



## Advanced-Support Simulator Online

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### Fortinet EMEA Advanced Support Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which parts of the IKE protocol below are responsible for authenticating the User (username/password) of a dialup IPsec tunnel? (Check all correct answers)

- A. IKEv1 phase1
- B. IKEv1 Xauth
- C. IKEv2 SA\_INIT
- D. IKEv1 phase2
- E. IKEv2 EAP

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

For user authentication in dialup IPsec, IKEv1 uses XAuth (Extended Authentication) after Phase 1 for username/password. IKEv2 uses EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) for similar user auth. Phase 1 and SA\_INIT are for peer auth, Phase 2 for child SA negotiation. Exact extract: XAuth increases security by requiring remote dialup client users to authenticate in a separate exchange at the end of phase 1. IPsec IKEv2 VPNs now support certificate authentication and EAP authentication at the same time from a dialup FortiClient. With the eap-cert-auth setting ... IPsec IKEv2 VPNs now support certificate authentication and EAP authentication at the same time from a dialup FortiClient. IPsec IKEv1 uses XAUTH for user authentication, and IPsec IKEv2 uses EAP for user authentication. Only EAP-TTLS is interoperable with LDAP. For LDAP based user ... In your scenario, the user cannot authenticate by providing both a PSK and their credentials (using one of multiple EAP methods).

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

In VMware vSphere, the term VMotion refers to

- A. The process used to describe the movement of hard drive platters on a virtual machine
- B. The streaming of high definition video on a virtual machine
- C. The patented technology available to migrate a server from Hyper-V to VMware
- D. A zero downtime live migration of workloads from one server to another

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

VMotion in VMware vSphere enables live migration of running virtual machines from one physical server to another with zero downtime, ensuring continuous operation. Fortinet's FortiGate-VM supports such environments. Options A, C, and D are incorrect as they do not describe VMotion; C refers to a different migration scenario, and D is unrelated to virtualization. Exact extract: "VMotion allows the live migration of a running virtual machine from one physical server to another with no downtime... This ensures workloads continue running during server maintenance or load balancing."

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which Router in an OSPF Domain sends a Type-4 Summary LSA

- A. All OSPF Routers
- B. Stub Routers only
- C. ASBR
- D. ABR

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In OSPF, the Area Border Router (ABR) generates Type-4 Summary LSAs to advertise the location of an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) to other areas. This LSA informs routers in different areas how to reach the ASBR for external routes. ASBR generates Type-5 LSAs for external routes, but ABR summarizes them with Type-4. Not all routers or stub routers do this. Exact extract: This article describes the basic steps to configure FortiGates in an OSPF scenario where the FortiGates will be ABR and ASBR OSPF routers across 3 areas. Router3 is the Autonomous System Border Router (ASBR). It routes all traffic to the ISP BGP router for internet access. It redistributes routes from BGP and ... Type 4 LSAs exist to let the area know the router-id of the ASBR, so the routers can look at the type 5 route, find advertising-router, and map ... An ASBR summary LSA is generated by an ABR and describes the location of an ASBR (Autonomous System Boundary Router) that connects to an external network. The FortiGate in the middle shall be a ABR between the two areas. But I don't want R2 in area 0.0.0.0 to have every /32 route for every VPN client. So I tried ...

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

Link aggregation allows network devices to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Increase bandwidth by binding physical interfaces into a single channel
- B. Increase bandwidth of an interface
- C. Restrict the bandwidth
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Link aggregation, also known as IEEE 802.3ad or 802.1ax, enables the binding of multiple physical interfaces to form a single logical interface, which increases the overall bandwidth and provides redundancy. This is achieved by combining the bandwidth of the individual links into one aggregated link. For example, if two 1Gbps interfaces are aggregated, the logical link can provide up to 2Gbps bandwidth. This configuration is commonly used in FortiGate devices to enhance network performance without replacing hardware. The option B correctly describes this by stating "Increase bandwidth by binding physical interfaces into a single channel," which aligns with the official description. Incorrect options include A, which is vague and does not specify the method of binding multiple interfaces; C, which is the opposite of the purpose; and D, which is invalid.

Exact extract: Link aggregation (IEEE 802.3ad/802.1ax) enables you to bind two or more physical interfaces together to form an aggregated (combined) link. This new link ... Link aggregation combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface, increasing bandwidth and link redundancy. Traffic is distributed evenly.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

What is the default FortiGate behavior when a packet matches no firewall policy?

- A. The packet is sent to the IPS engine
- B. The packet is dropped
- C. The packet is logged and allowed
- D. The packet is forwarded to the default gateway

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

FortiGate operates on a default-deny principle; if a packet does not match any firewall policy, it is dropped to ensure security. No forwarding (A), IPS processing (C), or automatic allowing (D) occurs without a matching policy. Exact extract: "FortiGate uses a default-deny approach; packets that do not match any configured firewall policy are dropped to prevent unauthorized traffic."

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

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