

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

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**

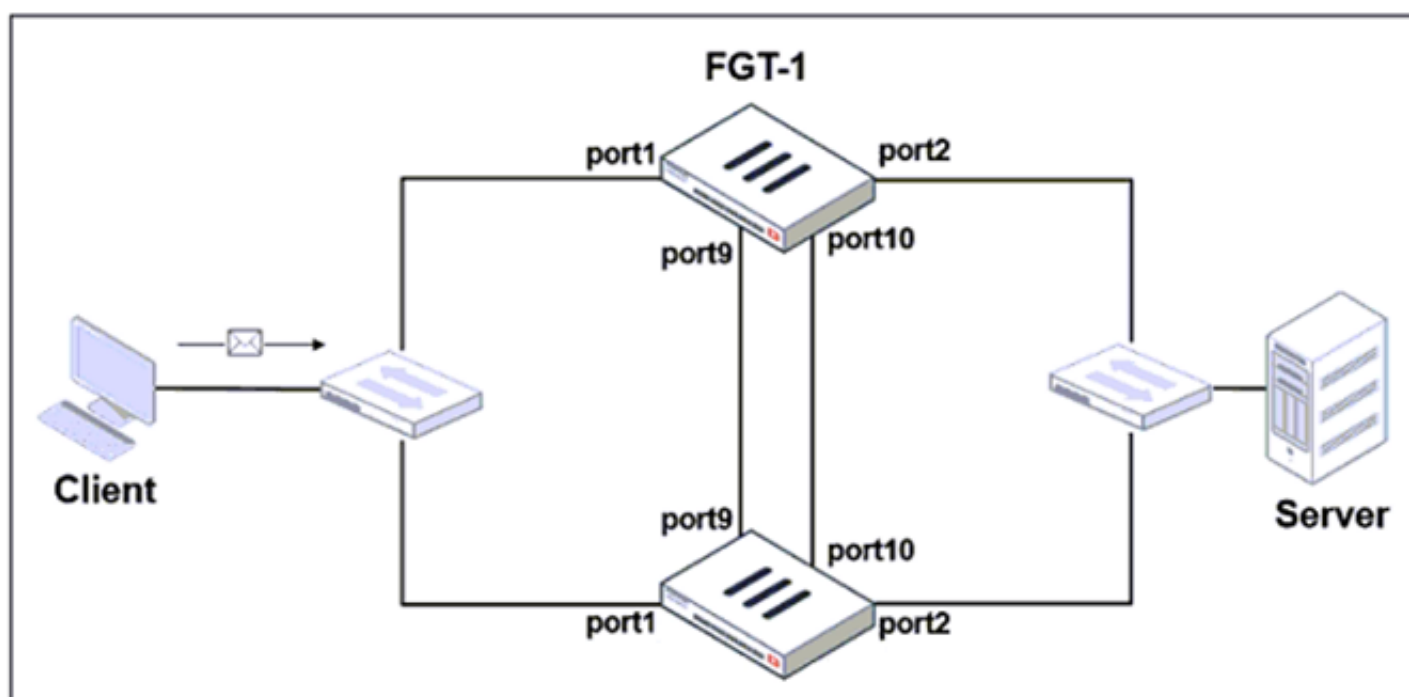


Exhibit A **Exhibit B**

```
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 3

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 4

Which two statements are correct about SLA targets? (Choose two.)

- A. You can configure only two SLA targets per one Performance SLA.
- B. SLA targets are optional.
- C. SLA targets are required for SD-WAN rules with a Best Quality strategy.
- D. SLA targets are used only when referenced by an SD-WAN rule.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

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" srcintfrole=
"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" rectype= "direct" url= "https://etp-experiment-1.dummytracker.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 6

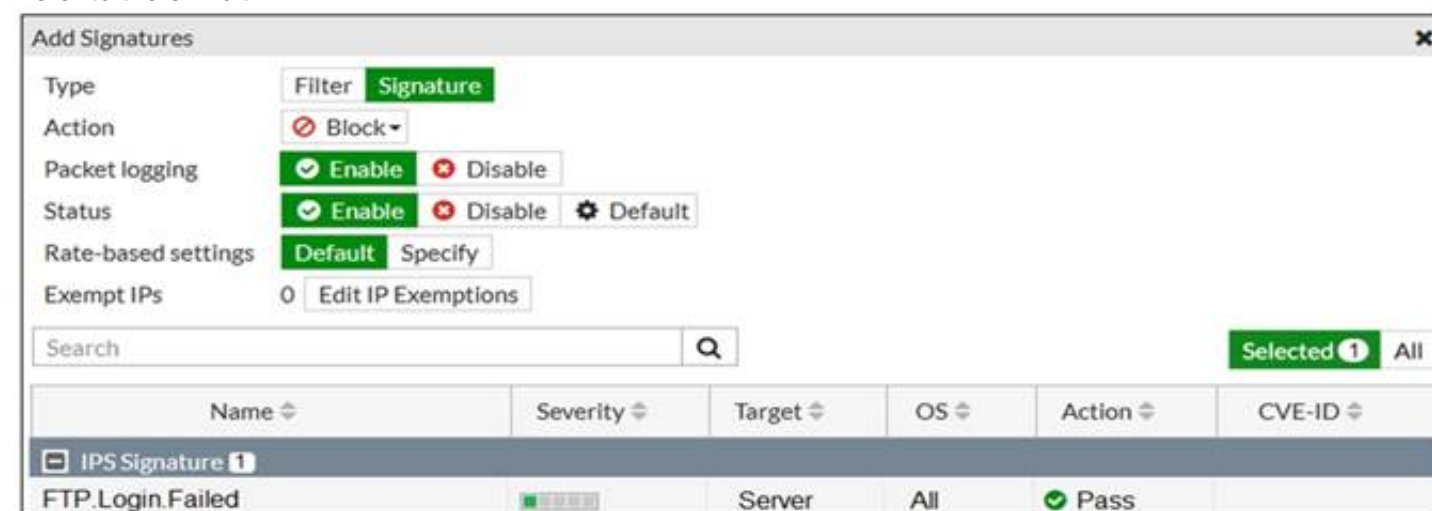
Which statement about the policy ID number of a firewall policy is true?

- 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 7

Refer to the exhibit.



Name	Severity	Target	OS	Action	CVE-ID
FTP.Login.Failed	Server	All		Pass	

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 12

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 13

Which two attributes are required on a certificate so it can be used as a CA certificate on SSL Inspection? (Choose two.)

- A. The keyUsage extension must be set to keyCertSign.
- B. The common name on the subject field must use a wildcard name.
- C. The issuer must be a public CA.
- D. The CA extension must be set to TRUE.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

"In order for FortiGate to act in these roles, its CA certificate must have the basic constraints extension set to cA=True and the value of the keyUsage extension set to keyCertSign."

NEW QUESTION 18

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 20

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, what configuration change will bring phase 2 up?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A shows a network diagram. Exhibit B shows the firewall policy configuration and a VIP object 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.

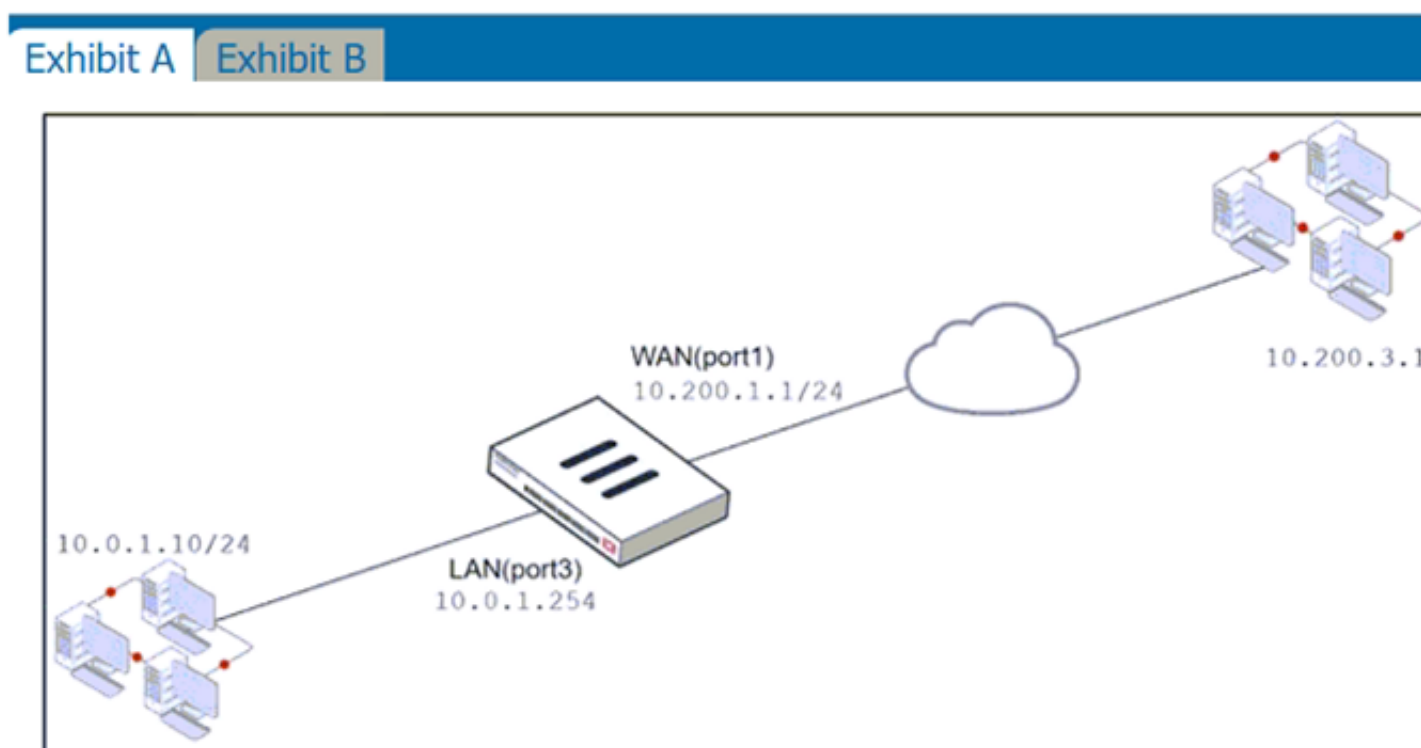


Exhibit A

Exhibit B

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

Edit Virtual IP

VIP type

IPv4

Name

VIP

Comments

Write a comment...0/255

Color

Change

Network

Interface

WAN (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

10443

Map to IPv4 port

443

If the host 10.200.3.1 sends a TCP SYN packet on port 10443 to 10.200.1.10, what will the source address, destination address, and destination port of the packet be, after FortiGate forwards the packet to the destination?

- A. 10.0.1.254, 10.0.1.10, and 443, respectively
- B. 10.0.1.254, 10.200.1.10, and 443, respectively
- C. 10.200.3.1, 10.0.1.10, and 443, respectively
- D. 10.0.1.254, 10.0.1.10, and 10443, respectively

Answer: C

Explanation:

The host 10.200.3.1 sends a TCP SYN packet on port 10443 to 10.200.1.10, which is the external IP address of the VIP object named VIP in Exhibit B1. The VIP object maps the external IP address and port to the internal IP address and port of the server 10.0.1.10 and 443, respectively1. The VIP object also enables NAT, which means that the source address of the packet will be translated to the IP address of the outgoing interface2. The firewall policy ID 1 in Exhibit B allows traffic from WAN (port1) to LAN (port3) with the destination address of VIP and the service of HTTPS1. The policy also enables NAT, which means that the source address of the packet will be translated to the IP address of the outgoing interface2. Therefore, after FortiGate forwards the packet to the destination, the source address, destination address, and destination port of the packet will be 10.200.3.1, 10.0.1.10, and 443, respectively. You can find more information about VIP objects and firewall policies in the Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 27

Which of the following conditions must be met in order for a web browser to trust a web server certificate signed by a third-party CA?

- A. The public key of the web server certificate must be installed on the browser.
- B. The web-server certificate must be installed on the browser.
- C. The CA certificate that signed the web-server certificate must be installed on the browser.
- D. The private key of the CA certificate that signed the browser certificate must be installed on the browser.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

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.

Exhibit A Exhibit B

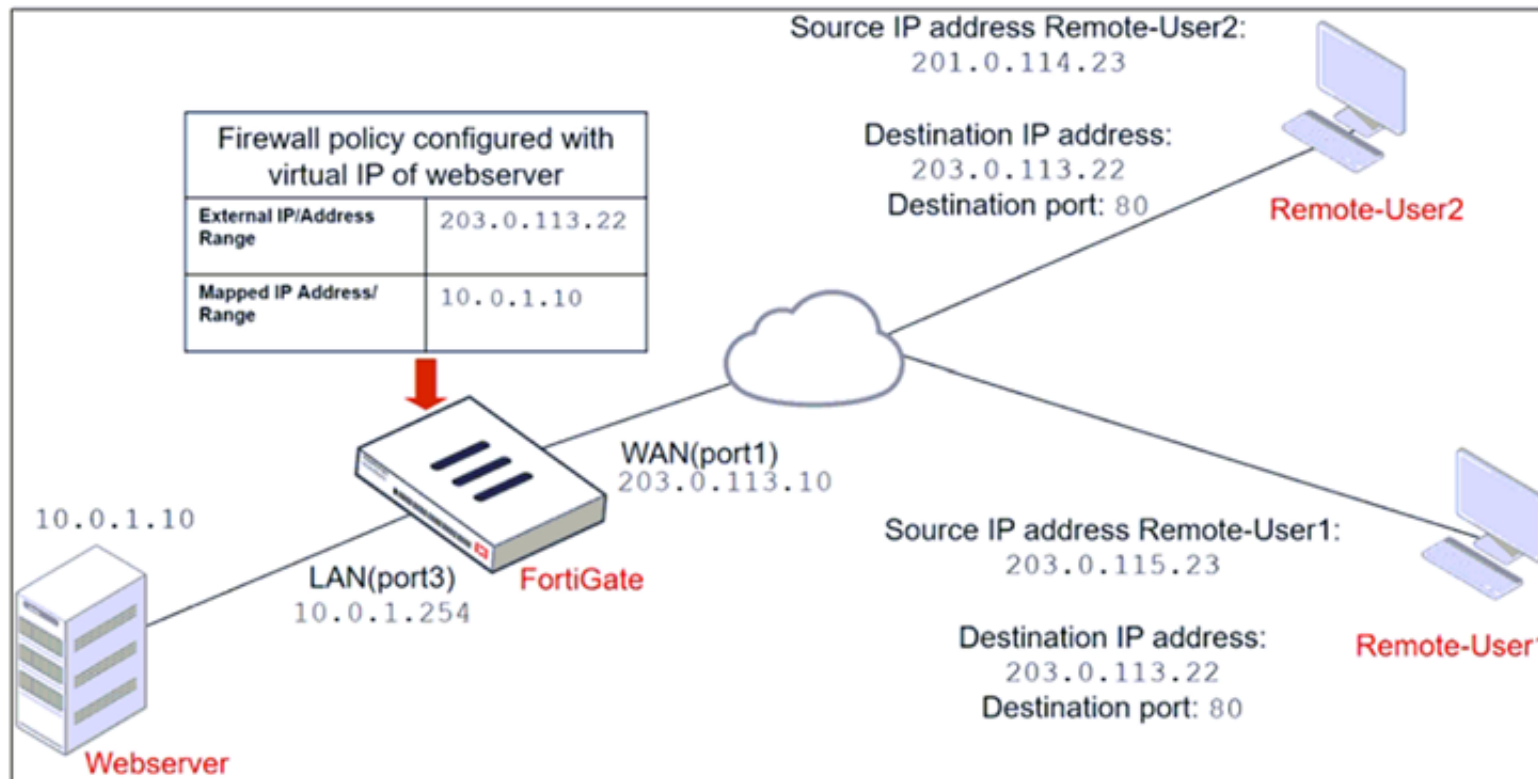


Exhibit A Exhibit B

Edit Address

Name	Deny_IP
Color	Change
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	201.0.114.23/32
Interface	WAN (port1)
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	Deny web server access. 23/255

Firewall address object

Firewall policies

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action
WAN (port1) → LAN (port3) 2						
4	Deny	Deny_IP	all	always	ALL	DENY
3	Allow_access	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT

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 32

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 37

An administrator has configured two-factor authentication to strengthen SSL VPN access. Which additional best practice can an administrator implement?

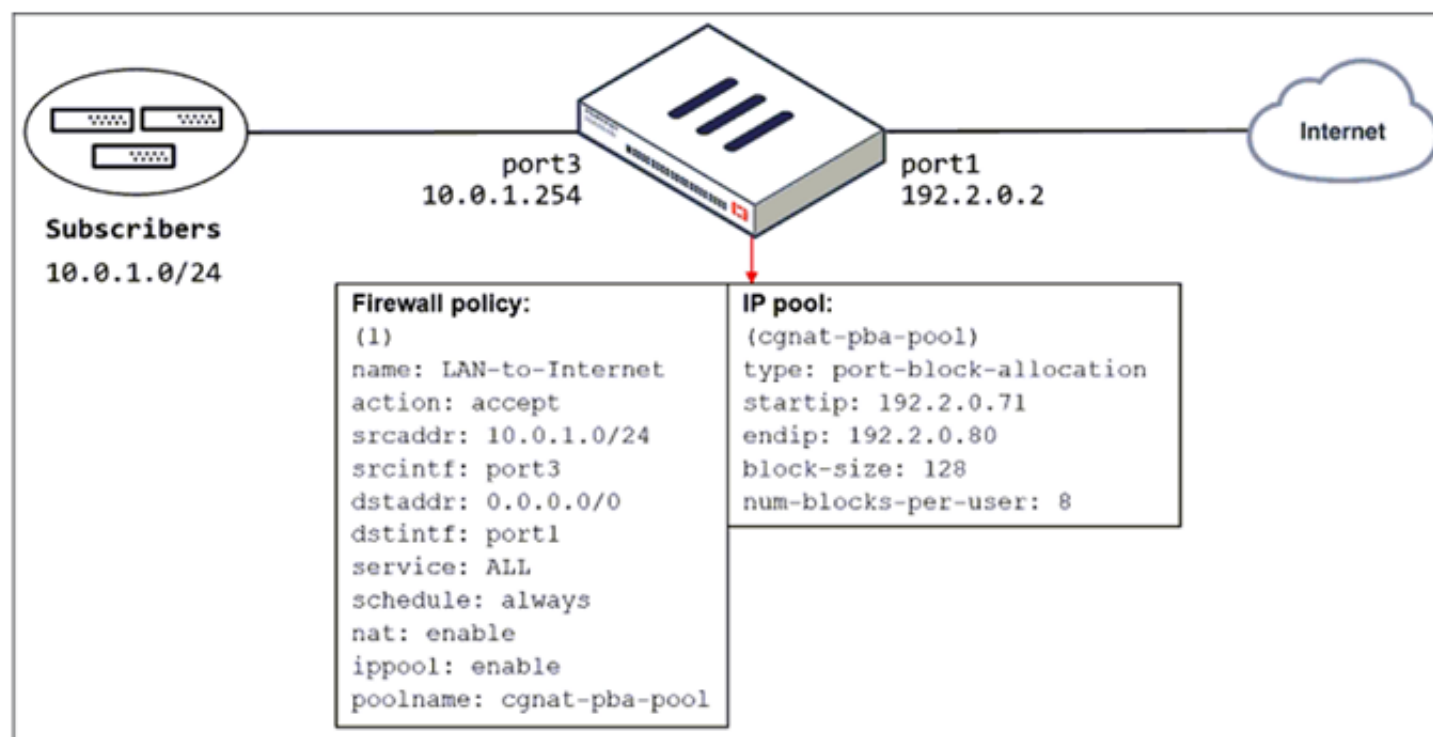
- A. Configure Source IP Pools.
- B. Configure split tunneling in tunnel mode.
- C. Configure different SSL VPN realms.
- D. Configure host check .

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40

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 42

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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 client and this is often the

case for branch offices and mobile VPN clients that use dynamic IP address and no dynamic DNS

NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

Which two statements are true about the Security Fabric rating? (Choose two.)

- A. It provides executive summaries of the four largest areas of security focus.
- B. Many of the security issues can be fixed immediately by clicking Apply where available.
- C. The Security Fabric rating must be run on the root FortiGate device in the Security Fabric.
- D. The Security Fabric rating is a free service that comes bundled with all FortiGate devices.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 50

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 52

An administrator wants to configure Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on IPSEC VPN for detecting dead tunnels. The requirement is that FortiGate sends DPD probes only when no traffic is observed in the tunnel.

Which DPD mode on FortiGate will meet the above requirement?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55

Which feature in the Security Fabric takes one or more actions based on event triggers?

- A. Fabric Connectors
- B. Automation Stitches
- C. Security Rating
- D. Logical Topology

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

How does FortiGate act when using SSL VPN in web mode?

- A. FortiGate acts as an FDS server.
- B. FortiGate acts as an HTTP reverse proxy.
- C. FortiGate acts as DNS server.
- D. FortiGate acts as router.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63

An administrator observes that the port1 interface cannot be configured with an IP address. What can be the reasons for that? (Choose three.)

- A. The interface has been configured for one-arm sniffer.

- B. The interface is a member of a virtual wire pair.
- C. The operation mode is transparent.
- D. The interface is a member of a zone.
- E. Captive portal is enabled in the interface.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

https://help.fortinet.com/fos50hlp/54/Content/FortiOS/fortigate-whats-new-54/Top_VirtualWirePair.htm

NEW QUESTION 68

What is the effect of enabling auto-negotiate on the phase 2 configuration of an IPsec tunnel?

- A. FortiGate automatically negotiates different local and remote addresses with the remote peer.
- B. FortiGate automatically negotiates a new security association after the existing security association expires.
- C. FortiGate automatically negotiates different encryption and authentication algorithms with the remote peer.
- D. FortiGate automatically brings up the IPsec tunnel and keeps it up, regardless of activity on the IPsec tunnel.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=12069>

FortiGate Infrastructure 7.2 Study Guide (p.264): "...then FortiGate might drop interesting traffic because of the absence of active SAs. To prevent this, you can enable Auto-negotiate. When you do this, FortiGate not only negotiates new SAs before the current SAs expire, but it also starts using the new SAs right away."
"Another benefit of enabling Auto-negotiate is that the tunnel comes up and stays up automatically, even when there is no interesting traffic. When you enable Autokey Keep Alive and keep Auto-negotiate disabled, the tunnel does not come up automatically unless there is interesting traffic. However, after the tunnel is up, it stays that way because FortiGate periodically sends keep alive packets over the tunnel. Note that when you enable Auto-negotiate, Autokey Keep Alive is implicitly enabled."

NEW QUESTION 72

Refer to the exhibits.



The screenshot shows the 'Edit Policy' configuration page for a policy named 'Facebook SSL Inspection'. The configuration is as follows:

Field	Value
Name	Facebook SSL Inspection
Incoming interface	port2
Outgoing interface	port1
Source	all
Destination	all
Service	ALL

Below the policy configuration, there is a section for 'Firewall/Network Options' which contains a message: 'CentralNAT is enabled so NAT settings from matching Central SNAT policies will be applied'.

At the bottom, under 'Security Profiles', the 'SSL Inspection' profile is set to 'certificate-inspection'.

Edit Policy

Name ⓘ

Facebook Access

Incoming interface

port2

Outgoing interface

port1

Source

all

Destination

all

Schedule

always

Service

AppDefault

Specify

Application

Facebook

Facebook_Like.Button

Facebook_Video.Play

URL Category

+

✓ ACCEPT

✗ DENY

Firewall/Network Options

Protocol Options

PROX

default

The exhibits show the SSL and authentication policy (Exhibit A) and the security policy (Exhibit B) for Facebook . Users are given access to the Facebook web application. They can play video content hosted on Facebook but they are unable to leave reactions on videos or other types of posts. Which part of the policy configuration must you change to resolve the issue?

- A. Make SSL inspection needs to be a deep content inspection.
- B. Force access to Facebook using the HTTP service.
- C. Get the additional application signatures are required to add to the security policy.
- D. Add Facebook in the URL category in the security policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

They can play video (tick) content hosted on Facebook, but they are unable to leave reactions on videos or other types of posts. This indicate that the rule are partially working as they can watch video but cant react, i.e. liking the content. So must be an issue with the SSL inspection rather then adding an app rule.

NEW QUESTION 74

Refer to the exhibit.

	Name ⓘ	Type ⓘ	IP/Netmask ⓘ	VLAN ID ⓘ
Physical Interface 14				
	port1	Physical Interface	10.200.1.1/255.255.255.0	
	port1-vlan10	VLAN	10.1.10.1/255.255.255.0	10
	port1-vlan1	VLAN	10.200.5.1/255.255.255.0	1
	port10	Physical Interface	10.0.11.1/255.255.255.0	
	port2	Physical Interface	10.200.2.1/255.255.255.0	
	port2-vlan10	VLAN	10.0.10.1/255.255.255.0	10
	port2-vlan1	VLAN	10.0.5.1/255.255.255.0	1

Given the interfaces shown in the exhibit. which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Traffic between port2 and port2-vlan1 is allowed by default.
- B. port1-vlan10 and port2-vlan10 are part of the same broadcast domain.
- C. port1 is a native VLAN.
- D. port1-vlan and port2-vlan1 can be assigned in the same VDOM or to different VDOMs.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiGate/Technical-Tip-rules-about-VLAN-configuration-and-VDOM-interf>
<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD30883>

NEW QUESTION 75

An administrator has configured the following settings:


```
config system settings
set ses-denied-traffic enable
end
config system global
set block-session-timer 30
end
```

What are the two results of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Device detection on all interfaces is enforced for 30 minutes.
- B. Denied users are blocked for 30 minutes.
- C. A session for denied traffic is created.
- D. The number of logs generated by denied traffic is reduced.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

ses-denied-traffic

Enable/disable including denied session in the session table. <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.6/cli-reference/20620/config-system-settings-block-session-timer>

Duration in seconds for blocked sessions . integer

Minimum value: 1 Maximum value: 300

30

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.6/cli-reference/1620/config-system-global>

NEW QUESTION 76

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 79

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 80

You have enabled logging on a FortiGate device for event logs and all security logs, and you have set up logging to use the FortiGate local disk. What is the default behavior when the local disk is full?

- A. No new log is recorded after the warning is issued when log disk use reaches the threshold of 95%.
- B. No new log is recorded until you manually clear logs from the local disk.
- C. Logs are overwritten and the first warning is issued when log disk use reaches the threshold of 75%.
- D. Logs are overwritten and the only warning is issued when log disk use reaches the threshold of 95%.

Answer: C

Explanation:

config log disk setting

set diskfull [overwrite | nolog]

Action to take when disk is full. The system can overwrite the oldest log messages or stop logging when the disk is full. (default --> overwrite)

config log memory global-setting

set full-first-warning-threshold {integer}

Log full first warning threshold as a percent. (default --> 75)

NEW QUESTION 85

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