Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FGT_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiGate 7.4 Administrator

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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
What are two features of collector agent advanced mode? (Choose two.)

A. In advanced mode, FortiGate can be configured as an LDAP client and group filters can be configured on FortiGate.
B. Advanced mode supports nested or inherited groups.
C. In advanced mode, security profiles can be applied only to user groups, not individual users.
D. Advanced mode uses the Windows convention —NetBios: Domain\Username.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Advanced mode allows for configuration as an LDAP client and supports group filtering directly on the FortiGate, as well as nested or inherited groups.

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial configuration from the remote authentication server.

Attribute	Value	Vendor	Actions
Fortinet-Group-Name	Training	Fortinet	

Why does the FortiGate administrator need this configuration?

A. To authenticate only the Training user group.
B. To set up a RADIUS server Secret
C. To authenticate and match the Training OU on the RADIUS server.
D. To authenticate Any FortiGate user groups.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Criteria	Members
IPv4 3					
1	Critical-DIA	LOCAL_SUBNET	Slack-Slack Dropbox-Web Bloomberg		port1 port2
2	Non-Critical-DIA	LOCAL_SUBNET	Addicting.Games Social.Media	Bandwidth	port2
3	Default-Internet	LOCAL_SUBNET	REMOTE_SUBNET	Latency	port1 port2
Implicit 1					
	sd-wan	all	all	Source-Destination IP	any

Which algorithm does SD-WAN use to distribute traffic that does not match any of the SD-WAN rules?

A. All traffic from a source IP to a destination IP is sent to the same interface.
B. Traffic is sent to the link with the lowest latency.
C. Traffic is distributed based on the number of sessions through each interface.
D. All traffic from a source IP is sent to the same interface

Answer: A

Explanation:
For traffic that does not match any of the defined SD-WAN rules, the default implicit SD-WAN rule is applied. By default, the FortiGate uses a "source-destination IP-based" algorithm, which means all traffic from a specific source IP to a specific destination IP is sent through the same interface. This ensures that a consistent path is used for traffic between the same source and destination IP addresses. Options B, C, and D do not apply because the default algorithm does not prioritize by latency, session count, or source IP alone.
References:
FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: SD-WAN Load Balancing Algorithms

NEW QUESTION 6
An administrator manages a FortiGate model that supports NTurbo. How does NTurbo enhance performance for flow-based inspection?

A. NTurbo offloads traffic to the content processor.
B. NTurbo creates two inspection sessions on the FortiGate device.
C. NTurbo buffers the whole file and then sends it to the antivirus engine.
D. NTurbo creates a special data path to redirect traffic between the IPS engine its ingress and egress interfaces.

Answer: A

Explanation:
NTurbo enhances performance for flow-based inspection by offloading traffic to the content processor.

NEW QUESTION 7
FortiGate is integrated with FortiAnalyzer and FortiManager.
When a firewall policy is created, which attribute is added to the policy to improve functionality and to support recording logs to FortiAnalyzer or FortiManager?

A. Log ID
B. Policy ID
C. (Sequence ID
D. Universally Unique Identifier

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a firewall policy is created in FortiGate integrated with FortiAnalyzer and FortiManager, a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) is added to the policy to support logging and management.

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
Which two settings are required for SSL VPN to function between two FortiGate devices? (Choose two.)

A. The client FortiGate requires the SSL VPN tunnel interface type to connect SSL VPN.
B. The server FortiGate requires a CA certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate.
C. The client FortiGate requires a client certificate signed by the CA on the server FortiGate.
D. The client FortiGate requires a manually added route to remote subnets.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
For SSL VPN to function correctly between two FortiGate devices, the following settings are required:

B. The server FortiGate requires a CA certificate to verify the client FortiGate certificate: The server FortiGate must have a Certificate Authority (CA) certificate installed to authenticate and verify the certificate presented by the client FortiGate device.

C. The client FortiGate requires a client certificate signed by the CA on the server FortiGate: The client FortiGate must have a client certificate that is signed by the same CA that the server FortiGate uses for verification. This ensures a secure SSL VPN connection between the two devices.
The other options are not directly necessary for establishing SSL VPN:

A. The client FortiGate requires the SSL VPN tunnel interface type to connect SSL VPN: This is incorrect as SSL VPN does not require a specific tunnel interface type; it typically uses an SSL VPN client profile.

D. The client FortiGate requires a manually added route to remote subnets: While routing may be necessary, it is not specifically required for the SSL VPN functionality between two FortiGates.
References

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - Configuring SSL VPN, page 1203.

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide - SSL VPN Authentication, page 1210.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which statement is a characteristic of automation stitches?

A. They can be run only on devices in the Security Fabric.
B. They can be created only on downstream devices in the fabric.
C. They can have one or more triggers.
D. They can run multiple actions at the same time.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Automation stitches on FortiGate can have one or more triggers, which are conditions or events that activate the automation stitch. The trigger defines when the automation stitch should execute the defined actions. Actions within a stitch can be executed sequentially or in parallel, depending on the configuration.
References:

FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Automation Stitches

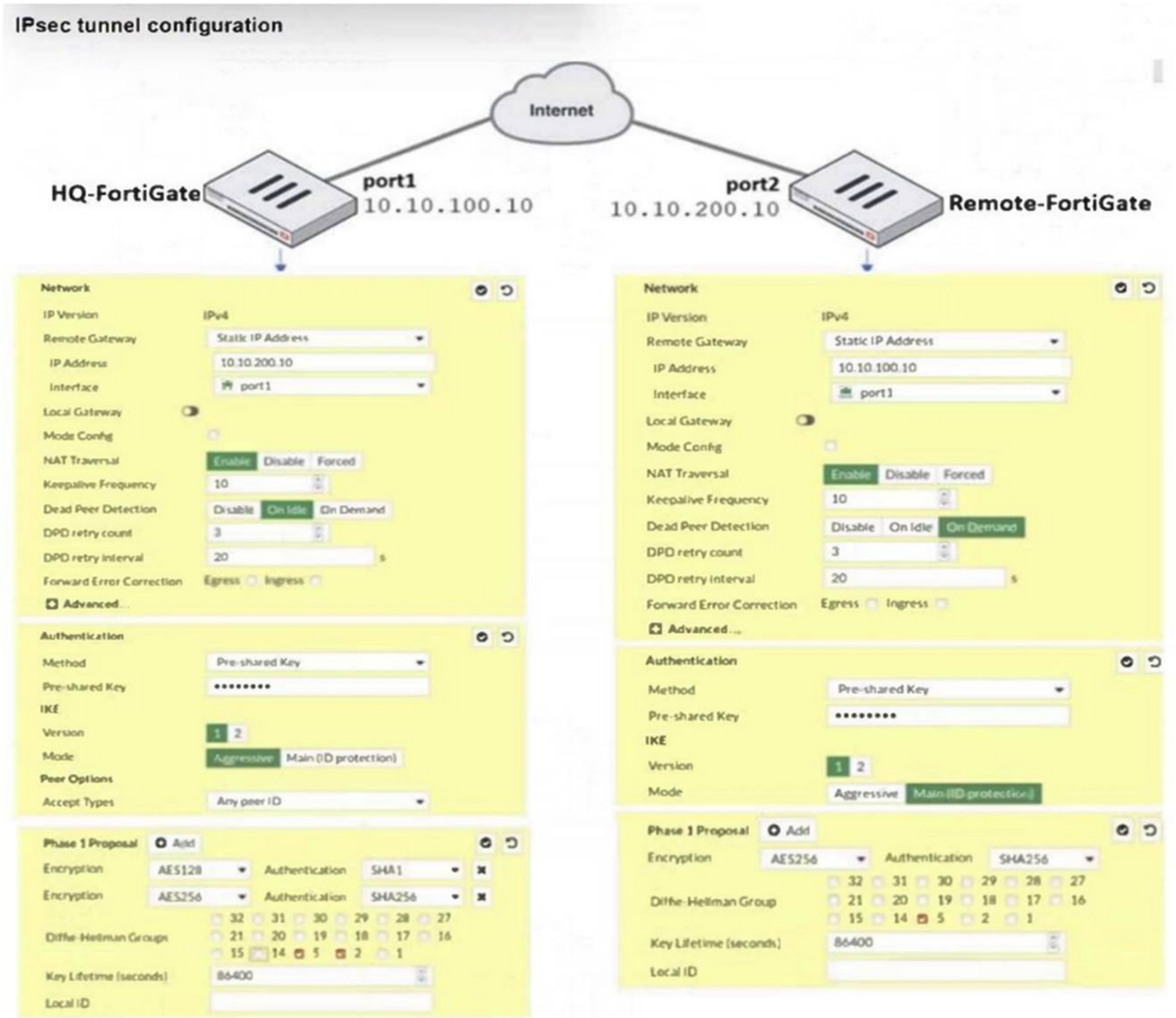
NEW QUESTION 10
An administrator configures FortiGuard servers as DNS servers on FortiGate using default settings. What is true about the DNS connection to a FortiGuard server?

A. It uses UDP 8888.
B. It uses DNS over HTTPS.
C. It uses DNS over TLS.
D. It uses UDP 53.

Answer: D

Explanation:
By default, DNS queries to FortiGuard servers use UDP port 53.

NEW QUESTION 13
Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is troubleshooting an IPsec tunnel between two FortiGate devices. The administrator has determined that phase 1 failed to come up. The administrator has also re-entered the pre-shared key on both FortiGate devices to make sure they match.
Based on the phase 1 configuration and the diagram shown in the exhibit, which two configuration changes can the administrator make to bring phase 1 up? (Choose two.)

A. On HQ-FortiGate, disable Diffie-Helman group 2.
B. On Remote-FortiGate, set port2 as Interface.
C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand.
D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection).

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To bring Phase 1 up, the following changes can be made:

A. On HQ-FortiGate, disable Diffie-Helman group 2: This is incorrect because Diffie-Hellman group 2 is already selected on both devices. Disabling it would not help.

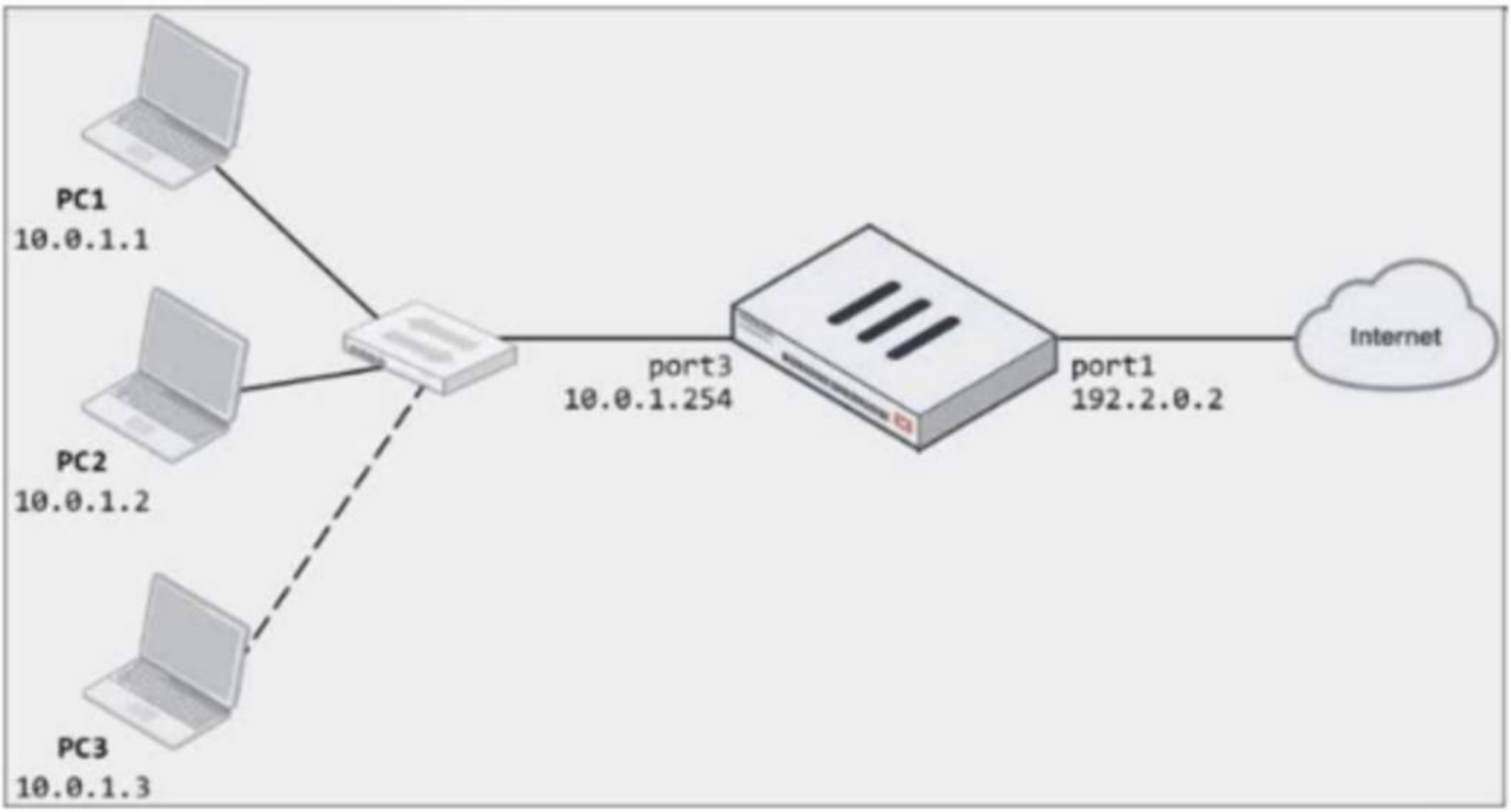
B. On Remote-FortiGate, set port2 as Interface: This is incorrect as both sides should be consistent in their interface settings for the IPsec tunnel, and the interface is correctly set to port1 on both FortiGates in the IPsec configuration.

C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand: This is a valid option.
Setting Dead Peer Detection (DPD) to "On Demand" helps maintain the IPsec connection by checking if the peer is still available, which can help in some cases where the connection fails due to timeouts.

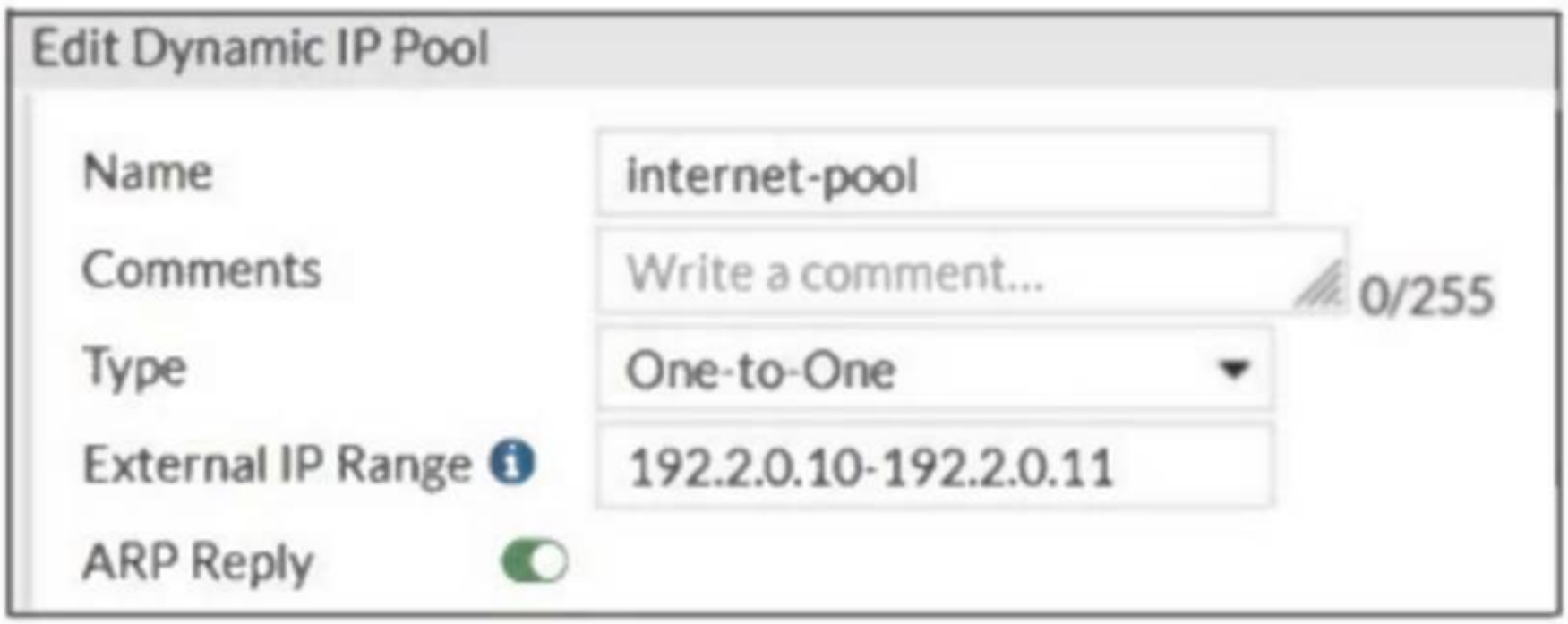
D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection): This is also a valid option because the Remote-FortiGate is already set to Main mode (ID protection). Ensuring that both ends use the same mode is crucial for successful phase 1 negotiation.
Thus, the correct answers are:C. On both FortiGate devices, set Dead Peer Detection to On Demand.D. On HQ-FortiGate, set IKE mode to Main (ID protection).

NEW QUESTION 18
Refer to the exhibits.

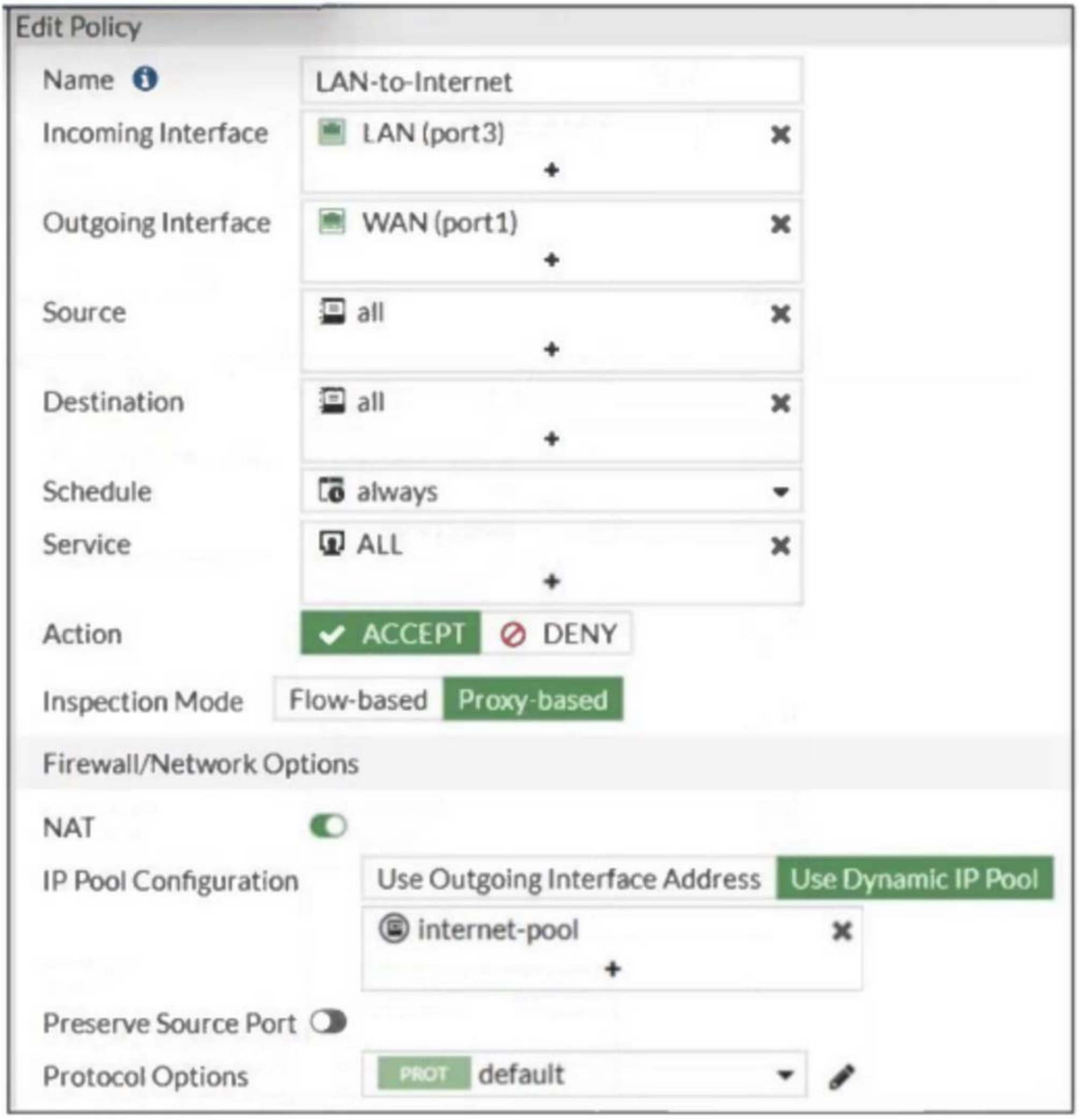
Network diagram



Dynamic IP pool



Firewall policy



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 19
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 23
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 26
Which two statements about equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) configuration on FortiGate are true? (Choose two.)

A. If SD-WAN is enabled, you control the load balancing algorithm with the parameter load-balance-mode.
B. If SD-WAN is disabled, you can configure the parameter v4-ecmp-mode to volume-based.
C. If SD-WAN is enabled, you can configure routes with unequal distance and priority values to be part of ECMP
D. If SD-WAN is disabled, you configure the load balancing algorithm in config system settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
When SD-WAN is enabled on FortiGate, the load balancing algorithm for Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) is configured using the load-balance-mode parameter under SD-WAN settings. However, if SD-WAN is disabled, the ECMP load balancing algorithm can be configured under config system settings. This flexibility allows FortiGate to control traffic routing behavior based on the network configuration and requirements.
References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: ECMP Configuration

NEW QUESTION 27
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 29
What is the primary FortiGate election process when the HA override setting is disabled?

A. Connected monitored ports > Priority > System uptime > FortiGate serial number
B. Connected monitored ports > System uptime > Priority > FortiGate serial number
C. Connected monitored ports > Priority > HA uptime > FortiGate serial number
D. Connected monitored ports > HA uptime > Priority > FortiGate serial number

Answer: A

Explanation:
When the HA override setting is disabled, FortiGate uses the primary election process based on the following criteria:

- Connected monitored ports: The unit with the most monitored ports up is preferred.
- Priority: The unit with the highest priority is preferred.
- System uptime: The unit with the longest uptime is preferred.
- FortiGate serial number: Used as the final criterion to break any remaining ties.

References:

- FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: HA election process

NEW QUESTION 32
Refer to the exhibit.

Firewall policies

ID	Name	From	To	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	IP Pool	NAT
LAN to WAN 1										
1	Full_Access	LAN (port3)	WAN (port1) WAN (port2)	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	IP Pool	NAT
WAN to LAN 3										
2	Deny	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	Deny_IP	all	always	ALL	DENY		
3	Allow_access	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT		Disabled
4	Webserver	WAN (port1)	LAN (port3)	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT		Disabled
Implicit 1										
0	Implicit Deny	any	any	all	all	always	ALL	DENY		

Which statement about this firewall policy list is true?

A. The Implicit group can include more than one deny firewall policy.
B. The firewall policies are listed by ID sequence view.
C. The firewall policies are listed by ingress and egress interfaces pairing view.
D. LAN to WA
E. WAN to LA
F. and Implicit are sequence grouping view lists.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The firewall policy list in the exhibit is arranged in the "Interface Pair View," where policies are grouped by their incoming (ingress) and outgoing (egress) interface pairs. Each section (LAN to WAN, WAN to LAN, etc.) groups policies based on these interface pairings. This view helps administrators quickly identify which policies apply to specific traffic flows between network interfaces. Options A and D are incorrect because the Implicit group typically does not include more than one deny policy, and there is no "sequence grouping view" in FortiGate. Option B is incorrect as the list is not displayed strictly by ID sequence.
References:
FortiOS 7.4.1 Administration Guide: Firewall Policy Views

NEW QUESTION 35
Which two IP pool types are useful for carrier-grade NAT deployments? (Choose two.)

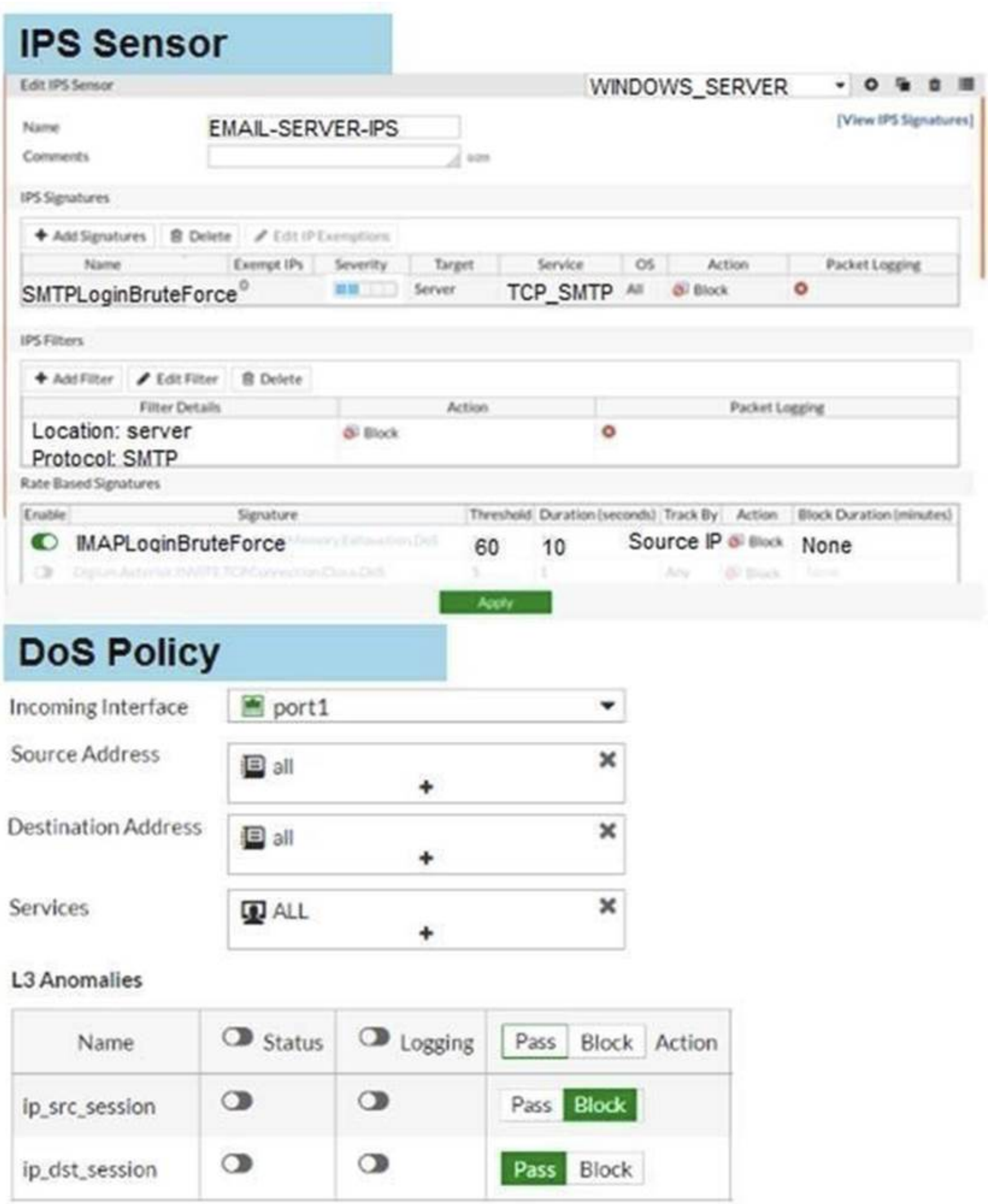
A. Port block allocation
B. Fixed port range

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 40
Examine the IPS sensor and DoS policy configuration shown in the exhibit, then answer the question below.



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 43
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 46
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