

# Fortinet

## Exam Questions FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.6

FCP - FortiManager 7.6 Administrator



#### NEW QUESTION 1

The administrator uses FortiManager to push a CLI script using the Remote FortiGate Directly (via CLI) option to configure an IPsec VPN. However, when running the script, the administrator receives the following error:

```
config vpn ipsec phase2-interface [parameter(s) invalid. detail: object mismatch]
```

What must the administrator do to resolve the script error and successfully apply the IPsec configuration?

- A. Add the end command after finishing the IPsec phase 1-interface configuration block.
- B. Use IPsec templates to deploy provisioning templates.
- C. Add a second config vpn ipsec phase2-interface block without linking it to phase1.
- D. Run the script using the policy package or ADOM database method.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Running the script through the policy package or ADOM database method allows FortiManager to properly interpret object relationships and dependencies in the IPsec configuration, preventing object mismatch errors when pushing complex VPN settings directly via CLI.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

An administrator has a FortiGate-HQ device with VDOMs—root, HR and Facilities, currently managed under the FortiManager ADOM—Site1. They try to move VDOM HR to the FortiManager ADOM—Site2, but it does not work.

Why is the administrator not able to move FortiGate-HQ VDOM HR to FortiManager ADOM—Site2?

- A. The FortiGate-HQ must be managed under the FortiManager ADOM—root to allow moving its VDOMs to different ADOMs.
- B. The administrator must have full access in the device layer of FortiGate-HQ VDOM-root before they can VDOMs to different ADOMs.
- C. FortiManager must be in ADOM normal mode, which does not allow VDOMs to be managed separately.
- D. The administrator must delete the FortiGate-HQ device from FortiManager and add it again using the Add Device wizard before moving the VDOM.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

FortiGate devices must be managed under the FortiManager ADOM corresponding to the root VDOM to allow their individual VDOMs to be moved and managed in different ADOMs. Managing the root VDOM in a different ADOM prevents moving subordinate VDOMs across ADOMs.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

While attempting to push a NetFlow configuration script through the FortiManager policy package: an administrator encounters an error stating that an object is unrecognized in line 4.

```
Starting log (Run on database)
config vdom
edit AGEUSR
[line 4] > config sys interface [parameter(s) invalid. detail: object unrecognized]
Failed to commit to DB, reason([line 4] > config sys interface [parameter(s) invalid. detail: object unrecognized])

Running script(NetFlow_Configuration) on DB failed
```

What must the administrator do to successfully apply the NetFlow configuration script and avoid the object unrecognized error?

- A. Make sure the user running the script has full access to the VDOM—AGEUSR.
- B. Run the script on the device database.
- C. Use metadata variables if they use VDOMs in the script.
- D. Create a normalized interface on the policy layer before running the script.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

When using scripts that reference VDOM-specific objects, such as interfaces, in FortiManager, metadata variables must be used to correctly map those objects per VDOM. This prevents "object unrecognized" errors during script execution.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

What is the purpose of ADOM revisions?

- A. ADOM revisions find unused, duplicate, and unnecessary firewall policies and objects.
- B. ADOM revisions show specific changes in a policy package when it is installed.
- C. ADOM revisions compare previous snapshots of the Policy Package and ADOM-level objects with the device-level database.
- D. ADOM revisions save the current state of all policy packages and objects for an ADOM.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

ADOM revisions save the current state of all policy packages and objects within an ADOM, allowing administrators to track changes over time and revert to previous configurations if needed.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator is copying a system template profile between ADOMs by running the following command:

```
execute fmpfile export-profile ADOM 3547 /tmp/Backup_File
```

```
output dump to file: [/tmp/Backup_File]
```

Where does this command export the system template profile from?

- A. FortiManager /tmp/Backup\_File folder
- B. FortiManager ADOM policy database
- C. ADOM device database
- D. FortiManager configuration backup file

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The command exports the system template profile from the FortiManager ADOM policy database, which stores the configuration templates for devices within that ADOM.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

A service provider administrator has assigned a global policy package to a managed customer ADOM named My\_ADOM. The customer administrator has access only to My\_ADOM.

How can the customer administrator edit the global header policy of the global policy package?

- A. The customer administrator can edit the header policy by using workspace mode on the global ADOM.
- B. The customer administrator can edit the header policy by using workflow mode on the global ADOM and My\_ADOM.
- C. The service provider administrator can unlock the global policy from the global ADOM to authorize changes to the customer administrator.
- D. The customer administrator cannot edit the global header policy; only the service provider administrator can make changes from the global ADOM.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The global policy package is managed only from the global ADOM by the service provider administrator. Customer administrators with access solely to their ADOM (My\_ADOM) cannot edit the global header policy; such changes must be made by the service provider administrator in the global ADOM.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

After correcting a policy package configuration issue, you want to prevent administrators from repeating the mistake that caused the issue. Which FortiManager approach best meets this need?

- A. Configure an TCL script to run locally on FortiManager for each FortiGate.
- B. Restrict administrators with an administration profile from viewing the revision history to limit who can make changes.
- C. Enable the change note to require administrators to add a note whenever they change object configurations.
- D. Enable a workflow requiring approval before installing policy packages on any FortiGate.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Enabling a workflow with approval ensures that any policy package changes must be reviewed and approved before installation, preventing administrators from repeating configuration mistakes and enforcing change control.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

.....

## **Thank You for Trying Our Product**

### **We offer two products:**

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

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### **FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.6 Practice Exam Features:**

- \* FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.6 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.6 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.6 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.6 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The FCP\\_FMG\\_AD-7.6 Practice Test Here](#)**