Fortinet

Exam Questions FCSS_NST_SE-7.6

FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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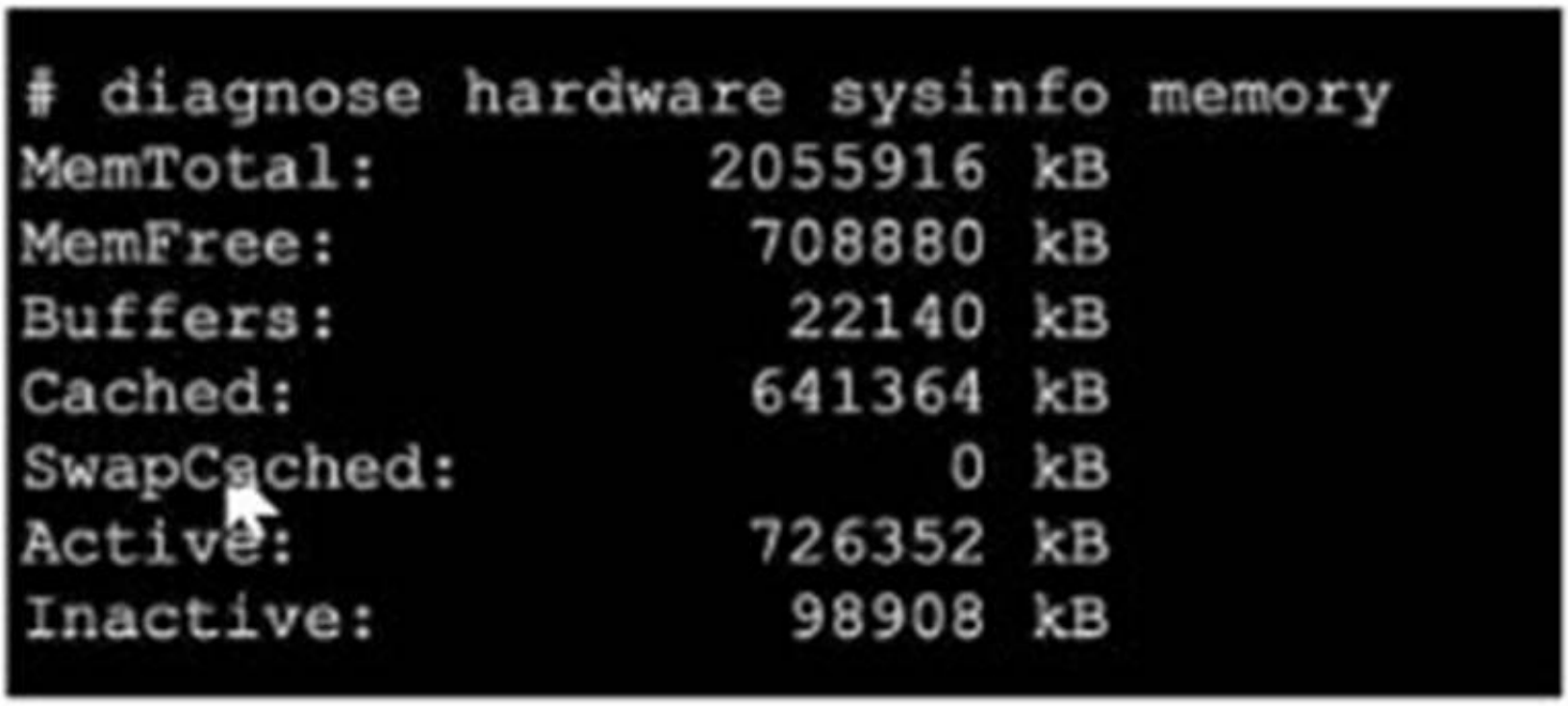
NEW QUESTION 1
Exhibit.

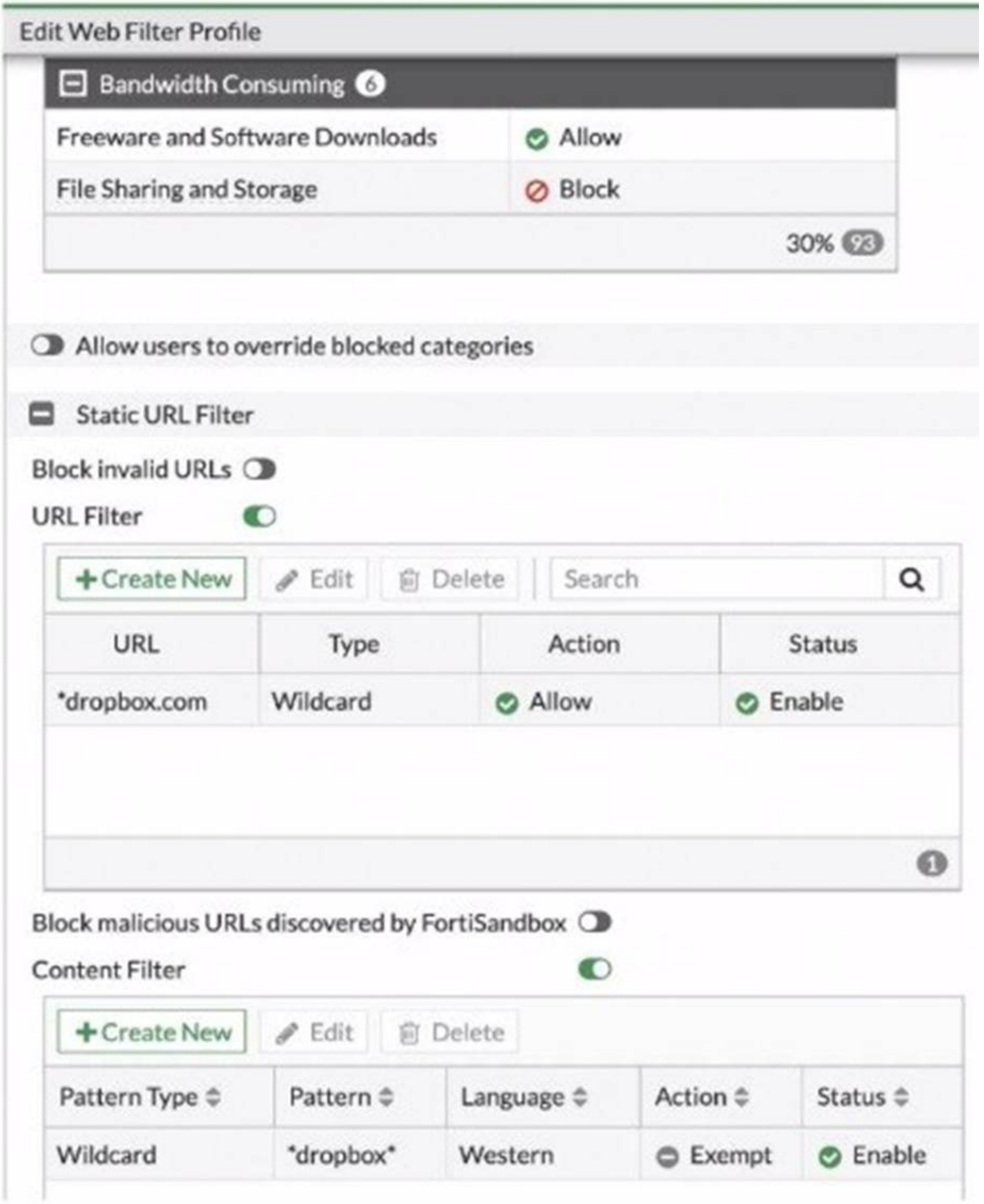


Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of diagnose hardware aysinfo memory. Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

A. There are 98908 kB o! memory that will never be used.
B. The user space has 708880 kB of physical memory that is not used by the system.
C. The I/O cache, which has 641364 kB of memory allocated to it.
D. The value indicated next to the inactive heading represents the currently unused cache page.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2
Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web fillet profile configuration.
Which action does FortiGate lake if a user attempts to access www. dropbox. com, which is categorized as File Sharing and Storage?

A. FortiGate allows the connection, based on the URL Filter configuration.
B. FortiGate blocks the connection as an invalid URL.
C. FortiGate exempts the connection, based on the Web Content Filter configuration.
D. FortiGate blocks the connection, based on the FortiGuard category based filter configuration.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3
In which two slates is a given session categorized as ephemeral? (Choose two.)

A. A UDP session with only one packet received
B. A UOP session with packets sent and received
C. A TCP session waiting for the SYN ACK
D. A TCP session waiting for FIN ACK

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of diagnose sys session list.

Diagnose output

```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=73 expire=3597 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id-0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=may_dirty synced none app_ntf
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=822/11/1 reply=9037/15/1 tuples=2
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=100.64.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:65464->54.192.15.182:80 (100.64.1.1:65464)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.192.15.182:80->100.64.1.1:65464(10.0.1.10:65464)
pos/ (before, after) 0/ (0,0), 0/ (0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000098 tos=ff/if ips view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

If the HA ID for the primary device is 0, what happens if the primary fails and the secondary becomes the primary?

A. The secondary device has this session synchronized; however, because application control is applied, the session is marked dirty and has to be re-evaluated after failover.
B. Traffic for this session continues to be permitted on the new primary device after failover, without requiring the client to restart the session with the server.
C. The session will be removed from the session table of the secondary device because of the presence of allowed error packets, which will force the client to restart the session with the server.
D. The session state is preserved but the kernel will need to re-evaluate the session because NAT was applied.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a truncated output of a real-time LDAP debug.

```
# diagnose debug application fnbamd -1
# diagnose debug enable
   fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 8781845 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
   fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FQDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
   fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
   fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
   fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 8781845
   fnbamd_ldap.c[266] get_all_dn-Found DN 1:CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com
```

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

A. The name of the configured LDAP server is Lab.
B. The user is authenticating using CN=John Smith.
C. FortiOS is able to locate the user in step 3 (Bind Request) of the LDAP authentication process.
D. FortiOS is performing the second step (Search Request) in the LDAP authentication process.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 6
Exhibit 1.

```
config system global
    set snat-route-change disable
end
-------------------
config router static
    edit 1
        set gateway 10.200.1.254
        set priority 5
        set device "port1"
    next
    edit 2
        set gateway 10.200.2.254
        set priority 10
        set device "port2"
    next
end
```

Exhibit 2.

```
FGT # diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=600 expire=3179 timeout=3600 flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport= av_idx=0 use=4
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty npu f00
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=3208/25/1 reply=11144/29/1 tuples=2
tx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4 gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:64907->54.239.158.170:80(10.200.1.1:64907)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.239.158.170:80->10.200.1.1:64907(10.0.1.10:64907)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
src_mac=b4:f7:a1:e9:91:97
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00317c56 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
rpdb_link_id = 00000000
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
npu_state=0x000c00
npu info: flag=0x00/0x00, offload=0/0, ips_offload=0/0, epid=0/0, ipid=0/0, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=0/0, vtag in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=0/0, out_npu=0/0, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
no_ofld_reason:
```

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configuration on FortiGate and partial internet session information from a user on the internal network.
An administrator would like to lest session failover between the two service provider connections.
Which two changes must the administrator make to force this existing session to immediately start using the other interface? (Choose two.)

A. Change the priority of the port! static route to 11.
B. Change the priority of the port2 static route to 5.
C. Configure unset snat-route-change to return it to the default setting.
D. Configure set snat-route-change enable.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a real-time OSPF debug.

Real-time OSPF debug output

```
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 (192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF: Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (*|-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:     Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch
```

Why are the two FortiGate devices unable to form an adjacency?

A. The Hello packet is being sent from an OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.112.
B. The two FortiGate devices attempting adjacency are in area 0.0.0.0.
C. One FortiGate device is configured to require authentication, while the other is not.
D. The passwords on the FortiGate devices do not match.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a policy route table entry.

```
id=2113929223 static_route=7 dscp_tag=0xff 0xff flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00 protocol=0 sport=0-0 iif=0 dport=1-65535 path(1) oif=3(port1) gwy=192.2.0.2
source wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
destination wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
internet service(1): Fortinet-FortiGuard(1245324,0,0,0)
hit_count=0 last_used=2022-02-23 06:39:07
```

Which type of policy route does the output show?

A. An ISDB route
B. A regular policy route
C. A regular policy route, which is associated with an active static route in the FIB
D. An SD-WAN rule

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
Which two statements about conserve mode are true? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate enters conserve mode when the system memory reaches the configured extreme threshold.
B. FortiGate starts taking the configured action for new sessions requiring content inspection when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.
C. FortiGate exits conserve mode when the system memory goes below the configured green threshold.
D. FortiGate starts dropping all new sessions when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 10
Which statement about parallel path processing is correct (PPP)?

A. PPP chooses from a group of parallel options lo identity the optimal path tor processing a packet.
B. Only FortiGate hardware configurations affect the path that a packet takes.
C. PPP does not apply to packets that are part of an already established session.
D. Software configuration has no impact on PPP.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Parallel Path Processing (PPP) in FortiOS refers to the system??s ability to evaluate and select among multiple processing paths—often involving dedicated network processors, content processors, or CPU-based workflows—to optimally process packets. The official documentation highlights that the PPP engine dynamically selects which hardware or software path to use for each session based on session characteristics, policy configuration, and traffic type. This dynamic selection results in optimal throughput and resource utilization.

The document specifies that PPP assesses several processing paths in parallel, using decision logic to determine whether a session should be offloaded to specialist hardware (like NP6, CP9, etc.) or stay in the CPU path, ensuring that each packet is handled by the most efficient available method under current load and policy. Hardware and software configurations both influence this outcome, but it is the PPP engine's decision-making that defines the optimal path per session.
[References:, Fortinet FortiGate Handbook: Parallel Path Processing, Fortinet FortiOS Technical Documentation: Packet Flow and Path Selection,]

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a debug command.

```
FGT # get router info ospf interface port4
port4 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.20.121.236/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
  Process ID 0, VRF 0, Router ID 0.0.0.4, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1

  Designated Router (ID) 172.20.140.2, Interface Address 172.20.121.2

  Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.1, Interface Address 172.20.121.239
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

    Hello due in 00:00:05
  Neighbor Count is 4, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
  Crypt Sequence Number is 411
  Hello received 106 sent 27, DD received 6 sent 3
  LS-Req received 2 sent 2, LS-Upd received 7 sent 17
  LS-Ack received 4 sent 3, Discarded 1
```

Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)
A. The interlace is part of the OSPF backbone area.
B. There are a total of five OSPF routers attached to the vorz4 network segment
C. One of the neighbors has a router ID of 0.0.0.4.
D. In the network connected to port4, two OSPF routers are down.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
FortiOS Admin Guide: OSPF, Debug Outputs

NEW QUESTION 15
Exhibit.

```
… name_ip_match: failed to connect to workstation: <Workstation Name> (192.168.1.1)
… failed to connect to registry: WORKSTATION02 (192.168.12.232)
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows two entries that were generated in the FSSO collector agent logs.
What three conclusions can you draw from these log entries? {Choose three.)

A. Remote registry is not running on the workstation.
B. The user's status shows as "not verified" in the collector agent.
C. DNS resolution is unable to resolve the workstation name.
D. The FortiGate firmware version is not compatible with that of the collector agent.
E. A firewall is blocking traffic to port 139 and 445.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 16
Which two statements about Security Fabric communications are true? (Choose two.)
A. FortiTelemetry and Neighbor Discovery both operate using TCP.
B. The default port for Neighbor Discovery can be modified.
C. FortiTelemetry must be manually enabled on the FortiGate interface.
D. By default, the downstream FortiGate establishes a connection with the upstream FortiGate using TCP port 8013.

A.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
FortiTelemetry is a critical part of Security Fabric communications and requires explicit configuration for each participating FortiGate interface. The administrative access setting 'fabric' (corresponding to FortiTelemetry) must be manually enabled per interface on both upstream and downstream devices. This is performed in the GUI under Administrative Access or via the CLI using the commandset allowaccess fabricfor the relevant network interface. Without this step, FortiTelemetry communications will not occur on that interface.
Additionally, the default communication between downstream and upstream FortiGate units in the Security Fabric is over TCP port 8013. This port is well-documented as the standard for Security Fabric and FortiTelemetry connections, and must be open and permitted across the network path for connectivity and status enforcement between units. The downstream FortiGate initiates the connection to the upstream via this port unless otherwise configured. This has also been documented as a PCI-relevant port, showing its default usage.
Other options:
Neighbor Discovery in FortiOS uses IPv6 ND protocol, not TCP.
FortiTelemetry port (8013) can be modified, but the interface Administrative Access for the Security Fabric must be manually enabled; Neighbor Discovery port modification is not documented as a supported change for FortiGate.
FortiGate/FortiOS Administration Guide: Enabling FortiTelemetry (fabric) on interfaces
Fortinet Technical Tip: FortiTelemetry uses TCP port 8013 by default

PCI compliance documentation on port 8013 usage for Security Fabric
Fortinet Security Fabric setup procedures and interface options

NEW QUESTION 17
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a diagnose command.

```
# diagnose sys session list expectation
session info: proto=6 proto_state=00 duration=6 expire=23 timeout=3600 refresh_dir=both flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000
sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
ha_id=0 policy_dir=1 tunnel=/
state=new npu acct-ext complex
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=0/0/0 reply=0/0/0 tuples=2
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=5->7/7->5 gwy=10.1.1.2/172.17.97.3

hook=pre dir=org act=dnat 93.157.14.94:0->10.200.1.1:60428(10.0.1.10:55402)
hook=pre dir=org act=noop 0.0.0.0:0->0.0.0.0:0(0.0.0.0:0)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=25 id_policy_id=0 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=008423f4 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
```

Which two conclusions can you draw from the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)
A. FortiGate will drop the expected traffic if it does not arrive within 23 seconds.
B. Clearing the master session has no impact on the expectation session.
C. This is a pinhole session to allow traffic for a TCP protocol that dynamically assigns TCP ports.
D. The session is checked against firewall policy ID 25.

A.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 21
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP debug command.

```
# get router info bgp summary

VRF 0 BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 3
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 can you conclude about the router in this scenario?
A. The router 100.64.3.1 needs to update the local AS number in its BGP configuration in order to bring up the 8GP session with the local router.
B. An inbound route-map on local router is blocking the prefixes from neighbor 100.64.3.1.
C. All of the neighbors displayed are part of a single BGP configuration on the local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.
D. The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is up.

A.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The BGP debug output shows session information for peers, including state details. According to official Fortinet BGP documentation, if the session state with a peer does not show 'Idle,' 'Active,' or 'Connect,' but instead shows 'Established,' 'Up,' or related counters (e.g., messages sent/received or uptime), it indicates the session is operational. In this scenario, the peer 10.127.0.75 is the only one showing a positive indication of a live, established session. Other options like neighbor-range configuration, AS mismatch, or route-maps blocking prefixes are not supported by evidence provided in a simple BGP session state debug, nor does the output show errors relating to local or remote AS issues.
The correct interpretation comes from Fortinet's BGP troubleshooting guide, which outlines how to read session status and neighbor states in debug and summary outputs.
FortiOS BGP Debugging Guide: Session State Interpretation
BGP CLI Reference: Neighbor Status Fields

NEW QUESTION 22
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the modified output of the routing kernel.

Routing information

```
# 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 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1, [1/10]
S        0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.200.2.254, port2, [5/0]
S        8.8.8.8/32 [10/0] via 172.16.100.254, port8 inactive, [1/0]
O        10.0.1.0/24 [110/1] is directly connected, port3, 00:05:47, [1/0]
C     *> 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, port3
O        10.0.2.0/24 [110/1] is directly connected, port4, 00:05:47, [1/0]
C     *> 10.0.2.0/24 is directly connected, port4
B     *> 10.0.3.0/24 [200/10] via 10.0.1.200 (recursive is directly connected, port3), 00:05:40, [1/0]
O     *> 10.0.4.0/24 [110/2] via 10.0.1.200, port3, 00:05:27, [1/0]
B        10.0.4.0/24 [200/10] via 10.0.1.200 (recursive is directly connected, port3), 00:05:40, [1/0]
C     *> 10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C     *> 10.200.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
```

Which statement is true?
A. The egress interface associated with static route 8.8.8.8/32 is administratively up.
B. The default static route through 10.200.1.254 is not in the forwarding information base.
C. The default static route through port2 is in the forwarding information base.
D. The BGP route to 10.0.4.0/24 is not in the forwarding information base.

A.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output from the get router info routing-table database command.

```
# get router info routing-table database
---omitted---

Routing table for VRF=0
S           0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
S           0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1 inactive, [50/0]
---omitted---
```

The administrator wants to configure a default static route for port3 and assign a distance of 50 and a priority of 0.
What will happen to the port1 and port2 default static routes after the port3 default static route is created?

A. The port2 default static route will be injected into the forwarding information base (FIB).
B. The port1 default static route will be injected into the FIB.
C. Neither of the routes shown in the output will be injected into the FIB.
D. Both default static routes shown in the output will be injected into the FIB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the command get router info ospf neighbor.

```
# get router info ospf neighbor

OSPF process 0, VRF 0:
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
0.0.0.12          1   Full/DROther    02:14:39    10.10.2.1       wan1
0.0.0.15          1   Full/BDR        04:26:37    10.10.3.2       wan2
0.0.0.18         c1   Full/ -         05:04:36    172.16.1.2      ToHub
```

To what extent does FortiGate operate when looking at its OSPF neighbors? (Choose two.)

A. The local FortiGate has at least one interface that participates in a broadcast network.

B. The local FortiGate has at least one interface that participates in a point-to-point network.
C. The local FortiGate is the DR.
D. Neighbor 0.0.0.18 is the designated router (DR).

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The command on this slide shows a summary of the statuses of all the OSPF neighbors. For each neighbor, it displays the adjacency state and if it is a DR, a BDR, or neither (DROther) Pagina 362 Enterprise_Firewall_7.2_Study. - Point-to-point networks contain only two peers, one at each end of a point-to-point link - Broadcast networks (multi-access) support more than two attached routers. They also support sending messages to multiple recipients (broadcasting). Pagina 365 Enterprise_Firewall_7.2_Study. In any multi-access network there is one DR and one BDR. Pagina 439 Network_Security_Support_Engineer_7.4_Study FULL/- This represents a point-to-point network

NEW QUESTION 32
Which two statements are true regarding heartbeat messages sent from an FSSO collector agent to FortiGate? (Choose two.)

A. The heartbeat messages can be seen using the command diagnose debug authd fsso list.
B. The heartbeat messages can be seen in the collector agent logs.
C. The heartbeat messages can be seen on FortiGate using the real-lime FSSO debug.
D. The heartbeat messages must be manually enabled on FortiGate.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
According to the official Fortinet documentation (Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands), heartbeat messages play a crucial role in communication between the FSSO Collector Agent and FortiGate. These messages are regularly sent from the Collector Agent to verify its status, maintain session awareness, and confirm connectivity between the authentication infrastructure and FortiGate appliances.
Option B is confirmed by Fortinet, as the collector agent logs on Windows or its management console will specifically note heartbeat events, connection status, and any issues maintaining contact with FortiGate units.
Option C is validated by both official CLI documentation and the technical tip linked. On FortiGate, heartbeat messages from the collector agent are visible using real-time debug tools such asdiagnose debug application authdor FSSO-specific commands. These enable administrators to monitor live logon states, session status, and connection health directly from the FortiGate CLI. The debug stream shows heartbeats received and their effect on active logons, associating health monitoring with active sessions.
Heartbeat operation is fully automated once FSSO is set up—there is no requirement for manual enablement or configuration, aligning with Fortinet??s philosophy of seamless integration and centralized management across the Security Fabric. This ensures that both FortiGate and the collector agent can quickly and reliably detect any miscommunication or outage, addressing authentication issues proactively.
[References:, Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands (Fortinet Community)?, FortiOS Administration Guide: FSSO, Collector Agent, Heartbeat, CLI Debug,]

NEW QUESTION 33
Which authentication option can you not configure under config user radius on FortiOS?

A. mschap
B. pap
C. mschap2
D. eap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37
Refer to the exhibit showing a debug output.

```
# diagnose debug application authd 8256
# diagnose debug enable
....
[fsae_server_init_spec:116]: num 1, idx 0, 127.0.0.1:8000 disconnect_server_only
[FSSO]: disconnecting_event_error[Local FSSO Agent]: error occurred in read: Connection refused
....
```

An administrator deployed FSSO in DC Agent Mode but FSSO is failing on FortiGate. Pinging FortiGate from where the collector agent is deployed is successful. The administrator then produces the debug output shown in the exhibit.
What could be causing this error message?

A. The TCP port 445 is blocked between FortiGate and collector agent.
B. The collector agent preshared password is mismatched.
C. The FortiGate cannot resolve the active directory server name.
D. The FortiGate and the collector agent are using different TCP ports.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38
Which statement about IKEv2 is true?

A. Both IKEv1 and IKEv2 share the feature of asymmetric authentication.
B. IKEv1 and IKEv2 have enough of the header format in common that both versions can run over the same UDP port.
C. IKEv1 and IKEv2 use same TCP port but run on different UDP ports.
D. IKEv1 and IKEv2 share the concept of phase1 and phase2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43
Exhibit.

```
NGFW-1 # get sys ha status
HA Health Status: OK
Model: FortiGate-VM64
Mode: HA A-P
Group: 0
Debug: 0
Cluster Uptime: 0 days 0:1:25
Cluster state change time: 2023-04-18 12:07:47
Primary selected using:
   <2023/04/18 12:07:47> FGVM010000077649 is selected as the primary because its override priority is larger than peer member
FGVM010000077650.
ses_pickup: disable
override: disable
Configuration Status:
    FGVM010000077649(updated 4 seconds ago): in-sync
    FGVM010000077650(updated 1 seconds ago): out-of-sync
System Usage stats:
    FGVM010000077649(updated 4 seconds ago):
        sessions=166, average-cpu-user/nice/system/idle=1%/0%/0%/99%, memory=45%
    FGVM010000077650(updated 1 seconds ago):
        sessions=3, average-cpu-user/nice/system/idle=0%/0%/0%/100%, memory=44%
HBDEV stats:
    FGVM010000077649(updated 4 seconds ago):
        port7: physical/1000auto, up, rx-bytes/packets/dropped/errors=167663/567/0/0, tx=262623/656/0/0
    FGVM010000077650(updated 1 seconds ago):
        port7: physical/1000auto, up, rx-bytes/packets/dropped/errors=271373/680/0/0, tx=176013/592/0/0
Primary     : NGFW-1          , FGVM010000077649, HA cluster index = 1
Secondary   : NGFW-2          , FGVM010000077650, HA cluster index = 0
number of vcluster: 1
vcluster 1: work 169.254.0.2
Primary: FGVM010000077649, HA operating index = 0
Secondary: FGVM010000077650, HA operating index = 1
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of get system ha status. NGFW-1 and NGFW-2 have been up for a week.
Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

A. If a configuration change is made to the primary FortiGate at this time, the secondary will initiate a synchronization reset.
B. If port 7 becomes disconnected on the secondary, both FortiGate devices will elect itself as primary.
C. If FGVM...649 is reboote
D. FGVM...650 will become the primary and retain that role, even after FGVM...649 rejoins the cluster.
E. If no action is taken, the primary FortiGate will leave the cluster because of the current sync status.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 45
Refer to the exhibit, which shows partial outputs from two routing debug commands.

```
FortiGate # get router info kernel
tab=254 vf=0 scope=0 type=1 proto=11 prio=0 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->0.0.0.0/0 pref=0.0.0.0 gwy=100.64.1.254 dev=3 (port1)
tab=254 vf=0 scope=0 type=1 proto=11 prio=10 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->0.0.0.0/0 pref=0.0.0.0 gwy=100.64.2.254 dev=6 (port2)
tab=254 vf=0 scope=253 type=1 proto=2 prio=0 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->10.1.0.0/24 pref=10.1.0.254 gwy=0.0.0.0 dev=9 (port3)

FortiGate # get router info routing-table all

Routing table for VRF=0
S*        0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1
                           [10/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
C         10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port3
S         10.1.10.0/24 [10/0] via 10.1.0.1, port3
C         100.64.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C         100.64.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
```

Which change must an administrator make on FortiGate to route web traffic from internal users to the internet, using ECMP?

A. Set snat-route-change to enable.
B. Set the priority of the static default route using port2 to 1.
C. Set preserve-session-route to enable.
D. Set the priority of the static default route using port1 to 10.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of a real-time LDAP debug.

```
# diagnose debug application fnbamd -1
# diagnose debug enable
fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 8781845 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FCDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 8781845
fnbamd_ldap.c[266] get_all_dn-Found DN 1:CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com
```

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

A. The user was found in the LDAP tree, whose root is TAC.ottawa.fortinet.com.
B. FortiOS performs a bind to the LDAP server using the user's credentials.
C. FortiOS collects the user group information.
D. FortiOS is performing the second step (Search Request) in the LDAP authentication process.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 54
What are two functions of automation stitches? (Choose two.)

A. You can configure automation stitches on any FortiGate device in a Security Fabric environment.
B. You can configure automation stitches to execute actions sequentially by taking parameters from previous actions as input for the current action.
C. You can set an automation stitch configured to execute actions in parallel to insert a specific delay between actions.
D. You can create automation stitches to run diagnostic commands and attach the results to an email message when CPU or memory usage exceeds specified thresholds.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 57
Exhibit.

```
# diagnose automation test HAFailOver
automation test failed(1). stitch:HAFailOver
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of diagnose automation test. What can you observe from the output? (Choose two.)

A. The automation stitch test is not being logged.
B. The automation stitch test failed but the HA failover was successful.
C. An HA failover occurred.
D. The test was unsuccessful.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 60
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