

## Exam Questions NSE7\_EFW-7.2

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which two statements about the neighbor-group command are true? (Choose two.)

- A. You can configure it on the GUI.
- B. It applies common settings in an OSPF area.
- C. It is combined with the neighbor-range parameter.
- D. You can apply it in Internal BGP (IBGP) and External BGP (EBGP).

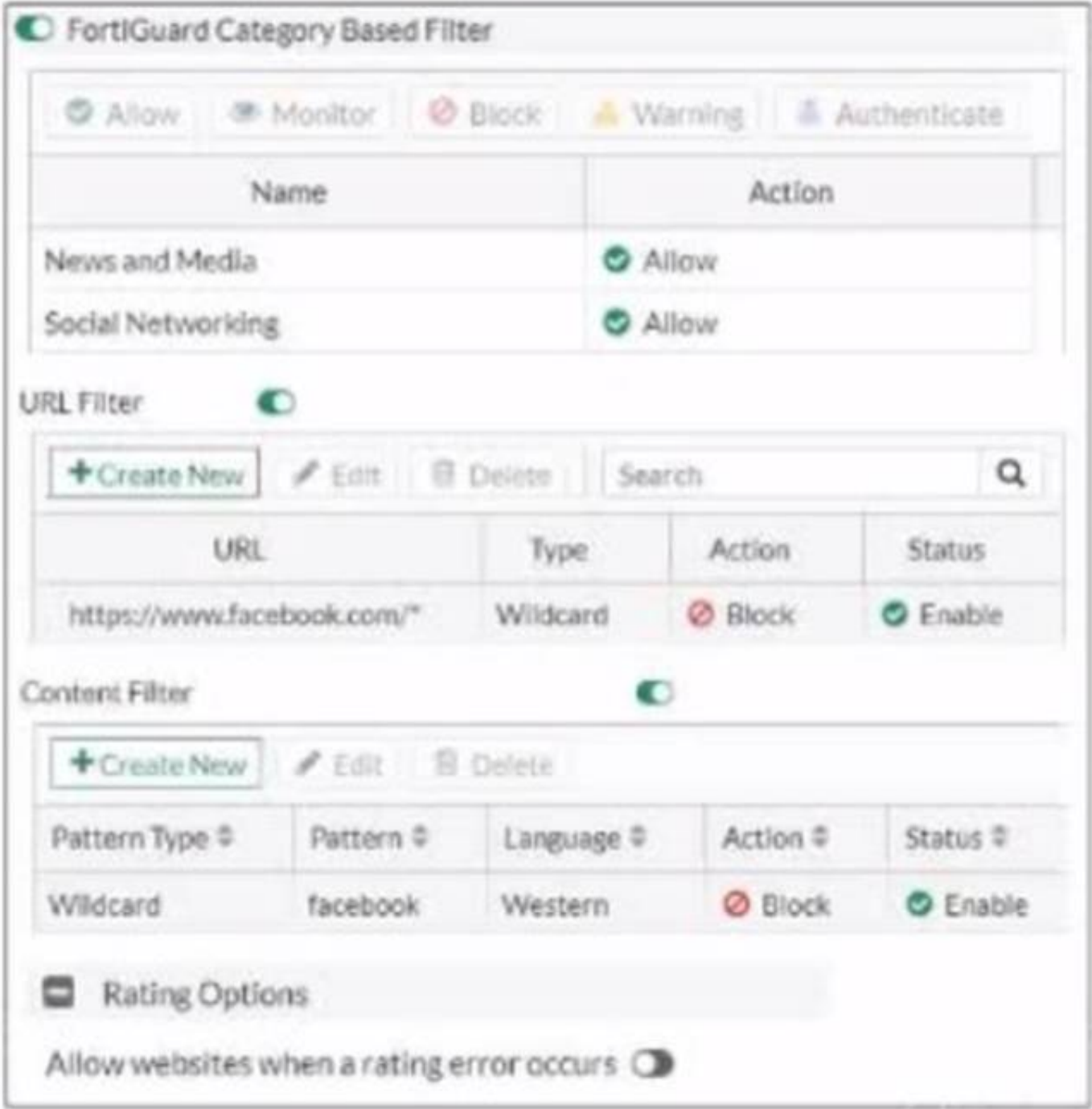
Answer: BD

Explanation:

The neighbor-group command in FortiOS allows for the application of common settings to a group of neighbors in OSPF, and can also be used to simplify configuration by applying common settings to both IBGP and EBGP neighbors. This grouping functionality is a part of the FortiOS CLI and is documented in the Fortinet CLI reference.

NEW QUESTION 2

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web filter profile configuration. What can you conclude from this configuration about access to www.facebook.com, which is categorized as Social Networking?

- A. The access is blocked based on the Content Filter configuration
- B. The access is allowed based on the FortiGuard Category Based Filter configuration
- C. The access is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration
- D. The access is blocked if the local or the public FortiGuard server does not reply

Answer: C

Explanation:

The access to www.facebook.com is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration. In the exhibit, it shows that the URL “www.facebook.com” is specifically set to “Block” under the URL Filter section. References := Fortigate: How to configure Web Filter function on Fortigate, Web filter | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.0.2 | Fortinet Document Library, FortiGate HTTPS web URL filtering ... - Fortinet ... - Fortinet Community

NEW QUESTION 3

Exhibit.

```

FortiGate-A (port4) # show
config system interface
  edit "port4"
    set vdom "root"
    set ip 10.1.5.1 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping https
    set type physical
    set vrrp-virtual-mac enable
  config vrrp
    edit 1
      set vrgrp 1
      set vrip 10.1.5.254
      set priority 255
      set preempt enable
      set vrdest 8.8.8.8
      set vrdest-priority 30
    next
  end
  set snmp-index 4
next
end

FortiGate-B (port4) # show
config system interface
  edit "port4"
    set vdom "root"
    set ip 10.1.5.2 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping https
    set type physical
    set vrrp-virtual-mac enable
  config vrrp
    edit 1
      set vrgrp 1
      set vrip 10.1.5.254
      set priority 50
      set preempt enable
      set vrdest 8.8.8.8
      set vrdest-priority 40
    next
  end
  set snmp-index 4
next
end
  
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial interface configuration of two FortiGate devices.

Which two conclusions can you draw from this configuration? (Choose two)

- A. 10.1.5.254 is the default gateway of the internal network
- B. On failover new primary device uses the same MAC address as the old primary
- C. The VRRP domain uses the physical MAC address of the primary FortiGate
- D. By default FortiGate B is the primary virtual router

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

The Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration in the exhibit indicates that 10.1.5.254 is set as the virtual IP (VRIP), commonly serving as the default gateway for the internal network (A). With vrrp-virtual-mac enabled, both FortiGates would use the same virtual MAC address, ensuring a seamless transition during failover (B). The VRRP domain does not use the physical MAC address (C), and the priority settings indicate that FortiGate-A would be the primary router by default due to its higher priority (D).

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Exhibit.

```

NGFW-1 # get router info ospf interface
port3 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.1.0.254/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
  Process ID 0, VRF 0, Router ID 0.0.0.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.3, Interface Address 10.1.0.1
  Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.2, Interface Address 10.1.0.100
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:08
  Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
  Crypt Sequence Number is 21
  Hello received 412 sent 207, DD received 8 sent 8
  LS-Req received 2 sent 3, LS-Upd received 13 sent 6
  LS-Ack received 9 sent 7, Discarded 6
  
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows information about an OSPF interface

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

- A. The port3 network has more than one OSPF router
- B. The OSPF routers are in the area ID of 0.0.0.1.
- C. The interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value that is configured as 1500.
- D. NGFW-1 is the designated router

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

From the OSPF interface command output, we can conclude that the port3 network has more than one OSPF router because the Neighbor Count is 2, indicating the presence of another OSPF router besides NGFW-1. Additionally, we can deduce that the interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value configured as 1500, which is necessary for OSPF neighbors to form adjacencies. The MTU mismatch would prevent OSPF from forming a neighbor relationship.

References:

? Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: OSPF Configuration

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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 6**

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 peers<sup>1</sup>. BFD can be enabled on both connected FortiGate devices by using the command set bfd enable under the BGP configuration<sup>2</sup>. References: =

Technical Tip :

FortiGate BFD implementation and examples ..., Configure BGP | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.0.2

- Fortinet Documentation

**NEW QUESTION 7**

After enabling IPS you receive feedback about traffic being dropped. What could be the reason?

- A. Np-accel-mode is set to enable
- B. Traffic-submit is set to disable
- C. IPS is configured to monitor
- D. Fail-open is set to disable

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Fail-open is a feature that allows traffic to pass through the IPS sensor without inspection when the sensor fails or is overloaded. If fail-open is set to disable, traffic will be dropped in such scenarios<sup>1</sup>. References: = IPS | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.3 - Fortinet Documentation

When IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) is configured, if fail-open is set to disable, it means that if the IPS engine fails, traffic will not be allowed to pass through, which can result in traffic being dropped (D). This is in contrast to a fail-open setting, which would allow traffic to bypass the IPS engine if it is not operational.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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\_variable\_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 9**

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 10**

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

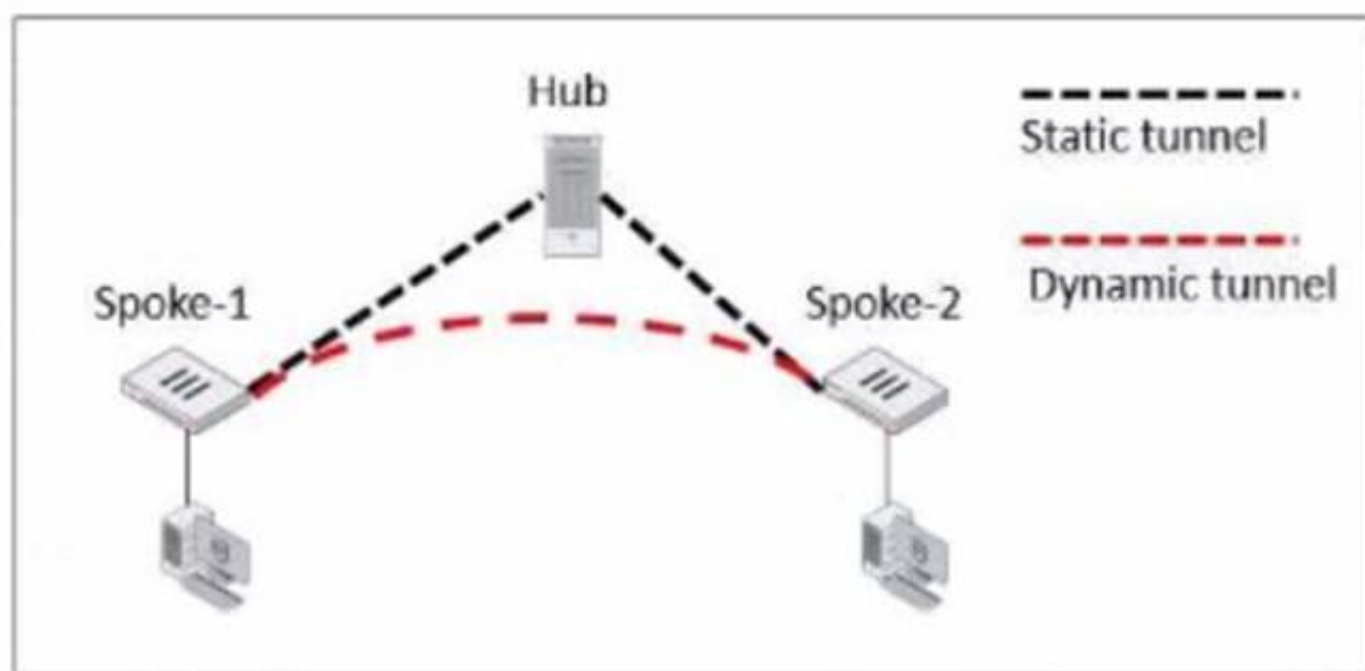
**Explanation:**

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 10**

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 does the hub send to Spoke-1 to 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 12**

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a routing table.

Network #	Gateway IP #	Interfaces #	Distance #	Type #
0.0.0.0	10.1.0.254	port1	10	Static
10.1.0.0/24	0.0.0.0	port1	0	Connected
10.1.4.0/24	10.1.0.100	port1	110	OSPF
10.1.10.0/24	0.0.0.0	port2	0	Connected
172.16.100.0/24	0.0.0.0	port3	0	Connected

What two options can you configure in OSPF to block the advertisement of the 10.1.10.0 prefix? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove the 16.1.10.C prefix from the OSPF network
- B. Configure a distribute-list-out
- C. Configure a route-map out
- D. Disable Redistribute Connected

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

To block the advertisement of the 10.1.10.0 prefix in OSPF, you can configure a distribute-list-out or a route-map out. A distribute-list-out is used to filter outgoing routing updates from being advertised to OSPF neighbors<sup>1</sup>. A route-map out can also be used for filtering and is applied to outbound routing updates<sup>2</sup>. References := Technical Tip: Inbound route filtering in OSPF usi ... - Fortinet Community, OSPF | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.2 - Fortinet Documentation

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Which FortiGate in a Security Fabric sends logs to FortiAnalyzer?

- A. Only the root FortiGate.
- B. Each FortiGate in the Security fabric.
- C. The FortiGate devices performing network address translation (NAT) or unified threat management (UTM). if configured.
- D. Only the last FortiGate that handled a session in the Security Fabric

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

? Option B is correct because each FortiGate in the Security Fabric can send logs to FortiAnalyzer for centralized logging and analysis<sup>12</sup>. This allows you to monitor and manage the entire Security Fabric from a single console and view aggregated reports and dashboards.

? Option A is incorrect because the root FortiGate is not the only device that can send logs to FortiAnalyzer. The root FortiGate is the device that initiates the Security Fabric and acts as the central point of contact for other FortiGate devices<sup>3</sup>. However, it does not have to be the only log source for FortiAnalyzer.

? Option C is incorrect because the FortiGate devices performing NAT or UTM are not the only devices that can send logs to FortiAnalyzer. These devices can perform additional security functions on the traffic that passes through them, such as firewall, antivirus, web filtering, etc<sup>4</sup>. However, they are not the only devices that generate logs in the Security Fabric.

? Option D is incorrect because the last FortiGate that handled a session in the Security Fabric is not the only device that can send logs to FortiAnalyzer. The last FortiGate is the device that terminates the session and applies the final security policy<sup>5</sup>. However, it does not have to be the only device that reports the session information to FortiAnalyzer. References: =

? 1: Security Fabric - Fortinet Documentation<sup>1</sup>

? 2: FortiAnalyzer Demo<sup>6</sup>

? 3: Security Fabric topology

? 4: Security Fabric UTM features

? 5: Security Fabric session handling

**NEW QUESTION 18**

In which two ways does FortiManager function when it is deployed as a local FDS? (Choose two)

- A. It can be configured as an update server a rating server or both
- B. It provides VM license validation services
- C. It supports rating requests from non-FortiGate devices.
- D. It caches available firmware updates for unmanaged devices

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

When deployed as a local FortiGuard Distribution Server (FDS), FortiManager functions in several capacities. It can act as an update server, a rating server, or both, providing firmware updates and FortiGuard database updates. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in VM license validation services, ensuring that the connected FortiGate devices are operating with valid licenses. However, it does not support rating requests from non-FortiGate devices nor cache firmware updates for unmanaged devices. Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: FortiManager as a Local FDS Configuration

**NEW QUESTION 21**

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial OSPF configuration.

```
config router ospf
  set router-id 0.0.0.3
  set restart-mode graceful-restart
  set restart-period 30
  set restart-on-topology-change enable
  ...
end
```

What can you conclude from this output?

- A. Neighbors maintain communication with the restarting router.
- B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts.
- C. FortiGate restarts if the topology changes.
- D. The restarting router sends gratuitous ARP for 30 seconds.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

From the partial OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) configuration output:

\* B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts: This is implied by the command 'set restart-mode graceful-restart'. When OSPF is configured with graceful restart, the router sends grace LSAs (Link State Advertisements) to inform its neighbors that it is restarting, allowing for a seamless transition without recalculating routes.

Fortinet documentation on OSPF configuration clearly states that enabling graceful restart mode allows the router to maintain its adjacencies and routes during a brief restart period.

**NEW QUESTION 26**

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 28**

An administrator has configured two FortiGate devices for an HA cluster. While testing HA failover, the administrator notices that some of the switches in the network continue to send traffic to the former primary device. What can the administrator do to fix this problem?

- A. Verify that the speed and duplex settings match between the FortiGate interfaces and the connected switch ports
- B. Configure set link-failed-signal enable under config system ha on both Cluster members
- C. Configure remote link monitoring to detect an issue in the forwarding path
- D. Configure set send-garp-on-failover enables under config system ha on both cluster members

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Virtual MAC Address and Failover

- The new primary broadcasts Gratuitous ARP packets to notify the network that each virtual MAC is now reachable through a different switch port.

- Some high-end switches might not clear their MAC table correctly after a failover - Solution: Force former primary to shut down all its interfaces for one second when the failover happens (excluding heartbeat and reserved management interfaces):

```
#Config system ha
```

```
set link-failed-signal enable end
```

- This simulates a link failure that clears the related entries from MAC table of the switches.

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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-sender enabled to send shortcut advertisement messages to the spokes. Also, the hub would need to have auto-discovery-forwarder enabled 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. The ike-version does not need to be reconfigured on the hub if it's already set to version 2 and auto-discovery-receiver is not necessary on the hub because it's the one sending the advertisements, not receiving.

References:

? FortiOS Handbook - ADVPN

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Exhibit.

```
# diagnose webfilter fortiguard cache dump

Saving to file [/tmp/urcCache.txt]
Cache Contents:
-----
Cache Mode:    TTL
Cache DB Ver:  23.6106

Domain |IP      DB Ver  T URL
34000000|34000000 23.6106 P Bhttp://training.fortinet.com/
25000000|25000000 23.6106 E Bhttps://twitter.com/...

# get webfilter categories
...
g07 General Interest - Business:
    31 Finance and Banking
...
    51 Government and Legal Organizations
    52 Information Technology
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output from the webfilter fortiguard cache dump and webfilter categories commands.  
 Using the output, how can an administrator determine the category of the training.fortinet.com website?

- A. The administrator must convert the first three digits of the IP hex value to binary
- B. The administrator can look up the hex value of 34 in the second command output.
- C. The administrator must add both the Pima in and lphex values of 34 to get the category number
- D. The administrator must convert the first two digits of the Domain hex value to a decimal value

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

? Option B is correct because the administrator can determine the category of the training.fortinet.com website by looking up the hex value of 34 in the second command output. This is because the first command output shows that the domain and the IP of the website are both in category (Hex) 34, which corresponds to Information Technology in the second command output1.

? Option A is incorrect because the administrator does not need to convert the first three digits of the IP hex value to binary. The IP hex value is already in the same format as the category hex value, so the administrator can simply compare them without any conversion2.

? Option C is incorrect because the administrator does not need to add both the Pima in and lphex values of 34 to get the category number. The Pima in and lphex values are not related to the category number, but to the cache TTL and the database version respectively3.

? Option D is incorrect because the administrator does not need to convert the first two digits of the Domain hex value to a decimal value. The Domain hex value is already in the same format as the category hex value, so the administrator can simply compare them without any conversion2. References: =

? 1: Technical Tip: Verify the webfilter cache content4

? 2: Hexadecimal to Decimal Converter5

? 3: FortiGate - Fortinet Community6



NEW QUESTION 37

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