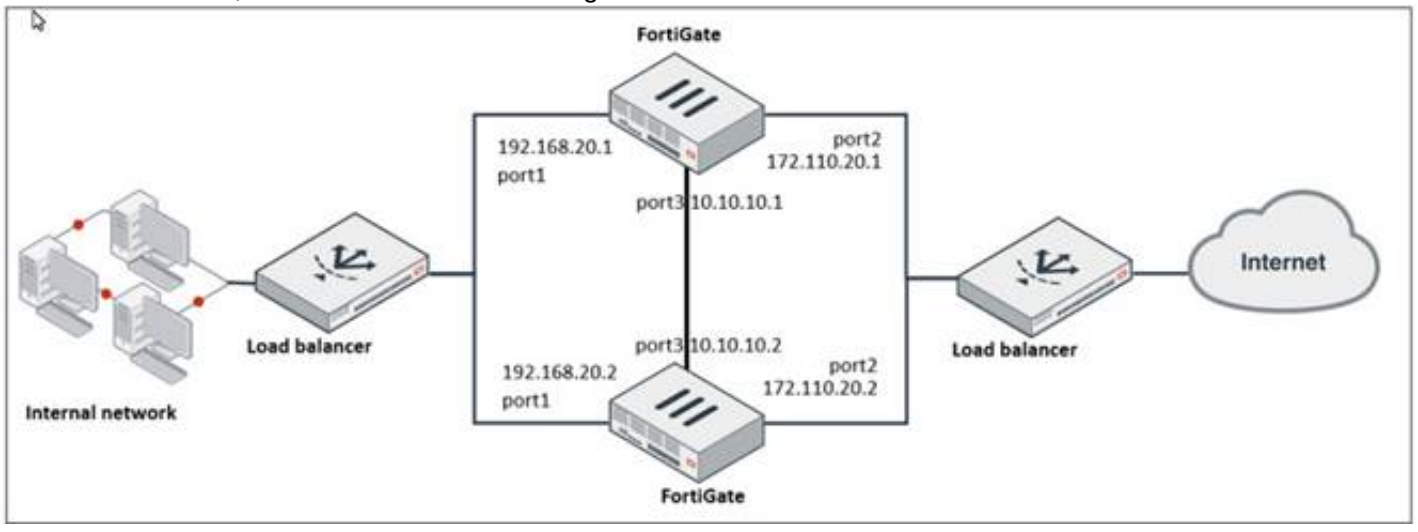
Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_EFW-7.2

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a network diagram.



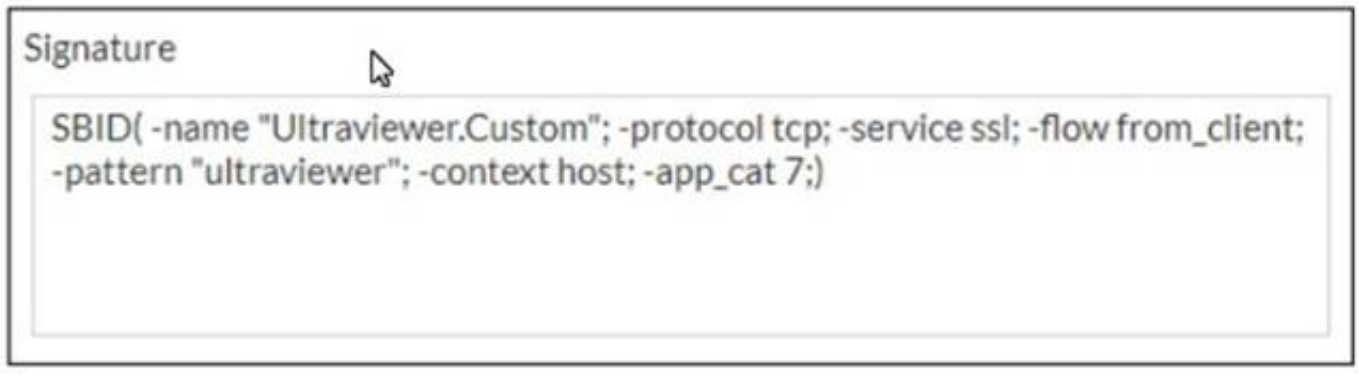
Which protocol should you use to configure the FortiGate cluster?

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.



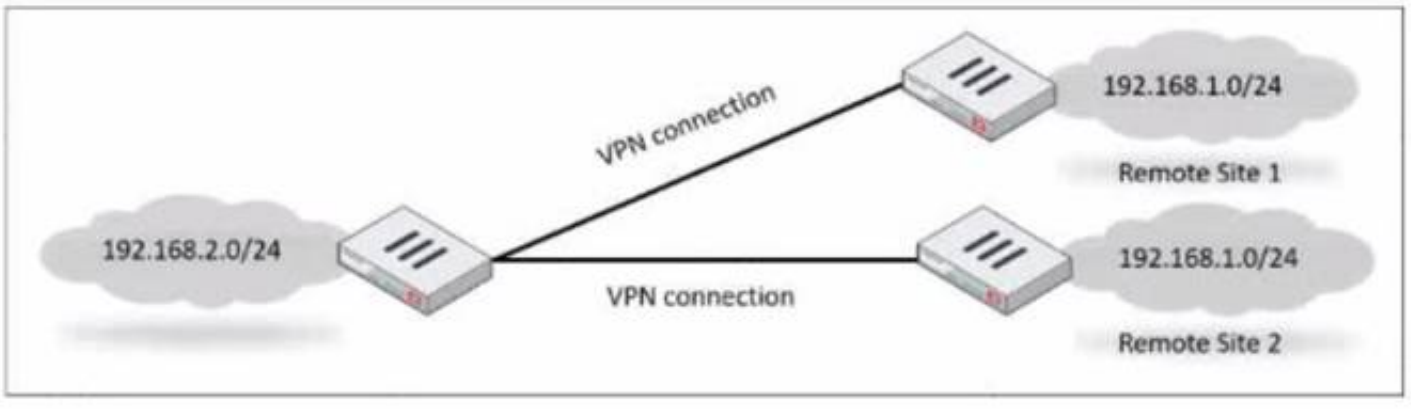
Which two modifications must you apply to the configuration of this custom signature so that you can save it on FortiGate? (Choose two.)

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
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a network diagram.



Which IPsec phase 2 configuration should you impalement so that only one remote site is connected at any time?

A. Set route-overlap to allow.
B. Set single-source to enable
C. Set route-overlap to either use—new or use-old
D. Set net-device to enable

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure that only one remote site is connected at any given time in an
IPsec VPN scenario, you should useroute-overlapwith the option to either use-new or use- old. This setting dictates which routes are preferred and how overlaps in routes are handled, allowing for one connection to take precedence over the other (C).
References:
? FortiOS Handbook - IPsec VPN

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit, which contains information about an IPsec VPN tunnel.

```
FortiGate # diag vpn tunnel list
list all ipsec tunnel in vd 0
------------------------------------------------------
name=tunnel_0 ver=2 serial=1 100.64.3.1:0->100.64.1.1:0 tun_id=100.64.1.1 tun_id6=::100.64.1.1
bound_if=3 lgwy=static/1 tun=intf mode=auto/1 encap=none/552 options[0228]=npu frag-rfc  run_tally=0

proxyid_num=1 child_num=0 refcnt=3 ilast=42949917 olast=42949917 ad=/0
stat: rxp=0 txp=0 rxb=0 txb=0
dpd: mode=off on=0 idle=20000ms retry=3 count=0 seqno=0
natt: mode=none draft=0 interval=0 remote_port=0
fec: egress=0 ingress=0
proxyid=tunnel_0_0 proto=0 sa=1 ref=2 serial=1
  src: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
  dst: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
  SA:  ref=3 options=30202 type=00 soft=0 mtu=1280 expire=1454/0B replaywin=2048
       seqno=1 esn=0 replaywin_lastseq=00000000 qat=192 rekey=0 hash_search_len=1
  life: type=01 bytes=0/0 timeout=1768/1800
  dec: spi=877d6590 esp=aes key=16 be308ec1fb05464205764424bc40a76d
       ah=sha256 key=32 cc8894be3390983521a48b2e7a5c998e6b28a10a3ddd8e7bc7ecbe672dfe7cc5
  enc: spi=63d0f38a esp=aes key=16 d8d3343af2fed4ddd958a022cd656b06
       ah=sha256 key=32 264402ba8ad04a7e97732b52ec27c92ff86e0a97bb33e22887677336f1670c7d
  dec:pkts/bytes=0/0, enc:pkts/bytes=0/0
  npu_flag=00 npu_rgwy=100.64.1.1 npu_lgwy=100.64.3.1 npu_selid=0 dec_npuid=0 enc_npuid=0
```

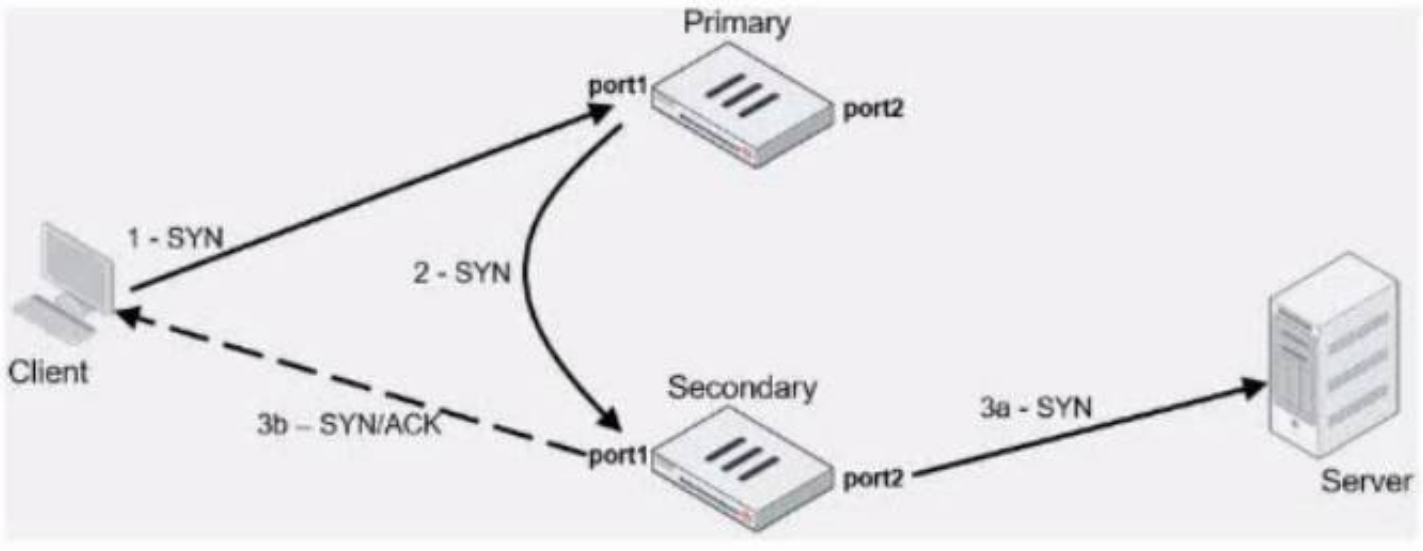
What two conclusions can you draw from the command output? (Choose two.)

A. Dead peer detection is set to enable.
B. The IKE version is 2.
C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel.
D. Forward error correction in phase 2 is set to enable.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
From the command output shown in the exhibit:
* B. The IKE version is 2: This can be deduced from the presence of 'ver=2' in the output, which indicates that IKEv2 is being used.
* C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel: This is indicated by the line 'npu flags=0x0/0', suggesting that no offload to NPU is occurring, and hence, both Security Associations are
loaded onto the kernel for processing.
Fortinet documentation specifies that the version of IKE (Internet Key Exchange) used and the loading of IPsec Security Associations can be verified through the diagnostic commands related to VPN tunnels.

NEW QUESTION 5
Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains an active-active toad balancing scenario.
During the traffic flow the primary FortiGate forwards the SYN packet to the secondary FortiGate.
What is the destination MAC address or addresses when packets are forwarded from the primary FortiGate to the secondary FortiGate?

A. Secondary physical MAC port1
B. Secondary virtual MAC port1
C. Secondary virtual MAC port1 then physical MAC port1
D. Secondary physical MAC port2 then virtual MAC port2

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an active-active load balancing scenario, when the primary FortiGate forwards the SYN packet to the secondary FortiGate, the destination MAC address would be the secondary's physical MAC on port1, as the packet is being sent over the network and the physical MAC is used for layer 2 transmissions.

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit, which shows an error in system fortiguard configuration.

```
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 theconfig system fortiguardis 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.

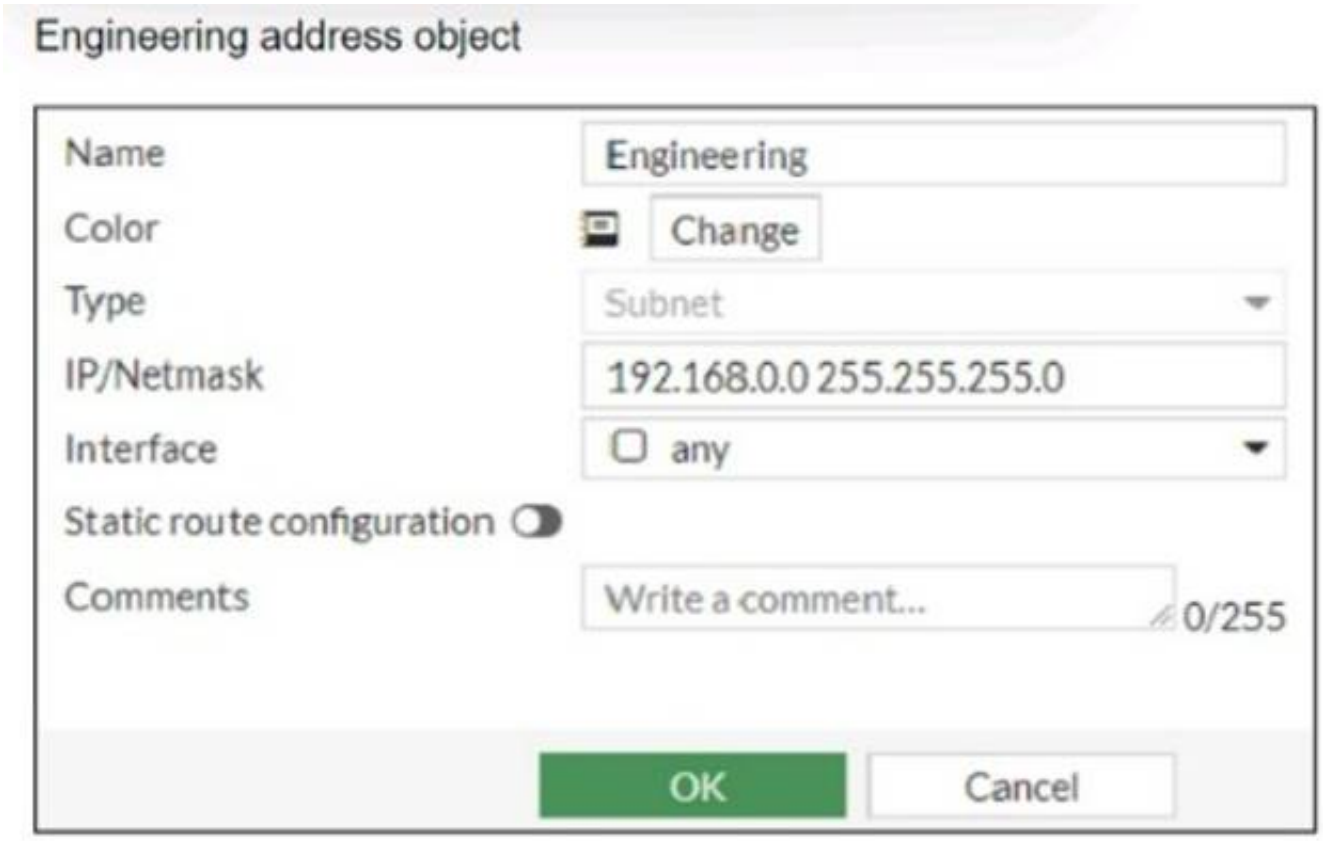
NEW QUESTION 7
Which two statements about the BFD parameter in BGP are true? (Choose two.)

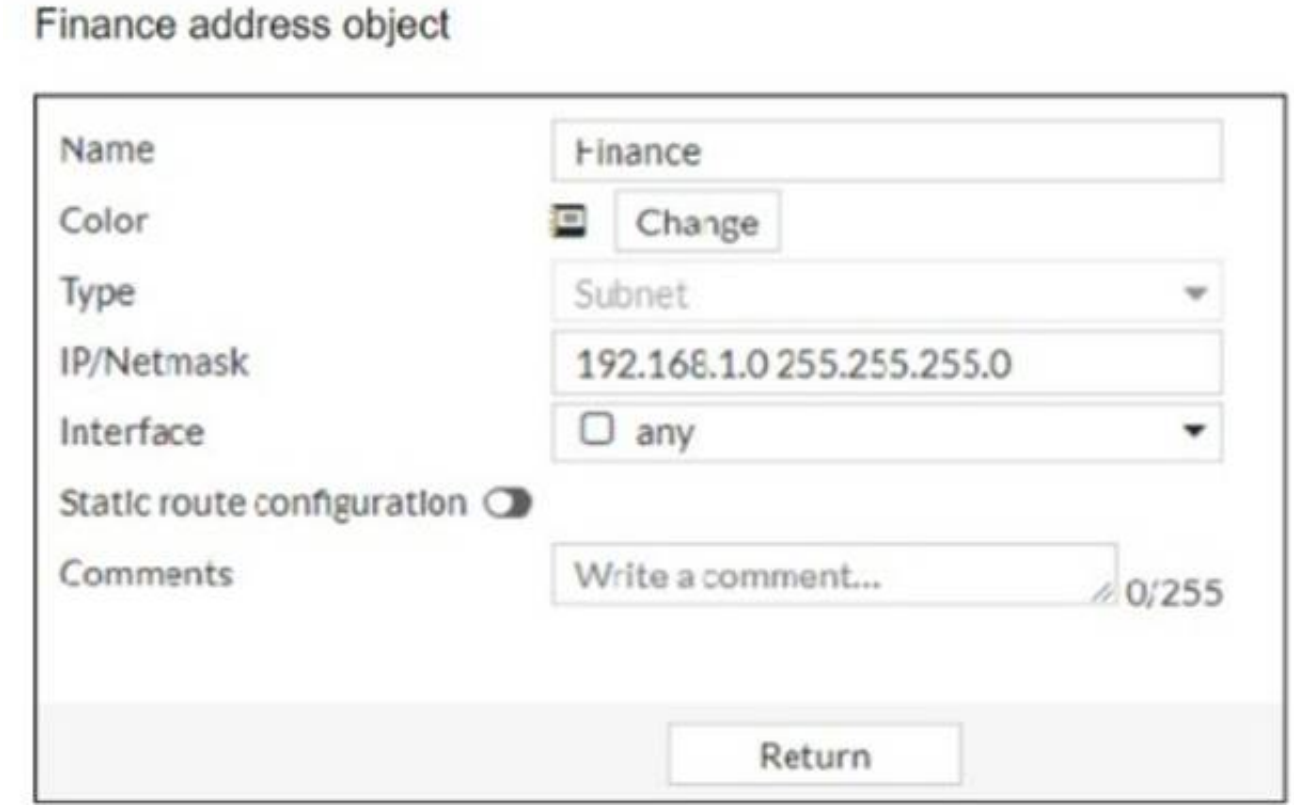
A. It allows failure detection in less than one second.
B. The two routers must be connected to the same subnet.
C. It is supported for neighbors over multiple hops.
D. It detects only two-way failures.

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.





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

You want to configure faster failure detection for BGP
Which parameter should you enable on both connected FortiGate devices?

A. Ebgp-enforce-multihop
B. bfd
C. Distribute-list-in
D. Graceful-restart

Answer: B

Explanation:
BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) is a protocol that provides fast failure detection for BGP by sending periodic messages to verify the connectivity between two peers1. BFD can be enabled on both connected FortiGate devices by using the command set bfd enable under the BGP configuration2. References: =
Technical Tip :
FortiGate BFD implementation and examples …, Configure BGP | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.0.2
- Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.

```
config system global
    set admin-https-pki-required disable
    set av-failopen pass
    set check-protocol-header loose
    set memory-use-threshold-extreme 95
    set strict-dirty-session-check enable
    ...
end
```

which contains a partial configuration of the global system. What can you conclude from this output?

A. NPs and CPs are enabled
B. Only CPs arc disabled
C. Only NPs are disabled
D. NPs and CPs arc disabled

Answer: D

Explanation:
The configuration output shows various global settings for a FortiGate device. The terms NP (Network Processor) and CP (Content Processor) relate to FortiGate's hardware acceleration features. However, the provided configuration output does not directly mention the status (enabled or disabled) of NPs and CPs. Typically, the command to disable or enable hardware acceleration features would specifically mention NP or CP in the command syntax. Therefore, based on the output provided, we cannot conclusively determine the status of NPs and CPs, hence option D is the closest answer since the output does not confirm that they are enabled.
References:
? FortiOS Handbook - CLI Reference for FortiOS 5.2

NEW QUESTION 13
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 14
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 18
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 betwen spokes.

NEW QUESTION 20
Which statement about network processor (NP) offloading is true?

A. For TCP traffic FortiGate CPU offloads the first packets of SYN/ACK and ACK of the three-way handshake to NP
B. The NP provides IPS signature matching
C. You can disable the NP for each firewall policy using the command np-acceleration st to loose.
D. The NP checks the session key or IPSec SA

Answer: B

Explanation:
Network processors (NPs) are specialized hardware within FortiGate devices that accelerate certain security functions. One of the primary functions of NPs is to provide IPS signature matching (B), allowing for high-speed inspection of traffic against a database of known threat signatures.

NEW QUESTION 25
You created a VPN community using VPN Manager on FortiManager. You also added gateways to the VPN community. Now you are trying to create firewall policies to permit traffic over the tunnel however, the VPN interfaces do not appear as available options.

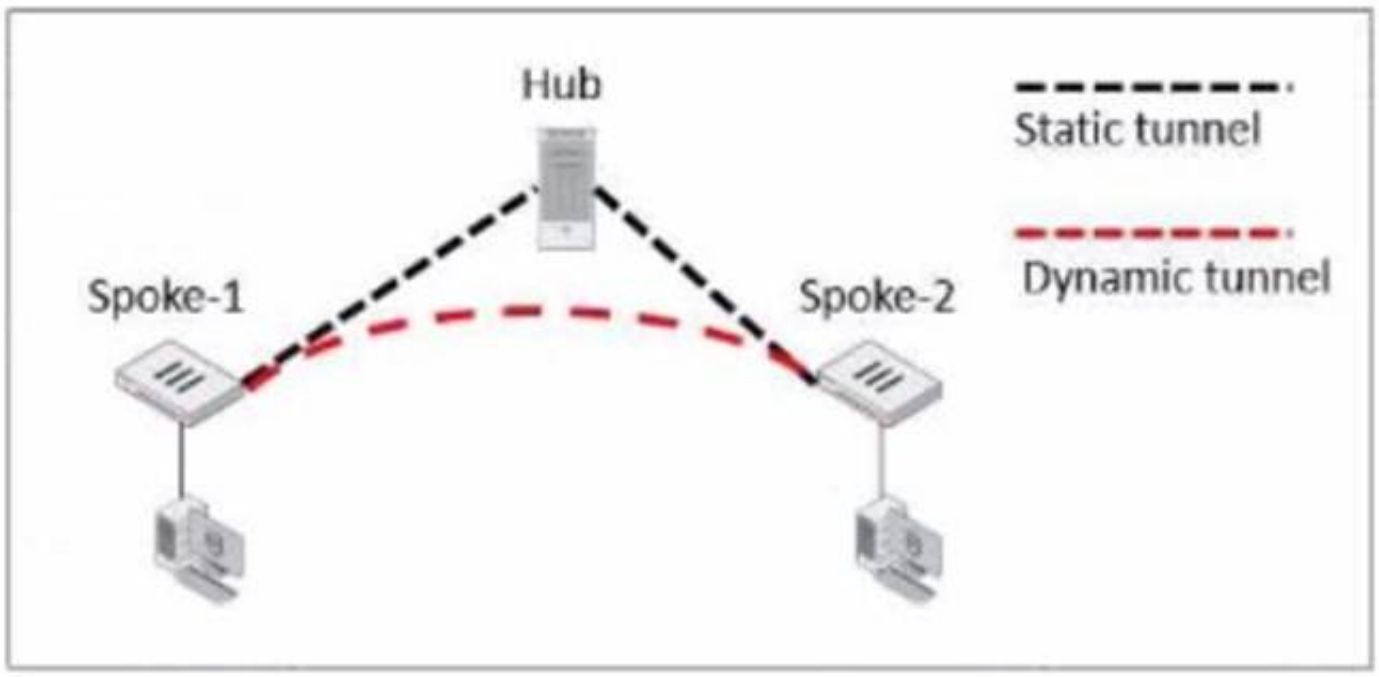
A. Create interface mappings for the IPsec VPN interfaces before you use them in a policy.
B. Refresh the device status using the Device Manager so that FortiGate populates the IPSec interfaces
C. Configure the phase 1 settings in the VPN community that you didnt initially configur
D. FortiGate automatically generates the interfaces after you configure the required settings
E. install the VPN community and gateway configuration on the fortiGate devices so that the VPN interfaces appear on the Policy Objects on fortiManager.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To use the VPN interfaces in a policy, you need to install the VPN community and gateway configuration on the FortiGate devices first. This will create the VPN interfaces on the FortiGate and sync them with FortiManager. References:
? Creating IPsec VPN communities
? VPN | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0

NEW QUESTION 26
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 floes the hub send to Spoke-110 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 27
Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial BGP combination.

```
config router bgp
    set as 65200
    set router-id 172.16.1.254
    config neighbor
        edit 100.64.1.254
            set remote-as 65100
        next
    end
end
```

You want to configure a loopback as the OGP source.
Which two parameters must you set in the BGP configuration? (Choose two)

A. ebgp-enforce-multihop
B. recursive-next-hop
C. ibgp-enfoce-multihop
D. update-source

Answer: AD

Explanation:
To configure a loopback as the BGP source, you need to set the “ebgp- enforce-multihop” and “update-source” parameters in the BGP configuration. The “ebgp-enforce-multihop” allows EBGP connections to neighbor routers that are not directly connected, while “update-source” specifies the IP address that should be used for the BGP
session1. References := BGP on loopback, Loopback interface, Technical Tip: Configuring EBGP Multihop Load-Balancing, Technical Tip: BGP routes are not installed in routing
table with loopback as update source

NEW QUESTION 30
Refer to the exhibit, which shows config system central-management information.

```
config system central-management
    set type fortimanager
    set allow-push-firmware disable
    set allow-remote-firmware-upgrade disable
    set fmg "10.1.0.241"
    config server-list
        edit 1
            set server-type update
            set server-address 10.1.0.241
        next
    end
    set include-default-servers disable
end
```

Which setting must you configure for the web filtering feature to function?

A. Add serve
B. fortiguar
C. net to the server list.
D. Configure securewf.fortiguar
E. net on the default servers.
F. Set update-server-location to automatic.
G. Configure server-type with the rating option.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For the web filtering feature to function effectively, the FortiGate device
needs to have a server configured for rating services. The rating option in the server-type setting specifies that the server is used for URL rating lookup, which is essential for web filtering. The displayed configuration does not list any FortiGuard web filtering servers, which would be necessary for web filtering. The setting set include-default-servers disable indicates that the default FortiGuard servers are not being used, and hence, a specific server for web filtering (like securewf.fortiguard.net) needs to be configured.

NEW QUESTION 33
Exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial policy configuration. Which setting must you configure to allow SSH?

A. Specify SSH in the Service field
B. Configure pot 22 in the Protocol Options field.
C. Include SSH in the Application field
D. Select an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Option A is correct because to allow SSH, you need to specify SSH in the Service field of the policy configuration. This is because the Service field determines which types of traffic are allowed by the policy1. By default, the Service field is set to App Default, which means that the policy will use the default ports defined by the applications. However, SSH is not one of the default applications, so you need to specify it manually or create a custom service for it2.
? Option B is incorrect because configuring port 22 in the Protocol Options field is not enough to allow SSH. The Protocol Options field allows you to customize the protocol inspection and anomaly protection settings for the policy3. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.
? Option C is incorrect because including SSH in the Application field is not enough to allow SSH. The Application field allows you to filter the traffic based on the application signatures and categories4. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.
? Option D is incorrect because selecting an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section is not enough to allow SSH. The Security Profiles section allows you to apply various security features to the traffic, such as antivirus, web filtering, IPS, etc. However, this section does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type. References: =
? 1: Firewall policies
? 2: Services
? 3: Protocol options profiles
? 4: Application control

NEW QUESTION 36
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 39
Exhibit.

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
    edit "tunnel"
        set interface "port1"
        set ike-version 2
        set keylife 28800
        set peertype any
        set net-device enable
        set proposal aes128gcm-prfsha256 aes256gcm-prfsha384
        set auto-discovery-receiver enable
        set remote-gw 100.64.1.1
        set psksecret fortinet
    next
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial ADVPN configuration of a spoke.
Which two parameters must you configure on the corresponding single hub? (Choose two.)

A. Set auto-discovery-sender enable
B. Set ike-version 2
C. Set auto-discovery-forwarder enable
D. Set auto-discovery-receiver enable

Answer: AC

Explanation:
For an ADVPN spoke configuration shown, the corresponding hub must have auto-discovery-senderenabled to send shortcut advertisement messages to the spokes. Also, the hub would need to haveauto-discovery-forwarderenabled if it is to forward on those shortcut advertisements to other spokes. This allows the hub to inform all spokes about the best path to reach each other. Theike-versiondoes not need to be reconfigured on the hub if it's already set to version 2 andauto-discovery-receiveris not necessary on the hub because it's the one sending the advertisements, not receiving.
References:
? FortiOS Handbook - ADVPN

NEW QUESTION 44
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