Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_EFW-7.2

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

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 applyingcommon 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
Which two statements about the Security fabric are true? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate uses the FortiTelemetry protocol to communicate with FortiAnatyzer.
B. Only the root FortiGate sends logs to FortiAnalyzer
C. Only FortiGate devices with configuration-sync receive and synchronize global CMDB objects that the toot FortiGate sends
D. Only the root FortiGate collects network topology information and forwards it to FortiAnalyzer

Answer: BC

Explanation:
 In the Security Fabric, only the root FortiGate sends logs to FortiAnalyzer (B). Additionally, only FortiGate devices withconfiguration-syncenabled receive and synchronize global Central Management Database (CMDB) objects that the root FortiGate sends (C). FortiGate uses the FortiTelemetry protocol to communicate with other FortiGates, not FortiAnalyzer (A). The last option (D) is incorrect as all FortiGates can collect and forward network topology information to FortiAnalyzer.
References:
? FortiOS Handbook - Security Fabric

NEW QUESTION 3
Exhibit.
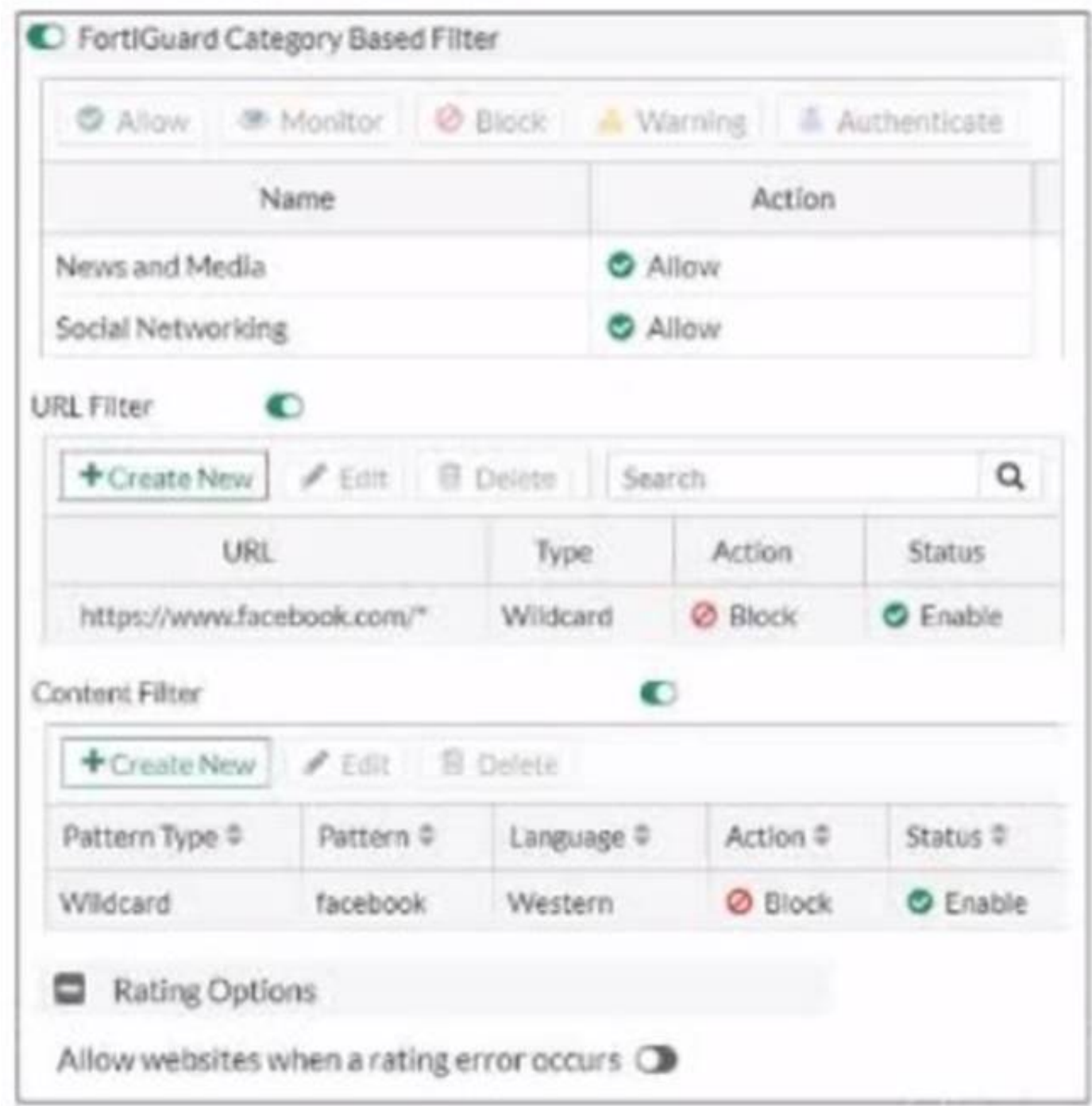
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web filter profile conjuration
What can you cone udo from this configuration about access towww.facebook, com, which is categorized as Social Networking?

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 hocked 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 section1. 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 4
Exhibit.
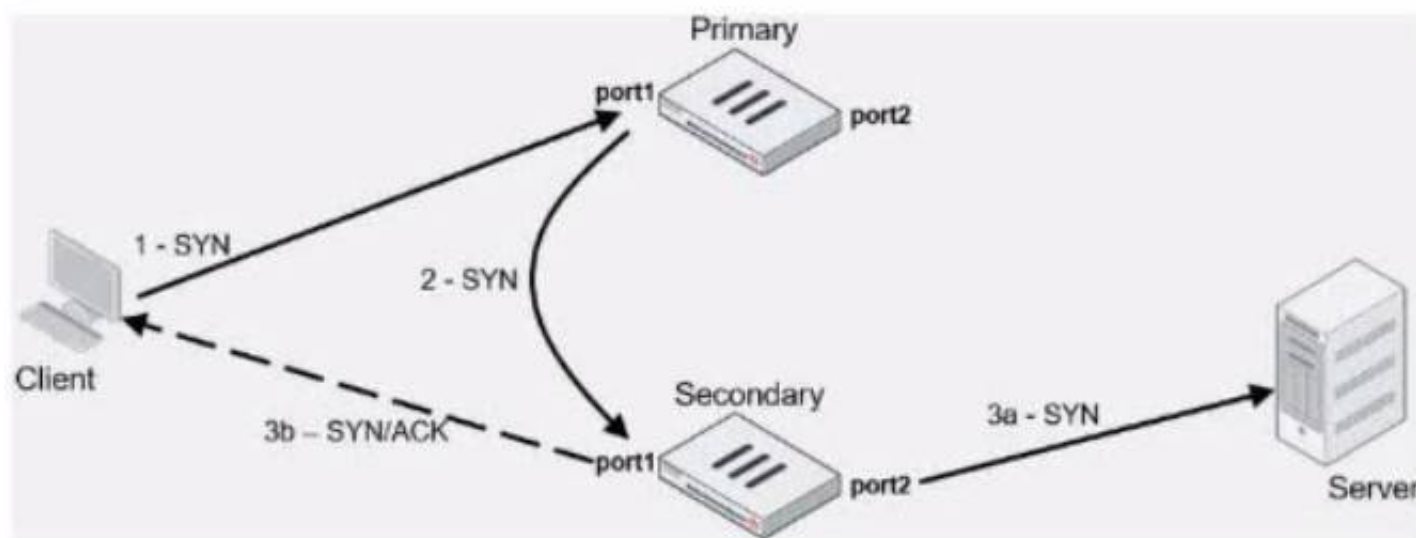
Refer to the exhibit, which contains an active-active toad balancing scenario.
During the traffic flow the primary FortiGate forwards the SYN packet to the secondary FortiGate.
What is the destination MAC address or addresses when packets are forwarded from the primary FortiGate to the secondary FortiGate?

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 5
Refer to the exhibit, which shows an error in system fortiguard configuration.
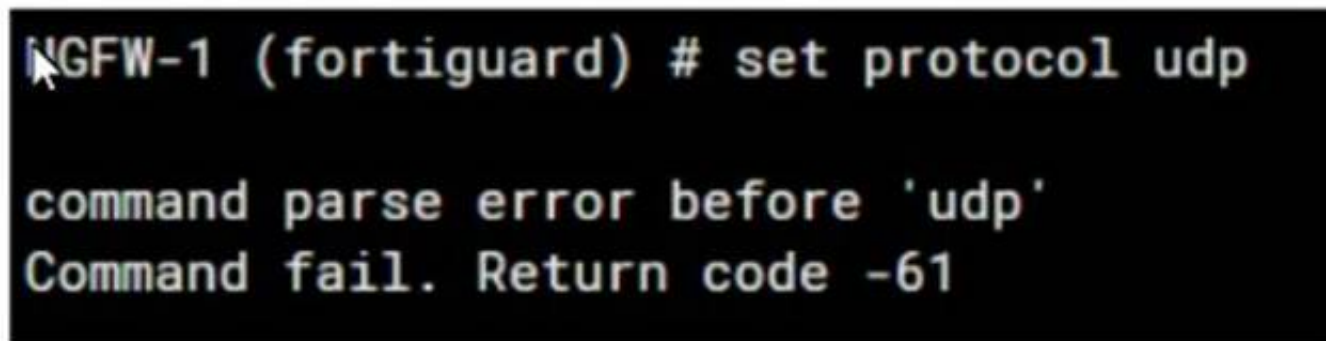
What is the reason you cannot set the protocol to udp in config system fortiguard?

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 6
Exhibit.

```
FortiGate-A (port4) # show              FortiGate-B (port4) # show
config system interface                 config system interface
    edit "port4"                            edit "port4"
        set vdom "root"                         set vdom "root"
        set ip 10.1.5.1 255.255.255.0           set ip 10.1.5.2 255.255.255.0
        set allowaccess ping https              set allowaccess ping https
        set type physical                       set type physical
        set vrrp-virtual-mac enable             set vrrp-virtual-mac enable
        config vrrp                             config vrrp
            edit 1                                  edit 1
                set vrgrp 1                             set vrgrp 1
                set vrip 10.1.5.254                     set vrip 10.1.5.254
                set priority 255                        set priority 50
                set preempt enable                      set preempt enable
                set vrdst 8.8.8.8                        set vrdst 8.8.8.8
                set vrdst-priority 30                   set vrdst-priority 40
            next                                    next
        end                                     end
        set snmp-index 4                        set snmp-index 4
    next                                    next
end                                     end
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial interface configuration of two FortiGate devices.
Which two conclusions can you draw from this con figuration? (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). Withvrrp-virtual-macenabled, 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 7
Refer to the exhibits, which show the configurations of two address objects from the same FortiGate.

Engineering address object

Name	Engineering
Color	☐ Change
Type	Subnet ▾
IP/Netmask	192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	☐ any ▾
Static route configuration	⦿
Comments	Write a comment... ⁄ 0/255

OK   Cancel

Finance address object

Name	Finance
Color	☐ Change
Type	Subnet ▾
IP/Netmask	192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Interface	☐ any ▾
Static route configuration	⦿
Comments	Write a comment... ⁄ 0/255

Return

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 8
Exhibit.

```
# get router info bgp neighbors
VRF 0 neighbor table:
BGP neighbor is 10.2.0.254, remote AS 65100, local AS 65200, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Not directly connected EBGP
  Last read 00:04:40, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Configured hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 5 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 4 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  NLRI treated as withdraw: 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds...
```

Refer to the exhibit, which provides information on BGP neighbors. Which can you conclude from this command output?

A. The router are in the number to match the remote peer.
B. You must change the AS number to match the remote peer.
C. BGP is attempting to establish a TCP connection with the BGP peer.
D. The bfd configuration to set to enable.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The BGP state is "Idle", indicating that BGP is attempting to establish a TCP connection with the peer. This is the first state in the BGP finite state machine, and it means that no TCP connection has been established yet. If the TCP connection fails, the BGP state will reset to either active or idle, depending on the configuration. References: You can find more information about BGP states and troubleshooting in the following Fortinet Enterprise Firewall 7.2 documents:
? Troubleshooting BGP
? How BGP works

NEW QUESTION 9
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
Which ADVPN configuration must be configured using a script on fortiManager, when using VPN Manager to manage fortiGate VPN tunnels?

A. Enable AD-VPN in IPsec phase 1
B. Disable add-route on hub
C. Configure IP addresses on IPsec virtual interlaces
D. Set protected network to all

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable AD-VPN, you need to edit an SD-WAN overlay template and enable the Auto-Discovery VPN toggle. This will automatically add the required settings to the IPsec template and the BGP template. You cannot enable AD-VPN directly in the IPsec phase 1 settings using VPN Manager. References := ADVPN |
FortiManager 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows two configured FortiGate devices and peering over FGSP.
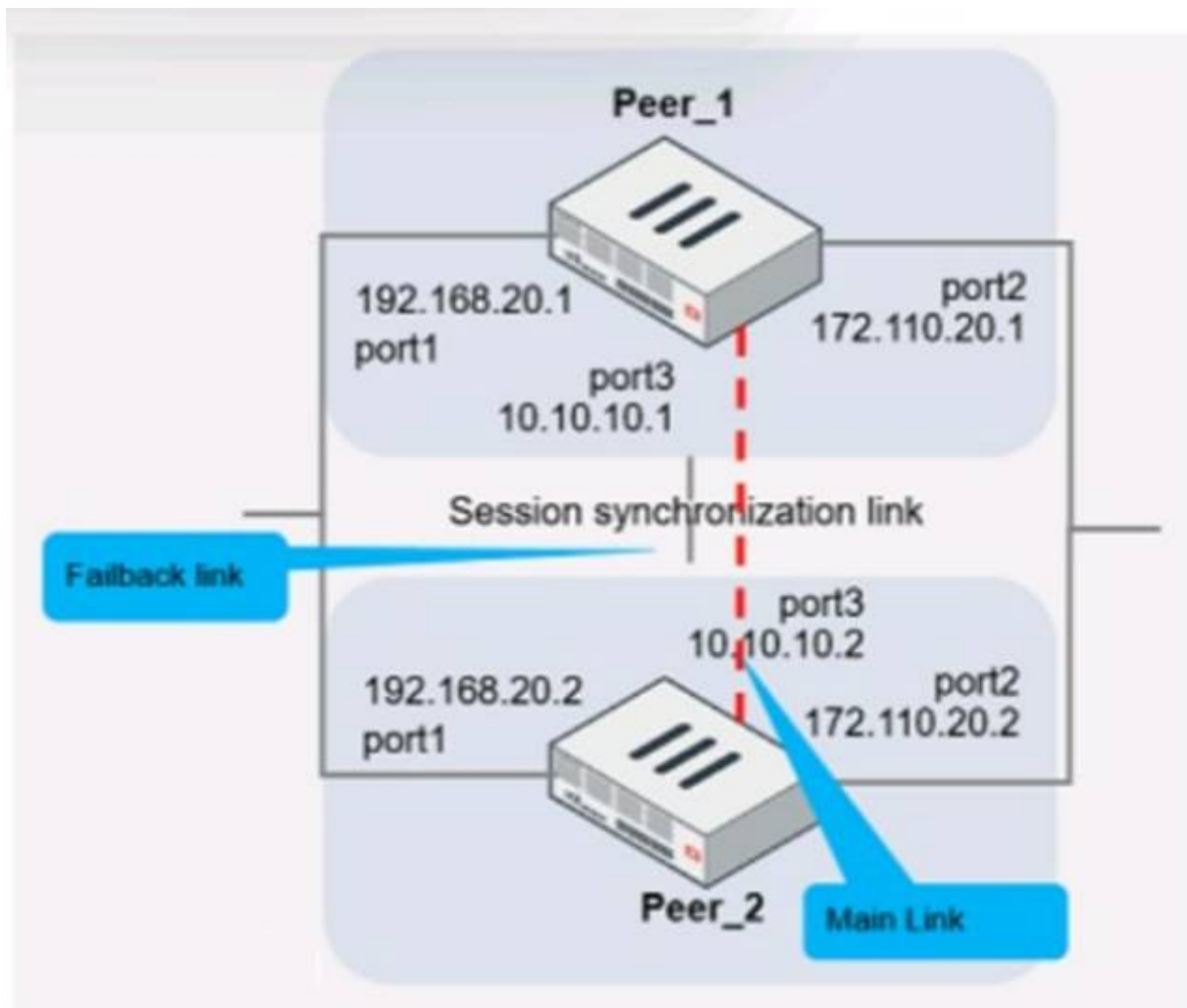
The main link directly connects the two FortiGate devices and is configured using the set session-syn-dev <interface> command.
What is the primary reason to configure the main link?

A. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2
B. To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3
C. To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3
D. To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The primary purpose of configuring a main link between the devices is to synchronize session information so that if one unit fails, the other can continue processing traffic without dropping active sessions.
* A.To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 2.This is incorrect because FGSP is used for session synchronization, not configuration synchronization. B.To load balance both sessions and configuration synchronization between layer 2 and 3.FGSP does not perform load balancing and is not used for configuration synchronization.
* C.To have only configuration synchronization in layer 3.The main link is not used solely for configuration synchronization.
* D.To have both sessions and configuration synchronization in layer 3.The main link in an FGSP setup is indeed used to synchronize session information across the devices, and it operates at layer 3 since it uses IP addresses to establish the peering.

NEW QUESTION 14
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 scenarios1. References: = IPS | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.3 - Fortinet Documentation
When IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) is configured, iffail-openis 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 15
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 18
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 21
Exhibit.

```
config system central-management
    set type fortimanager
    set fmg "10.0.1.242"
    config server-list
        edit 1
            set server-type rating
            set addr-type ipv4
            set server-address 10.0.1.240
        next
        edit 2
            set server-type update
            set addr-type ipv4
            set server-address 10.0.1.243
        next
        edit 3
            set server-type rating
            set addr-type ipv4
            set server-address 10.0.1.244
        next
    end
    set include-default-servers enable
end
```

Refer to exhibit, which shows a central management configuration
Which server will FortiGate choose for web filler rating requests if 10.0.1.240 is experiencing an outage?

A. Public FortiGuard servers
B. 10.0.1.242
C. 10.0.1.244
D. 10.0.1.243

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the event of an outage at 10.0.1.240, the FortiGate will choose the next server in the sequence for web filter rating requests, which is 10.0.1.244 according to the configuration shown in the exhibit. This is because the server list is ordered by priority, and the server with the lowest priority number is chosen first. If that server is unavailable, the next server with the next lowest priority number is chosen, and so on. The public FortiGuard servers are only used if the include-default-servers option is enabled and all the custom servers are unavailable. References := Fortinet Enterprise Firewall Study Guide for FortiOS 7.2, page 132.

NEW QUESTION 24
Exhibit.
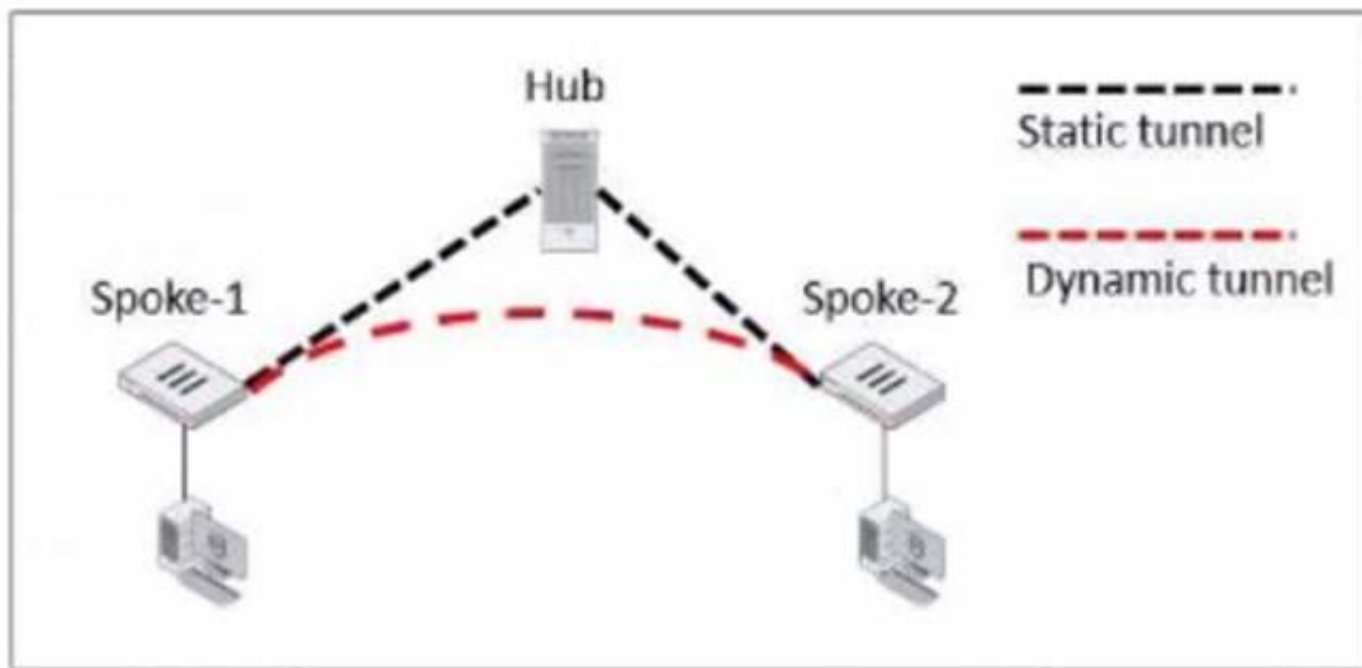
Refer to the exhibit, which shows an ADVPN network.
The client behind Spoke-1 generates traffic to the device located behind Spoke-2. Which first message floes the hub send to Spoke-110 bring up the dynamic tunnel?

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 28
Refer to the exhibit, which shows config system central-management information.

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

Which FortiGate in a Security I auric sends togs 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 analysis12. 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 devices3. 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, etc4. 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 policy5. However, it does not have to be the only device that reports the session information to FortiAnalyzer. References: =
? 1: Security Fabric - Fortinet Documentation1
? 2: FortiAnalyzer Demo6
? 3: Security Fabric topology
? 4: Security Fabric UTM features
? 5: Security Fabric session handling

NEW QUESTION 37
In which two ways does fortiManager function when it is deployed as a local FDS? (Choose two)

A. lt 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 42
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 44
You contoured an address object on the tool fortiGate in a Security Fabric. This object is not synchronized with a downstream device. Which two reasons could be the cause? (Choose two)

A. The address object on the tool FortiGate has fabric-object set to disable
B. The root FortiGate has configuration-sync set to enable
C. The downstream TortiGate has fabric-object-unification set to local
D. The downstream FortiGate has configuration-sync set to local

Answer: AC

Explanation:
? Option A is correct because the address object on the tool FortiGate will not be synchronized with the downstream devices if it has fabric-object set to disable. This option controls whether the address object is shared with other FortiGate devices in the Security Fabric or not1.
? Option C is correct because the downstream FortiGate will not receive the address object from the tool FortiGate if it has fabric-object-unification set to local. This option controls whether the downstream FortiGate uses the address objects from the root FortiGate or its own local address objects2.
? Option B is incorrect because the root FortiGate has configuration-sync set to enable by default, which means that it will synchronize the address objects with the downstream devices unless they are disabled by the fabric-object option3.
? Option D is incorrect because the downstream FortiGate has configuration-sync set to local by default, which means that it will receive the address objects from the root FortiGate unless they are overridden by the fabric-object-unification
option4. References: =
? 1: Group address objects synchronized from FortiManager5
? 2: Security Fabric address object unification6
? 3: Configuration synchronization7
? 4: Configuration synchronization7
? : Security Fabric - Fortinet Documentation

NEW QUESTION 45
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 me FortiGate interfaces andthe 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
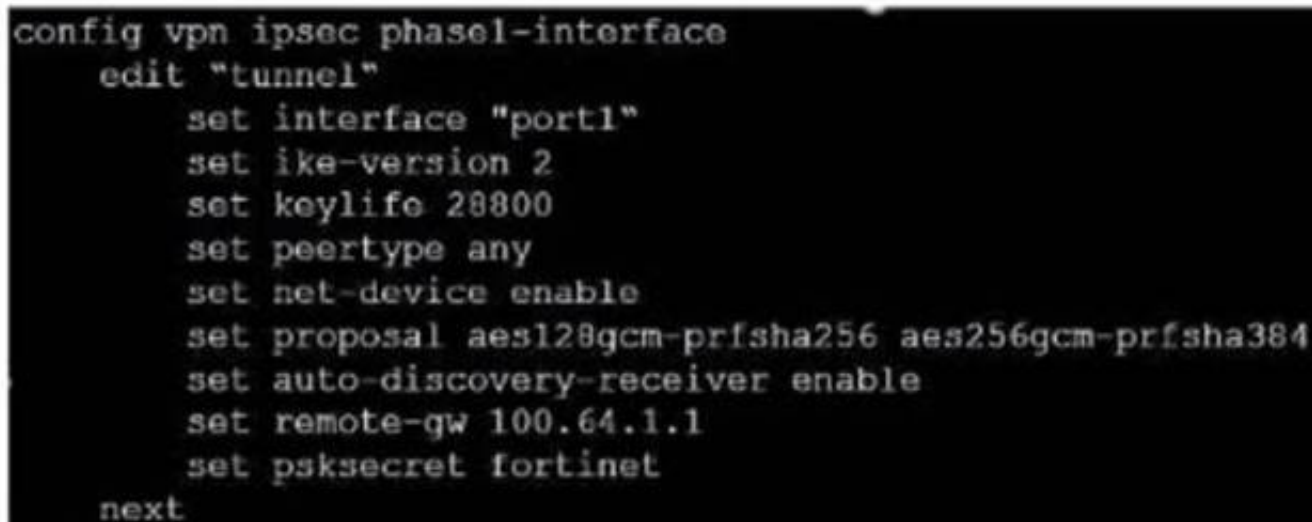D. Configure set send-garp-on-failover enables under config system ha on both cluster members

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 46
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 51
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.comam 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 Iphex 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 Iphex values of 34 to get the category number. The Pima in and Iphex 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
? : Web filter | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation7

NEW QUESTION 55
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

NSE7_EFW-7.2 Practice Exam Features:

* NSE7_EFW-7.2 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* NSE7_EFW-7.2 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* NSE7_EFW-7.2 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* NSE7_EFW-7.2 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The NSE7_EFW-7.2 Practice Test Here](https://www.surepassexam.com/NSE7_EFW-7.2-exam-dumps.html)