Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_EFW-7.2

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

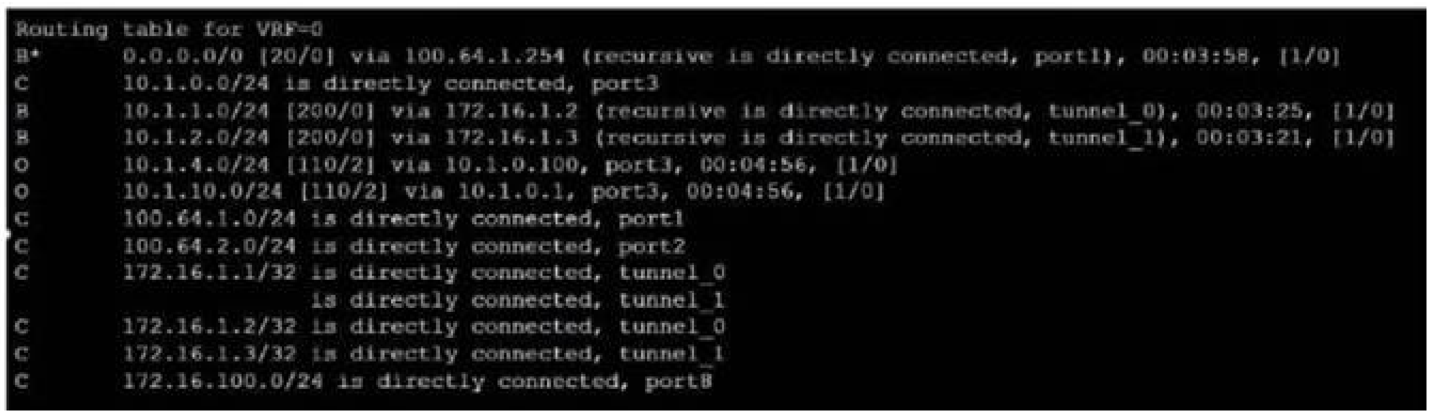
NEW QUESTION 1
Which two statements about bfd are true? (Choose two)

A. It can support neighbor only over the next hop in BGP
B. You can disable it at the protocol level
C. It works for OSPF and BGP
D. You must configure n globally only

Answer: BC

Explanation:
BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) is a protocol that can quickly detect failures in the forwarding path between two adjacent devices. You can disable BFD at the protocol level by using the “set bfd disable” command under the OSPF or BGP configuration. BFD works for both OSPF and BGP protocols, as well as static routes and SD-WAN rules. References := BFD | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0 - Fortinet Document Library, section “BFD”.

NEW QUESTION 2
Exhibit.



```
Routing table for VRF=0
B*      0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.1.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:03:58, [1/0]
C       10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port3
B       10.1.1.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.1.2 (recursive is directly connected, tunnel_0), 00:03:25, [1/0]
B       10.1.2.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.1.3 (recursive is directly connected, tunnel_1), 00:03:21, [1/0]
O       10.1.4.0/24 [110/2] via 10.1.0.100, port3, 00:04:56, [1/0]
O       10.1.10.0/24 [110/2] via 10.1.0.1, port3, 00:04:56, [1/0]
C       100.64.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C       100.64.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C       172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, tunnel_0
                      is directly connected, tunnel_1
C       172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, tunnel_0
C       172.16.1.3/32 is directly connected, tunnel_1
C       172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial touting table
What two concisions can you draw from the corresponding FortiGate configuration? (Choose two.)

A. IPSec Tunnel aggregation is configured
B. net-device is enabled in the tunnel IPSec phase 1 configuration
C. OSPI is configured to run over IPSec.
D. add-route is disabled in the tunnel IPSec phase 1 configuration.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
? Option B is correct because the routing table shows that the tunnel interfaces have a netmask of 255.255.255.255, which indicates that net-device is enabled in the phase 1 configuration. This option allows the FortiGate to use the tunnel interface as a next-hop for routing, without adding a route to the phase 2 destination1.
? Option D is correct because the routing table does not show any routes to the phase 2 destination networks, which indicates that add-route is disabled in the phase 1 configuration. This option controls whether the FortiGate adds a static route to the phase 2 destination network using the tunnel interface as the gateway2.
? Option A is incorrect because IPSec tunnel aggregation is a feature that allows multiple phase 2 selectors to share a single phase 1 tunnel, reducing the number of tunnels and improving performance3. This feature is not related to the routing table or the phase 1 configuration.
? Option C is incorrect because OSPF is a dynamic routing protocol that can run over IPSec tunnels, but it requires additional configuration on the FortiGate and the peer device4. This option is not related to the routing table or the phase 1 configuration. References: =
? 1: Technical Tip: ‘set net-device’ new route-based IPsec logic2
? 2: Adding a static route5
? 3: IPSec VPN concepts6
? 4: Dynamic routing over IPsec VPN7

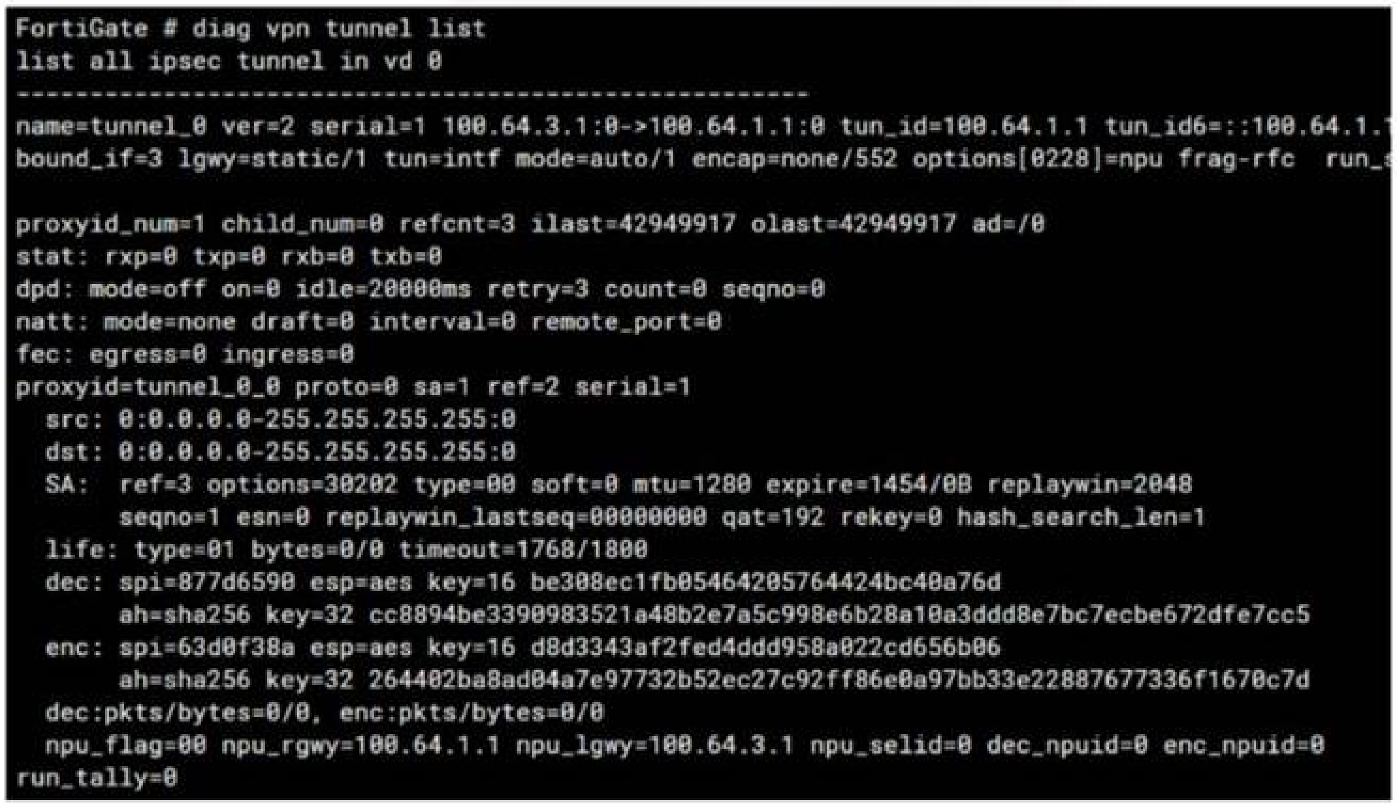
NEW QUESTION 3
Which two statements about the neighbor-group command are true? (Choose two.)

A. You can configure it on the GUI.
B. It applies common settings in an OSPF area.
C. It is combined with the neighbor-range parameter.
D. You can apply it in Internal BGP (IBGP) and External BGP (EBGP).

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The neighbor-group command in FortiOS allows for the application of common settings to a group of neighbors in OSPF, and can also be used to simplify configuration by applyingcommon settings to both IBGP and EBGP neighbors. This grouping functionality is a part of the FortiOS CLI and is documented in the Fortinet CLI reference.

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit, which contains information about an IPsec VPN tunnel.



```
FortiGate # diag vpn tunnel list
list all ipsec tunnel in vd 0
------------------------------------------------------
name=tunnel_0 ver=2 serial=1 100.64.3.1:0->100.64.1.1:0 tun_id=100.64.1.1 tun_id6=::100.64.1.
bound_if=3 lgwy=static/1 tun=intf mode=auto/1 encap=none/552 options[0228]=npu frag-rfc  run_

proxyid_num=1 child_num=0 refcnt=3 ilast=42949917 olast=42949917 ad=/0
stat: rxp=0 txp=0 rxb=0 txb=0
dpd: mode=off on=0 idle=20000ms retry=3 count=0 seqno=0
natt: mode=none draft=0 interval=0 remote_port=0
fec: egress=0 ingress=0
proxyid=tunnel_0_0 proto=0 sa=1 ref=2 serial=1
  src: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
  dst: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
  SA:  ref=3 options=30202 type=00 soft=0 mtu=1280 expire=1454/0B replaywin=2048
       seqno=1 esn=0 replaywin_lastseq=00000000 qat=192 rekey=0 hash_search_len=1
  life: type=01 bytes=0/0 timeout=1768/1800
  dec: spi=877d6590 esp=aes key=16 be308ec1fb05464205764424bc40a76d
       ah=sha256 key=32 cc8894be3390983521a48b2e7a5c998e6b28a10a3ddd8e7bc7ecbe672dfe7cc5
  enc: spi=63d0f38a esp=aes key=16 d8d3343af2fed4ddd958a022cd656b06
       ah=sha256 key=32 264402ba8ad04a7e97732b52ec27c92ff86e0a97bb33e22887677336f1670c7d
  dec:pkts/bytes=0/0, enc:pkts/bytes=0/0
  npu_flag=00 npu_rgwy=100.64.1.1 npu_lgwy=100.64.3.1 npu_selid=0 dec_npuid=0 enc_npuid=0
run_tally=0
```

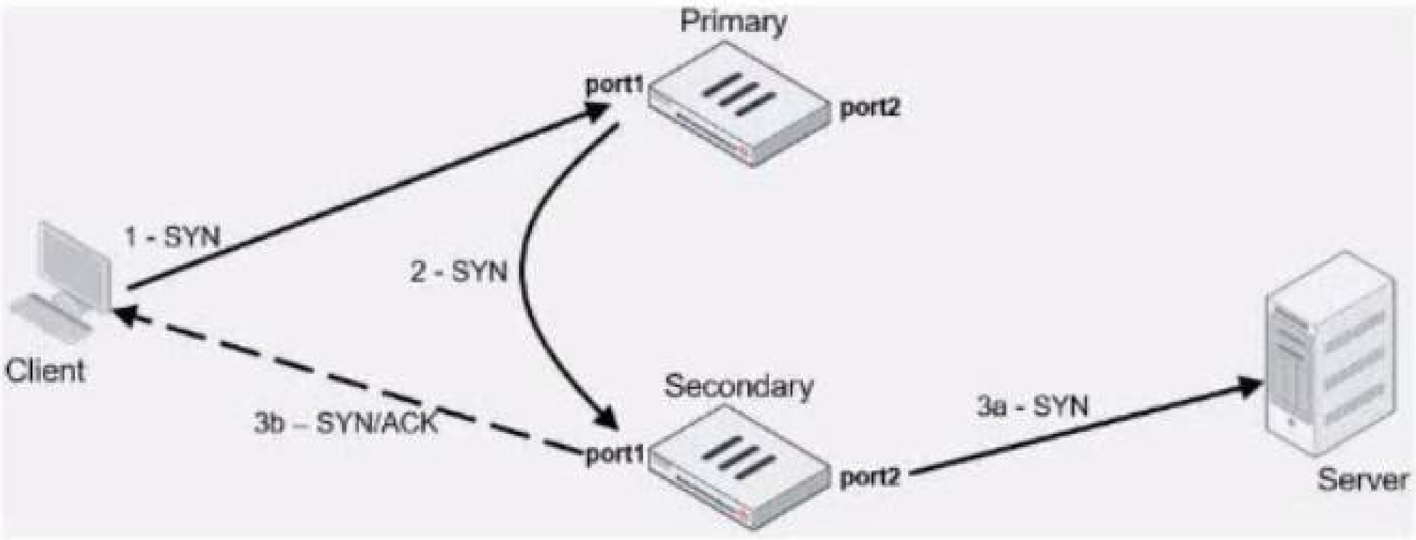
What two conclusions can you draw from the command output? (Choose two.)

A. Dead peer detection is set to enable.
B. The IKE version is 2.
C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel.
D. Forward error correction in phase 2 is set to enable.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
From the command output shown in the exhibit:
* B. The IKE version is 2: This can be deduced from the presence of 'ver=2' in the output, which indicates that IKEv2 is being used.
* C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel: This is indicated by the line 'npu flags=0x0/0', suggesting that no offload to NPU is occurring, and hence, both Security Associations are
loaded onto the kernel for processing.
Fortinet documentation specifies that the version of IKE (Internet Key Exchange) used and the loading of IPsec Security Associations can be verified through the diagnostic commands related to VPN tunnels.

NEW QUESTION 5
Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains an active-active toad balancing scenario.
During the traffic flow the primary FortiGate forwards the SYN packet to the secondary FortiGate.
What is the destination MAC address or addresses when packets are forwarded from the primary FortiGate to the secondary FortiGate?

A. Secondary physical MAC port1
B. Secondary virtual MAC port1
C. Secondary virtual MAC port1 then physical MAC port1
D. Secondary physical MAC port2 then virtual MAC port2

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an active-active load balancing scenario, when the primary FortiGate forwards the SYN packet to the secondary FortiGate, the destination MAC address would be the secondary's physical MAC on port1, as the packet is being sent over the network and the physical MAC is used for layer 2 transmissions.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which two statements about the BFD parameter in BGP are true? (Choose two.)

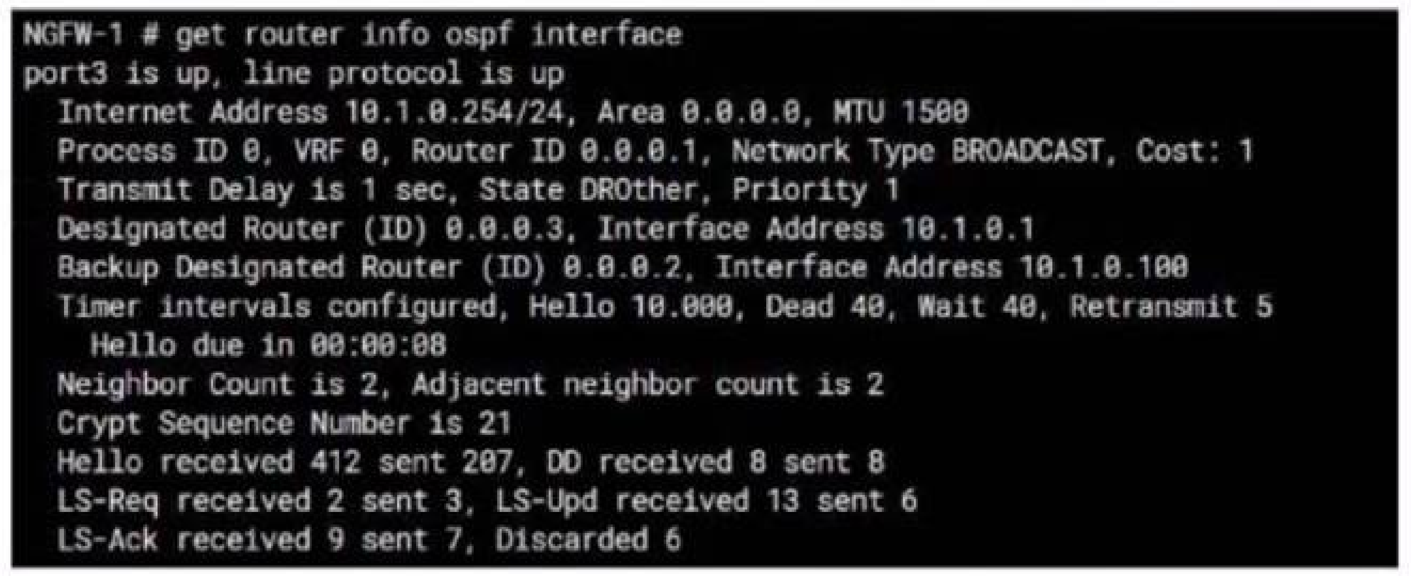
A. It allows failure detection in less than one second.
B. The two routers must be connected to the same subnet.

C. It is supported for neighbors over multiple hops.
D. It detects only two-way failures.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a rapid protocol for detecting failures in the forwarding path between two adjacent routers, including interfaces, data links, and forwarding planes. BFD is designed to detect forwarding path failures in a very short amount of time, often less than one second, which is significantly faster than traditional failure detection mechanisms like hold-down timers in routing protocols.
Fortinet supports BFD for BGP, and it can be used over multiple hops, which allows the detection of failures even if the BGP peers are not directly connected. This functionality enhances the ability to maintain stable BGP sessions over a wider network topology and is documented in Fortinet's guides.

NEW QUESTION 7
Exhibit.



```
NGFW-1 # get router info ospf interface
port3 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.1.0.254/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
  Process ID 0, VRF 0, Router ID 0.0.0.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.3, Interface Address 10.1.0.1
  Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.2, Interface Address 10.1.0.100
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:08
  Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
  Crypt Sequence Number is 21
  Hello received 412 sent 207, DD received 8 sent 8
  LS-Req received 2 sent 3, LS-Upd received 13 sent 6
  LS-Ack received 9 sent 7, Discarded 6
```

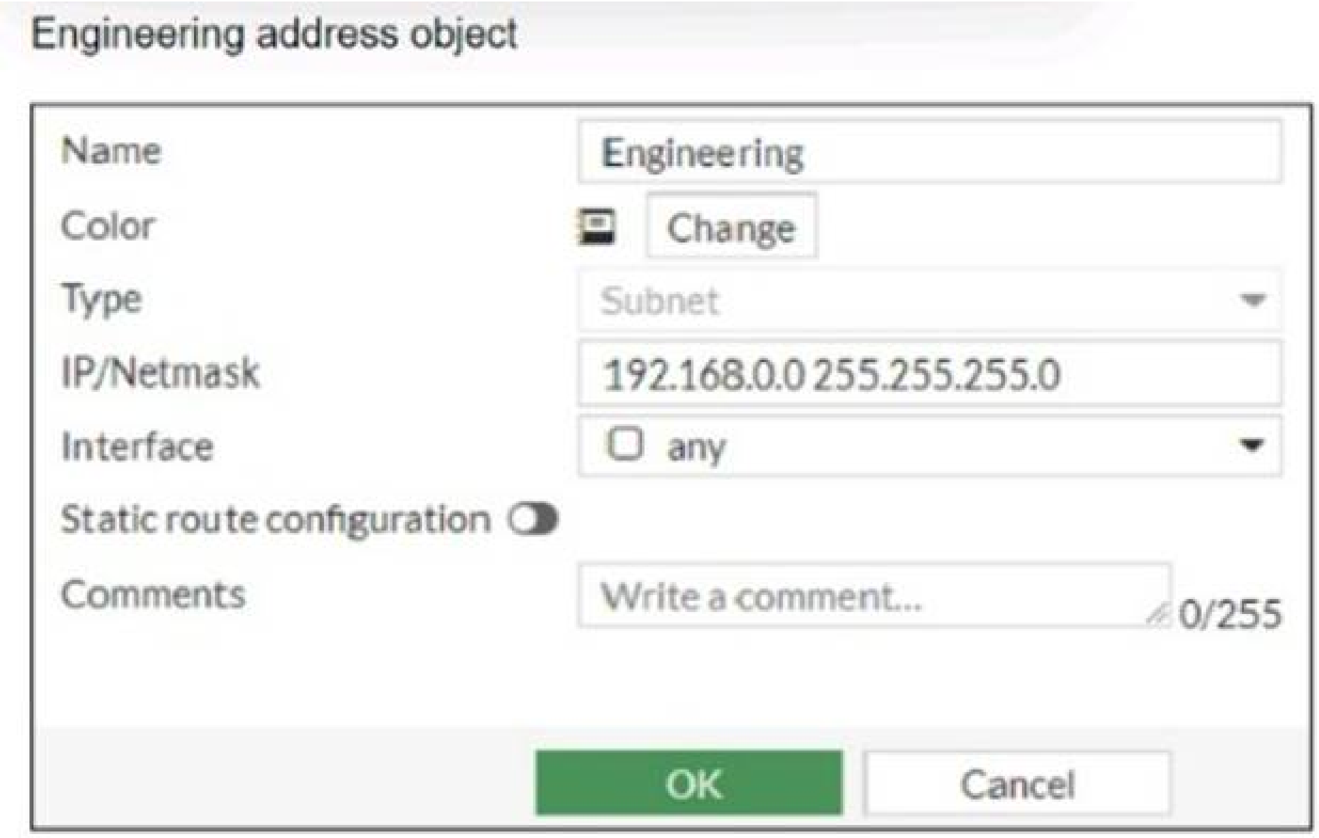
Refer to the exhibit, which shows information about an OSPF interlace
What two conclusions can you draw from this command output? (Choose two.)

A. The port3 network has more man one OSPF router
B. The OSPF routers are in the area ID of 0.0.0.1.
C. The interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value that is configured as 1500.
D. NGFW-1 is the designated router

Answer: AC

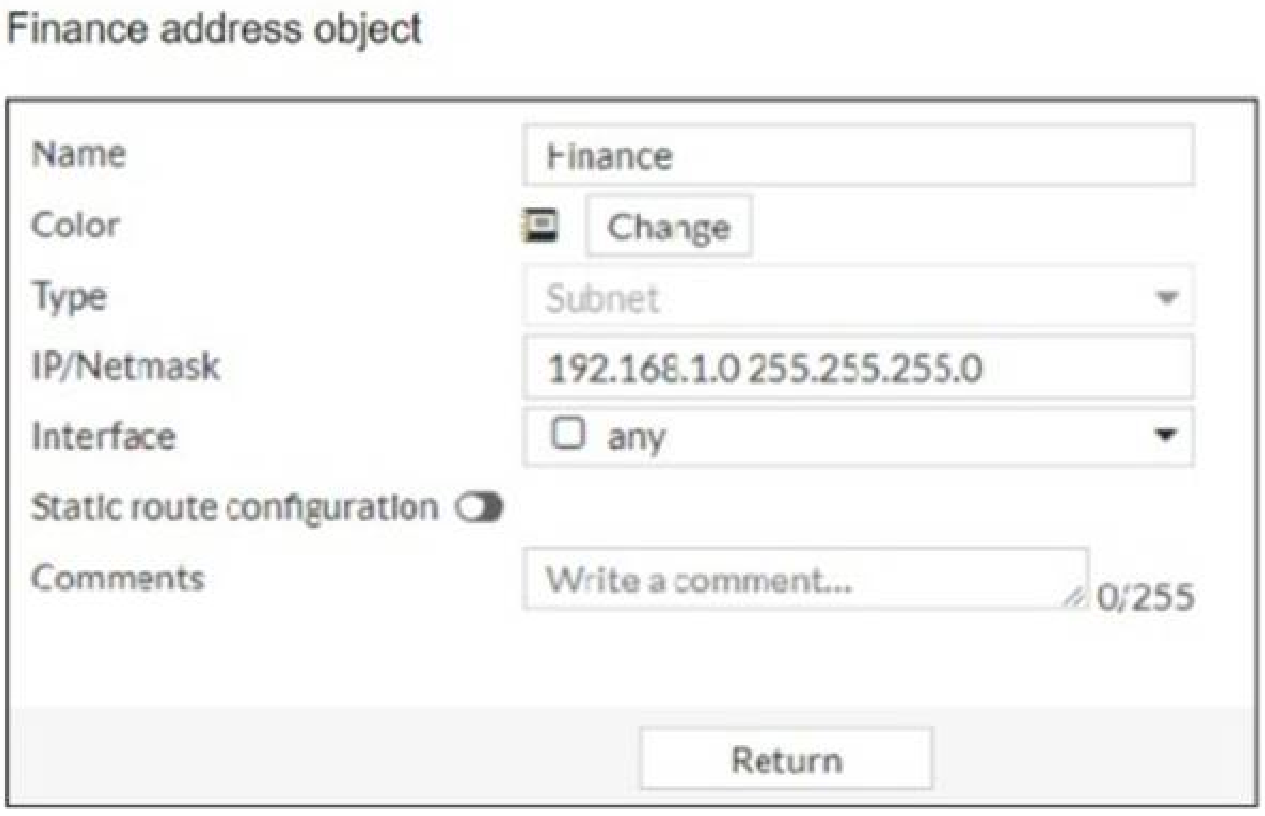
Explanation:
From the OSPF interface command output, we can conclude that the port3 network has more than one OSPF router because the Neighbor Count is 2, indicating the presence of another OSPF router besides NGFW-1. Additionally, we can deduce that the interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value configured as 1500, which is necessary for OSPF neighbors to form adjacencies. The MTU mismatch would prevent OSPF from forming a neighbor relationship.
References:
? Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: OSPF Configuration

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibits, which show the configurations of two address objects from the same FortiGate.



Engineering address object

Name	Engineering
Color	Change
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	□ any
Static route configuration	
Comments	Write a comment... 0/255



Finance address object

Name	Finance
Color	Change
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	□ any
Static route configuration	
Comments	Write a comment... 0/255

Why can you modify the Engineering address object, but not the Finance address object?

A. You have read-only access.
B. FortiGate joined the Security Fabric and the Finance address object was configured on the root FortiGate.
C. FortiGate is registered on FortiManager.
D. Another user is editing the Finance address object in workspace mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The inability to modify the Finance address object while being able to modify the Engineering address object suggests that the Finance object is being managed by a higher authority in the Security Fabric, likely the root FortiGate. When a FortiGate is part of a Security Fabric, address objects and other configurations may be managed centrally.
This aligns with the Fortinet FortiGate documentation on Security Fabric and central management of address objects.

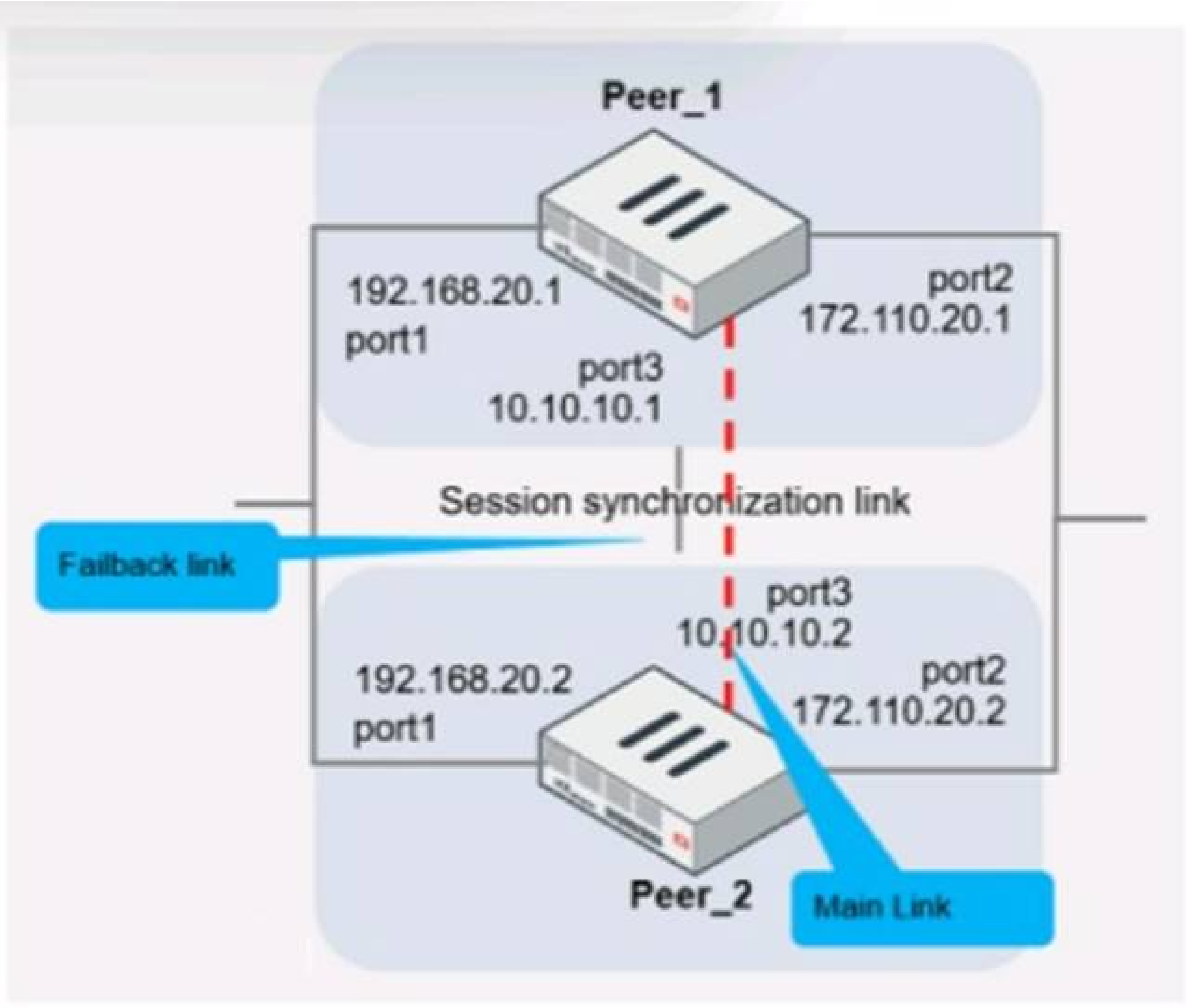
NEW QUESTION 9
Which ADVPN configuration must be configured using a script on fortiManager, when using VPN Manager to manage fortiGate VPN tunnels?

A. Enable AD-VPN in IPsec phase 1
B. Disable add-route on hub
C. Configure IP addresses on IPsec virtual interlaces
D. Set protected network to all

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable AD-VPN, you need to edit an SD-WAN overlay template and enable the Auto-Discovery VPN toggle. This will automatically add the required settings to the IPsec template and the BGP template. You cannot enable AD-VPN directly in the IPsec phase 1 settings using VPN Manager. References := ADVPN | FortiManager 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows two configured FortiGate devices and peering over FGSP.



The main link directly connects the two FortiGate devices and is configured using the set session-syn-dev <interface> command.
What is the primary reason to configure the main link?

A. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2
B. To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3
C. To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3
D. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The primary purpose of configuring a main link between the devices is to synchronize session information so that if one unit fails, the other can continue processing traffic without dropping active sessions.
* A.To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2.This is incorrect because FGSP is used for session synchronization, not configuration synchronization. B.To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3.FGSP does not perform load balancing and is not used for configuration synchronization.
* C.To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3.The main link is not used solely for configuration synchronization.
* D.To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3.The main link in an FGSP setup is indeed used to synchronize session information across the devices, and it operates at layer 3 since it uses IP addresses to establish the peering.

NEW QUESTION 10
After enabling IPS you receive feedback about traffic being dropped. What could be the reason?

A. Np-accel-mode is set to enable
B. Traffic-submit is set to disable
C. IPS is configured to monitor
D. Fail-open is set to disable

Answer: D

Explanation:
Fail-open is a feature that allows traffic to pass through the IPS sensor without inspection when the sensor fails or is overloaded. If fail-open is set to disable, traffic will be dropped in such scenarios1. References: = IPS | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.3 - Fortinet Documentation
When IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) is configured, iffail-openis set to disable, it means that if the IPS engine fails, traffic will not be allowed to pass through, which can result in traffic being dropped (D). This is in contrast to a fail-open setting, which would allow traffic to bypass the IPS engine if it is not operational.

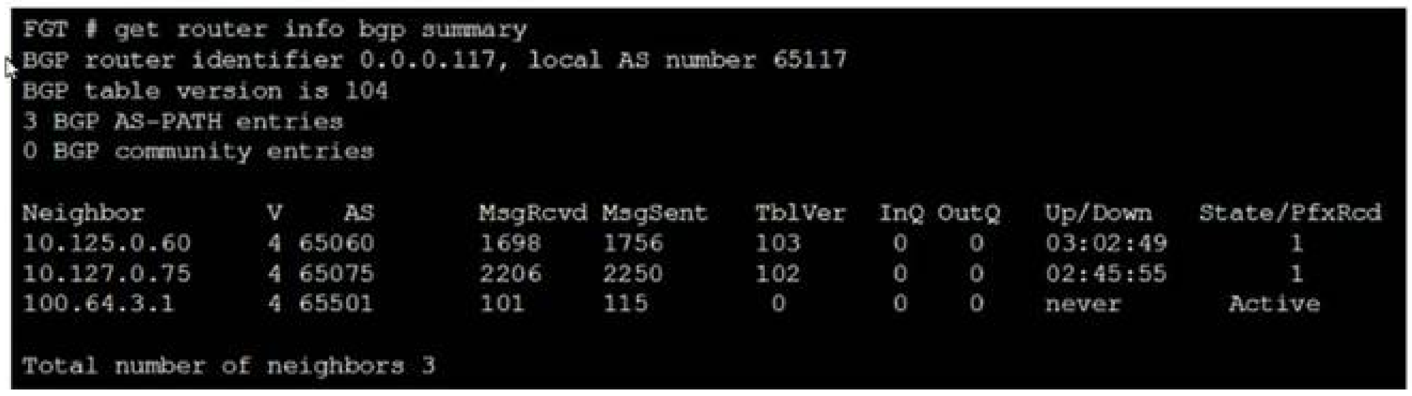
NEW QUESTION 14
Which two statements about metadata variables are true? (Choose two.)

A. You create them on FortiGate
B. They apply only to non-firewall objects.
C. The metadata format is $<metadata_variabie_name>.
D. They can be used as variables in scripts

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Metadata variables in FortiGate are created to store metadata associated
with different FortiGate features. These variables can be used in various configurations and scripts to dynamically replace the variable with its actual value during processing. A: You create metadata variables on FortiGate. They are used to store metadata for FortiGate features and can be called upon in different configurations. D: They can be used as variables in scripts. Metadata variables are utilized within the scripts to dynamically insert values as per the context when the script runs.
Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: CLI Reference

NEW QUESTION 19
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP summary.



```
FGT # get router info bgp summary
BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 104
3 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor        V    AS      MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ   Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60     4 65060      1698    1756      103      0    0    03:02:49          1
10.127.0.75     4 65075      2206    2250      102      0    0    02:45:55          1
100.64.3.1      4 65501      101     115         0      0    0    never        Active

Total number of neighbors 3
```

What two conclusions can you draw from this BGP summary? (Choose two.)

A. External BGP (EBGP) exchanges routing information.
B. The BGP session with peer 10. 127. 0. 75 is established.
C. The router 100. 64. 3. 1 has the parameter bfd set to enable.
D. The neighbors displayed are linked to a local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The output of the BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) summary shows details about the BGP neighbors of a router, their Autonomous System (AS) numbers, the state of the BGP session, and other metrics like messages received and sent.
From the BGP summary provided:
* A.External BGP (EBGP) exchanges routing information.This conclusion can be inferred because the AS numbers for the neighbors are different from the local AS number (65117), which suggests that these are external connections.
* B.The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is established.This is indicated by the state/prefix received column showing a numeric value (1), which typically means that the session is established and a number of prefixes has been received.
* C.The router 100.64.3.1 has the parameter bfd set to enable.This cannot be concluded directly from the summary without additional context or commands specifically showing
BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) configuration.
* D.The neighbors displayed are linked to a local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.The neighbor-range concept does not apply here; the value 4 in the 'V' column stands for the BGP version number, which is typically 4.

NEW QUESTION 23
Which two statements about ADVPN are true? (Choose two.)

A. You must disable add-route in the hub.
B. AllFortiGate devices must be in the same autonomous system (AS).
C. The hub adds routes based on IKE negotiations.
D. You must configure phase 2 quick mode selectors to 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
C. The hub adds routes based on IKE negotiations: This is part of the ADVPN functionality where the hub learns about the networks behind the spokes and can add routes dynamically based on the IKE negotiations with the spokes.
* D. You must configure phase 2 quick mode selectors to 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0: This wildcard
setting in the phase 2 selectors allows any-to-any tunnel establishment, which is necessary for the dynamic creation of spoke-to-spoke tunnels.
These configurations are outlined in Fortinet's documentation for setting up ADVPN, where the hub's role in route control and the use of wildcard selectors for phase 2 are emphasized to enable dynamic tunneling betwen spokes.

NEW QUESTION 24
Which statement about network processor (NP) offloading is true?

A. For TCP traffic FortiGate CPU offloads the first packets of SYN/ACK and ACK of the three-way handshake to NP
B. The NP provides IPS signature matching
C. You can disable the NP for each firewall policy using the command np-acceleration st to loose.
D. The NP checks the session key or IPSec SA

Answer: B

Explanation:
Network processors (NPs) are specialized hardware within FortiGate devices that accelerate certain security functions. One of the primary functions of NPs is to provide IPS signature matching (B), allowing for high-speed inspection of traffic against a database of known threat signatures.

NEW QUESTION 26
You created a VPN community using VPN Manager on FortiManager. You also added gateways to the VPN community. Now you are trying to create firewall

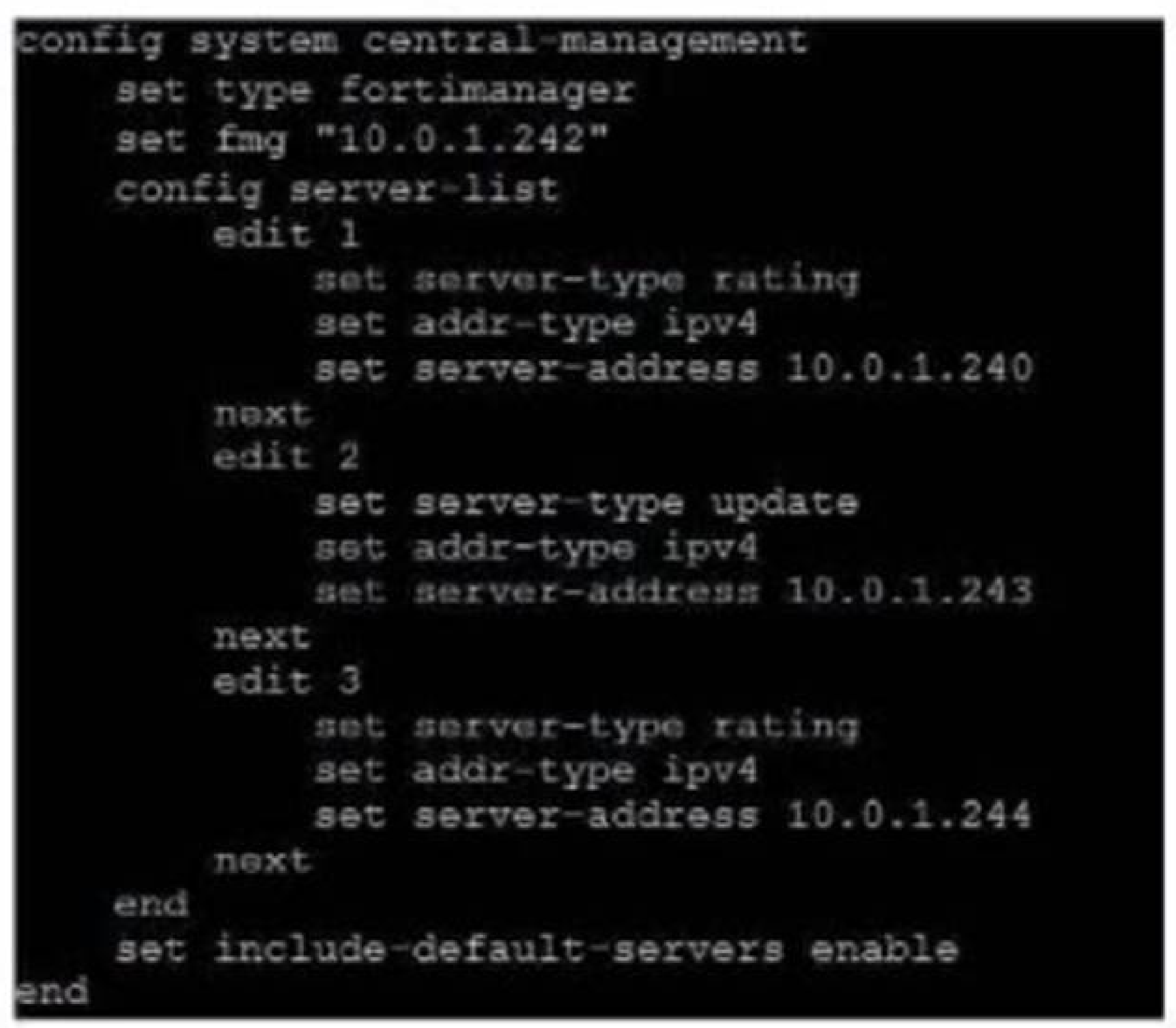
policies to permit traffic over the tunnel however, the VPN interfaces do not appear as available options.

A. Create interface mappings for the IPsec VPN interfaces before you use them in a policy.
B. Refresh the device status using the Device Manager so that FortiGate populates the IPSec interfaces
C. Configure the phase 1 settings in the VPN community that you didnt initially configur
D. FortiGate automatically generates the interfaces after you configure the required settings
E. install the VPN community and gateway configuration on the fortiGate devices so that the VPN interfaces appear on the Policy Objects on fortiManager.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To use the VPN interfaces in a policy, you need to install the VPN community and gateway configuration on the FortiGate devices first. This will create the VPN interfaces on the FortiGate and sync them with FortiManager. References:
? Creating IPsec VPN communities
? VPN | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0

NEW QUESTION 27
Exhibit.



```
config system central-management
    set type fortimanager
    set fmg "10.0.1.242"
    config server-list
        edit 1
            set server-type rating
            set addr-type ipv4
            set server-address 10.0.1.240
        next
        edit 2
            set server-type update
            set addr-type ipv4
            set server-address 10.0.1.243
        next
        edit 3
            set server-type rating
            set addr-type ipv4
            set server-address 10.0.1.244
        next
    end
    set include-default-servers enable
end
```

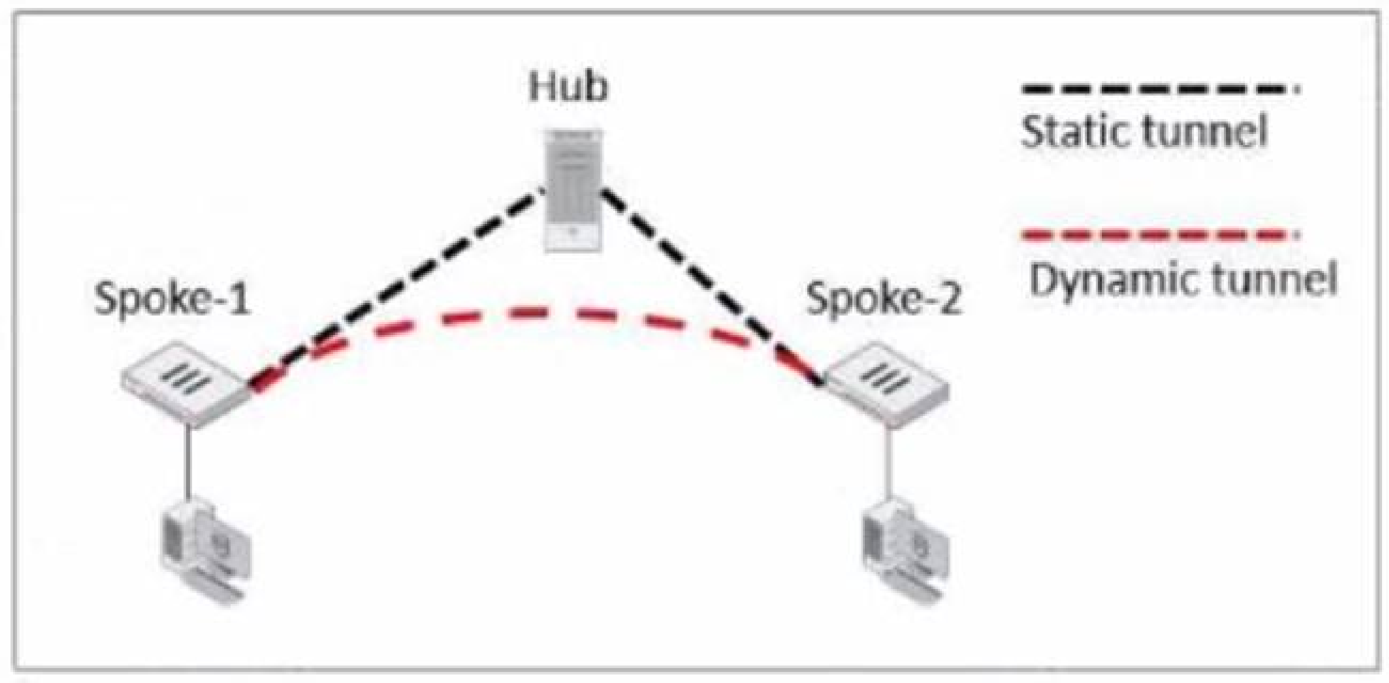
Refer to exhibit, which shows a central management configuration
Which server will FortiGate choose for web filler rating requests if 10.0.1.240 is experiencing an outage?

A. Public FortiGuard servers
B. 10.0.1.242
C. 10.0.1.244
D. 10.0.1.243

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the event of an outage at 10.0.1.240, the FortiGate will choose the next server in the sequence for web filter rating requests, which is 10.0.1.244 according to the configuration shown in the exhibit. This is because the server list is ordered by priority, and the server with the lowest priority number is chosen first. If that server is unavailable, the next server with the next lowest priority number is chosen, and so on. The public FortiGuard servers are only used if the include-default-servers option is enabled and all the custom servers are unavailable. References := Fortinet Enterprise Firewall Study Guide for FortiOS 7.2, page 132.

NEW QUESTION 28
Exhibit.



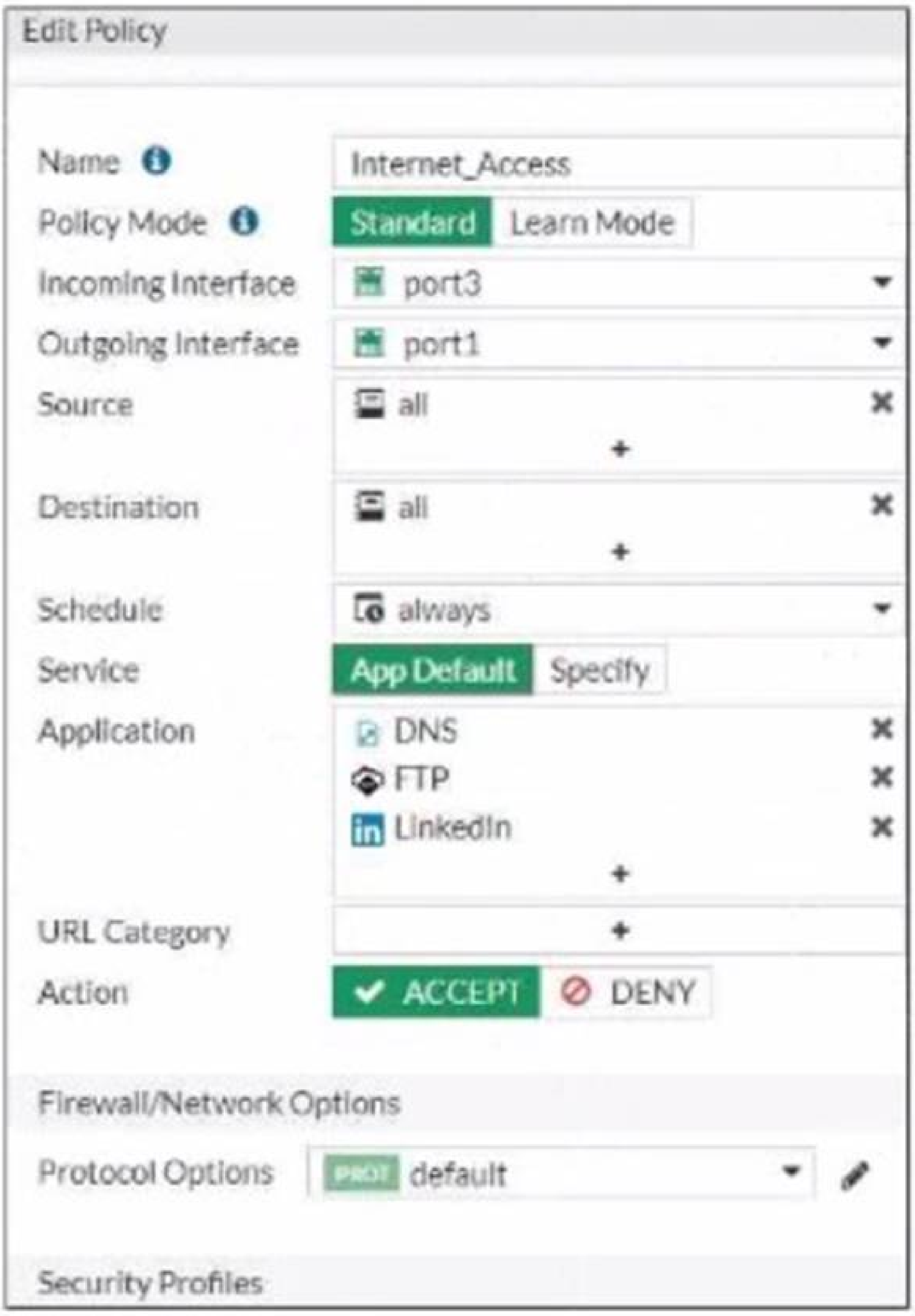
Refer to the exhibit, which shows an ADVPN network.
The client behind Spoke-1 generates traffic to the device located behind Spoke-2. Which first message floes the hub send to Spoke-110 bring up the dynamic tunnel?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an ADVPN scenario, when traffic is initiated from a client behind one spoke to another spoke, the hub sends a shortcut query to the initiating spoke. This query is used to determine if there is a more direct path for the traffic, which can then trigger the establishment of a dynamic tunnel between the spokes.

NEW QUESTION 29
Exhibit.



Edit Policy

Name: Internet_Access
Policy Mode: Standard | Learn Mode
Incoming Interface: port3
Outgoing Interface: port1
Source: all
Destination: all
Schedule: always
Service: App Default | Specify
Application: DNS, FTP, LinkedIn
URL Category:
Action: ✓ ACCEPT | DENY

Firewall/Network Options

Protocol Options: PROT default

Security Profiles

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial policy configuration. Which setting must you configure to allow SSH?

A. Specify SSH in the Service field
B. Configure pot 22 in the Protocol Options field.
C. Include SSH in the Application field
D. Select an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Option A is correct because to allow SSH, you need to specify SSH in the Service field of the policy configuration. This is because the Service field determines which types of traffic are allowed by the policy1. By default, the Service field is set to App Default, which means that the policy will use the default ports defined by the applications. However, SSH is not one of the default applications, so you need to specify it manually or create a custom service for it2.
? Option B is incorrect because configuring port 22 in the Protocol Options field is not enough to allow SSH. The Protocol Options field allows you to customize the protocol inspection and anomaly protection settings for the policy3. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.
? Option C is incorrect because including SSH in the Application field is not enough to allow SSH. The Application field allows you to filter the traffic based on the application signatures and categories4. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.
? Option D is incorrect because selecting an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section is not enough to allow SSH. The Security Profiles section allows you to apply various security features to the traffic, such as antivirus, web filtering, IPS, etc. However, this section does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type. References: =
? 1: Firewall policies
? 2: Services
? 3: Protocol options profiles
? 4: Application control

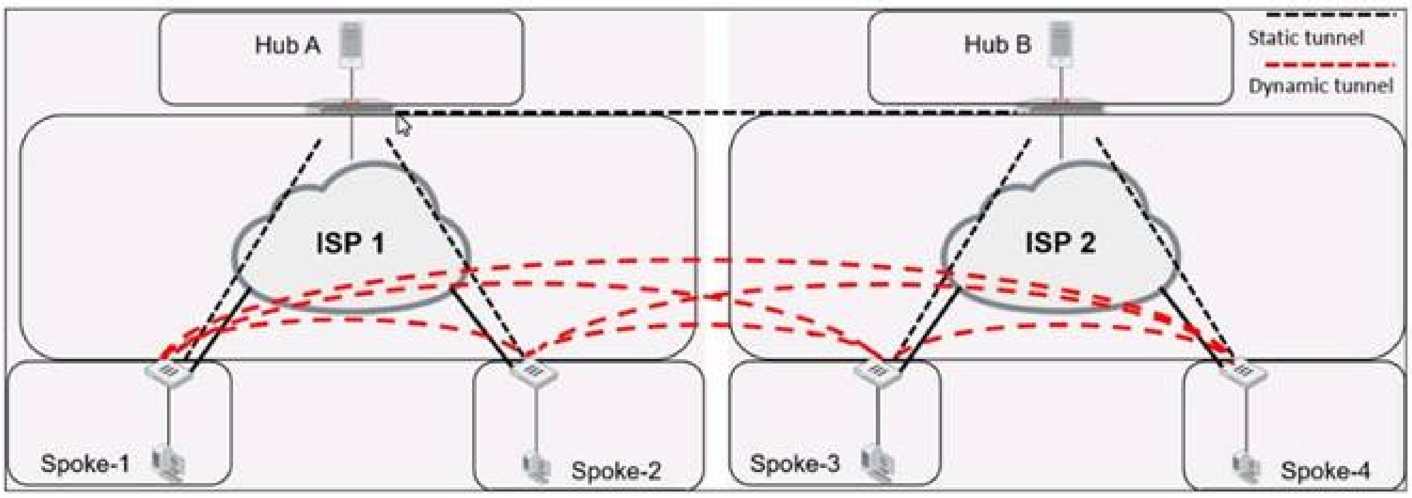
NEW QUESTION 34
In which two ways does fortiManager function when it is deployed as a local FDS? (Choose two)

A. It can be configured as an update server a rating server or both
B. It provides VM license validation services
C. It supports rating requests from non-FortiGate devices.
D. It caches available firmware updates for unmanaged devices

Answer: AB

Explanation:
When deployed as a local FortiGuard Distribution Server (FDS),
FortiManager functions in several capacities. It can act as an update server, a rating server, or both, providing firmware updates and FortiGuard database updates. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in VM license validation services, ensuring that the connected FortiGate devices are operating with valid licenses. However, it does not support rating requests from non-FortiGate devices nor cache firmware updates for unmanaged devices. Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: FortiManager as a Local FDS Configuration

NEW QUESTION 37
Refer to the exhibit, which shows an ADVPN network.



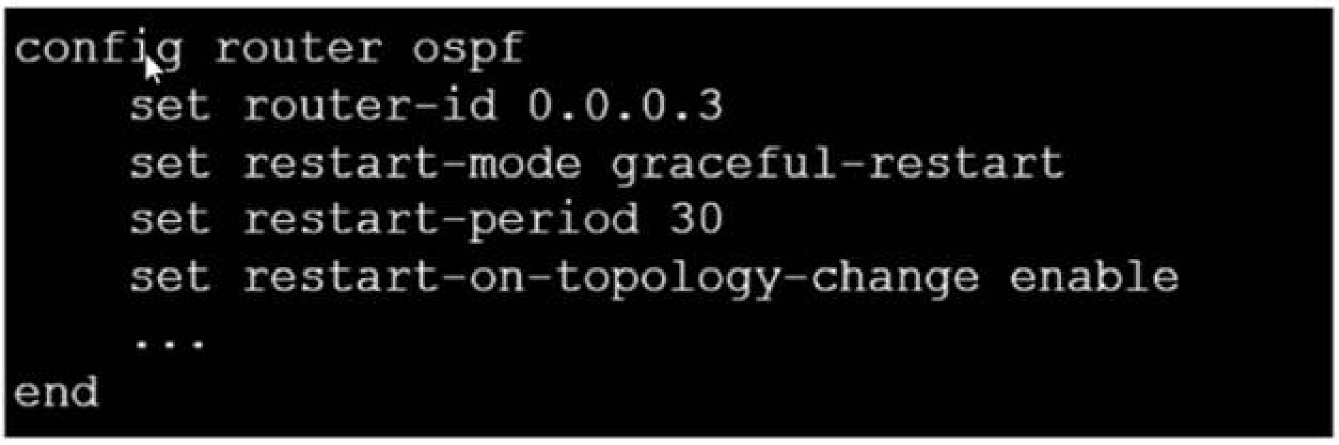
Which VPN phase 1 parameters must you configure on the hub for the ADVPN feature to function? (Choose two.)

A. set auto-discovery-forwarder enable
B. set add-route enable
C. set auto-discovery-receiver enable
D. set auto-discovery-sender enable

Answer: AC

Explanation:
For the ADVPN feature to function properly on the hub, the following phase 1 parameters must be configured:
* A. set auto-discovery-forwarder enable: This enables the hub to forward shortcut information to the spokes, which is essential for them to establish direct tunnels.
* C. set auto-discovery-receiver enable: This allows the hub to receive shortcut offers from the spokes.
This information is corroborated by the Fortinet documentation, which explains that in an ADVPN setup, the hub must be able to both forward and receive shortcut information for dynamic tunnel creation between spokes.

NEW QUESTION 39
Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial OSPF configuration.



```
config router ospf
    set router-id 0.0.0.3
    set restart-mode graceful-restart
    set restart-period 30
    set restart-on-topology-change enable
    ...
end
```

What can you conclude from this output?

A. Neighbors maintain communication with the restarting router.
B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts.
C. FortiGate restarts if the topology changes.
D. The restarting router sends gratuitous ARP for 30 seconds.

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the partial OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) configuration output:
* B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts: This is implied by the command 'set restart-mode graceful-restart'. When OSPF is configured with graceful restart, the router sends grace LSAs (Link State Advertisements) to inform its neighbors that it is restarting, allowing for a seamless transition without recalculating routes.
Fortinet documentation on OSPF configuration clearly states that enabling graceful restart mode allows the router to maintain its adjacencies and routes during a brief restart period.

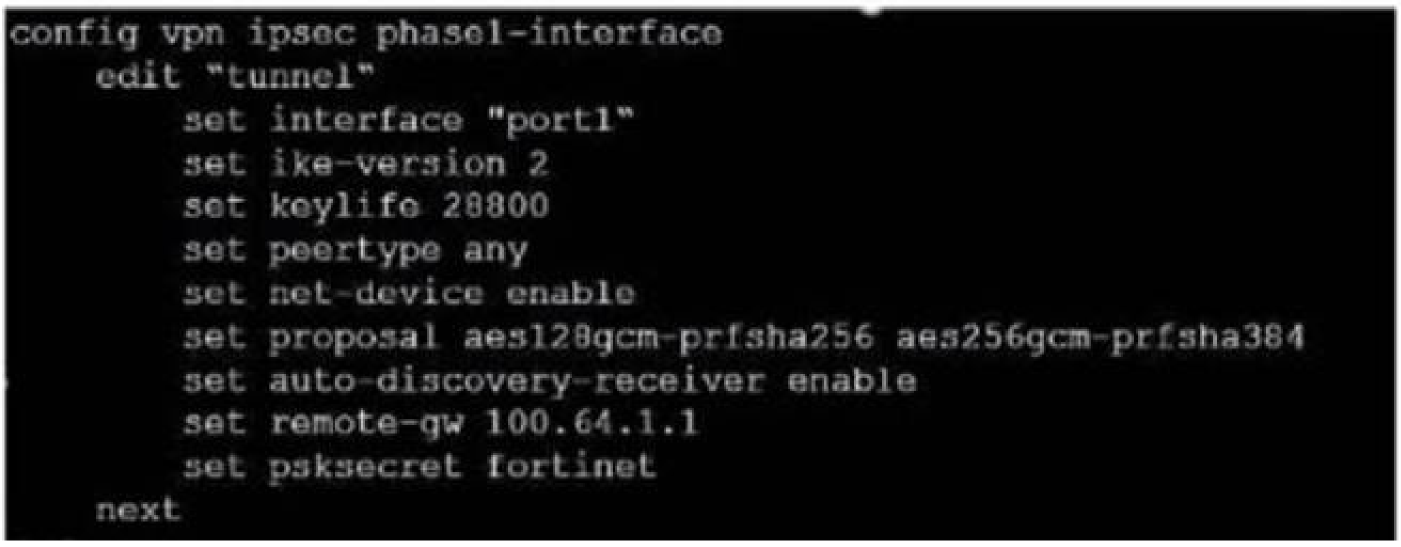
NEW QUESTION 44
You want to improve reliability over a lossy IPSec tunnel.
Which combination of IPSec phase 1 parameters should you configure?

A. fec-ingress and fec-egress
B. Odpd and dpd-retryinterval
C. fragmentation and fragmentation-mtu
D. keepalive and keylive

Answer: C

Explanation:
For improving reliability over a lossy IPSec tunnel, the fragmentation and fragmentation-mtu parameters should be configured. In scenarios where there might be issues with packet size or an unreliable network, setting the IPsec phase 1 to allow for fragmentation will enable large packets to be broken down, preventing them from being dropped due to size or poor network quality. The fragmentation-mtu specifies the size of the fragments. This is aligned with Fortinet's recommendations for handling IPsec VPN over networks with potential packet loss or size limitations.

NEW QUESTION 49
Exhibit.



```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
    edit "tunnel"
        set interface "port1"
        set ike-version 2
        set keylife 28800
        set peertype any
        set net-device enable
        set proposal aes128gcm-prfsha256 aes256gcm-prfsha384
        set auto-discovery-receiver enable
        set remote-gw 100.64.1.1
        set psksecret fortinet
    next
```

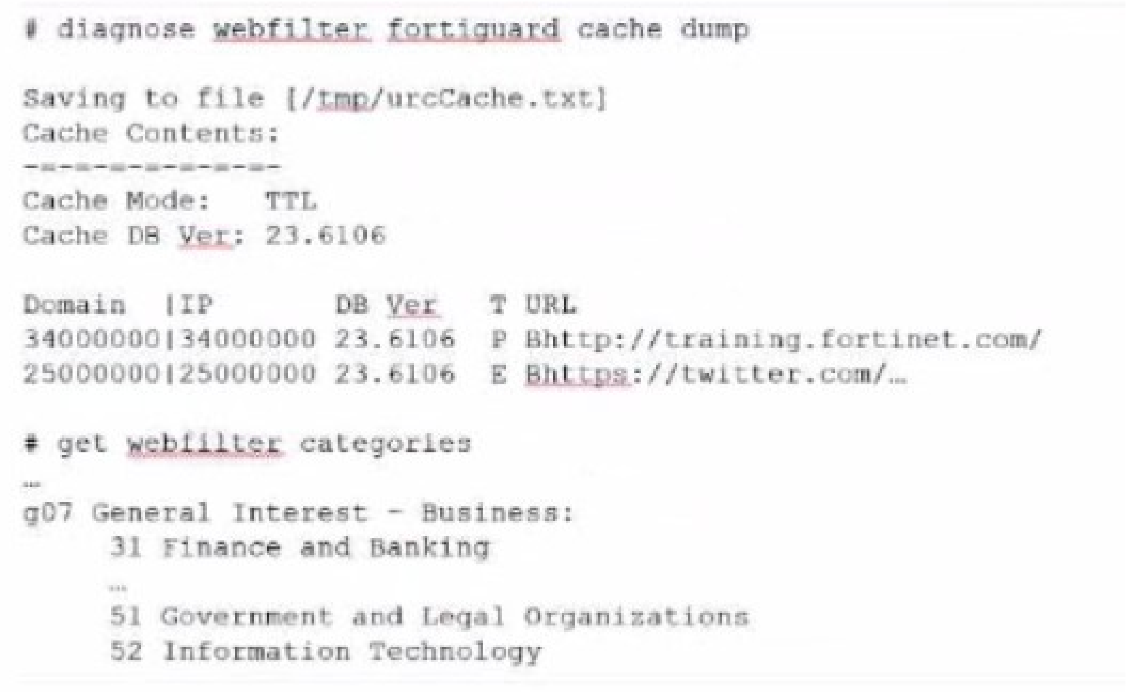
Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial ADVPN configuration of a spoke.
Which two parameters must you configure on the corresponding single hub? (Choose two.)

A. Set auto-discovery-sender enable
B. Set ike-version 2
C. Set auto-discovery-forwarder enable
D. Set auto-discovery-receiver enable

Answer: AC

Explanation:
For an ADVPN spoke configuration shown, the corresponding hub must have auto-discovery-senderenabled to send shortcut advertisement messages to the spokes. Also, the hub would need to haveauto-discovery-forwarderenabled if it is to forward on those shortcut advertisements to other spokes. This allows the hub to inform all spokes about the best path to reach each other. Theike-versiondoes not need to be reconfigured on the hub if it's already set to version 2 andauto-discovery-receiveris not necessary on the hub because it's the one sending the advertisements, not receiving.
References:
? FortiOS Handbook - ADVPN

NEW QUESTION 52
Exhibit.



```
# diagnose webfilter fortiguard cache dump

Saving to file [/tmp/urcCache.txt]
Cache Contents:
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
Cache Mode:    TTL
Cache DB Ver: 23.6106

Domain   |IP        DB Ver   T URL
34000000|34000000 23.6106  P Bhttp://training.fortinet.com/
25000000|25000000 23.6106  E Bhttps://twitter.com/…

# get webfilter categories
…
g07 General Interest - Business:
     31 Finance and Banking
     …
     51 Government and Legal Organizations
     52 Information Technology
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output from the webfilter fortiguard cache dump and webfilter categories commands.
Using the output, how can an administrator determine the category of the training.fortinet.comam website?

A. The administrator must convert the first three digits of the IP hex value to binary

B. The administrator can look up the hex value of 34 in the second command output.
C. The administrator must add both the Pima in and Iphex values of 34 to get the category number
D. The administrator must convert the first two digits of the Domain hex value to a decimal value

Answer: B

Explanation:
? Option B is correct because the administrator can determine the category of the training.fortinet.com website by looking up the hex value of 34 in the second command output. This is because the first command output shows that the domain and the IP of the website are both in category (Hex) 34, which corresponds to Information Technology in the second command output1.
? Option A is incorrect because the administrator does not need to convert the first three digits of the IP hex value to binary. The IP hex value is already in the same format as the category hex value, so the administrator can simply compare them without any conversion2.
? Option C is incorrect because the administrator does not need to add both the
Pima in and Iphex values of 34 to get the category number. The Pima in and Iphex values are not related to the category number, but to the cache TTL and the database version respectively3.
? Option D is incorrect because the administrator does not need to convert the first
two digits of the Domain hex value to a decimal value. The Domain hex value is already in the same format as the category hex value, so the administrator can simply compare them without any conversion2. References: =
? 1: Technical Tip: Verify the webfilter cache content4
? 2: Hexadecimal to Decimal Converter5
? 3: FortiGate - Fortinet Community6
? : Web filter | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation7

NEW QUESTION 54
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