Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FMG_AD-7.6

FCP - FortiManager 7.6 Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1
An administrator has a FortiGate-HQ device with VDOMs—root, HR and Facilities, currently managed under the FortiManager ADOM—Site1. They try to move VDOM HR to the FortiManager ADOM—Site2, but it does not work.
Why is the administrator not able to move FortiGate-HQ VDOM HR to FortiManager ADOM—Site2?

A. The FortiGate-HQ must be managed under the FortiManager ADOM—root to allow moving its VDOMs to different ADOMs.
B. The administrator must have full access in the device layer of FortiGate-HQ VDOM-root before they can VDOMs to different ADOMs.
C. FortiManager must be in ADOM normal mode, which does not allow VDOMs to be managed separately.
D. The administrator must delete the FortiGate-HQ device from FortiManager and add it again using the Add Device wizard before moving the VDOM.

Answer: A

Explanation:
FortiGate devices must be managed under the FortiManager ADOM corresponding to the root VDOM to allow their individual VDOMs to be moved and managed in different ADOMs. Managing the root VDOM in a different ADOM prevents moving subordinate VDOMs across ADOMs.

NEW QUESTION 2
An administrator must create a policy and install it on a FortiGate device within an ADOM in backup mode. How can the administrator perform this task?

A. Use the Install Wizard located on the device manager.
B. Enable workflow mode to allow policy creation and approval.
C. Make sure the ADOM and FortiGate firmware versions match and use the ADOM policy package.
D. Use a FortiManager script to apply the configuration changes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In backup mode, FortiManager does not directly manage policy installation via the usual ADOM policy packages; instead, administrators use FortiManager scripts to push configuration changes, including policies, to FortiGate devices.

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Start to import config from device(Remote-FortiGate) vdom(root) to
adom(root), package(Remote-FortiGate_root)

"firewall address",SKIPPED,"(name=all, oid=2309, DUPLICATE)"

"firewall address",FAIL,"(name=REMOTE_SUBNET, oid=2311,
reason=interface((firewall address:REMOTE_SUBNET) any<-port6) binding
fail)"

"firewall policy",FAIL,"(name=1, oid=3070, reason=interface(interface binding
contradiction. detail: (firewall address:REMOTE_SUBNET) any<-port6) binding
fail)"
```

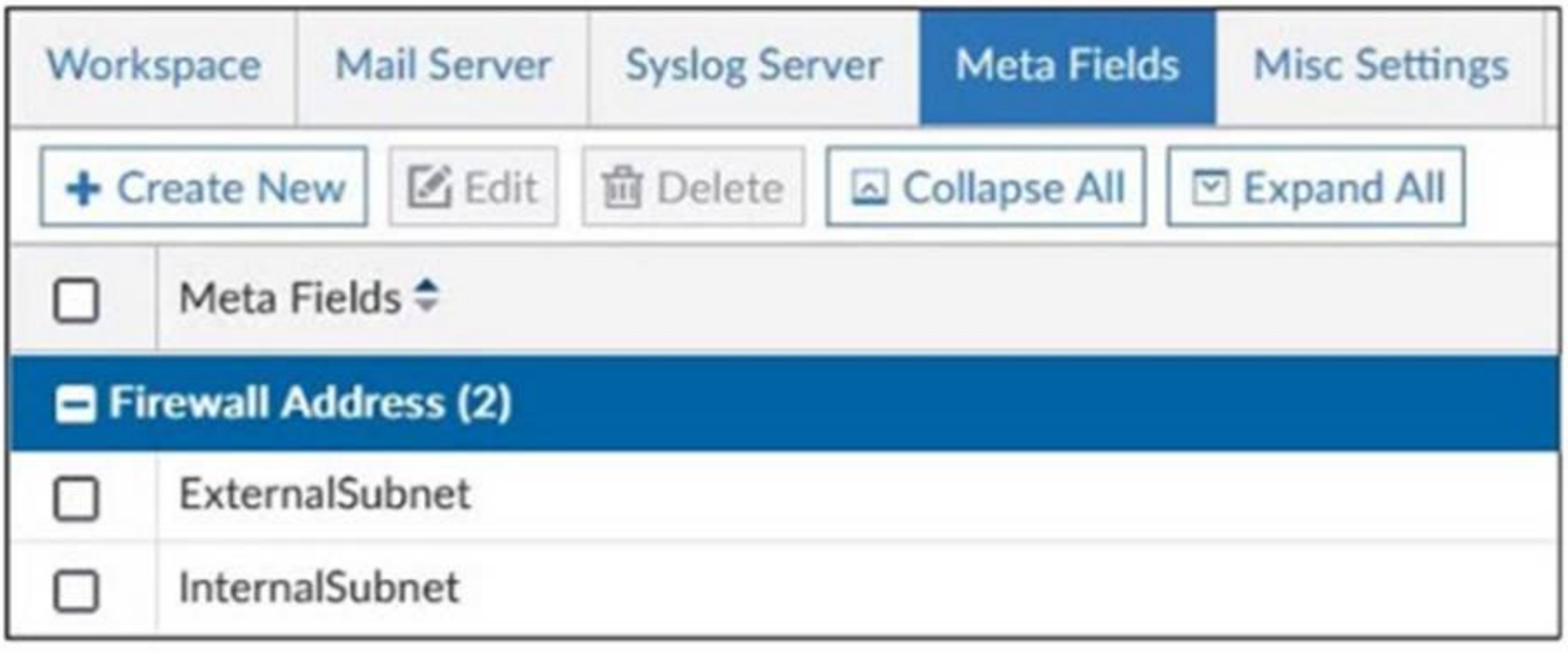
What can you conclude from the downloaded import report?

A. FortiManager does not support per-device mapping for firewall addresses.
B. The administrator will see a new policy package named Remote-FortiGate_root in the FortiManager ADOM database.
C. FortiManager will change the configuration of REMOTE_SUBNET to match the interface mapping coming in from Remote-FortiGate.
D. As a result of this policy import process, FortiManager will create a new firewall address called REMOTE_SUBNET in the ADOM database.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The import report shows that a new policy package named Remote-FortiGate_root will be created in the FortiManager ADOM database, but some firewall addresses and policies failed to import due to interface binding conflicts.

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator created two new meta fields in FortiManager. Which operation can you perform with these parameters?

A. You can add them to objects as custom attributes.
B. You can export them to be used in other ADOMs.
C. You can use them as variables in scripts.
D. You can invoke them using the $ character.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Meta fields in FortiManager can be added to objects as custom attributes, allowing administrators to categorize and add additional information to firewall objects for easier management and identification.

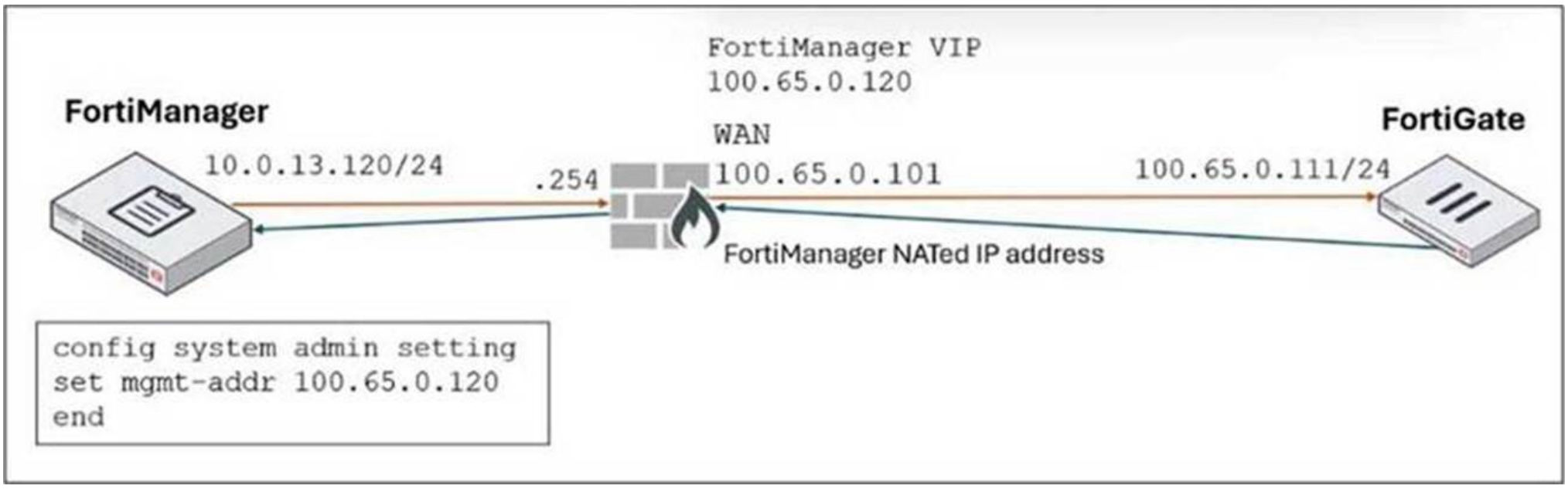
NEW QUESTION 5
A service provider administrator has assigned a global policy package to a managed customer ADOM named My_ADOM. The customer administrator has access only to My_ADOM.
How can the customer administrator edit the global header policy of the global policy package?

A. The customer administrator can edit the header policy by using workspace mode on the global ADOM.
B. The customer administrator can edit the header policy by using workflow mode on the global ADOM and My_ADOM.
C. The service provider administrator can unlock the global policy from the global ADOM to authorize changes to the customer administrator.
D. The customer administrator cannot edit the global header policy; only the service provider administrator can make changes from the global ADOM.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The global policy package is managed only from the global ADOM by the service provider administrator. Customer administrators with access solely to their ADOM (My_ADOM) cannot edit the global header policy; such changes must be made by the service provider administrator in the global ADOM.

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit.



FortiManager is operating behind a network address translation (NAT) device, and the administrator configured the FortiManager NATed IP address under the FortiManager system administration settings.
What is the expected result during discovery?

A. FortiManager sets both the 100.65.0.120 IP address and 10.0.13.120 IP address on FortiGate.
B. FortiManager sets both the 100.65.0.120 IP address and 100.65.0.101 IP address on FortiGate.
C. FortiManager sets the 100.65.0.101 IP address on FortiGate.
D. FortiManager sets the 100.65.0.120 IP address on FortiGate.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When FortiManager is behind a NAT device, setting the NATed IP address (100.65.0.120) in the system admin settings causes FortiManager to use that NATed IP address for communication and configuration with FortiGate during discovery and management operations.

NEW QUESTION 7
An administrator configures a new BGP peer in the FortiManager device-level database of FortiGate. They reinstall the policy package to the managed FortiGate device without any errors. However, when the administrator logs in to FortiGate, they do not see the BGP configuration changes.
What is the most likely reason why FortiManager did not push the BGP peer changes to FortiGate?

A. The administrator must run a sanity check on FortiManager to make sure the database is not corrupted.
B. Fortigate has a BGP template assigned on the FortiManager database.
C. The administrator must use the Install Wizard and select Install device settings only to push BGP settings
D. The FortiGate firmware version is different from the FortiManager ADOM version.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If a BGP template is assigned to the FortiGate device on FortiManager, device-level BGP configurations made directly in the device-level database are overridden by the template settings, so the changes do not get pushed to the device.

NEW QUESTION 10
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