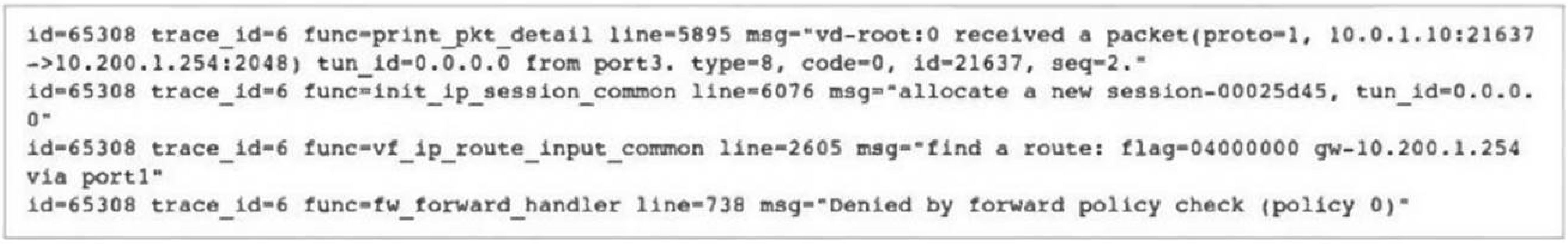
Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FGT_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiGate 7.4 Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit.



```
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=print_pkt_detail line=5895 msg="vd-root:0 received a packet(proto=1, 10.0.1.10:21637
->10.200.1.254:2048) tun_id=0.0.0.0 from port3. type=8, code=0, id=21637, seq=2."
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=init_ip_session_common line=6076 msg="allocate a new session-00025d45, tun_id=0.0.0.
0"
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=vf_ip_route_input_common line=2605 msg="find a route: flag=04000000 gw-10.200.1.254
via port1"
id=65308 trace_id=6 func=fw_forward_handler line=738 msg="Denied by forward policy check (policy 0)"
```

Why did FortiGate drop the packet?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The debug trace output shows that the packet was "Denied by forward policy check (policy 0)." In FortiGate, policy ID 0 corresponds to the default implicit deny policy. This means that if a packet does not match any configured firewall policies, it is denied by the default implicit policy.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Firewall Policies

NEW QUESTION 2
A network administrator is configuring an IPsec VPN tunnel for a sales employee travelling abroad. Which IPsec Wizard template must the administrator apply?

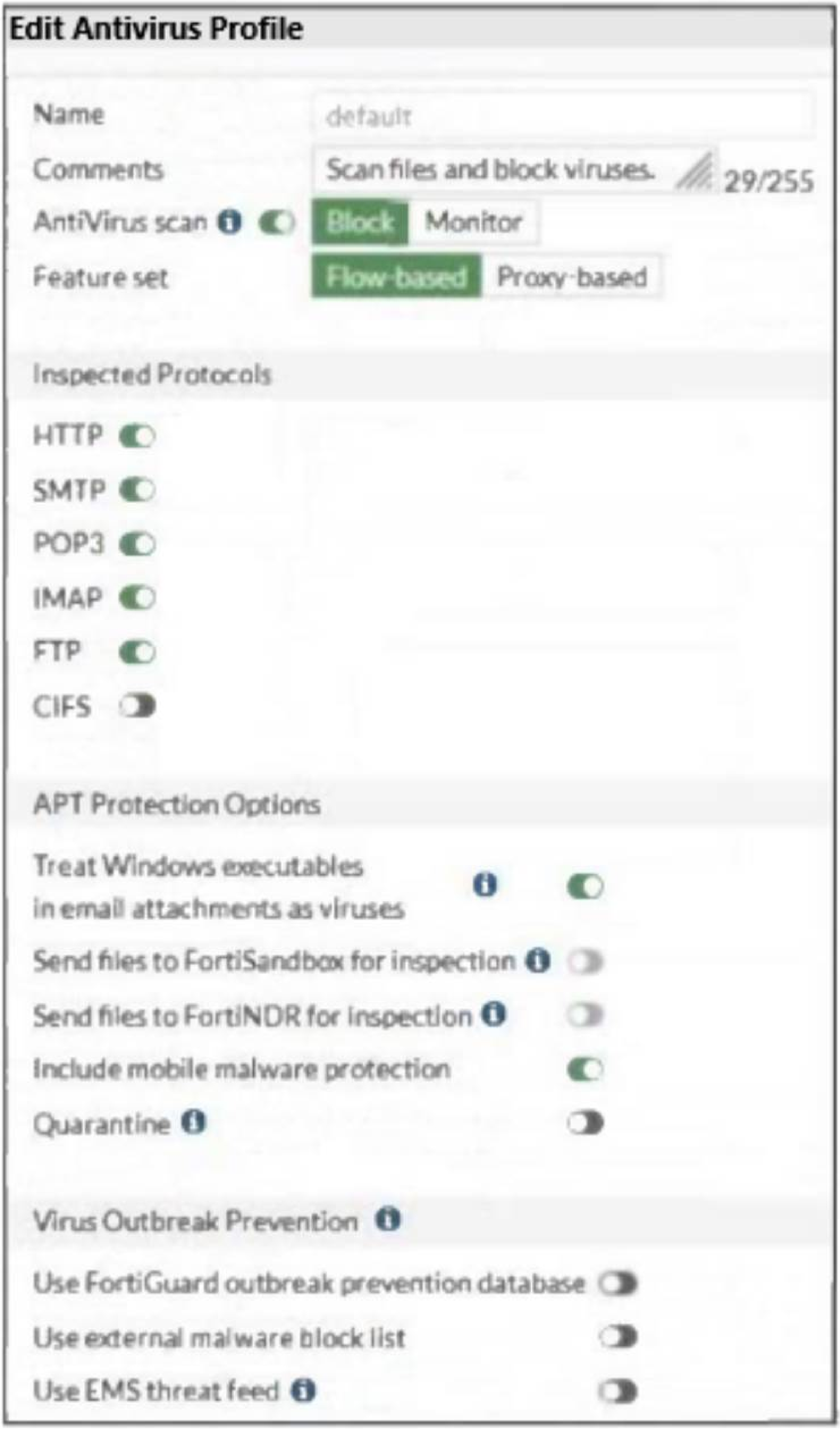
A. Remote Access
B. Site to Site
C. Dial up User
D. iHub-and-Spoke

Answer: A

Explanation:
For configuring an IPsec VPN tunnel for a sales employee traveling abroad, the "Remote Access" template is the most appropriate choice. This template is designed to allow remote users to securely connect to the internal network of an organization from any location using FortiClient or a compatible client. The other options, such as "Site to Site," "Dial up User," and "iHub-and-Spoke," are used for connecting different networks or sites, not individual remote users.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: IPsec Wizard Template Types

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibits, which show the firewall policy and an antivirus profile configuration.



Edit Antivirus Profile

Name: default

Comments: Scan files and block viruses. 29/255

AntiVirus scan ● [✓ Block] Monitor

Feature set [✓ Flow-based] Proxy-based

Inspected Protocols

HTTP ●

SMTP ●

POP3 ●

IMAP ●

FTP ●

CIFS ○

APT Protection Options

Treat Windows executables in email attachments as viruses ●

Send files to FortiSandbox for inspection ○

Send files to FortiNDR for inspection ○

Include mobile malware protection ●

Quarantine ○

Virus Outbreak Prevention

Use FortiGuard outbreak prevention database ○

Use external malware block list ○

Use EMS threat feed ○

Why is the user unable to receive a block replacement message when downloading an infected file for the first time?

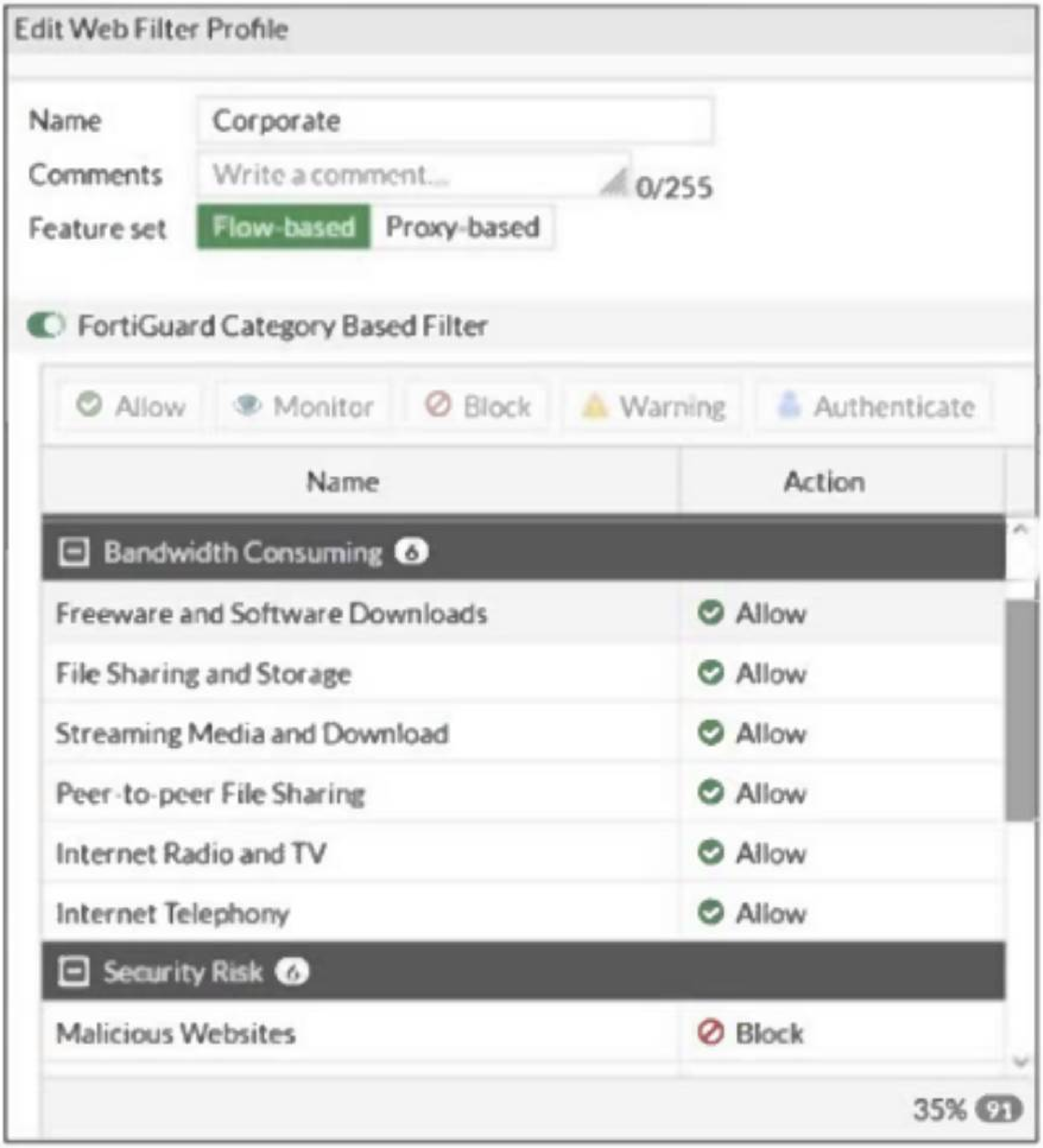
A. The intrusion prevention security profile must be enabled when using flow-based inspection mode.
B. The option to send files to FortiSandbox for inspection is enabled.
C. The firewall policy performs a full content inspection on the file.

D. Flow-based inspection is used, which resets the last packet to the user.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In flow-based inspection mode, FortiGate sends a reset (RST) packet to the client instead of providing a replacement message, which causes the block message not to be displayed.

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.



Edit Web Filter Profile

Name: Corporate

Comments: Write a comment... 0/255

Feature set: Flow-based Proxy-based

FortiGuard Category Based Filter

Name	Action
Bandwidth Consuming 6	
Freeware and Software Downloads	Allow
File Sharing and Storage	Allow
Streaming Media and Download	Allow
Peer-to-peer File Sharing	Allow
Internet Radio and TV	Allow
Internet Telephony	Allow
Security Risk 6	
Malicious Websites	Block

35% 91

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. Set the Freeware and Software Downloads category Action to Warning
C. Configure a web override rating for download, com and select Malicious Websites as the subcategory.
D. Configure a static URL filter entry for download, com with Type and Action set to Wildcard and Block, respectively.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
To block access specifically to download.com while allowing other sites in the "Freeware and Software Downloads" category, you can create a separate firewall policy with a deny action specifically for the FQDN
*.download.com. This approach allows blocking this particular site without affecting the other sites in the same category. Alternatively, configuring a static URL filter entry with the type set to Wildcard and action set to Block will also achieve the desired effect by directly blocking the specific URL without impacting other sites in the category.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: URL filter configuration

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two statements are true regarding FortiGate HA configuration synchronization? (Choose two.)

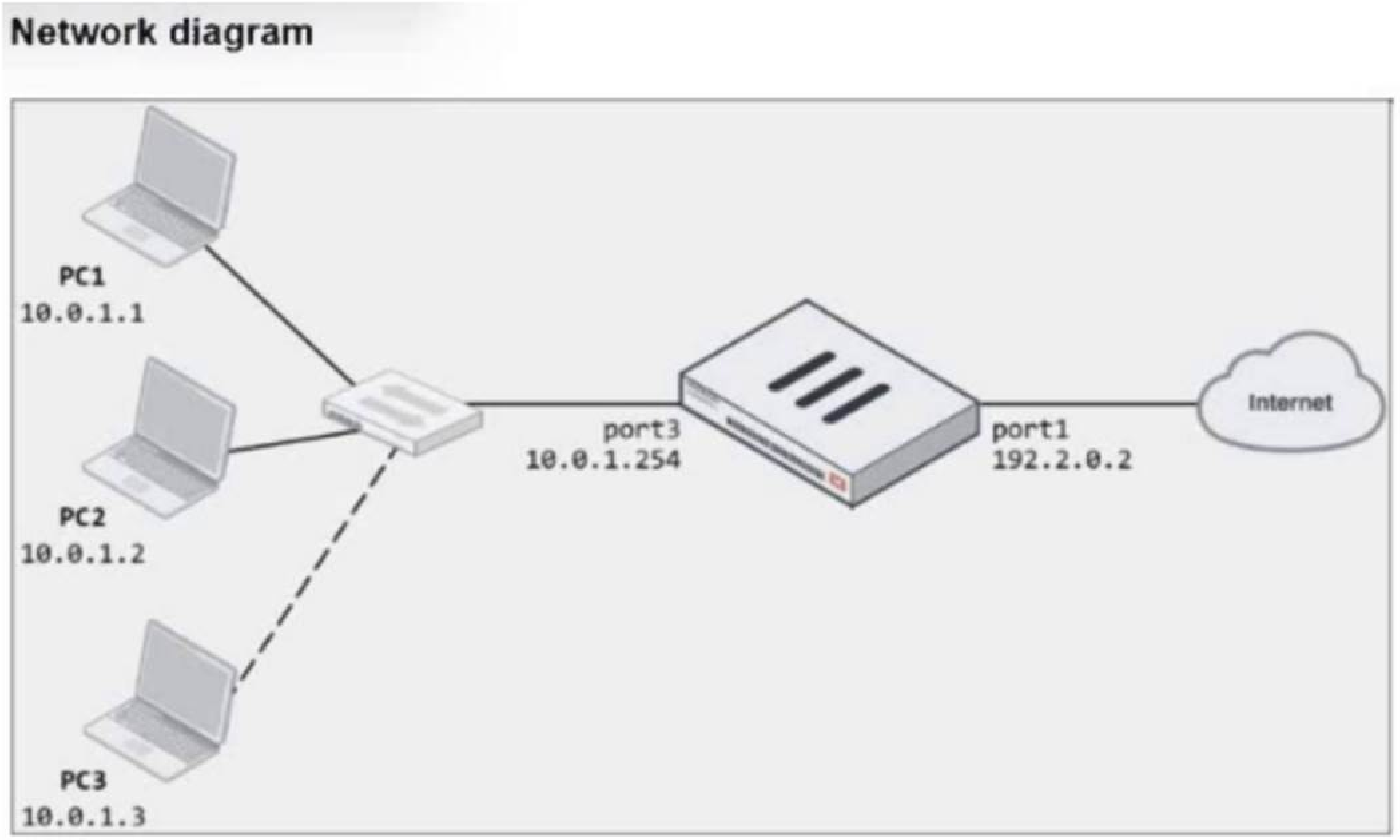
A. Checksums of devices are compared against each other to ensure configurations are the same.
B. Incremental configuration synchronization can occur only from changes made on the primary FortiGate device.
C. Incremental configuration synchronization can occur from changes made on any FortiGate device within the HA cluster
D. Checksums of devices will be different from each other because some configuration items are not synced to other HA members.

Answer: AB

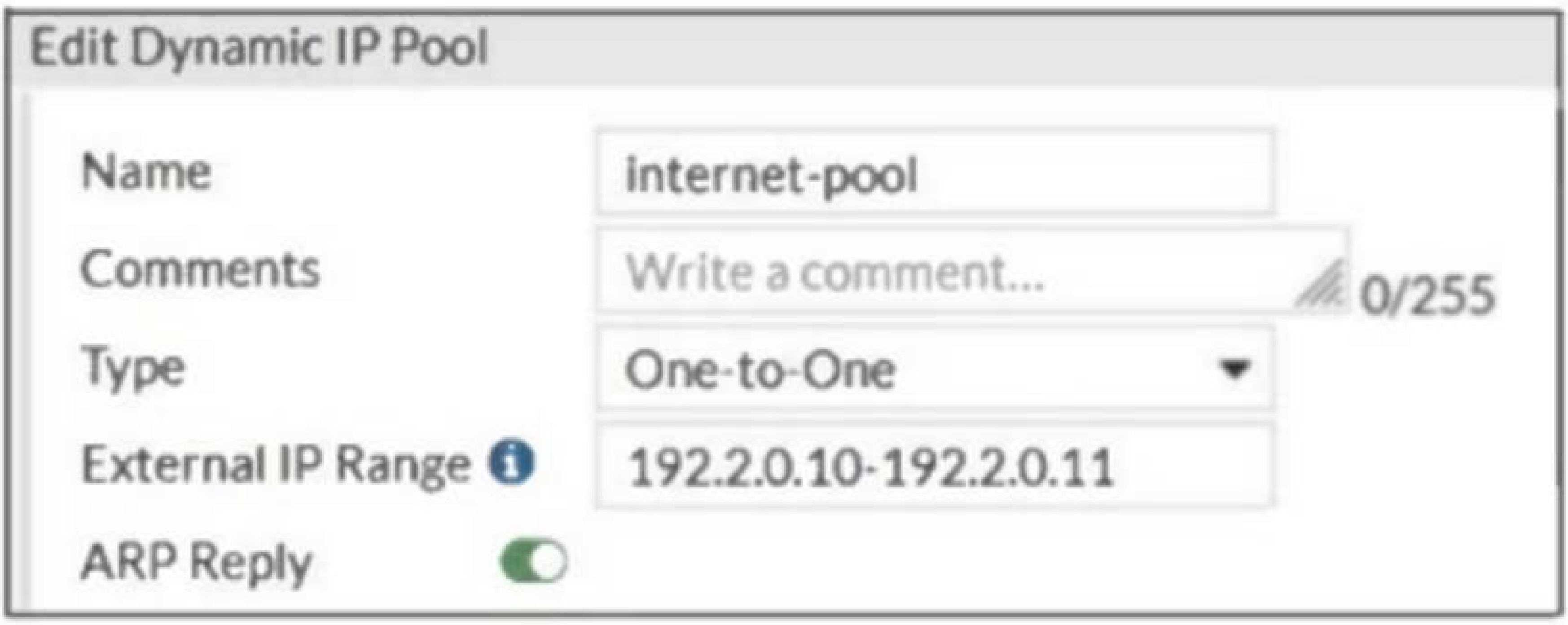
Explanation:
In FortiGate HA (High Availability) configuration, checksums of device configurations are compared to ensure they are synchronized and identical across the cluster. Incremental synchronization can only happen from changes made on the primary device to ensure consistency and integrity across the cluster members. Changes made on non-primary devices do not initiate synchronization.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: HA Configuration Synchronization

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibits.



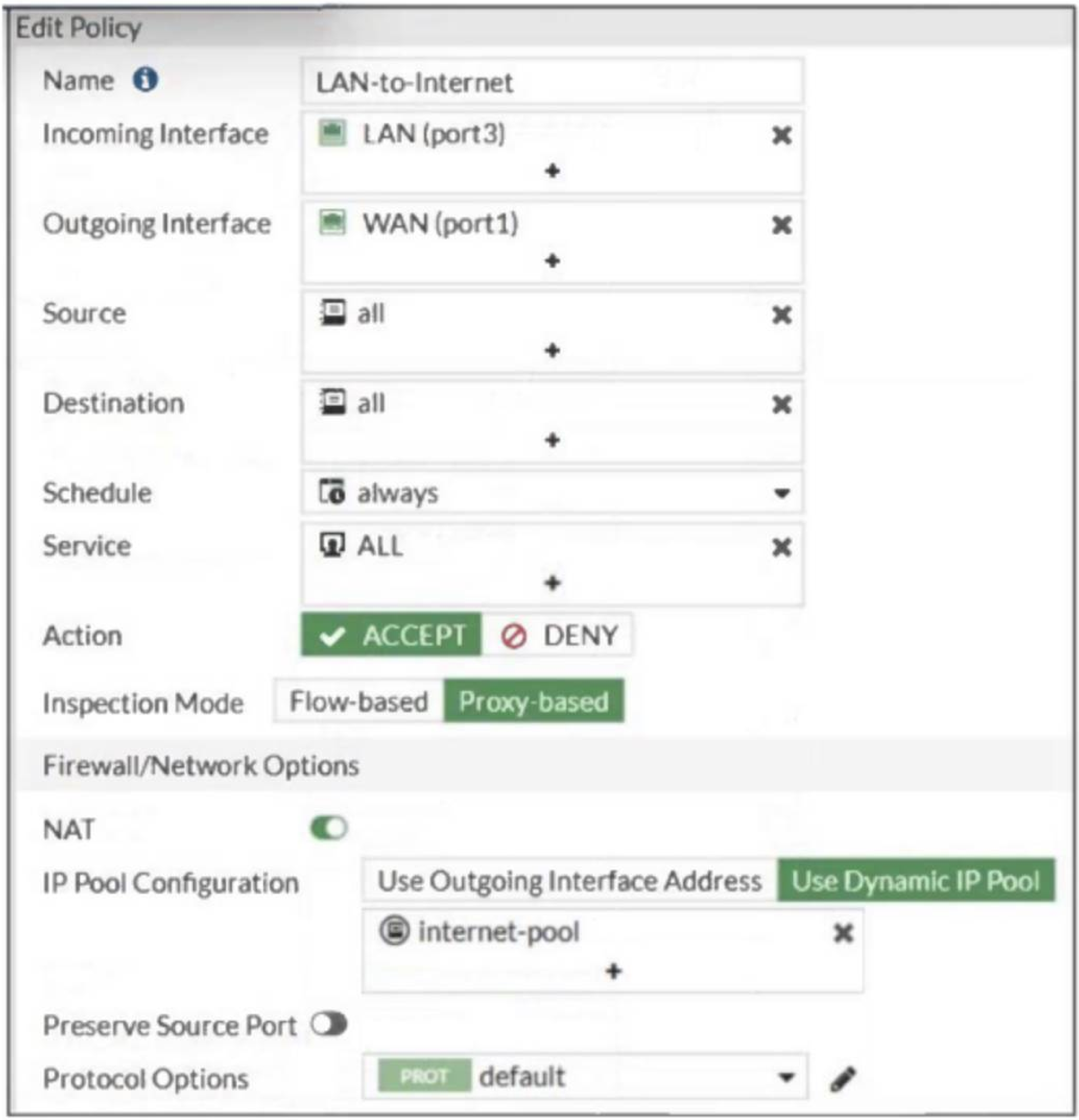
Dynamic IP pool



Edit Dynamic IP Pool

Name	internet-pool
Comments	Write a comment... 0/255
Type	One-to-One
External IP Range	192.2.0.10-192.2.0.11
ARP Reply	●

Firewall policy



Edit Policy

Name: LAN-to-Internet

Incoming Interface: LAN (port3)

Outgoing Interface: WAN (port1)

Source: all

Destination: all

Schedule: always

Service: ALL

Action: [✓ ACCEPT] DENY

Inspection Mode: Flow-based [✓ Proxy-based]

Firewall/Network Options

NAT: ●

IP Pool Configuration: Use Outgoing Interface Address [✓ Use Dynamic IP Pool]

internet-pool

Preserve Source Port: ○

Protocol Options: PROT default

The exhibits show a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, as well as the firewall policy and IP pool configuration on the FortiGate device. Two PCs, PC1 and PC2, are connected behind FortiGate and can access the internet successfully. However, when the administrator adds a third PC to the network (PC3), the PC cannot connect to the internet.
Based on the information shown in the exhibit, which two configuration options can the administrator use to fix the connectivity issue for PC3? (Choose two.)

A. In the firewall policy configuration, add 10.
B. 3 as an address object in the source field.
C. In the IP pool configuration, set endig to 192.2.0.12.
D. Configure another firewall policy that matches only the address of PC3 as source, and then place the policy on top of the list.
E. In the IP pool configuration, set cype to overload.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To resolve the issue of PC3 not being able to access the internet, the administrator needs to adjust the IP pool configuration or the firewall policy. The following two options will fix the connectivity issue:

B. In the IP pool configuration, set the ending IP to 192.2.0.12: The current IP pool range is 192.2.0.10-192.2.0.11, which only provides two IP addresses for network address translation (NAT). To allow PC3 to access the internet, the IP pool should be expanded to include an additional IP address by changing the end of the range to 192.2.0.12.

- D. In the IP pool configuration, set type to overload: Instead of using a one-to-one NAT, changing the type to overload will allow multiple internal addresses (such as PC1, PC2, and PC3) to share a single external IP address. This will solve the issue without needing additional public IP addresses.

The other options are not suitable:

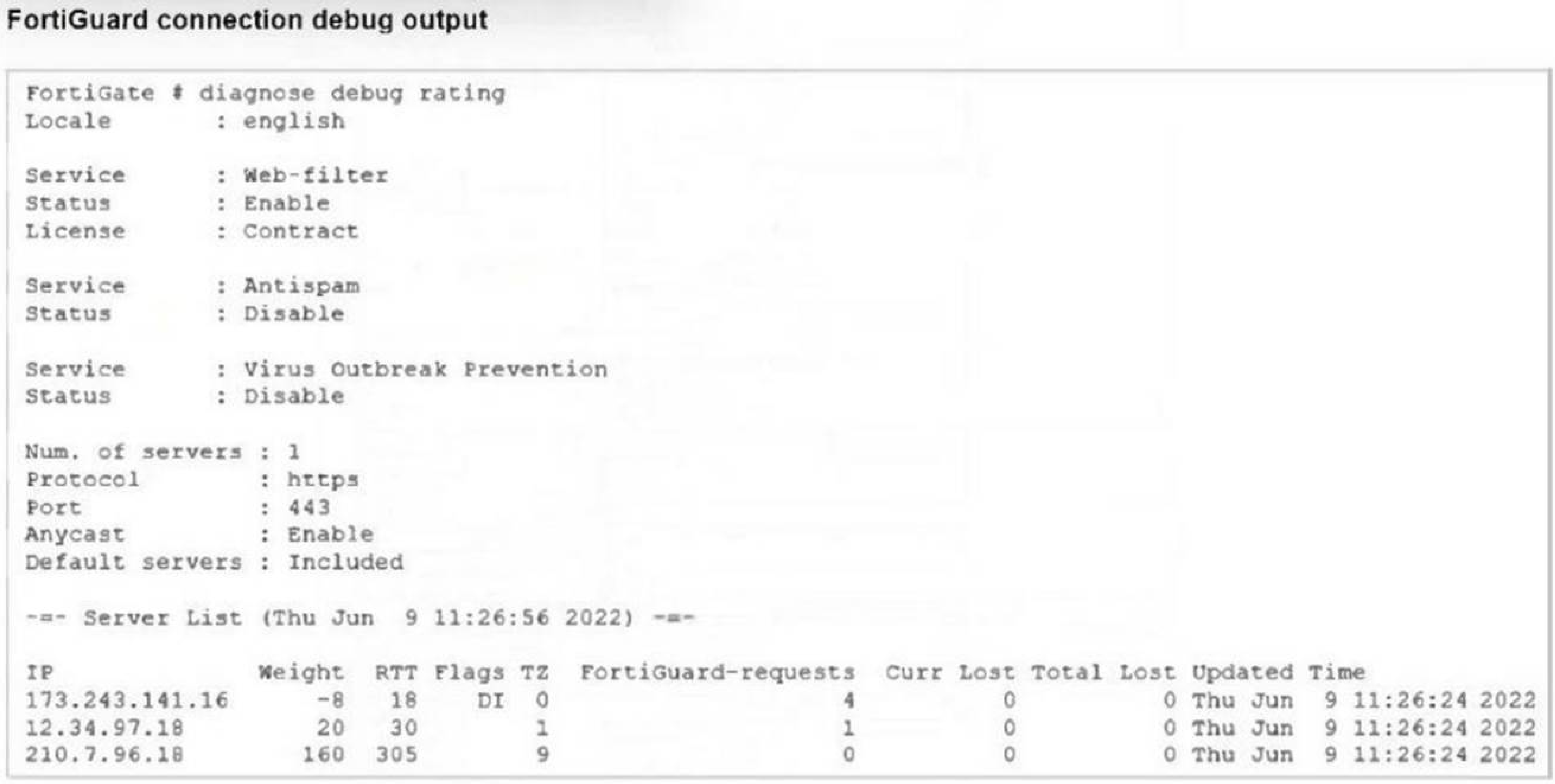
- A. In the firewall policy configuration, add 10.0.1.3 as an address object in the source field: This option is unnecessary since the firewall policy already allows all addresses from the source (LAN port3).
- C. Configure another firewall policy that matches only the address of PC3 as the source, and then place the policy on top of the list: This option is redundant and would not resolve the underlying issue with the IP pool configuration.

References

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Configuring Firewall Policies, page 512.
- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Configuring NAT with IP Pools, page 518.

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit showing a FortiGuard connection debug output.



FortiGuard connection debug output

```
FortiGate # diagnose debug rating
Locale        : english

Service       : Web-filter
Status        : Enable
License       : Contract

Service       : Antispam
Status        : Disable

Service       : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status        : Disable

Num. of servers : 1
Protocol        : https
Port            : 443
Anycast         : Enable
Default servers : Included

-=- Server List (Thu Jun  9 11:26:56 2022) -=-

IP                Weight  RTT Flags TZ  FortiGuard-requests  Curr Lost Total Lost Updated Time
173.243.141.16        -8   18    DI  0                    4          0          0 Thu Jun  9 11:26:24 2022
12.34.97.18           20   30        1                    1          0          0 Thu Jun  9 11:26:24 2022
210.7.96.18          160  305        9                    0          0          0 Thu Jun  9 11:26:24 2022
```

Based on the output, which two facts does the administrator know about the FortiGuard connection? (Choose two.)

A. One server was contacted to retrieve the contract information.
B. There is at least one server that lost packets consecutively.
C. A local FortiManaqer is one of the servers FortiGate communicates with.
D. FortiGate is using default FortiGuard communication settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The debug output indicates that FortiGate connected to one server (173.243.141.16) to retrieve contract information as it shows four FortiGuard requests without any packet loss, which confirms the connection to the server. Additionally, the default FortiGuard communication settings are being used, as indicated by the use of the HTTPS protocol on port 443, which is the default setting for FortiGuard connections.

References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: FortiGuard Connection Settings

NEW QUESTION 8

Which three strategies are valid SD-WAN rule strategies for member selection? (Choose three.)

A. Manual with load balancing
B. Lowest Cost (SLA) with load balancing
C. Best Quality with load balancing
D. Lowest Quality (SLA) with load balancing
E. Lowest Cost (SLA) without load balancing

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

FortiGate's SD-WAN rule strategies for member selection include the following:

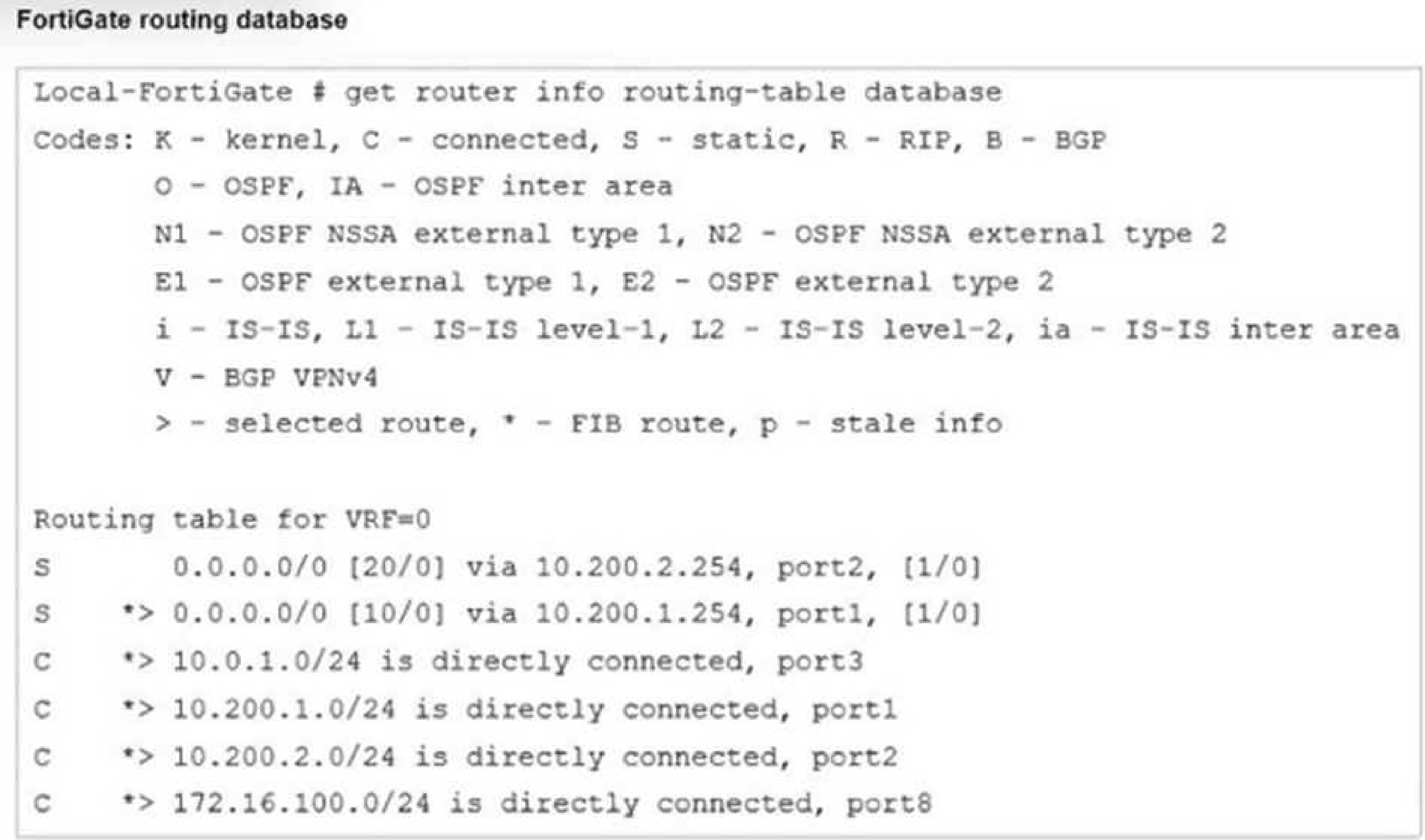
- Manual with load balancing: This strategy allows an administrator to manually configure which SD- WAN member interfaces to use for specific traffic.

- Lowest Cost (SLA) with load balancing: This strategy prioritizes the link with the lowest cost that meets the SLA requirements.
- Best Quality with load balancing: This strategy selects the link with the best performance metrics, such as latency, jitter, or packet loss.

Options D and E are incorrect because "Lowest Quality" is not a valid strategy, and "Lowest Cost without load balancing" contradicts the requirement for load balancing in the strategy name.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: SD-WAN Rule Strategies

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.



FortiGate routing database

```
Local-FortiGate # get router info routing-table database
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       V - BGP VPNv4
       > - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info

Routing table for VRF=0
S       0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.200.2.254, port2, [1/0]
S    *> 0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1, [1/0]
C    *> 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, port3
C    *> 10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C    *> 10.200.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C    *> 172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

Which two statements are true about the routing entries in this database table? (Choose two.)

A. All of the entries in the routing database table are installed in the FortiGate routing table.
B. The port2 interface is marked as inactive.
C. Both default routes have different administrative distances.
D. The default route on porc2 is marked as the standby route.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The routing table in the exhibit shows two default routes (0.0.0.0/0) with different administrative distances:

- The default route through port2 has an administrative distance of 20.
- The default route through port1 has an administrative distance of 10.

Administrative distance determines the priority of the route; a lower value is preferred. Here, the route through port1 with an administrative distance of 10 is the preferred route. The route through port2 with an administrative distance of 20 acts as a standby or backup route. If the primary route (port1) fails or is unavailable, traffic will then be routed through port2.
Regarding the statement that the port2 interface is marked as inactive, there is no indication in the routing table that port2 is inactive. Similarly, all the routes displayed are not necessarily installed in the FortiGate routing table, as the table could include both active and backup routes.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Default route configuration
- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Routing table

NEW QUESTION 10
An administrator must enable a DHCP server on one of the directly connected networks on FortiGate. However, the administrator is unable to complete the process on the GUI to enable the service on the interface.
In this scenario, what prevents the administrator from enabling DHCP service?

A. The role of the interface prevents setting a DHCP server.
B. The DHCP server setting is available only on the CLI.
C. Another interface is configured as the only DHCP server on FortiGate.

D. The FortiGate model does not support the DHCP server.

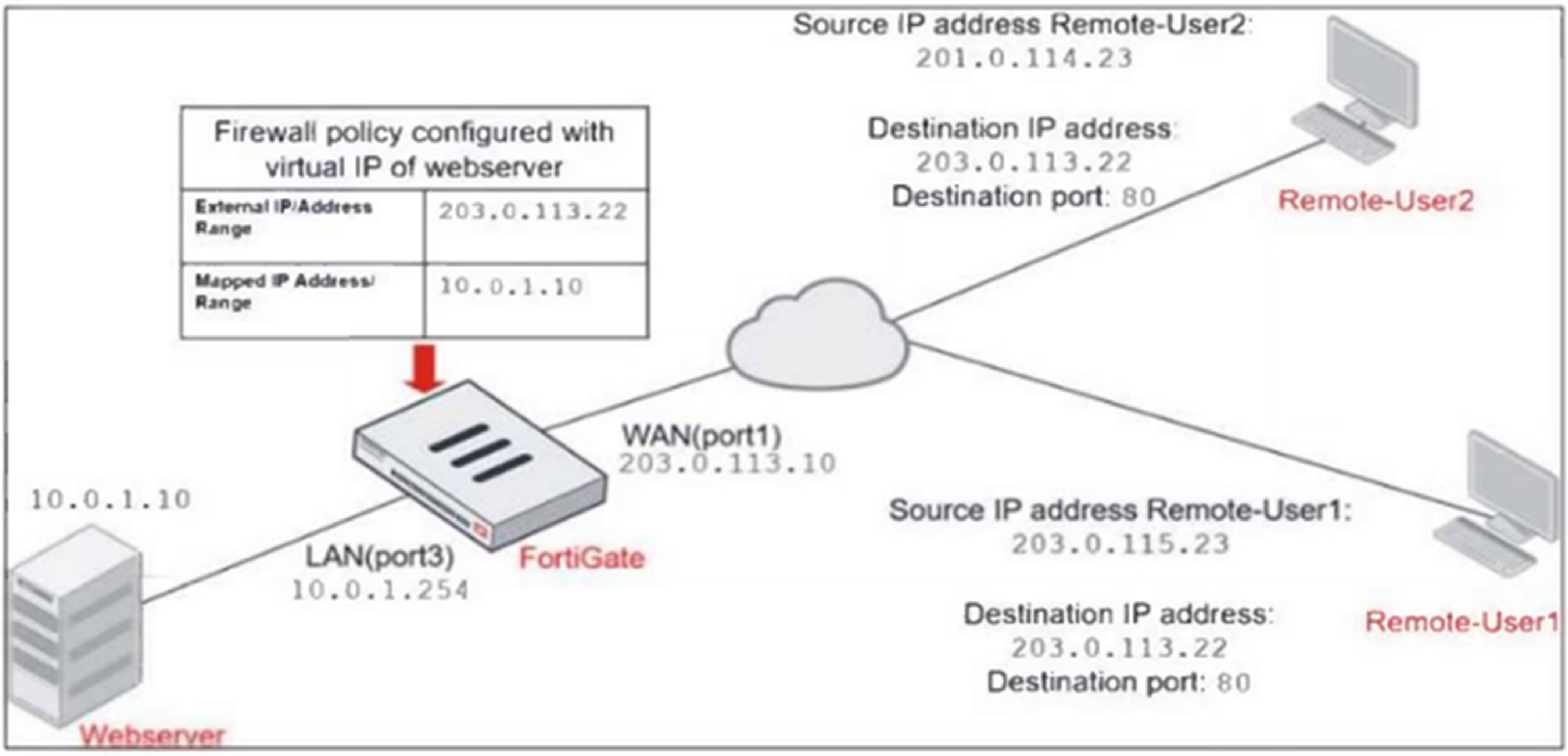
Answer: A

Explanation:
FortiGate interfaces can be configured in different roles, such as WAN or LAN. If an interface is set as a "WAN" role, you cannot configure it to act as a DHCP server through the GUI. The interface role must be set to "LAN" or "Undefined" to allow DHCP server configuration.
References:

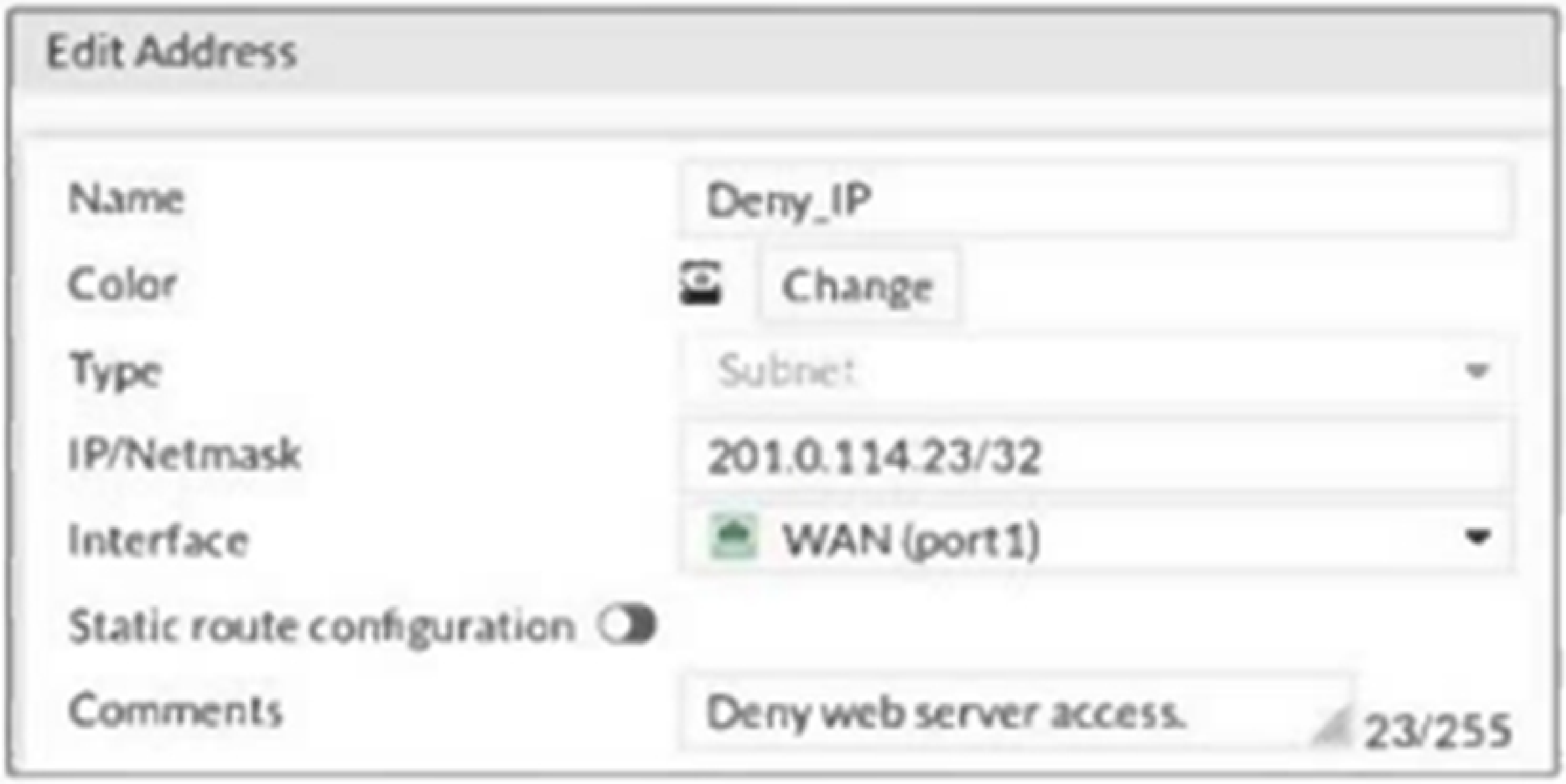
- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: DHCP Server Configuration

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibits.

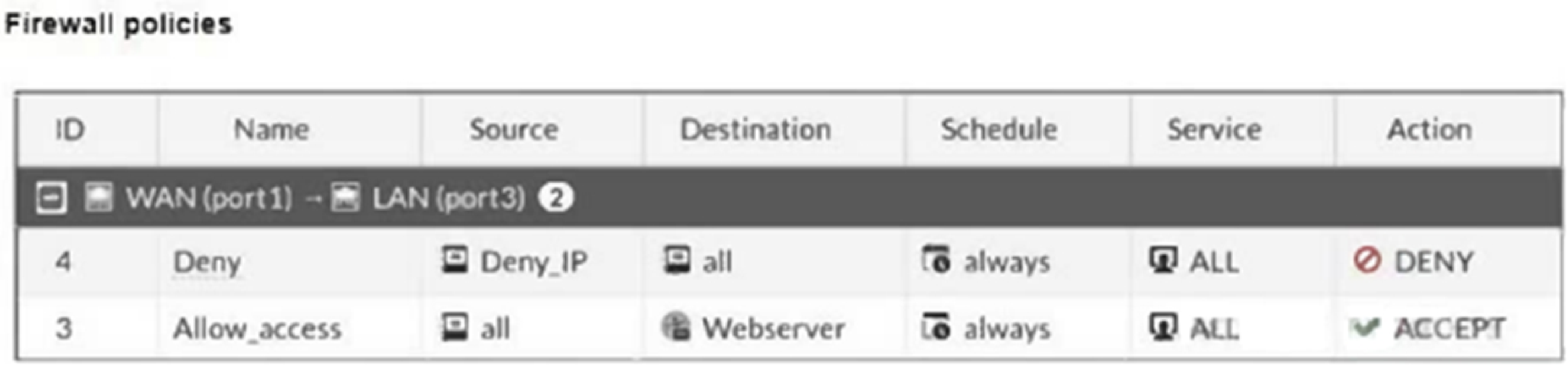
Network diagram



Firewall address object


Edit Address

Name	Deny_IP
Color	Change
Type	Subnet
IP/Netmask	201.0.114.23/32
Interface	WAN (port1)
Static route configuration	○
Comments	Deny web server access. 23/255



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

The exhibits show a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, and the firewall configuration.
An administrator created a Deny policy with default settings to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2.
The policy should work such that Remote-User1 must be able to access the Webserver while preventing Remote-User2 from accessing the Webserver.
Which two configuration changes can the administrator make to the policy to deny Webserver access for Remote-User2? (Choose two.)

A. Enable match-vip in the Deny policy.
B. Set the Destination address as Webserver in the Deny policy.
C. Disable match-vip in the Deny policy.
D. Set the Destination address as Deny_IP in the Allow_access policy.

Answer: AB

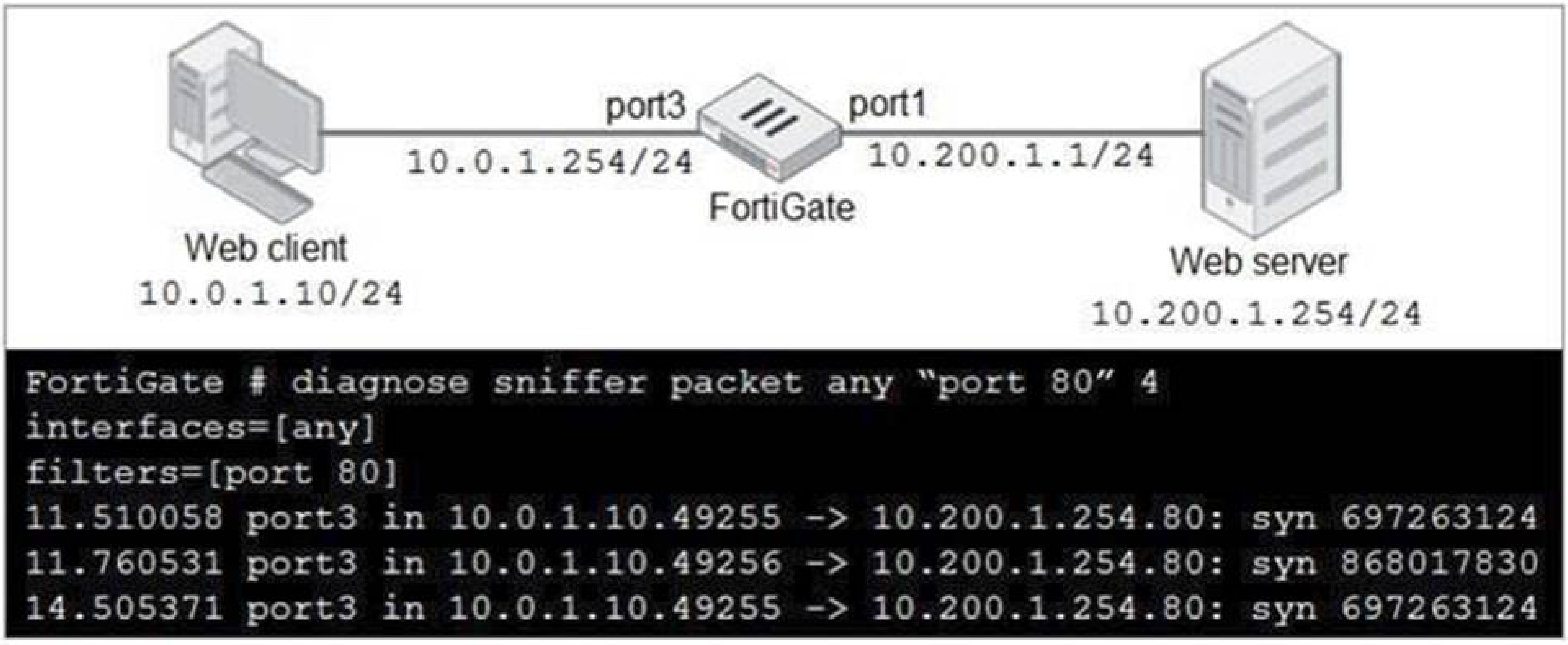
NEW QUESTION 12
Which two IP pool types are useful for carrier-grade NAT deployments? (Choose two.)

A. Port block allocation
B. Fixed port range
C. One-to-one
D. Overload

Answer: AB

Explanation:
In carrier-grade NAT (CGNAT) deployments, specific IP pool types are used to manage large-scale NAT translations efficiently. The correct IP pool types for CGNAT are:
• A. Port block allocation: This type of IP pool allocates a block of ports from a single public IP to multiple clients. It allows efficient use of a limited number of public IPs by distributing port ranges among users, which is crucial for carrier-grade NAT environments where a large number of users need access to the internet.
• B. Fixed port range: In this type, each client is assigned a fixed range of ports, ensuring that the same public IP and port range are used consistently. This helps in reducing the complexity and overhead of managing dynamic port assignments, which is particularly useful in large-scale CGNAT setups.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
• C. One-to-one: One-to-one NAT is used for mapping a single private IP address to a single public IP address. This is not efficient for carrier-grade NAT because CGNAT is designed to allow multiple clients to share a smaller number of public IPs.
• D. Overload: Overload, also known as PAT (Port Address Translation), maps multiple private IPs to a single public IP by differentiating connections based on port numbers. While commonly used in regular NAT setups, CGNAT benefits more from port block allocation and fixed port range due to th

NEW QUESTION 14
Refer to the exhibit.



```
FortiGate # diagnose sniffer packet any "port 80" 4
interfaces=[any]
filters=[port 80]
11.510058 port3 in 10.0.1.10.49255 -> 10.200.1.254.80: syn 697263124
11.760531 port3 in 10.0.1.10.49256 -> 10.200.1.254.80: syn 868017830
14.505371 port3 in 10.0.1.10.49255 -> 10.200.1.254.80: syn 697263124
```

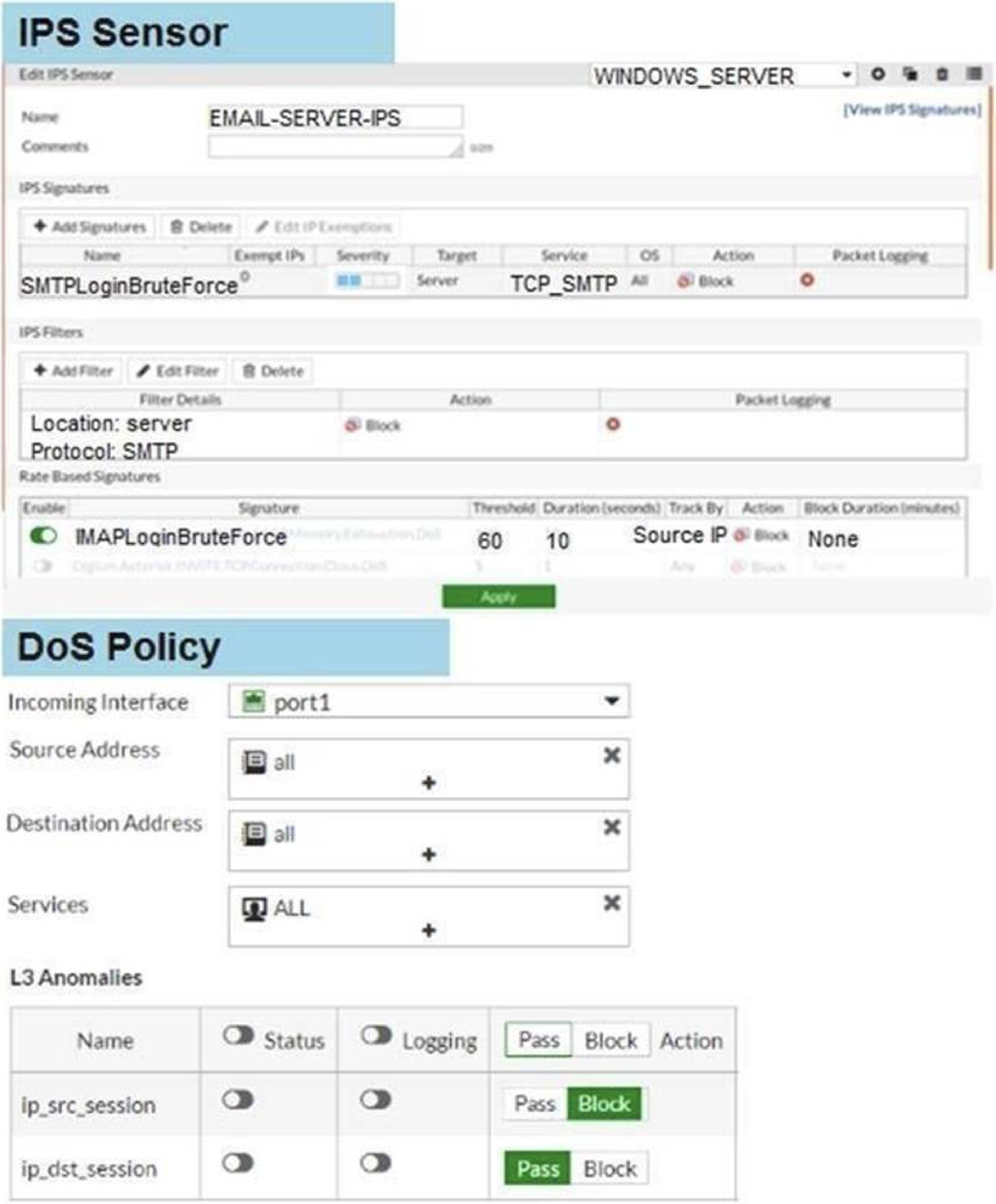
In the network shown in the exhibit, the web client cannot connect to the HTTP web server. The administrator runs the FortiGate built-in sniffer and gets the output as shown in the exhibit.
What should the administrator do next to troubleshoot the problem?

A. Run a sniffer on the web server.
B. Capture the traffic using an external sniffer connected to port1.
C. Execute another sniffer in the FortiGate, this time with the filter ??host 10.0.1.10??
D. Execute a debug flow.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The next step for troubleshooting the problem would be to execute a debug flow on the FortiGate. The debug flow command provides detailed insights into how FortiGate handles the traffic, including whether the traffic is being dropped, allowed, or forwarded to the correct interface. It helps in identifying issues like firewall policy misconfigurations, routing issues, or NAT problems.
• A. Run a sniffer on the web server: While this might help diagnose server-side issues, the initial focus should be on the FortiGate, as the problem might lie in the firewall configuration or traffic handling.
• B. Capture the traffic using an external sniffer connected to port1: This may provide packetlevel information, but it's more useful to first analyze FortiGate's internal decision-making process with a debug flow.
• C. Execute another sniffer in the FortiGate, this time with the filter ??host 10.0.1.10??: Running a sniffer on the specific host might give more packet details, but the debug flow provides more comprehensive information on how the firewall processes the packets.
Thus, using the debug flow will offer a more direct understanding of how the traffic is being processed or
blocked within FortiGate.

NEW QUESTION 16
Examine the IPS sensor and DoS policy configuration shown in the exhibit, then answer the question below.



IPS Sensor

Edit IPS Sensor — WINDOWS_SERVER

Name: EMAIL-SERVER-IPS

Comments:

[View IPS Signatures]

IPS Signatures

Name	Exempt IPs	Severity	Target	Service	OS	Action	Packet Logging
SMTPLoginBruteForce			Server	TCP_SMTP	All	Block	○

IPS Filters

Filter Details	Action	Packet Logging
Location: server Protocol: SMTP	Block	○

Rate Based Signatures

Enable	Signature	Threshold	Duration (seconds)	Track By	Action	Block Duration (minutes)
●	IMAPLoginBruteForce	60	10	Source IP	Block	None
○	Digium.Asterisk.IAX2.TCPConnection.Close.DoS	5	1	Any	Block	None

DoS Policy

Incoming Interface: port1

Source Address: all

Destination Address: all

Services: ALL

L3 Anomalies

Name	Status	Logging	Action
ip_src_session	○	○	Pass [✓ Block]
ip_dst_session	○	○	[✓ Pass] Block

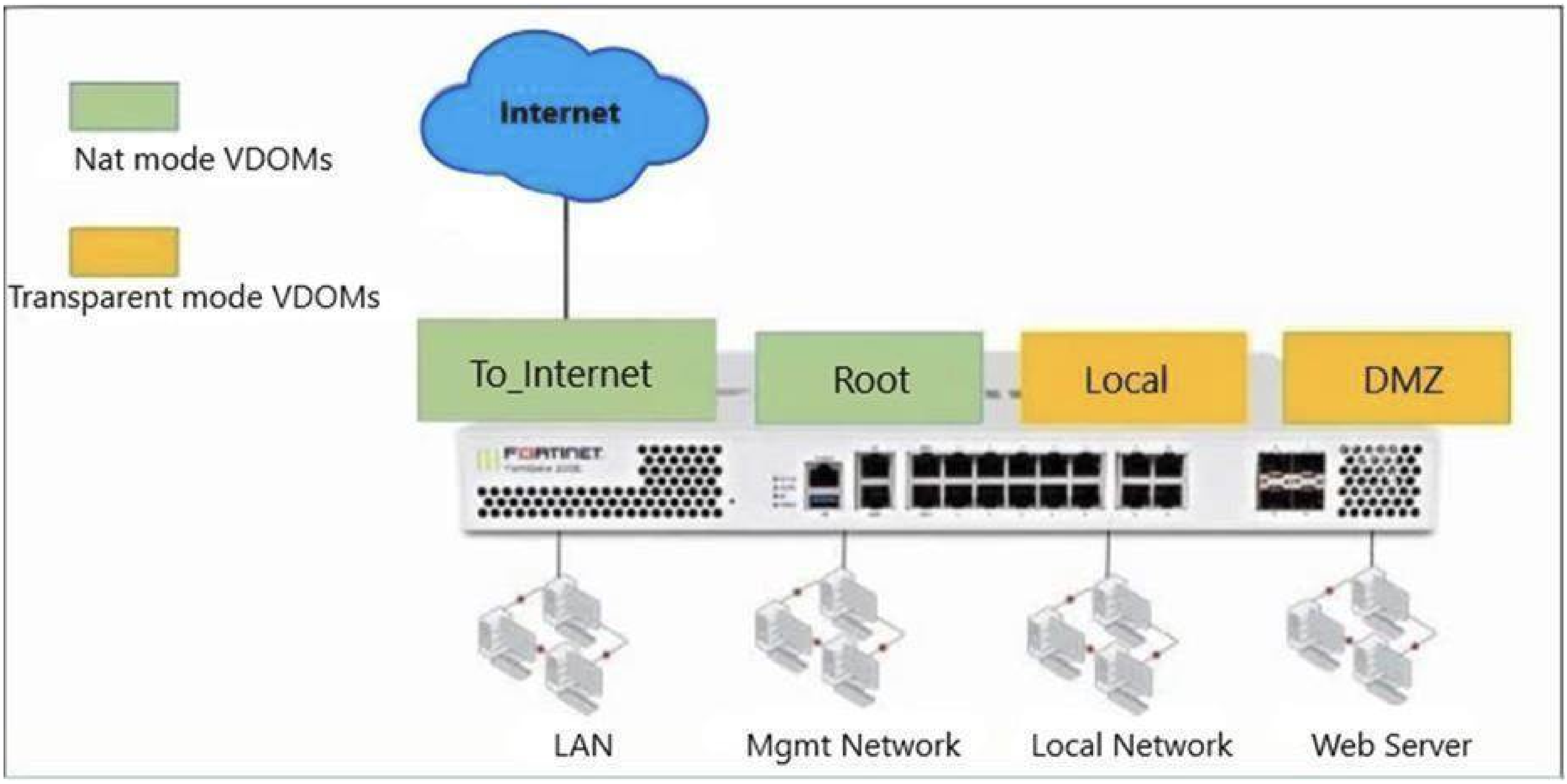
When detecting attacks, which anomaly, signature, or filter will FortiGate evaluate first?

A. SMTP.Login.Brute.Force
B. IMAP.Login.brute.Force
C. ip_src_session
D. Location: server Protocol: SMTP

Answer: B

Explanation:
When FortiGate evaluates potential attacks, the IPS sensor follows a specific processing order based on the configuration of filters, signatures, and anomaly thresholds. In this case:
• The IPS sensor is configured with IMAP.Login.brute.Force, which comes first in the order of evaluation.
• FortiGate prioritizes based on signature definitions in the sensor, and since IMAP.Login.brute.Force appears higher in the configuration, it will be evaluated before the other signatures and anomalies.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
• A. SMTP.Login.Brute.Force: This would be evaluated after IMAP.Login.brute.Force, based on the sensor configuration hierarchy.
• C. ip_src_session: This is part of the DoS policy and does not come into play until after IPS signatures are evaluated.
• D. Location: server Protocol: SMTP: This appears to be part of the broader IPS sensor rule, but it is not the first item in the evaluation chain.

NEW QUESTION 19
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 default static route is not 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

Explanation:
In this scenario, multiple Virtual Domains (VDOMs) are used, and each VDOM operates either in NAT mode or transparent mode:
- Root VDOM (management) and To_Internet VDOM are in NAT mode.
- DMZ VDOM and Local VDOM are in transparent mode.

To allow traffic between different VDOMs (e.g., Local and Root), inter-VDOM links must be configured.
Since Local VDOM is in transparent mode, it functions at Layer 2, meaning it requires an inter-VDOM link to pass traffic through the Root VDOM, which operates in NAT mode at Layer 3.
Why the other options are less appropriate:
- B. A default static route is not required on the To_Internet VDOM:

A default route is required on the To_Internet VDOM to send traffic from LAN users to the internet.
- C. Inter-VDOM links are required to allow traffic between the Local and DMZ VDOMs:

Both Local and DMZ are in transparent mode and operate at Layer 2, so direct communication would require inter-VDOM links if passing through another VDOM.
- D. Inter-VDOM links are not required between the Root and To_Internet VDOMs:

Even if the Root VDOM is only used for management, it still requires inter-VDOM links to communicate with other VDOMs (like To_Internet) in the Security Fabric.

NEW QUESTION 23
Consider the topology:
Application on a Windows machine <--{SSL VPN} -->FGT--> Telnet to Linux server.
An administrator is investigating a problem where an application establishes a Telnet session to a Linux server over the SSL VPN through FortiGate and the idle session times out after about 90 minutes. The administrator would like to increase or disable this timeout.
The administrator has already verified that the issue is not caused by the application or Linux server.
This issue does not happen when the application establishes a Telnet connection to the Linux server directly on the LAN.
What two changes can the administrator make to resolve the issue without affecting services running through FortiGate? (Choose two.)

A. Set the maximum session TTL value for the TELNET service object.
B. Set the session TTL on the SSLVPN policy to maximum, so the idle session timeout will not happenafter 90 minutes.
C. Create a new service object for TELNET and set the maximum session TTL.
D. Create a new firewall policy and place it above the existing SSLVPN policy for the SSL VPN traffic, and set the new TELNET service object in the policy.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The issue with the idle session timing out after 90 minutes can be resolved by adjusting the session Time-To-Live (TTL) for the TELNET service used over the SSL VPN connection. Here's how the administrator can address the problem:
- C. Create a new service object for TELNET and set the maximum session TTL:

By creating a new service object specifically for TELNET and setting a custom maximum session TTL, the administrator can ensure that the TELNET session does not time out prematurely. This way, the session will last longer or indefinitely, depending on the configured TTL.

- D. Create a new firewall policy and place it above the existing SSLVPN policy for the SSL VPN traffic, and set the new TELNET service object in the policy:
Creating a dedicated firewall policy for SSL VPN traffic and placing it above the existing one allows the administrator to apply the new TELNET service object with a longer session TTL. This will ensure the new policy with the adjusted settings takes precedence for TELNET traffic.

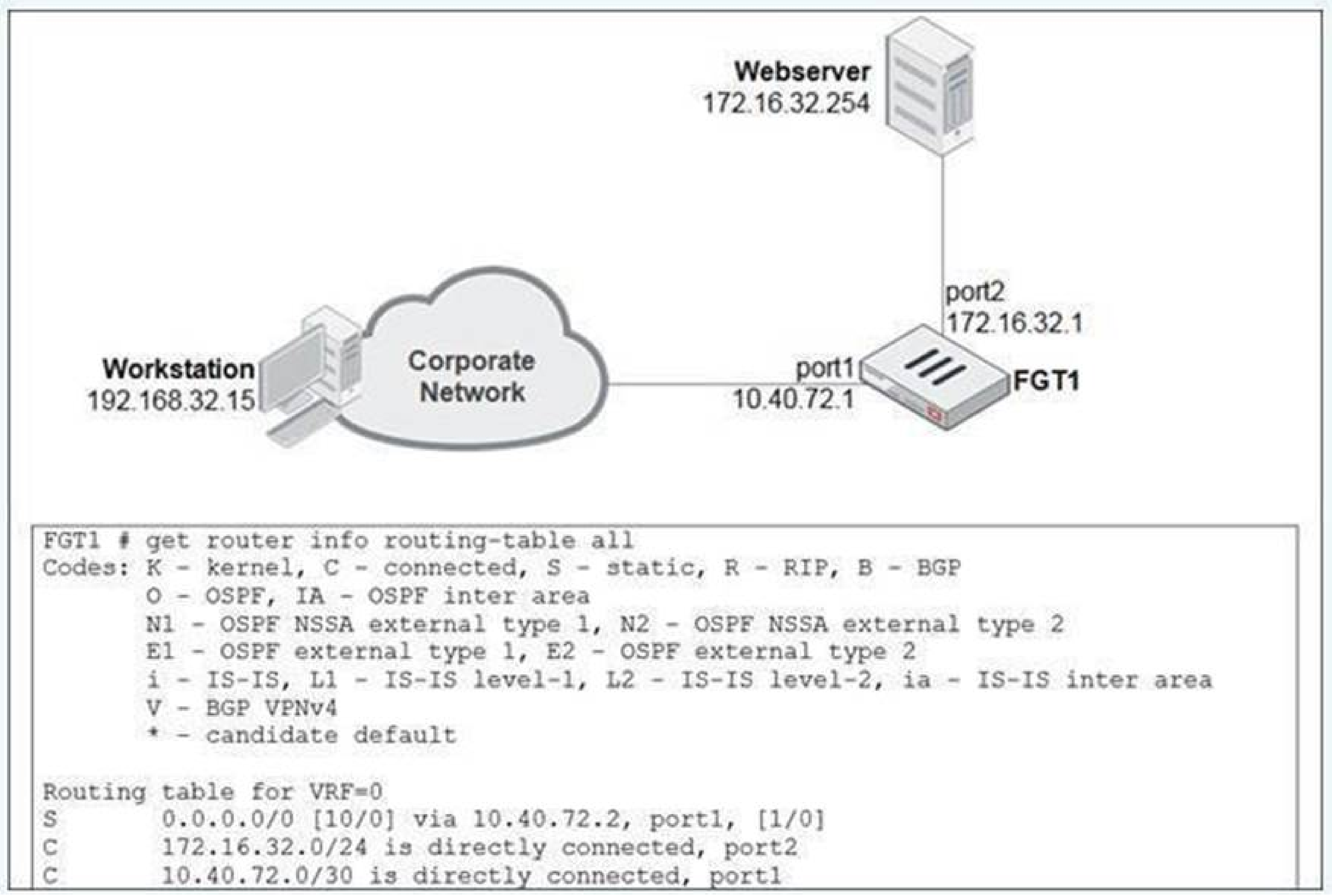
Why the other options are less appropriate:

- A. Set the maximum session TTL value for the TELNET service object:
This would work if you were adjusting an existing TELNET service object. However, creating a new service object for TELNET and applying it in the firewall policy (as described in options C and D) is more granular and won't affect other services using the same TELNET object.
- B. Set the session TTL on the SSLVPN policy to maximum:
While this would extend the session timeout for the entire SSL VPN traffic, it could affect other services running through the SSL VPN, which may not be desirable. This option would lack the necessary specificity for only the TELNET traffic.

NEW QUESTION 28

View the exhibit.

A user at 192.168.32.15 is trying to access the web server at 172.16.32.254.



```
FGT1 # get router info routing-table all
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       V - BGP VPNv4
       * - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S       0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.40.72.2, port1, [1/0]
C       172.16.32.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C       10.40.72.0/30 is directly connected, port1
```

Which two statements best describe how the FortiGate will perform reverse path forwarding (RPF) checks on this traffic? (Choose two.)

A. Strict RPF check will deny the traffic.
B. Loose RPF check will allow the traffic.
C. Strict RPF check will allow the traffic.
D. Loose RPF check will deny the traffic.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
When FortiGate performs reverse path forwarding (RPF) checks, it can operate in two modes: Strict RPF and Loose RPF. Here??s how these two checks work:
In strict RPF, FortiGate checks whether the best route back to the source IP of the packet (in this case, 192.168.32.15) goes through the same interface on which the packet was received. If the best return path uses a different interface, the packet is denied. Based on the scenario:
o C. Strict RPF check will allow the traffic:
If the return path for 192.168.32.15 matches the interface where the traffic was received, the strict RPF check will allow the traffic.

- Loose RPF Check:
In loose RPF, FortiGate only checks if there is any route back to the source IP of the packet, regardless of the interface. This is a more permissive check, and if a route exists, the packet will be allowed.

o B. Loose RPF check will allow the traffic:
Since loose RPF requires only that a valid route to the source exists, the traffic is allowed.
Why the other options are less appropriate:

- A. Strict RPF check will deny the traffic:
This would only happen if the return route didn??t match the incoming interface, which is not indicated here.
- D. Loose RPF check will deny the traffic:
Loose RPF is more permissive, so it will not deny the traffic as long as a valid route to the source IP exists.

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

- A. Services defined in the firewall policy: FortiGate uses the service specified in the firewall policy to match traffic. Services define the types of traffic (like HTTP, FTP) that the policy will apply to.
- C. Destination defined as Internet Services in the firewall policy: Policies can be matched based on the destination being categorized as Internet Services, allowing specific handling of such traffic.
- E. Source defined as Internet Services in the firewall policy: Similarly, traffic from sources categorized as Internet Services can be matched and processed according to the policy configuration.

Why the other options are less relevant:

- B. Highest to lowest priority defined in the firewall policy: Policies are processed from top to bottom, not by priority. The highest priority policy is processed first, but this is about the order of policy processing rather than criteria for matching traffic.
- D. Lowest to highest policy ID number: Policies are processed from the top of the list (the lowest policy ID) to the bottom (the highest policy ID), which is about the processing order rather than matching criteria.

NEW QUESTION 33

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