Fortinet

Exam Questions FCSS_NST_SE-7.6

FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1
Exhibit.

```
# diagnose hardware sysinfo memory
MemTotal:          2055916 kB
MemFree:            708880 kB
Buffers:             22140 kB
Cached:             641364 kB
SwapCached:              0 kB
Active:             726352 kB
Inactive:            98908 kB
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of diagnose hardware aysinfo memory. Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

A. There are 98908 kB o! memory that will never be used.
B. The user space has 708880 kB of physical memory that is not used by the system.
C. The I/O cache, which has 641364 kB of memory allocated to it.
D. The value indicated next to the inactive heading represents the currently unused cache page.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2
In which two slates is a given session categorized as ephemeral? (Choose two.)

A. A UDP session with only one packet received
B. A UOP session with packets sent and received
C. A TCP session waiting for the SYN ACK
D. A TCP session waiting for FIN ACK

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 3
What are two reasons you might see iprope_in_check() check failed, drop when using the debug flow? (Choose two.)

A. Packet was dropped because of policy route misconfiguration.
B. Packet was dropped because of traffic shaping.
C. Trusted host list misconfiguration.
D. VIP or IP pool misconfiguration.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a truncated output of a real-time LDAP debug.

```
# diagnose debug application fnbamd -1
# diagnose debug enable
   fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 8781845 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
   fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FQDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
   fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
   fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
   fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 8781845
   fnbamd_ldap.c[266] get_all_dn-Found DN 1:CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com
```

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

A. The name of the configured LDAP server is Lab.
B. The user is authenticating using CN=John Smith.
C. FortiOS is able to locate the user in step 3 (Bind Request) of the LDAP authentication process.
D. FortiOS is performing the second step (Search Request) in the LDAP authentication process.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

Exhibit 1.

```
config system global
    set snat-route-change disable
end
-----------------
config router static
    edit 1
        set gateway 10.200.1.254
        set priority 5
        set device "port1"
    next
    edit 2
        set gateway 10.200.2.254
        set priority 10
        set device "port2"
    next
end
```

Exhibit 2.

```
FGT # diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=600 expire=3179 timeout=3600 flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport= av_idx=0 use=4
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty npu f00
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=3208/25/1 reply=11144/29/1 tuples=2
tx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4 gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:64907->54.239.158.170:80(10.200.1.1:64907)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.239.158.170:80->10.200.1.1:64907(10.0.1.10:64907)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
src_mac=b4:f7:a1:e9:91:97
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00317c56 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
rpdb_link_id = 00000000
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
npu_state=0x000c00
npu info: flag=0x00/0x00, offload=0/0, ips_offload=0/0, epid=0/0, ipid=0/0, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=0/0, vtag in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=0/0, out_npu=0/0, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
no_ofld_reason:
```

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configuration on FortiGate and partial internet session information from a user on the internal network.
An administrator would like to lest session failover between the two service provider connections.
Which two changes must the administrator make to force this existing session to immediately start using the other interface? (Choose two.)

A. Change the priority of the port! static route to 11.
B. Change the priority of the port2 static route to 5.
C. Configure unset snat-route-change to return it to the default setting.
D. Configure set snat-route-change enable.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibits, which contain the partial configurations of two VPNs on FortiGate.

Exhibit 1

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
  edit "user-1"
    set type dynamic
    set interface "port1"
    set mode main
    set xauthtype auto
    set authusrgrp "Users-1"
    set peertype any
    set dhgrp 14 15 19
    set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha384
    set psksecret <encrypted_password>
  next
```

Exhibit 2

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
  edit "user-2"
    set type dynamic
    set interface "port1"
    set mode main
    set xauthtype auto
    set authusrgrp "Users-2"
    set peertype any
    set dhgrp 14 15 19
    set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha384
    set psksecret <encrypted_password>
  next
```

An administrator has configured two VPNs for two different user groups. Users who are in the Users-2 group are not able to connect to the VPN. After running a diagnostics command, the administrator discovers that FortiGate is not matching the user-2 VPN for members of the Users-2 group.
Which two changes must the administrator make to fix the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Change to aggressive mode on both VPNs.
B. Enable XAuth on both VPNs.
C. Use different pre-shared keys on both VPNs.
D. Set up specific peer IDs on both VPNs.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a real-time OSPF debug.

Real-time OSPF debug output

```
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 (192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF: Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (*|-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:     Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch
```

Why are the two FortiGate devices unable to form an adjacency?

A. The Hello packet is being sent from an OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.112.
B. The two FortiGate devices attempting adjacency are in area 0.0.0.0.
C. One FortiGate device is configured to require authentication, while the other is not.
D. The passwords on the FortiGate devices do not match.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit, which contains the output of diagnose vpn tunnel list.

```
# diagnose vpn tunnel list
name=DialUp_0 ver=1 serial=4 10.200.1.1:4500->10.200.3.2:64916 tun_id=10.200.3.2 dst_mtu=1500 dpd-link=on remote_location=0.0.0.0 weight=1
bound_if=3 lgwy=static/1 tun=intf/0 mode=dial_inst/3 encap=none/896 options[0380]=rgwy-chg rport-chg frag-rfc  run_state=0 accept_traffic=1 overlay_id=0
parent=DialUp index=0
proxyid_num=1 child_num=0 refcnt=5 ilast=0 olast=0 ad=/0
stat: rxp=221 txp=0 rxb=35360 txb=0
dpd: mode=active on=1 idle=5000ms retry=3 count=0 seqno=70
natt: mode=silent draft=32 interval=10 remote_port=64916
proxyid=DialUp proto=0 sa=1 ref=2 serial=3 add-route
  dst: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
  src: 0:10.0.10.10-10.0.10.10:0
  SA:  ref=3 options=82 type=00 soft=0 mtu=1422 expire=43065/0B replaywin=2048
       seqno=1 esn=0 replaywin_lastseq=00000079 itn=0 qat=0 hash_search_len=1
  life: type=01 bytes=0/0 timeout=43188/43200
  dec: spi=5ed4aafc esp=aes key=16 054852d43abb0e931641b4e8878dd9ce
       ah=sha1 key=20 082eafd018bf7d4d7b65d9c5b7448db5cc01f81d
  enc: spi=69d4231e esp=aes key=16 d5a23d09ab4128d094ac972f5511f9db
       ah=sha1 key=20 54eac30e29ce711d2ceaab9b5e179c20bb83605e
  dec:pkts/bytes=120/10080, enc:pkts/bytes=0/0
```

Which command will capture ESP traffic for the VPN named DialUp_0?

A. diagnose sniffer packet any 'ip proto 50'
B. diagnose sniffer packet any 'host 10.0.10.10'
C. diagnose sniffer packet any 'esp and host 10.200.3.2'
D. diagnose sniffer packet any 'port 4500'

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of the real-time LDAP debug.

```
# fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 6750221 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FQDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 6750221
fnbamd_ldap.c[275] get_all_dn-Found no DN
fnbamd_ldap.c[298] start_next_dn_bind-No more DN left
fnbamd_ldap.c[1603] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Auth denied
fnbamd_auth.c[2074] fnbamd_auth_poll_ldap-Result for ldap svr 10.10.181.10 is denied
fnbamd_comm.c[116] fnbamd_comm_send_result-Sending result 1 for req 6750221
```

What two actions can the administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure the user logs in using 'John Smith' not 'jsmith'.
B. Ensure the user is providing the correct user credentials.
C. Ensure the user is a member of at least one AD group to ensure step 4 of the LDAP authentication process is successful.
D. Ensure the account is active.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements about conserve mode are true? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate enters conserve mode when the system memory reaches the configured extreme threshold.
B. FortiGate starts taking the configured action for new sessions requiring content inspection when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.
C. FortiGate exits conserve mode when the system memory goes below the configured green threshold.
D. FortiGate starts dropping all new sessions when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows one way communication of the downstream FortiGate with the upstream FortiGate within a Security Fabric.

```
# diagnose sniffer packet any "tcp port 8013 or udp port 8014" 4
Using Original Sniffing Mode
interfaces=[any]
filters=[tcp port 8013 or udp port 8014]
47.220358 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
48.215338 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
50.218552 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
54.222117 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
```

What three actions must you take to ensure successful communication? (Choose three.)
A. You must authorize the downstream FortiGate on the root FortiGate.
B. FortiGate must not be in NAT mode.
C. Ensure TCP port 8013 is not blocked along the way.
D. You must enable Security Fabric/Fortitelemetry on the receiving interface of the upstream FortiGate.
E. Ensure the port for Neighbor Discovery has been changed.

A.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 13
Which exchange lakes care of DoS protection in IKEv2?

A. Create_CHILD_SA
B. IKE_Auth
C. IKE_Req_INIT
D. IKE_SA_NIT

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheIKE_SA_INITexchange in IKEv2 is responsible for DoS protection measures. During IKE_SA_INIT, before authentication and further exchange, the responder can use cookie challenges (per RFC 7296 and Fortinet VPN documentation). If a DoS attack is suspected (many requests from the same source), the responder replies with a cookie. Only after the initiator returns the correct cookie does the exchange proceed, protecting the responder from state exhaustion and certain forms of DoS traffic at the handshake stage.
FortiOS VPN Manual: IKEv2 Exchange Process and DoS Protections
IKEv2 RFC 7296: Description of IKE_SA_INIT and DoS Cookie Mechanism

NEW QUESTION 18
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the command get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes.

```
# get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes

VRF 0 BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 172.16.1.254
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network              Next Hop      Metric LocPrf   Weight RouteTag Path

*> 10.20.30.40/24     100.64.2.1           xxx       0        0          100 i <-/->

Total number of prefixes 1
```

What can you conclude from the output?

A. The BGP state of the two BGP participants is OpenConfirm.
B. The router ID of the neighbor is 100.64.2.254.
C. The BGP neighbor is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to the local router.
D. The local router is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to its BGP neighbor.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a diagnose command.

```
# diagnose sys session list expectation
session info: proto=6 proto_state=00 duration=6 expire=23 timeout=3600 refresh_dir=both flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000
sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
ha_id=0 policy_dir=1 tunnel=/
state=new npu acct-ext complex
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=0/0/0 reply=0/0/0 tuples=2
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=5->7/7->5 gwy=10.1.1.2/172.17.97.3

hook=pre dir=org act=dnat 93.157.14.94:0->10.200.1.1:60428(10.0.1.10:55402)
hook=pre dir=org act=noop 0.0.0.0:0->0.0.0.0:0(0.0.0.0:0)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=25 id_policy_id=0 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=008423f4 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
```

Which two conclusions can you draw from the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)
A. FortiGate will drop the expected traffic if it does not arrive within 23 seconds.
B. Clearing the master session has no impact on the expectation session.
C. This is a pinhole session to allow traffic for a TCP protocol that dynamically assigns TCP ports.
D. The session is checked against firewall policy ID 25.

A.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 23
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP debug command.

```
# get router info bgp summary

VRF 0 BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 3
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 can you conclude about the router in this scenario?
A. The router 100.64.3.1 needs to update the local AS number in its BGP configuration in order to bring up the 8GP session with the local router.
B. An inbound route-map on local router is blocking the prefixes from neighbor 100.64.3.1.
C. All of the neighbors displayed are part of a single BGP configuration on the local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.
D. The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is up.

A.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The BGP debug output shows session information for peers, including state details. According to official Fortinet BGP documentation, if the session state with a

peer does not show 'Idle,' 'Active,' or 'Connect,' but instead shows 'Established,' 'Up,' or related counters (e.g., messages sent/received or uptime), it indicates the session is operational. In this scenario, the peer 10.127.0.75 is the only one showing a positive indication of a live, established session. Other options like neighbor-range configuration, AS mismatch, or route-maps blocking prefixes are not supported by evidence provided in a simple BGP session state debug, nor does the output show errors relating to local or remote AS issues.
The correct interpretation comes from Fortinet's BGP troubleshooting guide, which outlines how to read session status and neighbor states in debug and summary outputs.
FortiOS BGP Debugging Guide: Session State Interpretation
BGP CLI Reference: Neighbor Status Fields

NEW QUESTION 28
Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

```
FGT-A # get router info bgp summary
...

Neighbor        V         AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.37.202 4      65110    2500    2552        5    0    0 1d11h33m          0
```

Exhibit 2

```
FGT-B # show router bgp

     config network
         edit 1
             set prefix 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
         next
     end
```

Exhibit 3

```
FGT-B # diagnose ip address  list | grep port3
IP=172.16.54.115->172.16.54.202/255.255.255.0 index=5 devname=port3
```

An administrator is attempting to advertise the network configured on port3. However, FGT-A is not receiving the prefix.
Which two actions can the administrator take to fix this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Modify the prefix using the network command from 172.16.0.0/16 to 172.16.54.0/24.
B. Manually add the BGP route on FGT-A.
C. Restart BGP using a soft reset to force both peers to exchange their complete BGP routing tables.
D. Use the set network-import-check disable command.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 30
Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug.

Debug output

```
ike 0:624000:98: responder: main mode get 1st message...
ike 0:624000:98: VID DPD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0:624000:98: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0:624000:98: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C0000000
ike 0:624000:98: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A36082C6A621DE00000000
ike 0:624000:98: incoming proposal:
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 0:
ike 0:624000:98:    protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:          trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:          encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=256
ike 0:624000:98:                type OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 0:
ike 0:624000:98:    protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:          trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:          encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:                type OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=256
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1536.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: my proposal, gw Remotesite:
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:624000:98:    protocol id - ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:          trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:          encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:620000:98:                type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=128
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:624000:98:    protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:          trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:          encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=128
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:                type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1536.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: negotiation failure
ike Negot:: 624ea7b1bba276fb/0000000000000000:98: no SA proposal chosen
```

The administrator does not have access to the remote gateway.
Based on the debug output, which configuration change the administrator make to the local gateway to resolve the phase 1 negotiation error?

A. In the phase 1 proposal configuration, add AES256-SHA256 to the list of encryption algorithms.
B. In the phase 1 proposal configuration, add AESCBC-SHA2 to the list of encryption algorithms.
C. In the phase 1 network configuration, set the IKE version to 2.
D. In the phase 1 proposal configuration, add AES128-SHA128 to the list of encryption algorithms.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output from the get router info routing-table database command.

```
# get router info routing-table database
---omitted---

Routing table for VRF=0
S           0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
S           0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1 inactive, [50/0]
---omitted---
```

The administrator wants to configure a default static route for port3 and assign a distance of 50 and a priority of 0.
What will happen to the port1 and port2 default static routes after the port3 default static route is created?

A. The port2 default static route will be injected into the forwarding information base (FIB).
B. The port1 default static route will be injected into the FIB.
C. Neither of the routes shown in the output will be injected into the FIB.
D. Both default static routes shown in the output will be injected into the FIB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the command get router info ospf neighbor.

```
# get router info ospf neighbor

OSPF process 0, VRF 0:
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
0.0.0.12          1   Full/DROther    02:14:39    10.10.2.1       wan1
0.0.0.15          1   Full/BDR        04:26:37    10.10.3.2       wan2
0.0.0.18         c1   Full/ -         05:04:36    172.16.1.2      ToHub
```

To what extent does FortiGate operate when looking at its OSPF neighbors? (Choose two.)

A. The local FortiGate has at least one interface that participates in a broadcast network.
B. The local FortiGate has at least one interface that participates in a point-to-point network.
C. The local FortiGate is the DR.
D. Neighbor 0.0.0.18 is the designated router (DR).

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The command on this slide shows a summary of the statuses of all the OSPF neighbors. For each neighbor, it displays the adjacency state and if it is a DR, a BDR, or neither (DROther) Pagina 362 Enterprise_Firewall_7.2_Study. - Point-to-point networks contain only two peers, one at each end of a point-to-point link - Broadcast networks (multi-access) support more than two attached routers. They also support sending messages to multiple recipients (broadcasting). Pagina 365 Enterprise_Firewall_7.2_Study. In any multi-access network there is one DR and one BDR. Pagina 439 Network_Security_Support_Engineer_7.4_Study FULL/- This represents a point-to-point network

NEW QUESTION 38
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of command diagnose debug rating.

```
-=- Server List (Mon May  6 03:47:52 2024) -=-
IP                                  Weight    RTT Flags   TZ   FortiGuard-requests  Curr Lost Total Lost           Updated Time
64.26.151.37                            10     45          -5                262432         0        846 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
64.26.151.35                            10     46          -5                329072         0       6806 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
66.117.56.37                            10     75          -5                 71638         0        275 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
65.210.95.240                           20     71          -8                 36875         0         92 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
209.22.147.36                           20    103 DI       -8                 34784         0       1070 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
208.91.112.194                          20    107 D        -8                 35170         0       1533 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
96.45.33.65                             60    144          0                  33720         0        120 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
80.85.69.41                             71    226          1                  33797         0        192 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
62.209.40.74                           150    97           9                  33754         0        145 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
121.111.236.179                         45    44  F        -5                 26410     26226      26227 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
```

A. 66.117.56.37
B. 208.91.112.194
C. 209.22.147.36
D. 64.26.151.37

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40
Which authentication option can you not configure under config user radius on FortiOS?

A. mschap
B. pap
C. mschap2
D. eap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43
Refer to the exhibit showing a debug output.

```
# diagnose debug application authd 8256
# diagnose debug enable
....
[fsae_server_init_spec:116]: num 1, idx 0, 127.0.0.1:8000 disconnect_server_only
[FSSO]: disconnecting_event_error[Local FSSO Agent]: error occurred in read: Connection refused
....
```

An administrator deployed FSSO in DC Agent Mode but FSSO is failing on FortiGate. Pinging FortiGate from where the collector agent is deployed is successful.
The administrator then produces the debug output shown in the exhibit.
What could be causing this error message?

A. The TCP port 445 is blocked between FortiGate and collector agent.
B. The collector agent preshared password is mismatched.
C. The FortiGate cannot resolve the active directory server name.
D. The FortiGate and the collector agent are using different TCP ports.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44
Which statement about IKEv2 is true?

A. Both IKEv1 and IKEv2 share the feature of asymmetric authentication.
B. IKEv1 and IKEv2 have enough of the header format in common that both versions can run over the same UDP port.
C. IKEv1 and IKEv2 use same TCP port but run on different UDP ports.
D. IKEv1 and IKEv2 share the concept of phase1 and phase2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 47
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of FortiOS kernel slabs.

```
…
packet_de_duplication    0    0    128    30    1 : tunables  252  126    0 : slabdata    0    0    0
ip6_nat_record           0    0    128    30    1 : tunables  252  126    0 : slabdata    0    0    0
tcp6_session             0    0   1536     5    2 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata    0    0    0
ip6_session              0    0   1300     3    1 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata    0    0    0
ip_nat_record            0    0     64    59    1 : tunables  252  126    0 : slabdata    0    0    0
sctp_session             0    0   1600     5    2 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata    0    0    0
tcp_session              3    5   1500     5    2 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata    1    1    0
ip_session               1    3   1200     3    1 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata    1    1    0
…
```

Which statement is true?

A. The total slab size of the sctp_session slab is 0 kB and is associated with the user space.
B. The total slab size of the ip_session slab is 3600 kB and is associated with the user space.
C. The total slab size of the ip6_session slab is 1300 kB and is associated with the kernel.
D. The total slab size of the tcp_session slab is 7500 kB and is associated with the kernel.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
Exhibit.

```
NGFW-1 # get sys ha status
HA Health Status: OK
Model: FortiGate-VM64
Mode: HA A-P
Group: 0
Debug: 0
Cluster Uptime: 0 days 0:1:25
Cluster state change time: 2023-04-18 12:07:47
Primary selected using:
   <2023/04/18 12:07:47> FGVM010000077649 is selected as the primary because its override priority is larger than peer member
FGVM010000077650.
ses_pickup: disable
override: disable
Configuration Status:
    FGVM010000077649(updated 4 seconds ago): in-sync
    FGVM010000077650(updated 1 seconds ago): out-of-sync
System Usage stats:
    FGVM010000077649(updated 4 seconds ago):
        sessions=166, average-cpu-user/nice/system/idle=1%/0%/0%/99%, memory=45%
    FGVM010000077650(updated 1 seconds ago):
        sessions=3, average-cpu-user/nice/system/idle=0%/0%/0%/100%, memory=44%
HBDEV stats:
    FGVM010000077649(updated 4 seconds ago):
        port7: physical/1000auto, up, rx-bytes/packets/dropped/errors=167663/567/0/0, tx=262623/656/0/0
    FGVM010000077650(updated 1 seconds ago):
        port7: physical/1000auto, up, rx-bytes/packets/dropped/errors=271373/680/0/0, tx=176013/592/0/0
Primary     : NGFW-1          , FGVM010000077649, HA cluster index = 1
Secondary   : NGFW-2          , FGVM010000077650, HA cluster index = 0
number of vcluster: 1
vcluster 1: work 169.254.0.2
Primary: FGVM010000077649, HA operating index = 0
Secondary: FGVM010000077650, HA operating index = 1
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of get system ha status. NGFW-1 and NGFW-2 have been up for a week.
Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

A. If a configuration change is made to the primary FortiGate at this time, the secondary will initiate a synchronization reset.
B. If port 7 becomes disconnected on the secondary, both FortiGate devices will elect itself as primary.
C. If FGVM...649 is reboote
D. FGVM...650 will become the primary and retain that role, even after FGVM...649 rejoins the cluster.
E. If no action is taken, the primary FortiGate will leave the cluster because of the current sync status.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 50
Exhibit.

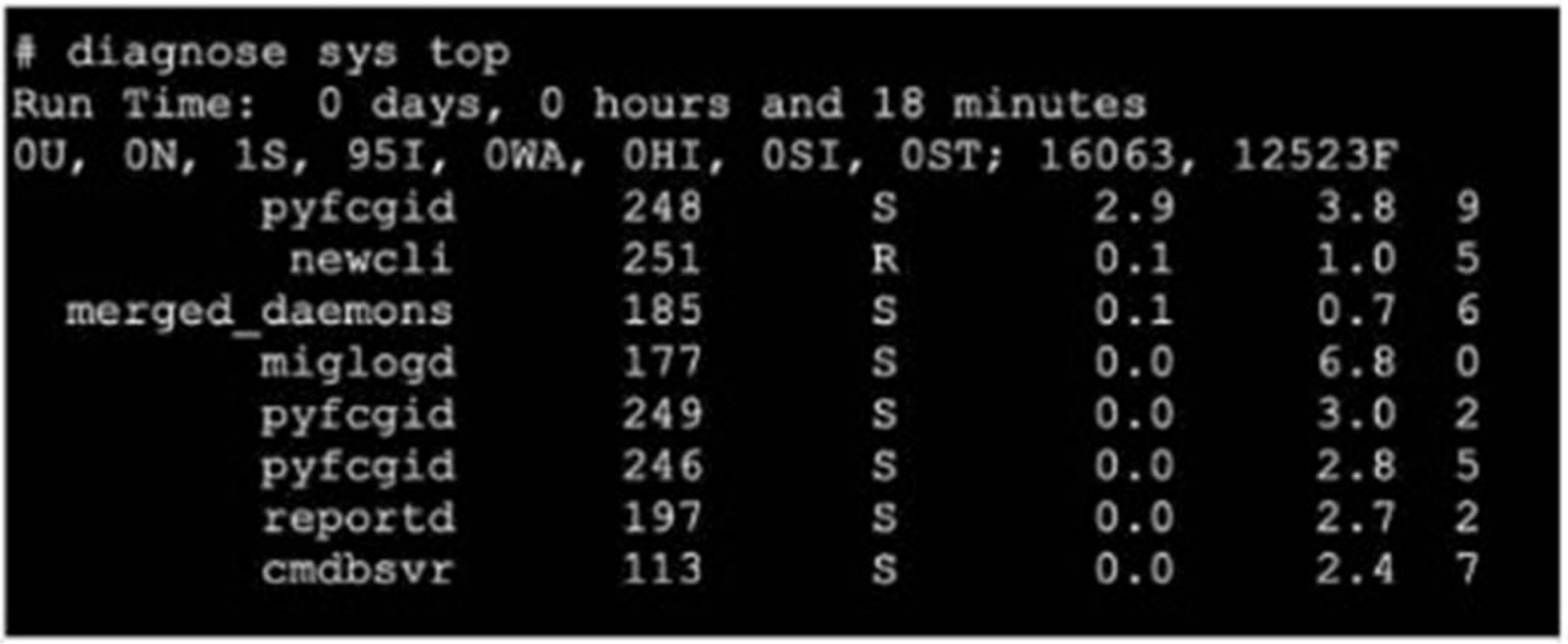
```
ike 0: comes 10.0.0.2:500->10.0.0.1:500,ifindex=7.
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Aggressive id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 len=426
ike 0: Remotesite:3: initiator: aggressive mode get 1st response.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID DD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0: Remotesite:3: DPD negotiated                FC77570100
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A3608
ike 0: Remotesite:3: peer is Fortifate/Fartios, (v2C6A621DE00000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EB0 bo)
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0: Remotesite:3: received peer identifier FQDNCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C0000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: negotiation result            'remote"
ike 0: Remotesite:3: proposal id =1:
ike 0: Remotesite:3:       protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           trans id = KEY IKE.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           encapsulation = IKE/
ike 0: Remotesite:3:               type=OAKLEY _ENCnone
ike 0: Remotesite:3:               type=OAKLEY HASHRYPT _ALG, val=AES CBC, key-len=128
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           type=AUTH METHOD, va ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           type=OAKLEY _GROUP, l=PRESHARED KEY.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400      val=MODP1024.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: NAT-T unavailable
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 key 16:39915120ED73E520787C801DE3678916
ike 0: Remotesite:3: PSK authentication succeeded
ike 0: Remotesite:3: authentication OK
ike 0: Remotesite:3: add INITIAL-CONTACT
ike 0: Remotesite:3: enc A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF68208100401000000000000000500B000018882A07809026CA8B2
ike 0: Remotesite:3: out A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF68208100401000000000000005C64D5CBA90B873F150CB8B5CCZA
ike 0: Remotesite:3: sent IKE msg (agg i2send): 10.0.0.1:500->10.0.0.2:500, len=140, id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/
ike 0: Remotesite:3: established IKE SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06689c022d4df682
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug. Which two statements about this debug output are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is enabled in the configuration.
B. The local gateway IP address is 10.0.0.1.
C. It shows a phase 2 negotiation.
D. The initiator provided remote as its IPsec peer ID.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 52
Refer to the exhibit.



Which three pieces of information does the diagnose sys top command provide? (Choose three.)

A. The miglogd daemon is running on CPU core ID 0.
B. The diagnose sys top command has been running for 18 minutes.
C. The miglogd daemon would be on top of the list, if the administrator pressed m on the keyboard.
D. The cmdbsvr process is occupying 2.4% of the total user memory space.
E. If the neweli daemon continues to be in the R state, it will need to be manually restarted.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 54
.....

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