

## Exam Questions FCP\_FAZ\_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiAnalyzer 7.4 Administrator

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator has moved a FortiGate device from the root ADOM to ADOM1. Which two statements are true regarding logs? (Choose two.)

- A. Analytics logs will be moved to ADOM1 from the root ADOM automatically.
- B. Archived logs will be moved to ADOM1 from the root ADOM automatically.
- C. Logs will be present in both ADOMs immediately after the move.
- D. Analytics logs will be moved to ADOM1 from the root ADOM after you rebuild the database.

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

When a device is moved from one ADOM to another, analytics logs can be moved automatically, but you may need to rebuild the database for the logs to be fully transferred and usable in the new ADOM. Archived logs, however, do not move automatically between ADOMs.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Which process is responsible for enforcing the log file size?

- A. oftpd
- B. miglogd
- C. sqlplugind
- D. logfiled

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The logfiled process is responsible for enforcing log file size and managing log rotation on FortiAnalyzer. It ensures that log files do not exceed the configured size limits and handles the creation and rotation of new log files when necessary.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Which two parameters impact the amount of reserved disk space required by FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

- A. Total quota
- B. License type
- C. RAID level
- D. Disk size

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

RAID level affects how much disk space is reserved for redundancy and fault tolerance. For example, RAID 1 mirrors data, meaning you need more space for redundancy, while RAID 5 or RAID 6 reserves space for parity.

Disk size directly influences the total available and reserved space since the larger the disk, the more space may need to be reserved for system functions, logs, and other operations.

The total quota and license type do not directly impact the reserved disk space, though they do influence other aspects of capacity and functionality.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the HA configuration settings of a FortiAnalyzer device.

### FortiAnalyzer HA cluster settings

Cluster Settings

Operation Mode: Standalone **Active-Passive** Active-Active

Preferred Role: Secondary **Primary**

Cluster Virtual IP

IP Address and Interface	IP Address	Interface	Action
	192.168.101.222	port1	<span>✕</span> <span>+</span>

Cluster Settings

Peer IP and Peer SN	Peer IP	Peer SN	Action
	10.0.1.210	FAZ-VM0000065040	<span>✕</span> <span>+</span>

Group Name: Training

Group ID: 1 (1-255)

Password: ••••••••

Heart Beat Interval: 10 Seconds

Heart Beat Interface: port1

Failover Threshold: 30

Priority: 120 (80-120)

Log Data Sync:

The administrator wants to join this FortiAnalyzer to an existing HA cluster. What can you conclude from the configuration displayed?

- A. After joining the cluster, this FortiAnalyzer will forward received logs to its peers.
- B. This FortiAnalyzer will trigger a failover after losing communication with its peers for 10 seconds.
- C. This FortiAnalyzer is configured to route HA traffic through a gateway.
- D. This FortiAnalyzer will join the existing HA cluster as the secondary.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The "Preferred Role" is set to Secondary, which means this FortiAnalyzer is configured to join the cluster as the secondary unit in an Active-Passive HA configuration. Other settings, such as the peer IP and serial number, confirm its setup to communicate with the primary unit.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Which two statements about FortiAnalyzer operating modes are true? (Choose two.)

- A. When in collector mode, FortiAnalyzer offloads the log receiving task to the analyzer.
- B. When in analyzer mode, FortiAnalyzer supports event management and reporting features.
- C. For the collector, you should allocate most of the disk space to analytics logs.
- D. Analyzer mode is the default operating mode.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When in analyzer mode, FortiAnalyzer supports event management and reporting features. In analyzer mode, FortiAnalyzer provides full support for log analysis, event management, and reporting capabilities. Analyzer mode is the default operating mode. By default, FortiAnalyzer operates in analyzer mode, which allows for log analysis and reporting. The other options are incorrect because: In collector mode, the FortiAnalyzer primarily stores logs and forwards them to another FortiAnalyzer in analyzer mode, not the other way around. In collector mode, most disk space is usually allocated to storage rather than analytics, as the logs are primarily stored for forwarding.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

What is the purpose of the FortiAnalyzer command diagnose system print netstat?

- A. It provides network statistics for active connections, including the protocols, IP addresses, and connection states.
- B. It provides the complete routing table, including directly connected routes.
- C. It provides the static DNS table, including the host names and their expiration timers.

D. It provides NTP server information, including server IP  
 E. stratum, poll time, and latency.

Answer: A

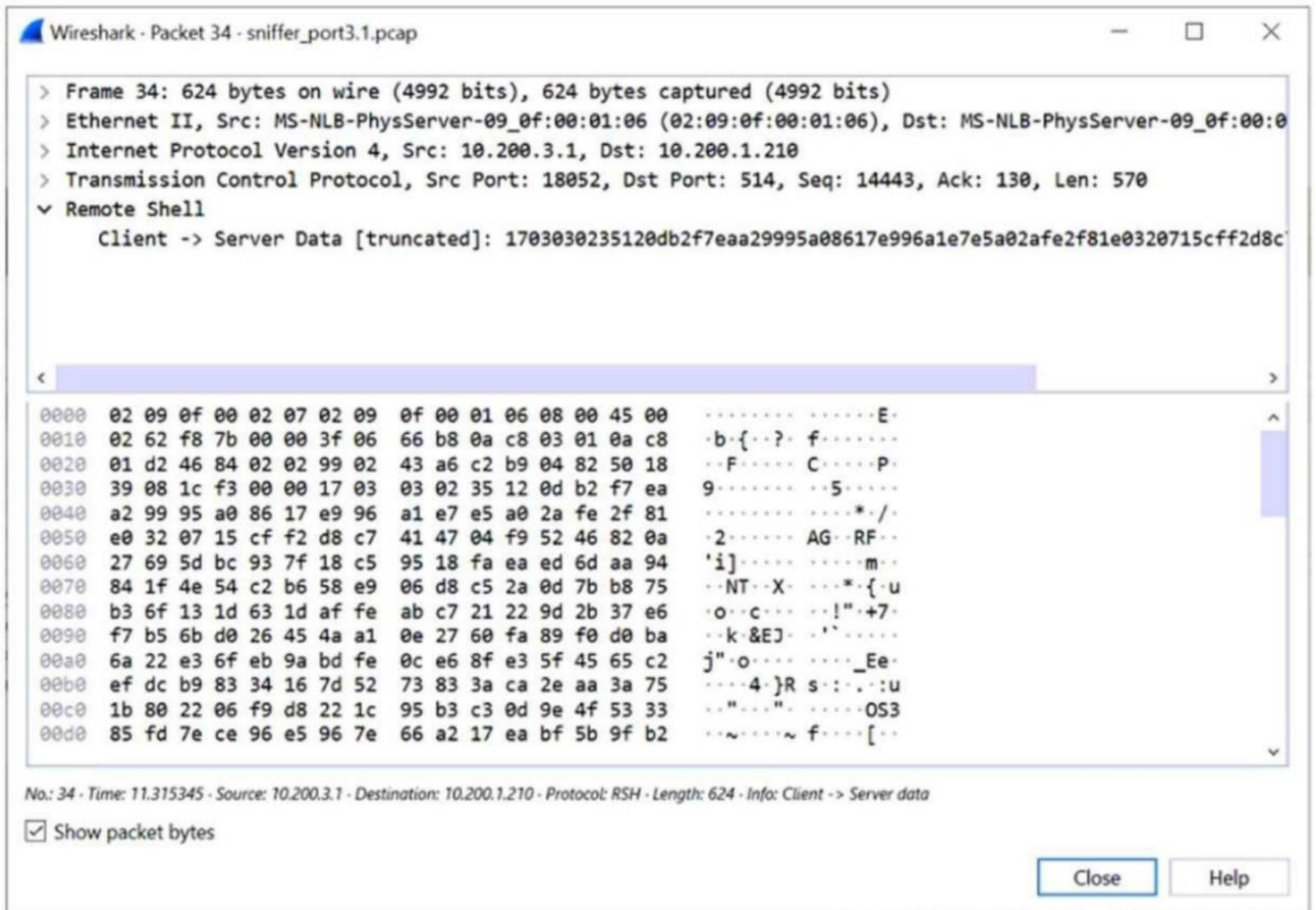
**Explanation:**

The diagnose system print netstat command in FortiAnalyzer provides detailed information on active network connections, similar to the netstat command found in many operating systems.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Refer to the exhibit.

**FortiAnalyzer packet capture on Wireshark**



Which image corresponds to the packet capture shown in the exhibit?

A)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Device Name	IP Address	Connectivity	Logging Mode	Average Log Rate(Logs/Sec)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remote-FortiGate	10.200.3.1	↑ Connection Up	🔒 Real Time	0

B)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Device Name	IP Address	Connectivity	Logging Mode	Average Log Rate(Logs/Sec)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remote-FortiGate	10.200.3.1	↑ Connection Up	Real Time	0

C)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Device Name	IP Address	Connectivity	Logging Mode	Average Log Rate(Logs/Sec)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remote-FortiGate	10.200.3.1	Connection Down	Real Time	0

D)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Device Name	IP Address	Connectivity	Logging Mode	Average Log Rate(Logs/Sec)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remote-FortiGate	10.200.3.1	Connection Down	Real Time	0

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Chosen image shows the device Remote-FortiGate with the IP 10.200.3.1 and a connection status of "Connection Up," which is consistent with the packet capture details showing active communication between the client and server.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Refer to the exhibit.

**FortiAnalyzer packet capture on Wireshark**

The capture displayed was taken on a FortiAnalyzer.  
 Why is a single IP address shown as the source for all logs received?

- A. FortiAnalyzer is using the device MAC addresses to differentiate their logs.
- B. The logs belong to devices that are part of a high availability (HA) cluster.
- C. FortiAnalyzer is receiving logs from the root FortiGate of a Security Fabric.
- D. The device sending logs has two VDOMs in the same ADOM.

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

In a Fortinet Security Fabric, logs from downstream devices can be sent to FortiAnalyzer through the root FortiGate. This is why all the logs have the same source IP address (the root FortiGate). The root FortiGate aggregates and forwards the logs from all downstream devices, so the source IP in the log capture will appear to be from the root FortiGate itself, even though the logs originate from multiple devices within the fabric.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

In a Fortinet Security Fabric, what can make an upstream FortiGate create traffic logs associated with sessions initiated on downstream FortiGate devices?

- A. The traffic destination is another FortiGate in the fabric.
- B. The upstream FortiGate is configured to do NAT
- C. Log redundancy is configured in the fabric.
- D. The downstream device cannot connect to FortiAnalyzer.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When the upstream FortiGate is performing Network Address Translation (NAT), it creates new session entries for traffic passing through it. As a result, it generates its own traffic logs for those sessions, even if the sessions were initiated on a downstream FortiGate. This is because the upstream FortiGate is altering the source IP address, making it responsible for tracking the session details.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows the creation of a new administrator on FortiAnalyzer. The new account uses the credentials stored on an LDAP server. Why would an administrator configure a password for this account?

- A. This password is used if the authentication server becomes unreachable.
- B. This password authenticates FortiAnalyzer against the LDAP server.
- C. This password is set to comply with FortiAnalyzer password policy
- D. This password is required because this is a restricted user.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

When using LDAP for authentication, a password can be set locally on FortiAnalyzer as a fallback option in case the LDAP server becomes unreachable. This ensures that the administrator can still log in if there are issues with the LDAP server.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

View the exhibit:

What does the 1000MB maximum for disk utilization refer to?

- A. The disk quota for the FortiAnalyzer model
- B. The disk quota for all devices in the ADOM
- C. The disk quota for each device in the ADOM
- D. The disk quota for the ADOM type

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The 1000MB maximum for disk utilization refers to the total disk quota allocated for storing logs from all devices within the specific ADOM (Autonomous Domain) you're configuring.

**NEW QUESTION 14**

What is the purpose of employing RAID with FortiAnalyzer?

- A. To introduce redundancy to your log data
- B. To provide data separation between ADOMs
- C. To separate analytical and archive data
- D. To back up your logs

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is used in FortiAnalyzer primarily to provide data redundancy and ensure data integrity. Here,s how it relates to each option:

To Introduce Redundancy to Your Log Data (Option A):

The main purpose of employing RAID in FortiAnalyzer is to add redundancy to the storage system. By using RAID configurations (such as RAID 1, RAID 5, or RAID 6), data is replicated across multiple disks, which helps in protecting against disk failures and ensures that log data is not lost if a disk fails. This redundancy enhances the reliability and availability of the log data.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

It is a best practice to upload FortiAnalyzer local logs to a remote server.Which two remote servers are supported for the upload? (Choose two.)

- A. FTP
- B. SFTP
- C. UDP
- D. TFTP

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

When it's considered a best practice to upload FortiAnalyzer local logs to a remote server, the following two remote server protocols are commonly supported: These protocols provide secure and reliable ways to transfer logs and data to remote servers for storage and analysis while maintaining data integrity and confidentiality.

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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