

NSE7_EFW-7.2 Dumps

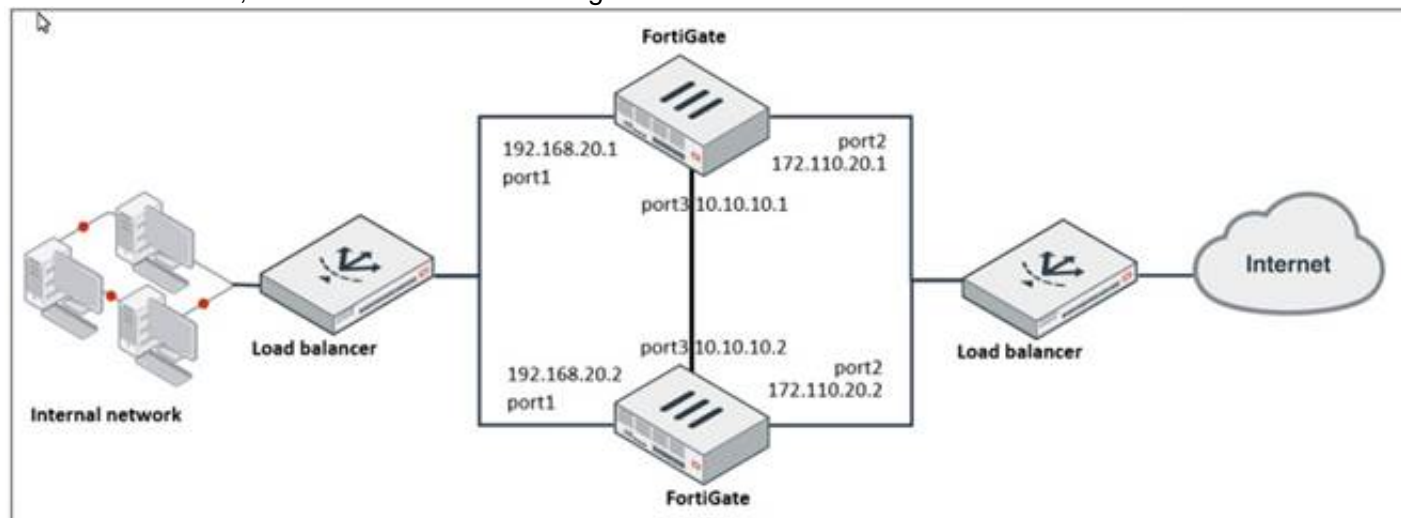
Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

https://www.certleader.com/NSE7_EFW-7.2-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a network diagram.



Which protocol should you use to configure the FortiGate cluster?

- A. FGCP in active-passive mode
- B. OFGSP
- C. VRRP
- D. FGCP in active-active mode

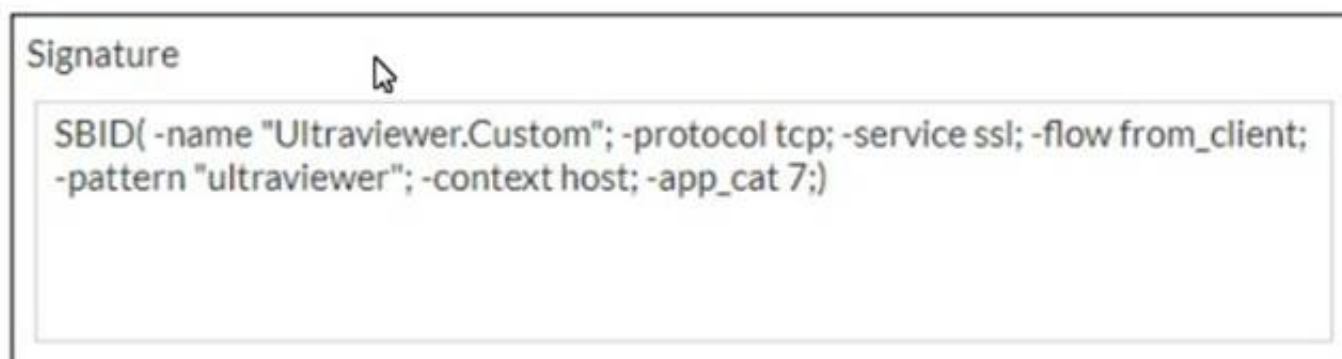
Answer: A

Explanation:

Given the network diagram and the presence of two FortiGate devices, the Fortinet Gate Clustering Protocol (FGCP) in active-passive mode is the most appropriate for setting up a FortiGate cluster. FGCP supports high availability configurations and is designed to allow one FortiGate to seamlessly take over if the other fails, providing continuous network availability. This is supported by Fortinet documentation for high availability configurations using FGCP.

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a custom signature.



Which two modifications must you apply to the configuration of this custom signature so that you can save it on FortiGate? (Choose two.)

- A. Add severity.
- B. Add attack_id.
- C. Ensure that the header syntax is F-SBID.
- D. Start options with --.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

For a custom signature to be valid and savable on a FortiGate device, it must include certain mandatory fields. Severity is used to specify the level of threat that the signature represents, and attack_id is a unique identifier for the signature. Without these, the signature would not be complete and could not be correctly utilized by the FortiGate's Intrusion Prevention System (IPS).

NEW QUESTION 3

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

- A. FortiGate uses the FortiTelemetry protocol to communicate with FortiAnalyzer.
- B. Only the root FortiGate sends logs to FortiAnalyzer
- C. Only FortiGate devices with configuration-sync receive and synchronize global CMDB objects that the root FortiGate sends
- D. Only the root FortiGate collects network topology information and forwards it to FortiAnalyzer

Answer: BC

Explanation:

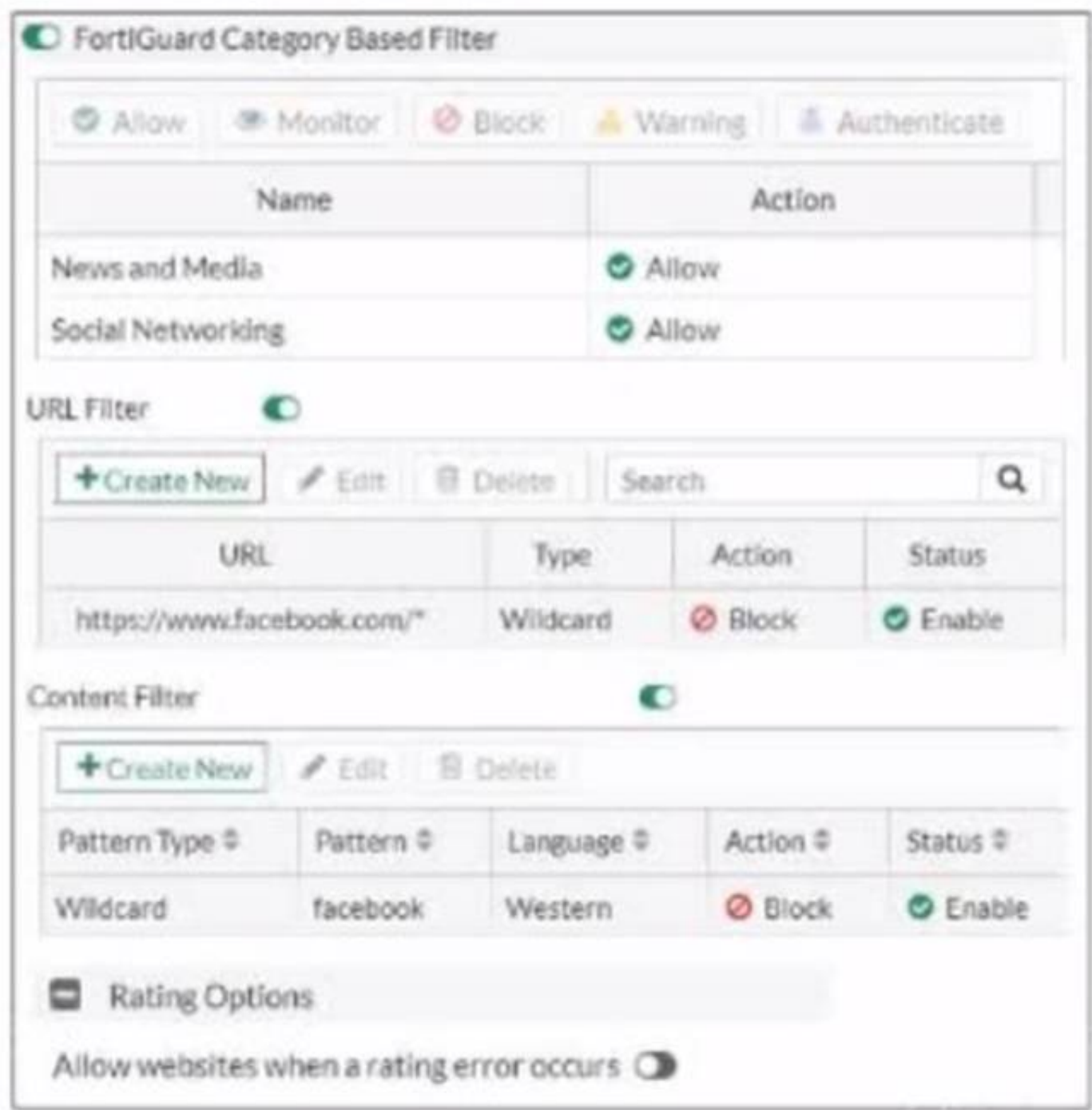
In the Security Fabric, only the root FortiGate sends logs to FortiAnalyzer (B). Additionally, only FortiGate devices with configuration-sync enabled receive and synchronize global Central Management Database (CMDB) objects that the root FortiGate sends (C). FortiGate uses the FortiTelemetry protocol to communicate with other FortiGates, not FortiAnalyzer (A). The last option (D) is incorrect as all FortiGates can collect and forward network topology information to FortiAnalyzer.

References:

? FortiOS Handbook - Security Fabric

NEW QUESTION 4

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web filter profile conjuration
What can you cone udo from this configuration about access towwww.facebook, com, which is categorized as Social Networking?

- A. The access is blocked based on the Content Filter configuration
- B. The access is allowed based on the FortiGuard Category Based Filter configuration
- C. The access is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration
- D. The access is hocked if the local or the public FortiGuard server does not reply

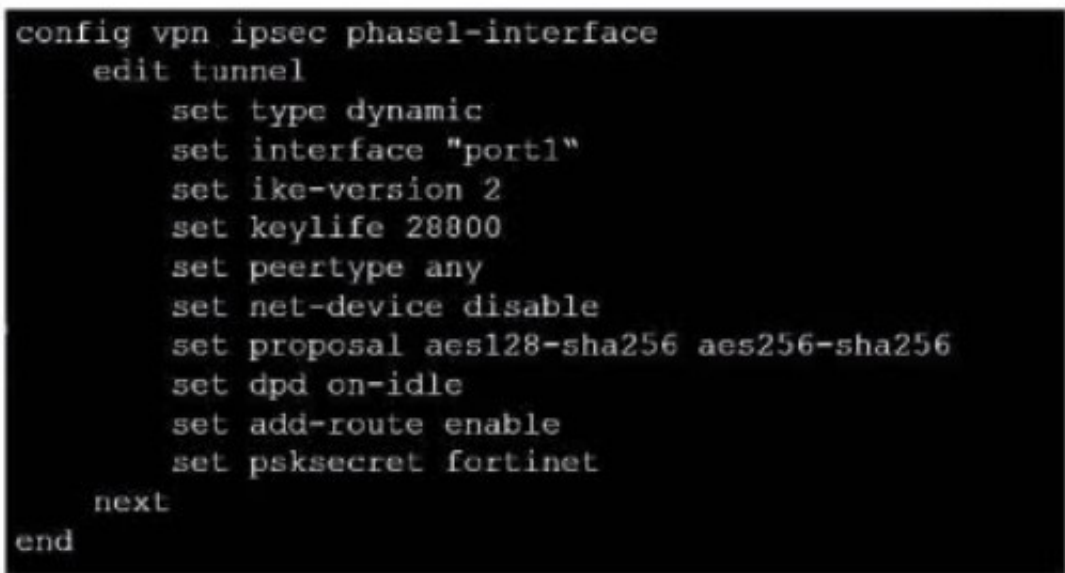
Answer: C

Explanation:

The access to www.facebook.com is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration. In the exhibit, it shows that the URL “www.facebook.com” is specifically set to “Block” under the URL Filter section1. References := Fortigate: How to configure Web Filter function on Fortigate, Web filter | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.0.2 | Fortinet Document Library, FortiGate HTTPS web URL filtering ... - Fortinet ... - Fortinet Community

NEW QUESTION 5

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial VPN configuration. What can you conclude from this configuration1?

- A. FortiGate creates separate virtual interfaces for each dial up client.
- B. The VPN should use the dynamic routing protocol to exchange routing information Through the tunnels.

- C. Dead peer detection is disabled.
- D. The routing table shows a single IPsec virtual interface.

Answer: C

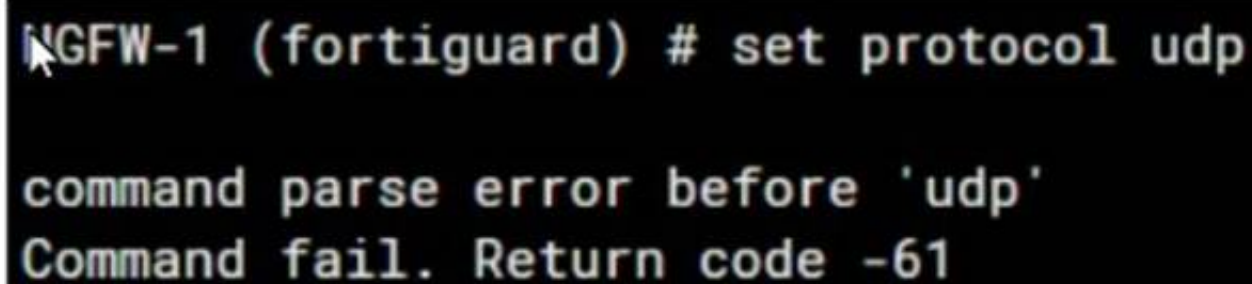
Explanation:

The configuration line “set dpd on-idle” indicates that dead peer detection (DPD) is set to trigger only when the tunnel is idle, not actively disabled¹. References: FortiGate IPsec VPN User Guide - Fortinet Document Library

From the given VPN configuration, dead peer detection (DPD) is set to 'on-idle', indicating that DPD is enabled and will be used to detect if the other end of the VPN tunnel is still alive when no traffic is detected. Hence, option C is incorrect. The configuration shows the tunnel set to type 'dynamic', which does not create separate virtual interfaces for each dial-up client (A), and it is not specified that dynamic routing will be used (B). Since this is a phase 1 configuration snippet, the routing table aspect (D) cannot be concluded from this alone.

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an error in system fortiguard configuration.

A screenshot of a terminal window showing a configuration error. The prompt is 'NGFW-1 (fortiguard) #'. The command entered is 'set protocol udp'. The output shows a 'command parse error before \'udp\'' and 'Command fail. Return code -61'.

```
NGFW-1 (fortiguard) # set protocol udp
command parse error before 'udp'
Command fail. Return code -61
```

What is the reason you cannot set the protocol to udp in config system fortiguard?

- A. FortiManager provides FortiGuard.
- B. fortiguard-anycast is set to enable.
- C. You do not have the corresponding write access.
- D. udp is not a protocol option.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The reason for the command failure when trying to set the protocol to UDP in the config system fortiguard is likely that UDP is not a protocol option in this context. The command syntax might be incorrect or the option to set a protocol for FortiGuard updates might not exist in this manner. So the correct answer is D. udp is not a protocol option.

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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

Engineering address object

Name	Engineering
Color	 <input type="button" value="Change"/>
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	<input type="checkbox"/> any
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text" value="Write a comment..."/> 0/255
<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

Finance address object

Name	Finance
Color	 <input type="button" value="Change"/>
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	<input type="checkbox"/> any
Static route configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text" value="Write a comment..."/> 0/255
<input type="button" value="Return"/>	

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 two statements about IKE version 2 fragmentation are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Only some IKE version 2 packets are considered fragmentable.
- B. The reassembly timeout default value is 30 seconds.
- C. It is performed at the IP layer.
- D. The maximum number of IKE version 2 fragments is 128.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

In IKE version 2, not all packets are fragmentable. Only certain messages within the IKE negotiation process can be fragmented. Additionally, there is a limit to the number of fragments that IKE version 2 can handle, which is 128. This is specified in the Fortinet documentation and ensures that the IKE negotiation process can proceed even in networks that have issues with large packets. The reassembly timeout and the layer at which fragmentation occurs are not specified in this context within Fortinet documentation.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements about IKE vision 2 are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Phase 1 includes main mode
- B. It supports the extensible authentication protocol (EAP)
- C. It supports the XAuth protocol.
- D. It exchanges a minimum of four messages to establish a secure tunnel

Answer: BD

Explanation:

IKE version 2 supports the extensible authentication protocol (EAP), which allows for more flexible and secure authentication methods¹. IKE version 2 also exchanges a minimum of four messages to establish a secure tunnel, which is more efficient than IKE version 12. References: = IKE settings | FortiClient 7.2.2 - Fortinet

Documentation, Technical Tip: How to configure IKE version 1 or 2 ... - Fortinet Community

NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

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 16

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.

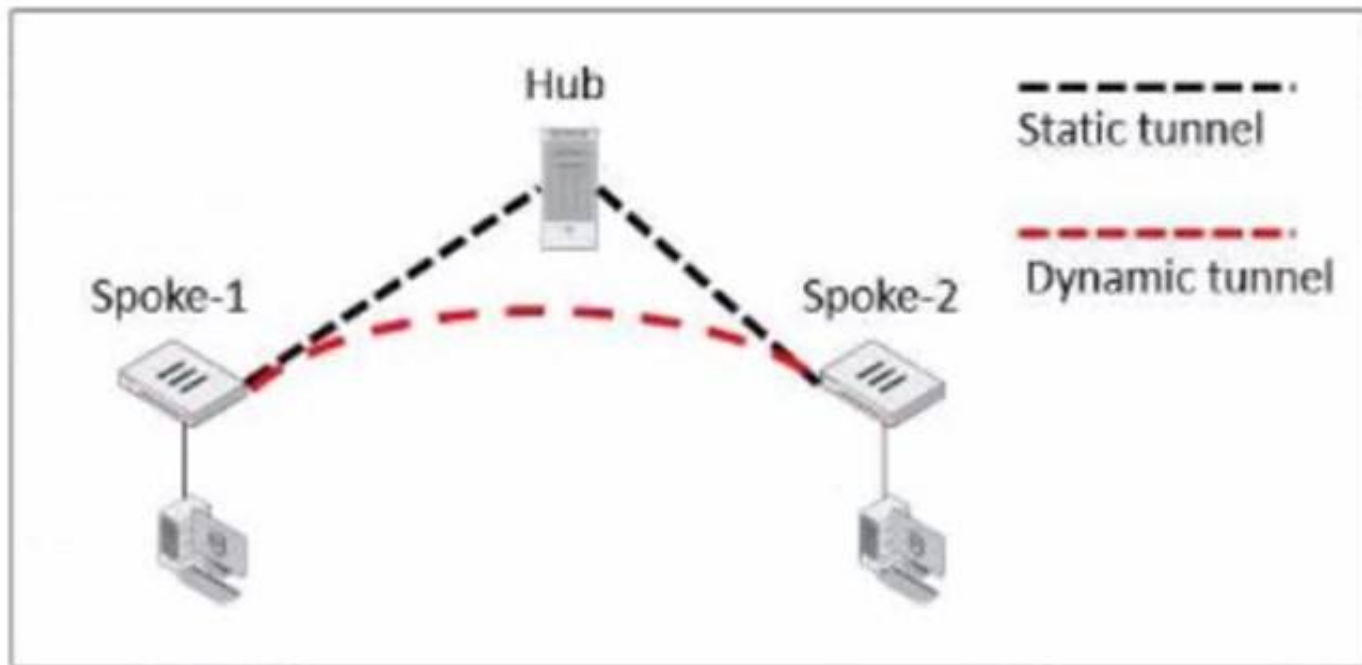
* D. You must configure phase 2 quick mode selectors to 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0: This wildcard

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 between spokes.

NEW QUESTION 19

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 does the hub send to Spoke-1 to 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 24

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 28

You configured an address object on the root FortiGate in a Security Fabric. This object is not synchronized with a downstream device. Which two reasons could be the cause? (Choose two)

- A. The address object on the root FortiGate has fabric-object set to disable
- B. The root FortiGate has configuration-sync set to enable
- C. The downstream FortiGate has fabric-object-unification set to local
- D. The downstream FortiGate has configuration-sync set to local

Answer: AC

Explanation:

? Option A is correct because the address object on the root FortiGate will not be synchronized with the downstream devices if it has fabric-object set to disable. This option controls whether the address object is shared with other FortiGate devices in the Security Fabric or not.

? Option C is correct because the downstream FortiGate will not receive the address object from the root FortiGate if it has fabric-object-unification set to local. This option controls whether the downstream FortiGate uses the address objects from the root FortiGate or its own local address objects.

? Option B is incorrect because the root FortiGate has configuration-sync set to enable by default, which means that it will synchronize the address objects with the

downstream devices unless they are disabled by the fabric-object option3.

? Option D is incorrect because the downstream FortiGate has configuration-sync set to local by default, which means that it will receive the address objects from the root FortiGate unless they are overridden by the fabric-object-unification

option4. References: =

? 1: Group address objects synchronized from FortiManager5

? 2: Security Fabric address object unification6

? 3: Configuration synchronization7

? 4: Configuration synchronization7

? : Security Fabric - Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 29

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 33

An administrator has configured two fortiGate devices for an HA cluster. While testing HA failover, the administrator notices that some of the switches in the network continue to send traffic to the former primary device What can the administrator do to fix this problem?

- A. Verify that the speed and duplex settings match between me FortiGate interfaces andthe connected switch ports
- B. Configure set link -failed signal enable under-config system ha on both Cluster members
- C. Configure remote link monitoring to detect an issue in the forwarding path
- D. Configure set send-garp-on-failover enables under config system ha on both cluster members

Answer: B

Explanation:

Virtual MAC Address and Failover

- The new primary broadcasts Gratuitous ARP packets to notify the network that each virtual MAC is now reachable through a different switch port.

- Some high-end switches might not clear their MAC table correctly after a failover - Solution: Force former primary to shut down all its interfaces for one second when the failover happens (excluding heartbeat and reserved management interfaces):

```
#Config system ha
```

```
set link-failed-signal enable end
```

- This simulates a link failure that clears the related entries from MAC table of the switches.

NEW QUESTION 35

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