices, it becomes the primary"
The QUESTION NO: here is : HA Uptime of FGVM01000006492 > 5 minutes? NO - 198 seconds < 300 seconds (5 minutes) Page 314 Infra Study Guide.
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.0.0/handbook/666653/primary-unit-selection-with-override-disab

NEW QUESTION 86
Which two types of traffic are managed only by the management VDOM? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGuard web filter queries
B. PKI
C. Traffic shaping
D. DNS

Answer: AD

Explanation:
FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.73): "What about traffic originating from FortiGate? Some system daemons, such as NTP and FortiGuard updates, generate traffic coming from FortiGate. Traffic coming from FortiGate to those global services originates from the management VDOM. One, and only one, of the VDOMs on a FortiGate device is assigned the role of the management VDOM. It is important to note that the management VDOM designation is solely for traffic originated by FortiGate, such as FortiGuard updates, and has no effect on traffic passing through FortiGate."

NEW QUESTION 88
FortiGate is operating in NAT mode and is configured with two virtual LAN (VLAN) subinterfaces added to the same physical interface.
In this scenario, what are two requirements for the VLAN ID? (Choose two.)

A. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they have IP addresses in the same subnet.
B. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they belong to different VDOMs.
C. The two VLAN subinterfaces must have different VLAN IDs.
D. The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they have IP addresses in different subnets.

Answer: BC

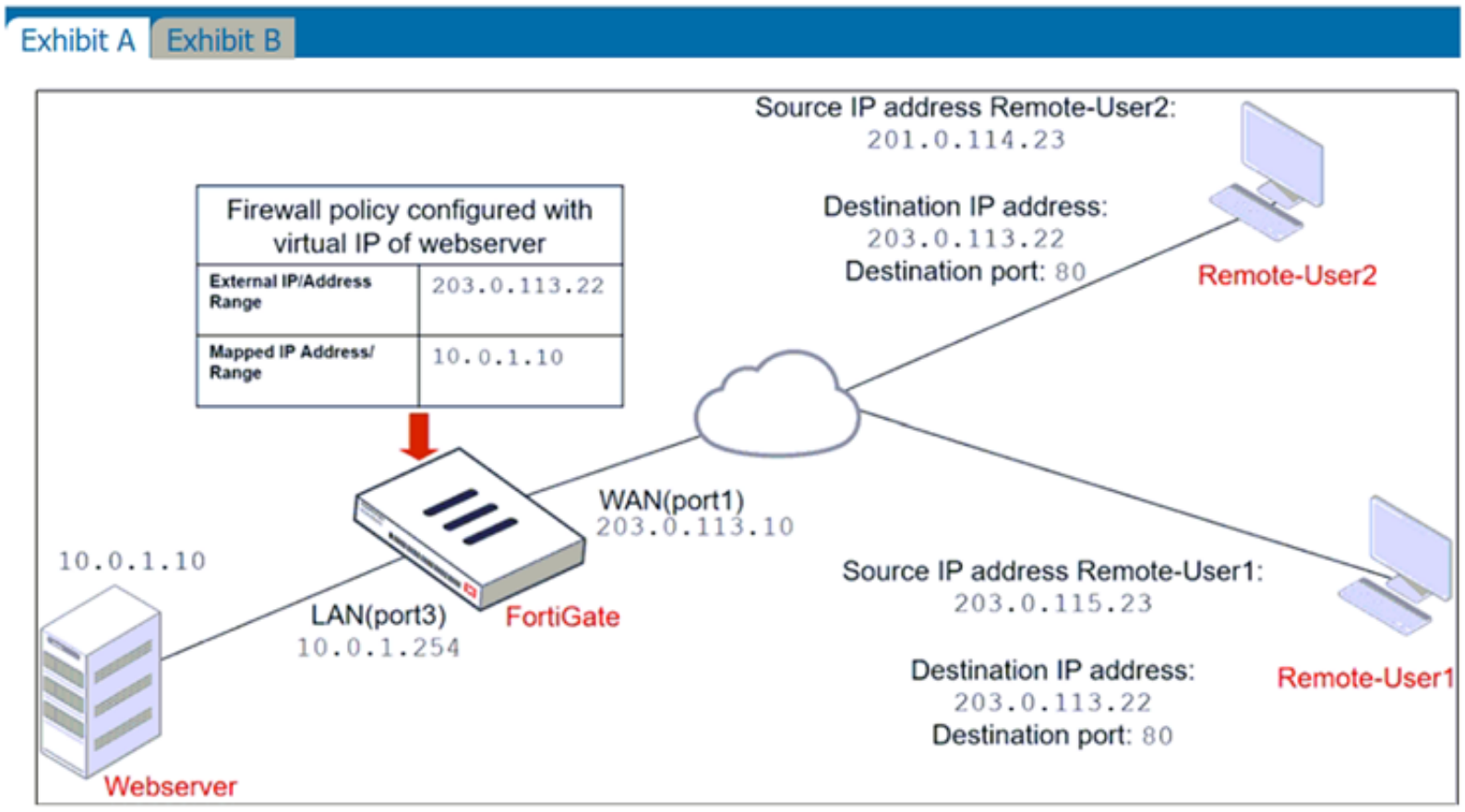
Explanation:
https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Note-How-to-use-emac-vlan-to-share-the-same-VLAN/t When FortiGate is operating in NAT mode, it means that it uses network address translation (NAT) to modify the source or destination IP addresses of the traffic passing through it1. NAT mode allows FortiGate to hide the IP addresses of the internal network from the external network, and to conserve IP addresses by using a single public IP address for multiple private IP addresses1.
A virtual LAN (VLAN) subinterface is a logical interface that allows traffic from different VLANs to enter
and exit the FortiGate unit2. A VLAN subinterface is created by adding a VLAN ID to a physical interface or an aggregate interface2. A VLAN ID is a numerical identifier that distinguishes one VLAN from another2.
In this scenario, there are two requirements for the VLAN ID of the VLAN subinterfaces added to the same physical interface:

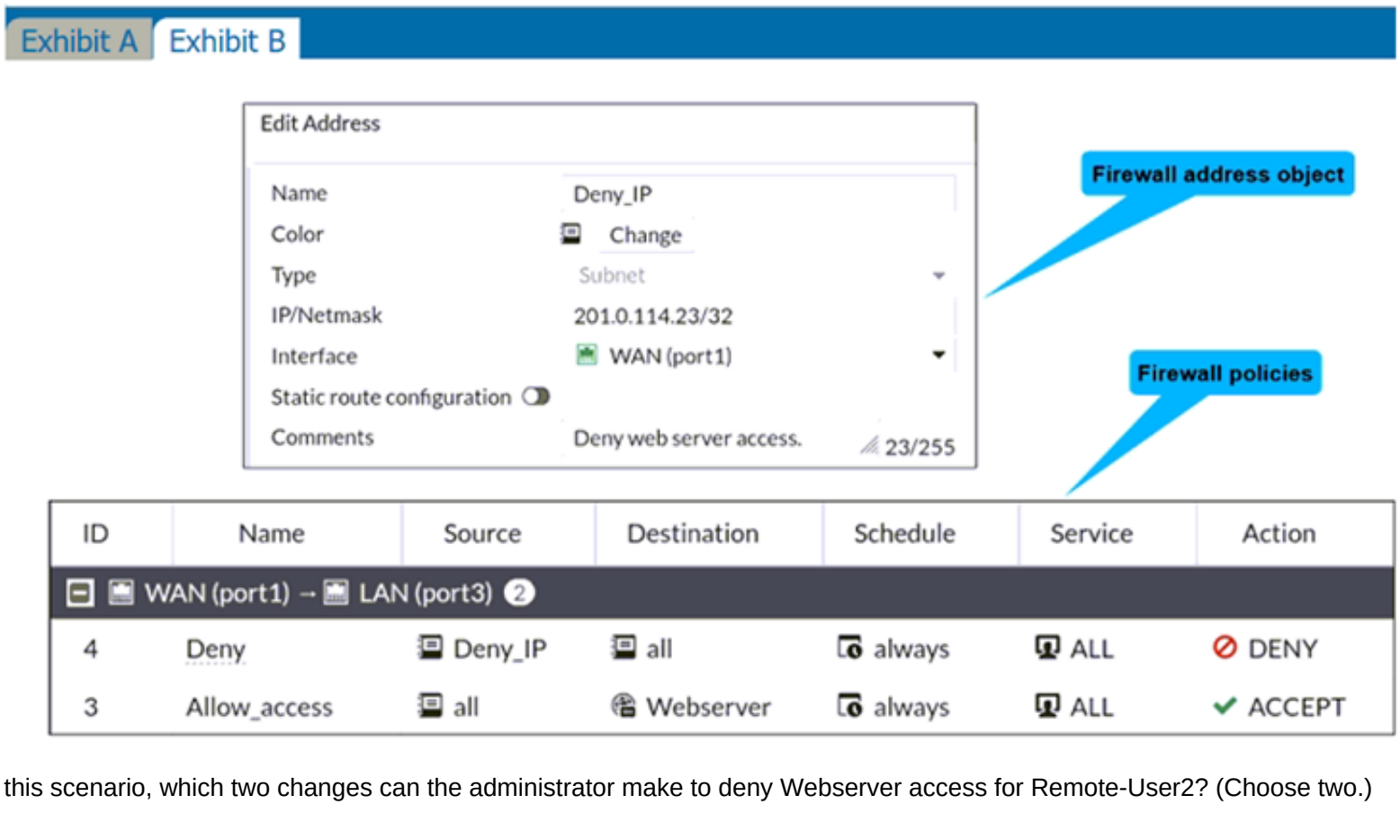
- The two VLAN subinterfaces must have different VLAN IDs. This is because the VLAN ID is used to tag the traffic with the appropriate VLAN information, and to separate the traffic into different VLANs2. If the two VLAN subinterfaces have the same VLAN ID, they will not be able to distinguish the traffic from each other, and they will not be able to forward the traffic to the correct destination.
- The two VLAN subinterfaces can have the same VLAN ID, only if they belong to different

VDOMs. This is because VDOMs are virtual instances of FortiGate that can have their own interfaces, policies, and routing tables3. Each VDOM operates independently from other VDOMs, and can have its own VLAN subinterfaces with different or identical VLAN IDs3. However, this requires inter-VDOM links to

allow traffic between different VDOMs3.

NEW QUESTION 90
Refer to the exhibits.
The exhibits show a network diagram and firewall configurations.
An administrator created a Deny policy with default settings to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2. Remote-User1 must be able to access the Webserver.
Remote-User2 must not be able to access the Webserver.





In this scenario, which two changes can the administrator make to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2? (Choose two.)

A. Disable match-vip in the Deny policy.
B. Set the Destination address as Deny_IP in the Allow-access policy.
C. Enable match vip in the Deny policy.
D. Set the Destination address as Web_server in the Deny policy.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-Firewall-does-not-block-incoming-WAN-to-LAN/ta The exhibits show a network diagram and firewall configurations for a FortiGate unit that has two policies:
Allow_access and Deny. The Allow_access policy allows traffic from the WAN (port1) interface to the LAN (port3) interface with the destination address of VIP and the service of HTTPS. The VIP object maps the external IP address 10.200.1.10 and port 10443 to the internal IP address 10.0.1.10 and port 443 of the Webserver. The Deny policy denies traffic from the WAN (port1) interface to the LAN (port3) interface with the source address of Deny_IP and the destination address of All.
In this scenario, the administrator wants to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2, who has the IP address 10.200.3.2 , which is included in the Deny_IP address object. Remote-User1, who has the IP address 10.200.3.1, must be able to access the Webserver.
To achieve this goal, the administrator can make two changes to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2:

- Set the Destination address as Webserver in the Deny policy. This will make the Deny policy more specific and match only the traffic that is destined for the Webserver's internal IP address, instead of any destination address.
- Enable match-vip in the Deny policy. This will make the Deny policy apply to traffic that matches a VIP object, instead of ignoring it1. This way, the Deny policy

will block Remote-User2's traffic that uses the VIP object's external IP address and port.

NEW QUESTION 92
Which scanning technique on FortiGate can be enabled only on the CLI?

A. Heuristics scan
B. Trojan scan
C. Antivirus scan
D. Ransomware scan

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94
In which two ways can RPF checking be disabled? (Choose two)

A. Enable anti-replay in firewall policy.
B. Disable the RPF check at the FortiGate interface level for the source check
C. Enable asymmetric routing.
D. Disable strict-arc-check under system settings.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 95
What are two characteristics of FortiGate HA cluster virtual IP addresses? (Choose two.)

A. Virtual IP addresses are used to distinguish between cluster members.
B. Heartbeat interfaces have virtual IP addresses that are manually assigned.
C. The primary device in the cluster is always assigned IP address 169.254.0.1.
D. A change in the virtual IP address happens when a FortiGate device joins or leaves the cluster.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Fortigate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide page 301 FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.301):
"FGCP automatically assigns the heartbeat IP addresses based on the serial number of each device. The IP address 169.254.0.1 is assigned to the device with the highest serial number."
"A change in the heartbeat IP addresses may happen when a FortiGate device joins or leaves the cluster." "The HA cluster uses the heartbeat IP addresses to distinguish the cluster members and synchronize data." https://networkinterview.com/fortigate-ha-high-availability/

NEW QUESTION 96
Which two inspection modes can you use to configure a firewall policy on a profile-based next-generation firewall (NGFW)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

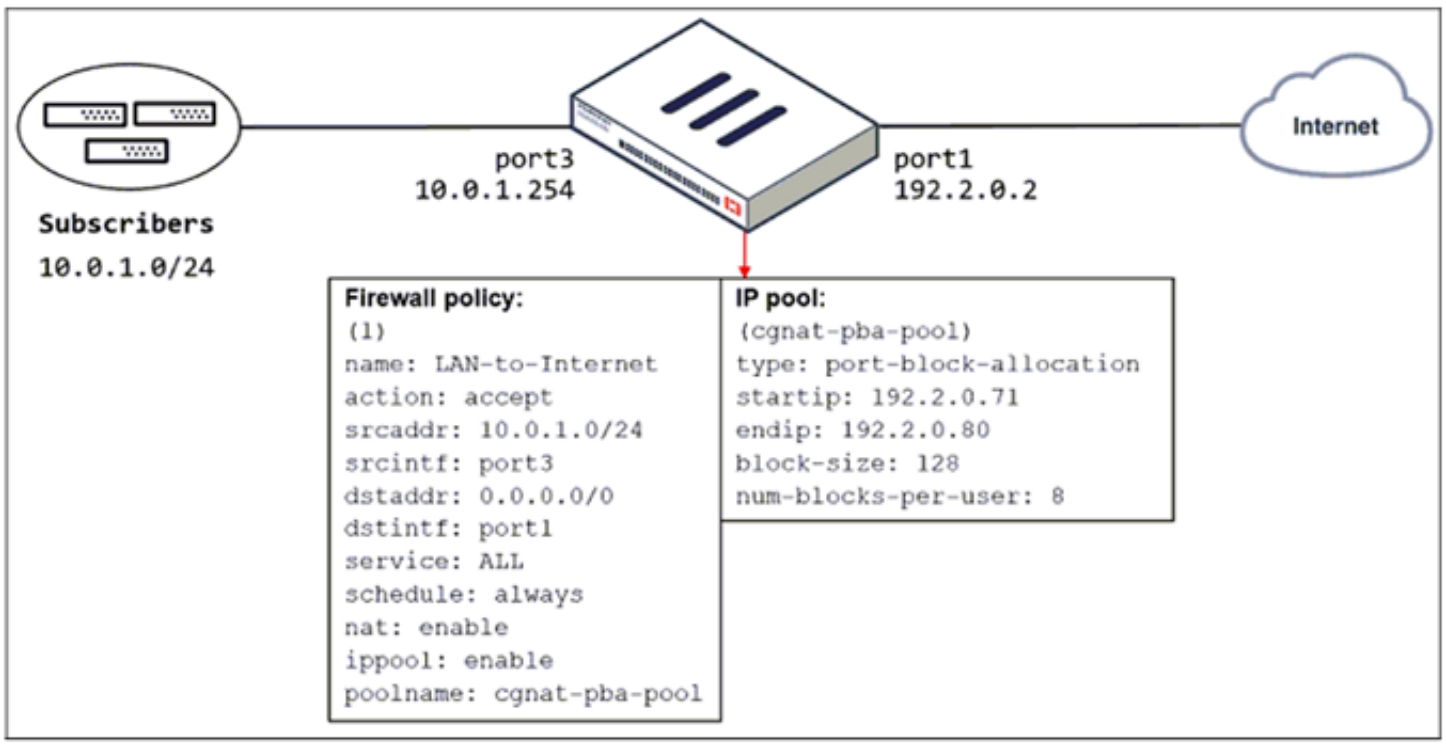
NEW QUESTION 100
Which three security features require the intrusion prevention system (IPS) engine to function? (Choose three.)

A. Web filter in flow-based inspection
B. Antivirus in flow-based inspection
C. DNS filter
D. Web application firewall
E. Application control

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/new-features/739623/dns-filter-handled-by-ips-engine-in-flow

NEW QUESTION 104
Refer to the exhibit.
The exhibit shows a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network and the firewall policy and IP pool configuration on the FortiGate device.



Which two actions does FortiGate take on internet traffic sourced from the subscribers? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate allocates port blocks per user, based on the configured range of internal IP addresses.
B. FortiGate allocates port blocks on a first-come, first-served basis.
C. FortiGate generates a system event log for every port block allocation made per user.
D. FortiGate allocates 128 port blocks per user.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.109): "FortiGate allocates port blocks on a first-come, first-served basis." "For logging purposes, when FortiGate allocates a port block to a host, it generates a system event log to inform the administrator."

NEW QUESTION 106
Which of the following are purposes of NAT traversal in IPsec? (Choose two.)

A. To detect intermediary NAT devices in the tunnel path.
B. To dynamically change phase 1 negotiation mode aggressive mode.
C. To encapsulation ESP packets in UDP packets using port 4500.
D. To force a new DH exchange with each phase 2 rekey.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 110
Which two statements are true when FortiGate is in transparent mode? (Choose two.)

A. By default, all interfaces are part of the same broadcast domain.
B. The existing network IP schema must be changed when installing a transparent mode.
C. Static routes are required to allow traffic to the next hop.
D. FortiGate forwards frames without changing the MAC address.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 114
Which three options are the remote log storage options you can configure on FortiGate? (Choose three.)

A. FortiCache
B. FortiSIEM
C. FortiAnalyzer
D. FortiSandbox
E. FortiCloud

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 119
Which statements best describe auto discovery VPN (ADVPN). (Choose two.)

A. It requires the use of dynamic routing protocols so that spokes can learn the routes to other spokes.
B. ADVPN is only supported with IKEv2.
C. Tunnels are negotiated dynamically between spokes.
D. Every spoke requires a static tunnel to be configured to other spokes so that phase 1 and phase 2 proposals are defined in advance.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 121
A network administrator is configuring a new IPsec VPN tunnel on FortiGate. The remote peer IP address is dynamic. In addition, the remote peer does not support a dynamic DNS update service.
What type of remote gateway should the administrator configure on FortiGate for the new IPsec VPN tunnel to work?

A. Static IP Address
B. Dialup User
C. Dynamic DNS
D. Pre-shared Key

Answer: B

Explanation:
Dialup user is used when the remote peer's IP address is unknown. The remote peer whose IP address is unknown acts as the dialup clien and this is often the case for branch offices and mobile VPN clients that use dynamic IP address and no dynamic DNS

NEW QUESTION 125
On FortiGate, which type of logs record information about traffic directly to and from the FortiGate management IP addresses?

A. System event logs
B. Forward traffic logs
C. Local traffic logs
D. Security logs

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 126
The HTTP inspection process in web filtering follows a specific order when multiple features are enabled in the web filter profile. What order must FortiGate use when the web filter profile has features enabled, such as safe search?

A. DNS-based web filter and proxy-based web filter
B. Static URL filter, FortiGuard category filter, and advanced filters
C. Static domain filter, SSL inspection filter, and external connectors filters
D. FortiGuard category filter and rating filter

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.285): "Remember that the web filtering profile has several features. So, if you have enabled many of them, the inspection order flows as follows: 1. The local static URL filter 2. FortiGuard category filtering (to determine a rating) 3. Advanced filters (such as safe search or removing Active X components)"

NEW QUESTION 130
An administrator configures outgoing interface any in a firewall policy. What is the result of the policy list view?

A. Search option is disabled.
B. Policy lookup is disabled.
C. By Sequence view is disabled.
D. Interface Pair view is disabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:
"If you use multiple source or destination interfaces, or the any interface in a firewall policy, you cannot separate policies into sections by interface pairs—some would be triplets or more. So instead, policies are then always displayed in a single list (By Sequence)."

NEW QUESTION 133
Which two statements are true about the FGCP protocol? (Choose two.)

A. FGCP elects the primary FortiGate device.
B. FGCP is not used when FortiGate is in transparent mode.
C. FGCP runs only over the heartbeat links.
D. FGCP is used to discover FortiGate devices in different HA groups.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The FGCP (FortiGate Clustering Protocol) is a protocol that is used to manage high availability (HA) clusters of FortiGate devices. It performs several functions, including the following:
FGCP elects the primary FortiGate device: In an HA cluster, FGCP is used to determine which FortiGate device will be the primary device, responsible for handling traffic and making decisions about what to allow or block. FGCP uses a variety of factors, such as the device's priority, to determine which device should be the primary.
FGCP runs only over the heartbeat links: FGCP communicates between FortiGate devices in the HA cluster using the heartbeat links. These are dedicated links that are used to exchange status and control information between the devices. FGCP does not run over other types of links, such as data links.

NEW QUESTION 138
What are two features of collector agent advanced mode? (Choose two.)

A. In advanced mode, FortiGate can be configured as an LDAP client and group filters can be configured on FortiGate.
B. In advanced mode, security profiles can be applied only to user groups, not individual users.
C. Advanced mode uses the Windows convention—NetBios: Domain\Username.
D. Advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
* A. In advanced mode, FortiGate can be configured as an LDAP client and group filters can be configured on FortiGate.
This is true because advanced mode allows FortiGate to query the LDAP server directly for user information and group membership, without relying on the collector agent. This enables FortiGate to apply security policies based on LDAP group filters, which can be configured on FortiGate1
* D. Advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups.
This is true because advanced mode can handle complex group structures, such as nested groups or inherited groups, where a user belongs to a group that is a member of another group. This allows FortiGate to apply security policies based on the effective group membership of a user, not just the direct group membership1
FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.146): "Also, advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups; that is, users can be members of subgroups that belong to monitored parent groups." "In advanced mode, you can configure FortiGate as an LDAP client and configure the group filters on FortiGate. You can also configure group filters on the collector agent."

NEW QUESTION 143
An administrator needs to configure VPN user access for multiple sites using the same soft FortiToken. Each site has a FortiGate VPN gateway. What must an administrator do to achieve this objective?

A. The administrator can register the same FortiToken on more than one FortiGate.
B. The administrator must use a FortiAuthenticator device
C. The administrator can use a third-party radius OTP server.
D. The administrator must use the user self-registration server.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144
FortiGuard categories can be overridden and defined in different categories. To create a web rating override for example.com home page, the override must be configured using a specific syntax.
Which two syntaxes are correct to configure web rating for the home page? (Choose two.)

A. www.example.com:443
B. www.example.com
C. example.com
D. www.example.com/index.html

Answer: BC

Explanation:
When using FortiGuard category filtering to allow or block access to a website, one option is to make a web rating override and define the website in a different category. Web ratings are only for host names - no URLs or wildcard characters are allowed.
OK: google.com or www.google.com
NO OK: www.google.com/index.html or google.* FortiGate_Security_6.4 page 384
When using FortiGuard category filtering to allow or block access to a website, one option is to make a web rating override and define the website in a different category. Web ratings are only for host names-- "no URLs or wildcard characters are allowed".

NEW QUESTION 148
Refer to the exhibits.
The exhibits show the firewall policies and the objects used in the firewall policies.
The administrator is using the Policy Lookup feature and has entered the search criteria shown in the exhibit.

Exhibit A | Exhibit B

Address Object

Name	Details
IP Range/Subnet 10	
LOCAL_CLIENT	10.0.1.10/32
all	0.0.0.0
FQDN 1	
facebook.com	facebook.com

Internet Service Object

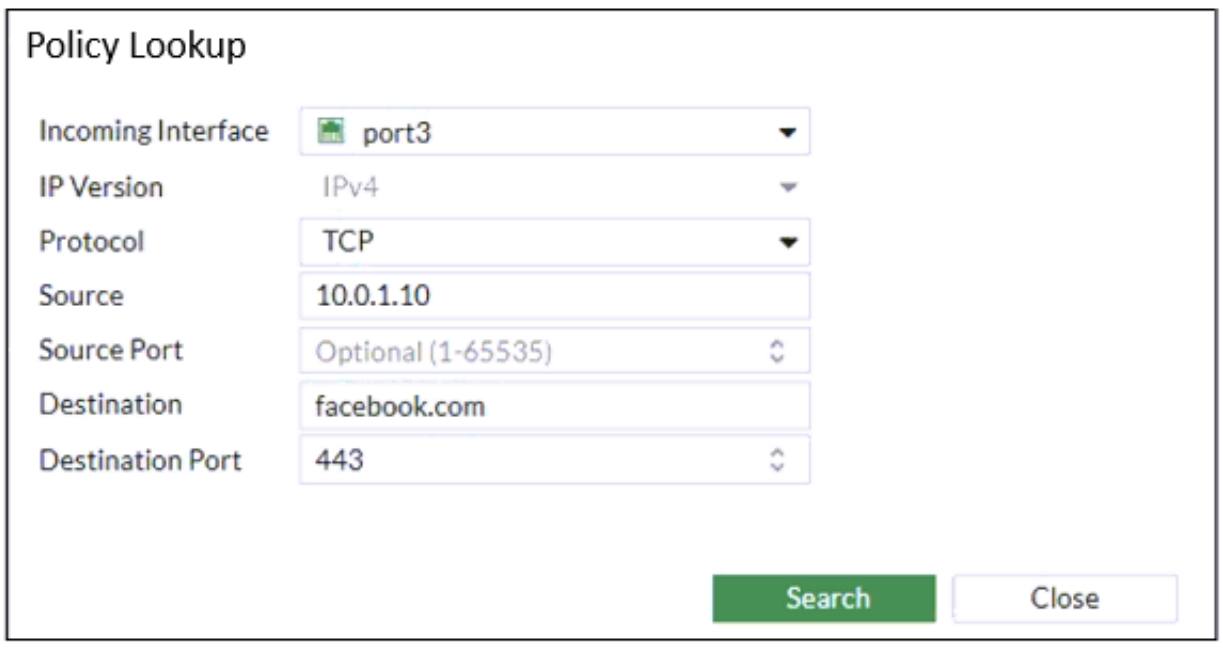
Name	Direction	Number of Entries
Predefined Internet Services 1,635		
Facebook-Web	Destination	26,578

IP	Port	Protocol	Status
1.9.91.17 - 1.9.91.18	80 443 8443	TCP	Enabled
1.9.91.17 - 1.9.91.18	443	UDP	Enabled
1.9.91.30	443	UDP	Enabled

Firewall Policies

ID	From	To	Source	Destination	Shedule	Service	Action	NAT
3	port3	port1	LOCAL_CLIENT	facebook.com	always	ULL_UDP	ACCEPT	Enabled
1	port1	port3	facebook.com	LOCAL_CLIENT	always	ULL_UDP	ACCEPT	Enabled
4	port4	port1	LOCAL_CLIENT	all	always	HTTP DNS HTTPS	ACCEPT	Enabled
5	port3	port1	LOCAL_CLIENT	Facebook-Web	always	Internet Service	ACCEPT	Enabled
2	port3	port1	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled

Exhibit A | Exhibit B

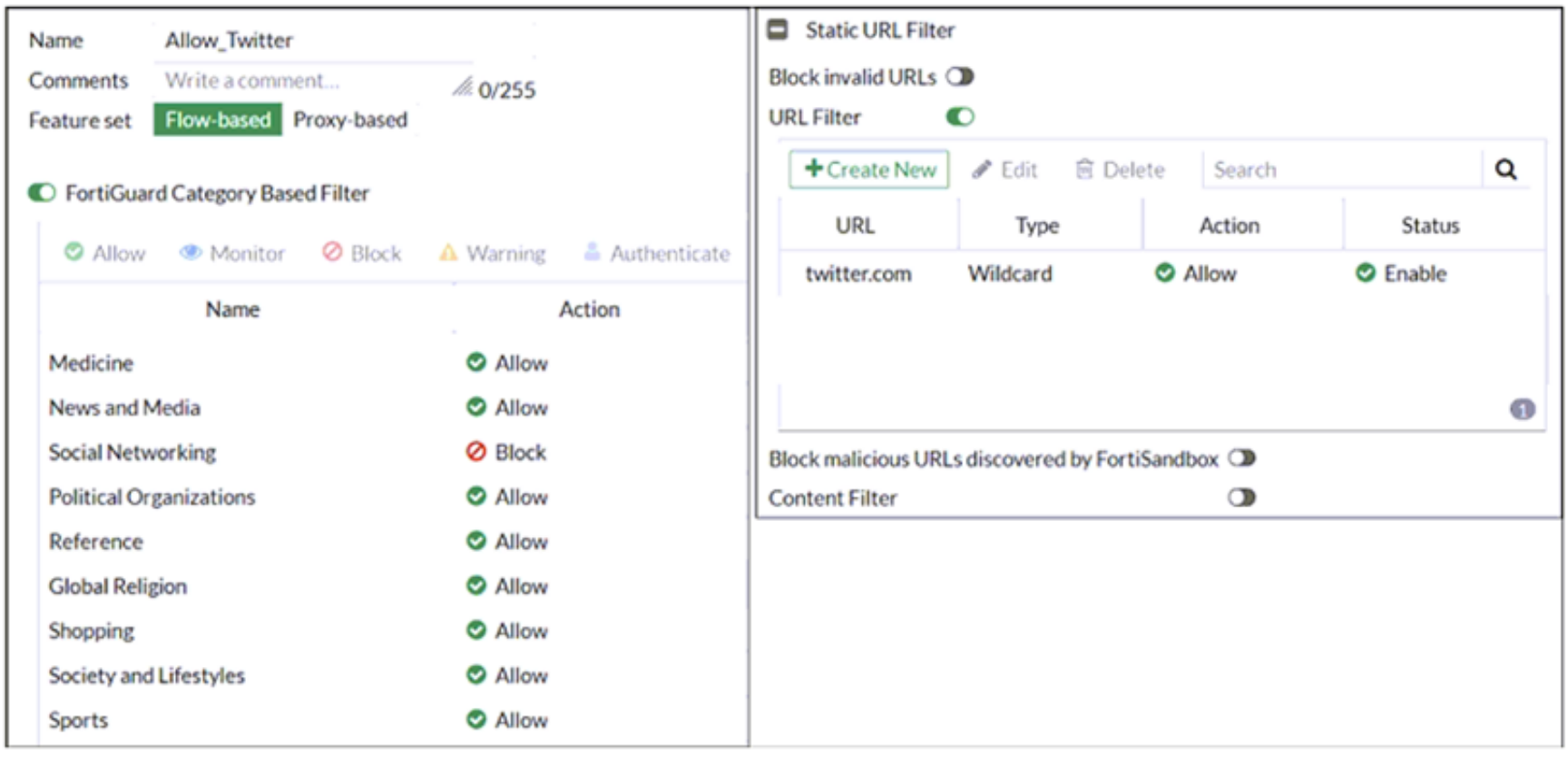


Which policy will be highlighted, based on the input criteria?

A. Policy with ID 4.
B. Policy with ID 5.
C. Policies with ID 2 and 3.
D. Policy with ID 4.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152
Refer to exhibit.
An administrator configured the web filtering profile shown in the exhibit to block access to all social networking sites except Twitter. However, when users try to access twitter.com, they are redirected to a FortiGuard web filtering block page.

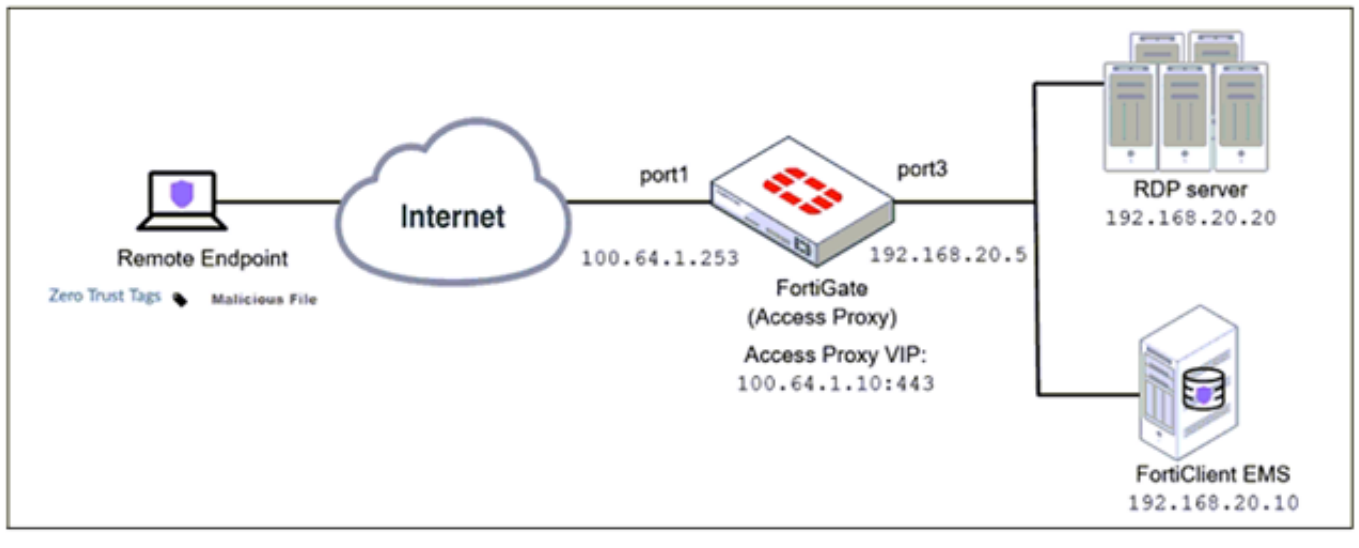


Based on the exhibit, which configuration change can the administrator make to allow Twitter while blocking all other social networking sites?

A. On the FortiGuard Category Based Filter configuration, set Action to Warning for Social Networking
B. On the Static URL Filter configuration, set Type to Simple
C. On the Static URL Filter configuration, set Action to Exempt.
D. On the Static URL Filter configuration, set Action to Monitor.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 157
Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the ZTNA tag, the security posture of the remote endpoint has changed. What will happen to endpoint active ZTNA sessions?

A. They will be re-evaluated to match the endpoint policy.
B. They will be re-evaluated to match the firewall policy.
C. They will be re-evaluated to match the ZTNA policy.
D. They will be re-evaluated to match the security policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/new-features/580880/posture-check-verification-for-active-zt FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.182):
"Endpoint posture changes trigger active ZTNA proxy
sessions to be re-verified and terminated if the endpoint is no longer compliant with the ZTNA policy."

NEW QUESTION 160
Examine this output from a debug flow:

```
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=print_pkt_detail line=5363 msg="vd-root received a packet(proto=1,
10.0.1.10:1->10.200.1.254:2048)
from port3. type=8, code=0, id=1, seq=33."
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=init_ip_session_common line=5519 msg="allocate a new session=00000340"
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=vf_ip_route_input_common line=2583 msg="find a route: flag=04000000 gw=10.200.1.254 via
port1"
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=fw_forward_handler line=586 msg="Denied by forward policy check (policy 0)"
```

Why did the FortiGate drop the packet?

A. The next-hop IP address is unreachable.
B. It failed the RPF check .
C. It matched an explicitly configured firewall policy with the action DENY.
D. It matched the default implicit firewall policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=13900 https://www.fortinetguru.com/2016/03/what-is-policy-id-0-and-why-lot-of-denied-traffic-on-this-policy/

NEW QUESTION 161
A network administrator wants to set up redundant IPsec VPN tunnels on FortiGate by using two IPsec VPN tunnels and static routes.
* All traffic must be routed through the primary tunnel when both tunnels are up
* The secondary tunnel must be used only if the primary tunnel goes down
* In addition, FortiGate should be able to detect a dead tunnel to speed up tunnel failover
Which two key configuration changes are needed on FortiGate to meet the design requirements? (Choose two,)

A. Configure a high distance on the static route for the primary tunnel, and a lower distance on the static route for the secondary tunnel.
B. Enable Dead Peer Detection.
C. Configure a lower distance on the static route for the primary tunnel, and a higher distance on the static route for the secondary tunnel.
D. Enable Auto-negotiate and Autokey Keep Alive on the phase 2 configuration of both tunnels.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Study Guide – IPsec VPN – IPsec configuration – Phase 1 Network.
When Dead Peer Detection (DPD) is enabled, DPD probes are sent to detect a failed tunnel and bring it down before its IPsec SAs expire. This failure detection mechanism is very useful when you have redundant paths to the same destination, and you want to failover to a backup connection when the primary connection fails to keep the connectivity between the sites up.
There are three DPD modes. On demand is the default mode. Study Guide – IPsec VPN – Redundant VPNs.
Add one phase 1 configuration for each tunnel. DPD should be enabled on both ends. Add at least one phase 2 definition for each phase 1.
Add one static route for each path. Use distance or priority to select primary routes over backup routes (routes for the primary VPN must have a lower distance or lower priority than the backup). Alternatively, use dynamic routing.
Configure FW policies for each IPsec interface.

NEW QUESTION 166
View the exhibit.

Which of the following statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. This setup requires at least two firewall policies with the action set to IPsec.
B. Dead peer detection must be disabled to support this type of IPsec setup.
C. The TunnelB route is the primary route for reaching the remote sit
D. The TunnelA route is used only if the TunnelB VPN is down.
E. This is a redundant IPsec setup.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.2.4/cookbook/632796/ospf-with-ipsec-vpn-for-network-redundan

NEW QUESTION 167
Which two statements about FortiGate FSSO agentless polling mode are true? (Choose two.)

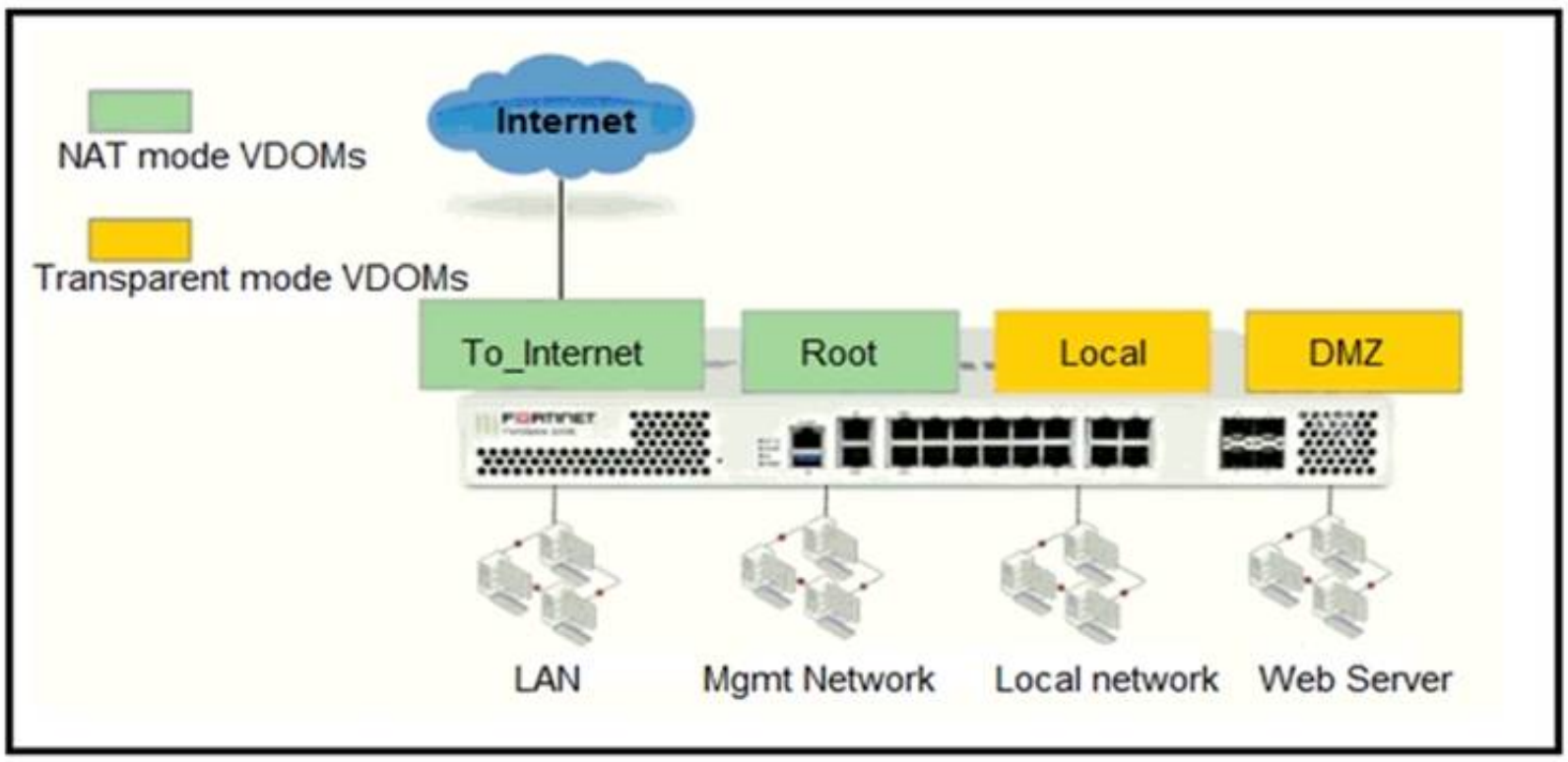
A. FortiGate uses the AD server as the collector agent.
B. FortiGate uses the SMB protocol to read the event viewer logs from the DCs.
C. FortiGate does not support workstation check .
D. FortiGate directs the collector agent to use a remote LDAP server.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
You can deploy FSSO w/o installing an agent. FG polls the DCs directly, instead of receiving logon info indirectly from a collector agent.
Because FG collects all of the data itself, agentless polling mode requires greater system resources, and it doesn't scale as easily.
Agentless polling mode operates in a similar way to WinSecLog, but with only two event IDs: 4768 and 4769. Because there's no collector agent, FG uses the SMB protocol to read the event viewer logs from the DCs.

FG acts as a collector. It 's responsible for polling on top of its normal FSSO tasks but does not have all the extra features, such as workstation checks, that are available with the external collector agent.

NEW QUESTION 170
Refer to the exhibit.



The Root and To_Internet VDOMs are configured in NAT mode. The DMZ and Local VDOMs are configured in transparent mode.
The Root VDOM is the management VDOM. The To_Internet VDOM allows LAN users to access the internet. The To_Internet VDOM is the only VDOM with internet access and is directly connected to ISP modem .
With this configuration, which statement is true?

A. Inter-VDOM links are required to allow traffic between the Local and Root VDOMs.
B. A static route is required on the To_Internet VDOM to allow LAN users to access the internet.
C. Inter-VDOM links are required to allow traffic between the Local and DMZ VDOMs.
D. Inter-VDOM links are not required between the Root and To_Internet VDOMs because the Root VDOM is used only as a management VDOM.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 174
Examine the exhibit, which contains a virtual IP and firewall policy configuration.

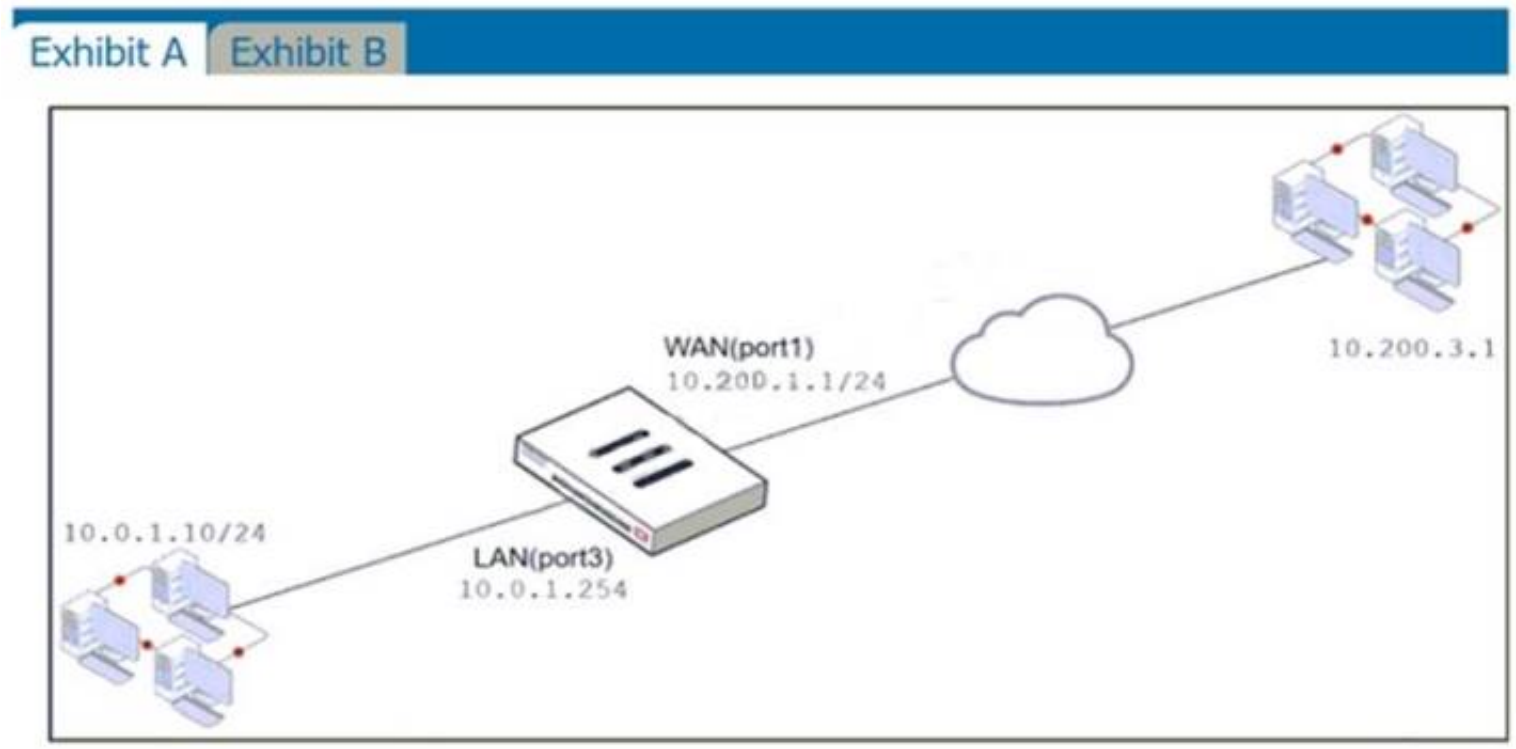
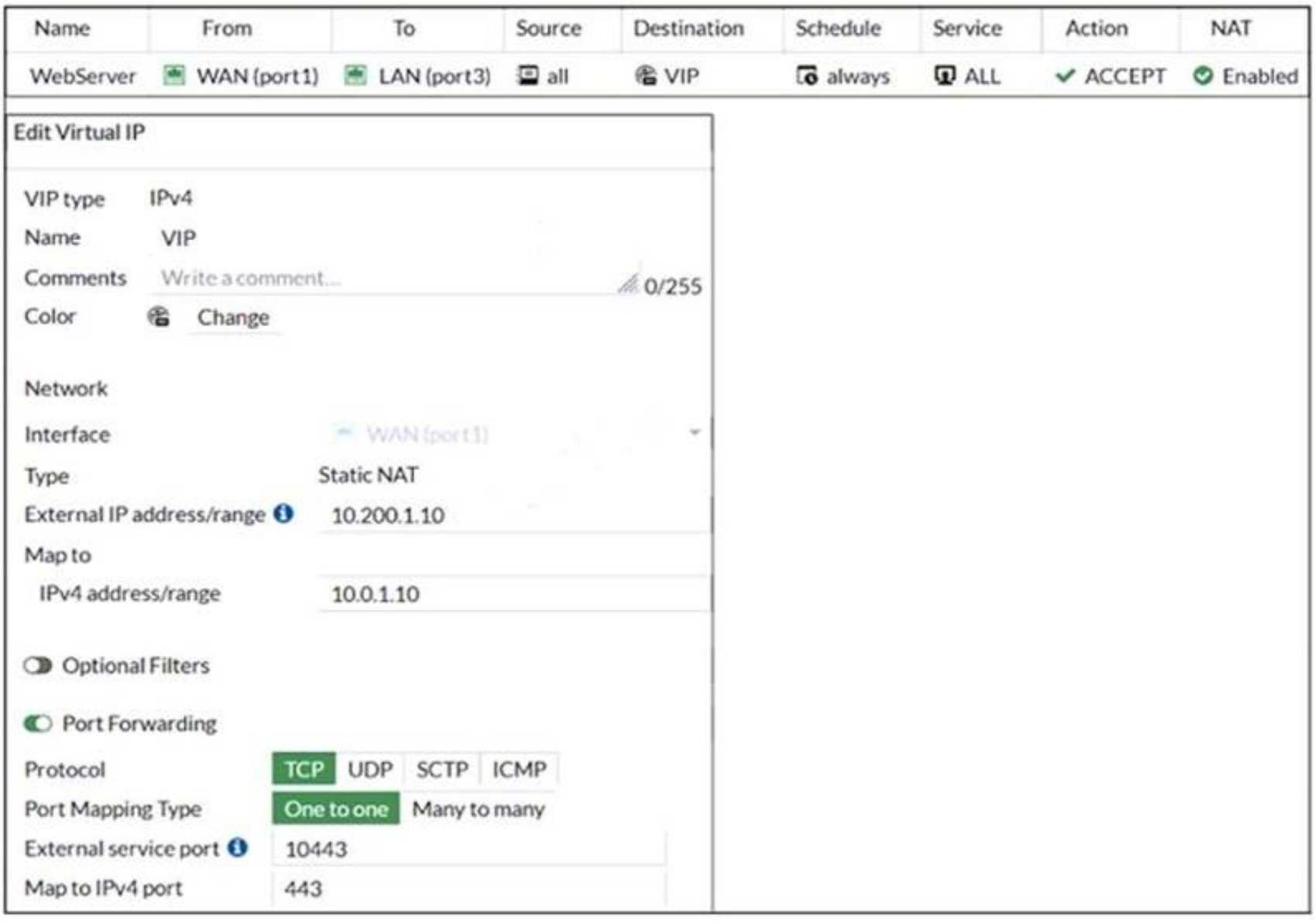


Exhibit A Exhibit B



The WAN (port1) interface has the IP address 10.200. 1. 1/24. The LAN (port2) interface has the IP address 10.0. 1.254/24.
The first firewall policy has NAT enabled on the outgoing interface address. The second firewall policy is configured with a VIP as the destination address. Which IP address will be used to source NAT the Internet traffic coming from a workstation with the IP address 10.0. 1. 10/24?

A. 10.200. 1. 10
B. Any available IP address in the WAN (port1) subnet 10.200. 1.0/24 66 of 108
C. 10.200. 1. 1
D. 10.0. 1.254

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://help.fortinet.com/fos50hlp/54/Content/FortiOS/fortigate-firewall-52/Firewall%20Objects/Virtual%20IPs.

NEW QUESTION 179
An administrator must disable RPF check to investigate an issue.
Which method is best suited to disable RPF without affecting features like antivirus and intrusion prevention system?

A. Enable asymmetric routing, so the RPF check will be bypassed.
B. Disable the RPF check at the FortiGate interface level for the source check.
C. Disable the RPF check at the FortiGate interface level for the reply check .
D. Enable asymmetric routing at the interface level.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 181
Which of the following are valid actions for FortiGuard category based filter in a web filter profile ui proxy-based inspection mode? (Choose two.)

A. Warning
B. Exempt
C. Allow
D. Learn

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 182
Which of the following statements about central NAT are true? (Choose two.)

A. IP tool references must be removed from existing firewall policies before enabling central NAT .
B. Central NAT can be enabled or disabled from the CLI only.
C. Source NAT, using central NAT, requires at least one central SNAT policy.
D. Destination NAT, using central NAT, requires a VIP object as the destination address in a firewall.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 183
Why does FortiGate keep TCP sessions in the session table for some seconds even after both sides (client and server) have terminated the session?

A. To remove the NAT operation.
B. To generate logs
C. To finish any inspection operations.
D. To allow for out-of-order packets that could arrive after the FIN/ACK packets.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 188
Refer to the exhibit.

```
# diagnose test application ipsmonitor
1: Display IPS engine information
2: Toggle IPS engine enable/disable status
3: Display restart log
4: Clear restart log
5: Toggle bypass status
98: Stop all IPS engines
99: Restart all IPS engines and monitor
```

Examine the intrusion prevention system (IPS) diagnostic command.
Which statement is correct If option 5 was used with the IPS diagnostic command and the outcome was a decrease in the CPU usage?

A. The IPS engine was inspecting high volume of traffic.
B. The IPS engine was unable to prevent an intrusion attack .
C. The IPS engine was blocking all traffic.
D. The IPS engine will continue to run in a normal state.

Answer: A

Explanation:
fortinet-fortigate-security-study-guide-for-fortios-72 page 417 If there are high-CPU use problems caused by the IPS, you can use the diagnose test application ipsmonitor command with option 5 to isolate where the problem might be. Option 5 enables IPS bypass mode. In this mode, the IPS engine is still running, but it is not inspecting traffic. If the CPU use decreases after that, it usually indicates that the volume of traffic being inspected is too high for that FortiGate model.

NEW QUESTION 192
Which two configuration settings are synchronized when FortiGate devices are in an active-active HA cluster? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGuard web filter cache
B. FortiGate hostname
C. NTP
D. DNS

Answer: CD

Explanation:
In the 7.2 Infrastructure Guide (page 306) the list of configuration settings that are NOT synchronized includes both 'FortiGate host name' and 'Cache'

NEW QUESTION 194
FortiGate is configured as a policy-based next-generation firewall (NGFW) and is applying web filtering and application control directly on the security policy. Which two other security profiles can you apply to the security policy? (Choose two.)

A. Antivirus scanning
B. File filter
C. DNS filter
D. Intrusion prevention

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 198
In an explicit proxy setup, where is the authentication method and database configured?

A. Proxy Policy
B. Authentication Rule
C. Firewall Policy
D. Authentication scheme

Answer: D

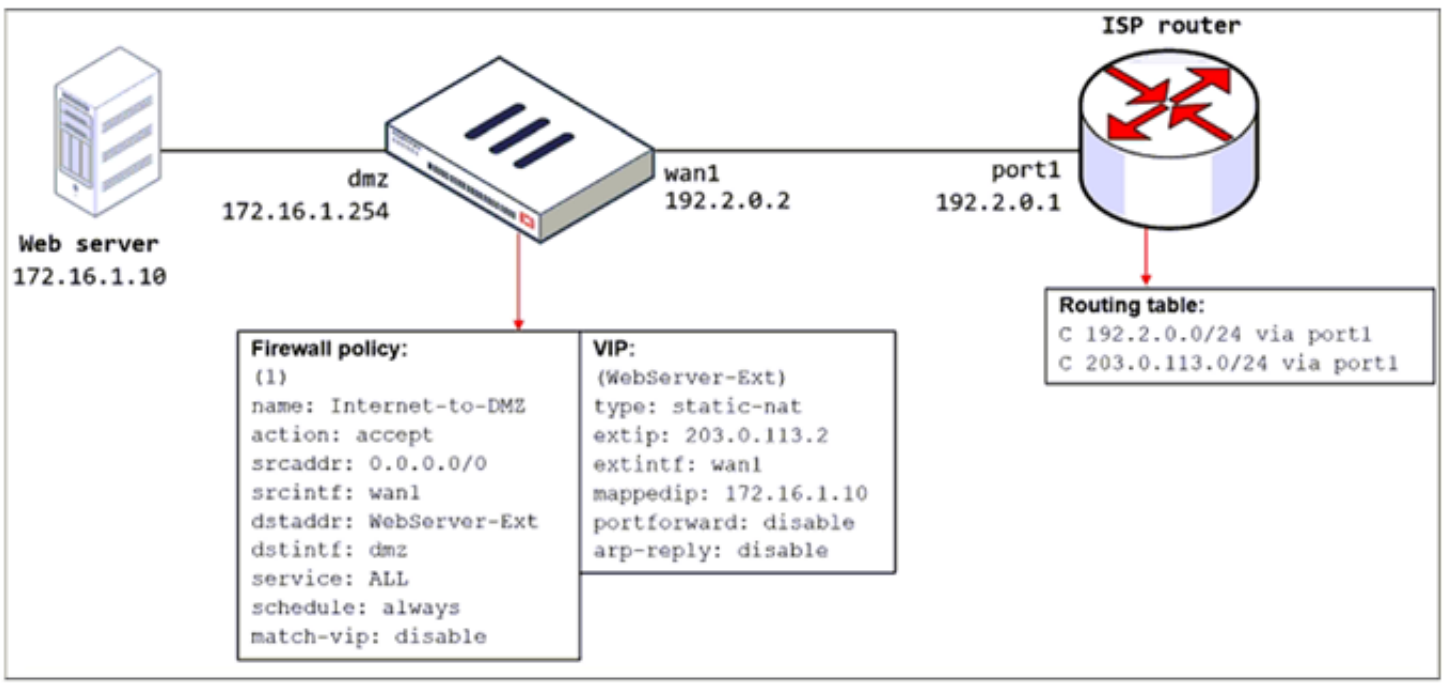
NEW QUESTION 202
Which statement is correct regarding the security fabric?

A. FortiManager is one of the required member devices.
B. FortiGate devices must be operating in NAT mode.
C. A minimum of two Fortinet devices is required.
D. FortiGate Cloud cannot be used for logging purposes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.428): "You must have a minimum of two FortiGate devices at the core of the Security Fabric, plus one FortiAnalyzer or cloud logging solution. FortiAnalyzer Cloud or FortiGate Cloud can act as the cloud logging solution. The FortiGate devices must be running in NAT mode."

NEW QUESTION 204
Refer to the exhibit.
The exhibit shows a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, the firewall policy and VIP configuration on the FortiGate device, and the routing table on the ISP router.
When the administrator tries to access the web server public address (203.0.113.2) from the internet, the connection times out. At the same time, the administrator runs a sniffer on FortiGate to capture incoming web traffic to the server and does not see any output.



Based on the information shown in the exhibit, what configuration change must the administrator make to fix the connectivity issue?

A. Configure a loopback interface with address 203.0.113.2/32.
B. In the VIP configuration, enable arp-reply.
C. Enable port forwarding on the server to map the external service port to the internal service port.
D. In the firewall policy configuration, enable match-vip.

Answer: B

Explanation:
FortiGate Security 7.2 Study Guide (p.115): "Enabling ARP reply is usually not required in most networks because the routing tables on the adjacent devices contain the correct next hop information, so the networks are reachable. However, sometimes the routing configuration is not fully correct, and having ARP reply enabled can solve the issue for you. For this reason, it's a best practice to keep ARP reply enabled."

NEW QUESTION 209
Refer to the exhibit.

The global settings on a FortiGate device must be changed to align with company security policies. What does the Administrator account need to access the FortiGate global settings?

A. Change password
B. Enable restrict access to trusted hosts
C. Change Administrator profile
D. Enable two-factor authentication

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 211
What is the limitation of using a URL list and application control on the same firewall policy, in NGFW policy-based mode?

A. It limits the scope of application control to the browser-based technology category only.
B. It limits the scope of application control to scan application traffic based on application category only.
C. It limits the scope of application control to scan application traffic using parent signatures only
D. It limits the scope of application control to scan application traffic on DNS protocol only.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 215
Refer to the exhibit.

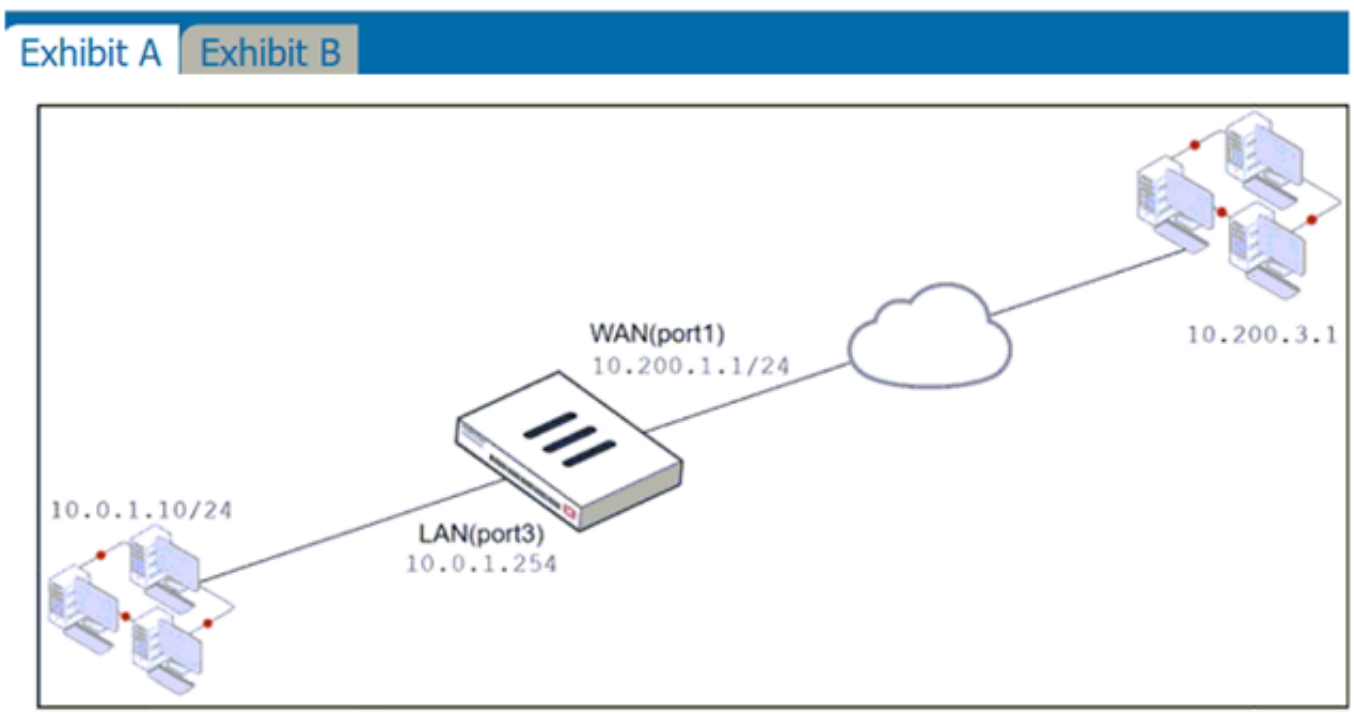


Exhibit A | Exhibit B

Name	From	To	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT
Full_Access	LAN (port3)	WAN (port1)	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	IP Pool
WebServer	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	all	VIP	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Disabled

Edit Virtual IP

VIP type IPv4
Name VIP
Comments Write a comment... 0/255
Color Change

Network
Interface port1
Type Static NAT
External IP address/range 10.200.1.10
Map to
IPv4 address/range 10.0.1.10

Optional Filters

Port Forwarding
Protocol TCP UDP SCTP ICMP
Port Mapping Type One to one Many to many
External service port 443
Map to IPv4 port 443

Edit Dynamic IP Pool

Name IP Pool
Comments Write a comment... 0/255
Type Overload One-to-One Fixed Port Range Port Block Allocation
External IP address/range 10.200.1.100-10.200.1.100
NAT64
ARP Reply

The exhibit contains a network diagram, virtual IP, IP pool, and firewall policies configuration. The WAN (port1) interface has the IP address 10.200. 1. 1/24.
The LAN (port3) interface has the IP address 10 .0.1.254. /24. The first firewall policy has NAT enabled using IP Pool.
The second firewall policy is configured with a VIP as the destination address.
Which IP address will be used to source NAT the internet traffic coming from a workstation with the IP address 10.0. 1. 10?

A. 10.200. 1. 1
B. 10.200.3. 1
C. 10.200. 1. 100
D. 10.200. 1. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:
Policy 1 is applied on outbound (LAN-WAN) and policy 2 is applied on inbound (WAN-LAN). question is asking SNAT for outbound traffic so policy 1 will take place and NAT overload is in effect.

NEW QUESTION 219
If the Issuer and Subject values are the same in a digital certificate, which type of entity was the certificate issued to?

A. A CRL
B. A person
C. A subordinate CA
D. A root CA

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 222
Refer to the exhibit showing a debug flow output.

```
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=print_pkt_detail line=5594 msg="vd-root:0 received a packet(proto=1,
10.0.1.10:19938->10.0.1.250:2048) from port1. type=8, code=0, id=19938, seq=1."
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=init_ip_session_common line=5760 msg="allocate a new session-00003dd5"
id=20085 trace_id=1 func=vf_ip_route_input_common line=2598 msg="find a route: flag=84000000 gw-
10.0.1.250 via root"
id=20085 trace_id=2 func=print_pkt_detail line=5594 msg="vd-root:0 received a packet(proto=1,
10.0.1.250:19938->10.0.1.10:0) from local. type=0, code=0, id=19938, seq=1."
id=20085 trace_id=2 func=resolve_ip_tuple_fast line=5675 msg="Find an existing session, id-
00003dd5, reply direction"
```

What two conclusions can you make from the debug flow output? (Choose two.)

A. The debug flow is for ICMP traffic.
B. The default route is required to receive a reply.
C. Anew traffic session was created.
D. A firewall policy allowed the connection.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The debug flow output shows the result of a diagnose command that captures the traffic flow between the source and destination IP addresses1. The debug flow output reveals the following information about the traffic flow1:

- The protocol is 1, which means that the traffic uses ICMP protocol2. ICMP is a protocol that is used to send error messages and test connectivity between devices2.
- The session state is 0, which means that a new traffic session was created3. A session is a data structure that stores information about a connection between two devices3.
- The policy ID is 1, which means that the traffic matched the firewall policy with ID 14. A firewall policy is a rule that defines how FortiGate processes traffic based on the source, destination, service, and action parameters4.
- The action is 0, which means that the traffic was allowed by the firewall policy. An action is a parameter that specifies what FortiGate does with the traffic that matches a firewall policy.

Therefore, two conclusions that can be made from the debug flow output are:

- The debug flow is for ICMP traffic.
- A new traffic session was created.

NEW QUESTION 226
Which statement about the IP authentication header (AH) used by IPsec is true?

A. AH does not provide any data integrity or encryption.
B. AH does not support perfect forward secrecy.
C. AH provides data integrity bur no encryption.
D. AH provides strong data integrity but weak encryption.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 227
What are two functions of ZTNA? (Choose two.)

A. ZTNA manages access through the client only.
B. ZTNA manages access for remote users only.
C. ZTNA provides a security posture check.
D. ZTNA provides role-based access.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 232
When configuring a firewall virtual wire pair policy, which following statement is true?

A. Any number of virtual wire pairs can be included, as long as the policy traffic direction is the same.
B. Only a single virtual wire pair can be included in each policy.
C. Any number of virtual wire pairs can be included in each policy, regardless of the policy traffic direction settings.
D. Exactly two virtual wire pairs need to be included in each policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 235
Refer to the exhibit, which contains a session diagnostic output.

```
session info: proto=17 proto_state=01 duration=254 expire=179 timeout=0 flags=00000000 socktype=0 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ helper=dns-udp vlan_cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty f00 log-start
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=1420/22/1 reply=5678/22/1 tuples=2
tx speed(Bps/kbps): 5/0 rx speed(Bps/kbps): 22/0
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=5->3/3->5 gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.200
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.200:2486->208.91.112.53:53(10.200.1.1:62902)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 208.91.112.53:53->10.200.1.1:62902(10.0.1.200:2486)
misc=0 policy_id=3 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=0001fc1e tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
rpdb_link_id= 00000000 rpdb_svc_id=0 ngfwid=n/a
npu_state=0x040000
```

Which statement is true about the session diagnostic output?

A. The session is a UDP unidirectional state.
B. The session is in TCP ESTABLISHED state.
C. The session is a bidirectional UDP connection.
D. The session is a bidirectional TCP connection.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD30042

NEW QUESTION 238
Which statement is correct regarding the inspection of some of the services available by web applications embedded in third-party websites?

A. The security actions applied on the web applications will also be explicitly applied on the third-party websites.
B. The application signature database inspects traffic only from the original web application server.
C. FortiGuard maintains only one signature of each web application that is unique.
D. FortiGate can inspect sub-application traffic regardless where it was originate

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 239
Which three authentication timeout types are availability for selection on FortiGate? (Choose three.)

A. hard-timeout
B. auth-on-demand
C. soft-timeout
D. new-session
E. Idle-timeout

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=FD37221

NEW QUESTION 243
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