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Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Infrastructure Engineer and covers the implementation of dynamic routing protocols for enterprise network traffic management. It includes configuring both OSPF and BGP routing protocols to ensure efficient and reliable data transmission across complex organizational networks.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Security Operations Manager and covers the implementation of centralized management systems for coordinated control and oversight of distributed Fortinet security infrastructures across enterprise environments.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Security Architect and covers the implementation and integration of core Fortinet infrastructure components. It includes deploying the Security Fabric, enabling hardware acceleration, configuring high availability operational modes, and designing enterprise networks utilizing VLANs and VDOM technologies to meet specific organizational requirements.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Profiles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Threat Prevention Specialist and covers the configuration and management of comprehensive security profiling systems. It includes implementing SSL SSH inspection, combining web filtering and application control mechanisms, integrating intrusion prevention systems, and utilizing the Internet Service Database to create layered security protections for organizational networks.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VPN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a VPN Solutions Engineer and covers the implementation of various virtual private network technologies. It includes configuring IPsec VPN using IKE version 2 protocols and implementing Automatic Discovery VPN solutions to establish on-demand secure tunnels between multiple sites within an enterprise network infrastructure.

Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial output of an OSPF command.

```
FortiGate # get router info ospf status
Routing Process "ospf 0" with ID 0.0.0.5
Process uptime is 0 minute
Process bound to VRF default
Conforms to RFC2328, and RFC1583Compatibility flag is enabled
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
Do not support Restarting
This router is an ASBR
```

An administrator is checking the OSPF status of a FortiGate device and receives the output shown in the exhibit. Which statement on this FortiGate device is correct?

- A. The FortiGate device can inject external routing information.
- B. The FortiGate device does not support OSPF ECMP.
- C. The FortiGate device is a backup designated router.
- D. The FortiGate device is in the area 0.0.0.5.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From the OSPF status output, the key information is:

"This router is an ASBR" # This means the FortiGate is acting as an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

An ASBR is responsible for injecting external routing information into OSPF from another routing protocol (such as BGP, static routes, or connected networks).

NEW QUESTION # 36

A company's users on an IPsec VPN between FortiGate A and B have experienced intermittent issues since implementing VXLAN. The administrator suspects that packets exceeding the 1500-byte default MTU are causing the problems. In which situation would adjusting the interface's maximum MTU value help resolve issues caused by protocols that add extra headers to IP packets?

- A. Adjust the MTU on interfaces only if FortiGate has the FortiGuard enterprise bundle, which allows MTU modification.
- B. Adjust the MTU on interfaces in all FortiGate devices that support the latest family of Fortinet SPUs: NP7, CP9 and SP5.
- C. Adjust the MTU on interfaces only in wired connections like PPPoE, optic fiber, and ethernet cable.
- D. **Adjust the MTU on interfaces in controlled environments where all devices along the path allow MTU interface changes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using IPsec VPNs and VXLAN, additional headers are added to packets, which can exceed the default 1500-byte MTU. This can lead to fragmentation issues, dropped packets, or degraded performance.

To resolve this, the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) should be adjusted only if all devices in the network path support it. Otherwise, some devices may still drop or fragment packets, leading to continued issues.

Why adjusting MTU helps:

- # VXLAN adds a 50-byte overhead to packets.
- # IPsec adds additional encapsulation (ESP, GRE, etc.), increasing the packet size.
- # If packets exceed the MTU, they may be fragmented or dropped, causing intermittent connectivity issues.
- # Lowering the MTU on interfaces ensures packets stay within the supported size limit across all network devices.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Why does the ISDB block layers 3 and 4 of the OSI model when applying content filtering? (Choose two.)

- A. **FortiGate has a predefined list of all IPs and ports for specific applications downloaded from FortiGuard.**
- B. The ISDB works in proxy mode, allowing the analysis of packets in layers 3 and 4 of the OSI model.
- C. The ISDB limits access by URL and domain.
- D. **The ISDB blocks the IP addresses and ports of an application predefined by FortiGuard.**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The Internet Service Database (ISDB) in FortiGate is used to enforce content filtering at Layer 3 (Network Layer) and Layer 4 (Transport Layer) of the OSI model by identifying applications based on their predefined IP addresses and ports.

FortiGate has a predefined list of all IPs and ports for specific applications downloaded from FortiGuard:

FortiGate retrieves and updates a predefined list of IPs and ports for different internet services from FortiGuard.

This allows FortiGate to block specific services at Layer 3 and Layer 4 without requiring deep packet inspection.

The ISDB blocks the IP addresses and ports of an application predefined by FortiGuard:

ISDB works by matching traffic to known IP addresses and ports of categorized services.

When an application or service is blocked, FortiGate prevents communication by denying traffic based on its destination IP and port number.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the VDOM section of a FortiGate device.

An administrator discovers that webfilter stopped working in Core1 and Core2 after a maintenance window. Which two reasons could explain why webfilter stopped working? (Choose two.)

- A. The Core1 and Core2 VDOMs must also be enabled as Management VDOMs to receive FortiGuard updates
- B. The root VDOM does not have access to FortiManager in a closed network.
- C. The root VDOM does not have a VDOM link to connect with the Core1 and Core2 VDOMs.
- D. The root VDOM does not have access to any valid public FDN.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Since Core1 and Core2 are not designated as management VDOMs, they rely on the root VDOM for connectivity to external resources such as FortiGuard updates. If the root VDOM lacks a VDOM link to these VDOMs or cannot reach FortiGuard services, security features like web filtering will stop working.

NEW QUESTION # 39

An administrator needs to install an IPS profile without triggering false positives that can impact applications and cause problems with the user's normal traffic flow.

Which action can the administrator take to prevent false positives on IPS analysis?

- A. Use an IPS profile with action monitor, however, the administrator must be aware that this can compromise network integrity.
- B. Enable Scan Outgoing Connections to avoid clicking suspicious links or attachments that can deliver botnet malware and create false positives.
- C. Use the IPS profile extension to select an operating system, protocol, and application for all the network internal services and users to prevent false positives.
- D. Install missing or expired SSUTLS certificates on the client PC to prevent expected false positives.

Answer: C

Explanation:

False positives in Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) analysis can disrupt legitimate traffic and negatively impact user experience. To reduce false positives while maintaining security, administrators can:

Use IPS profile extensions to fine-tune the settings based on the organization's environment.

Select the correct operating system, protocol, and application types to ensure that IPS signatures match the network's actual traffic

patterns, reducing false positives.

Customize signature selection based on the network's specific services, filtering out unnecessary or irrelevant signatures.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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