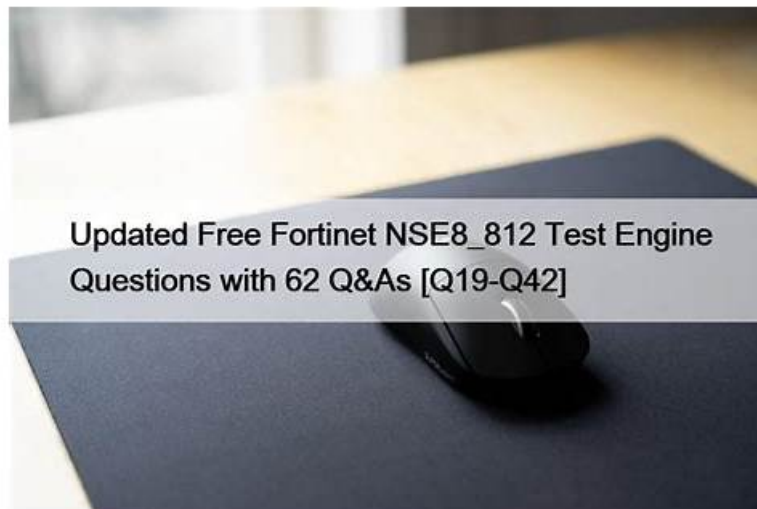


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Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8_812) Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

You are deploying a FortiExtender (FEX) on a FortiGate-60F. The FEX will be managed by the FortiGate. You anticipate high utilization. The requirement is to minimize the overhead on the device for WAN traffic.

Which action achieves the requirement in this scenario?

- A. Add a VLAN under the FEX-WAN interface on the FortiGate.
- B. Change connectivity between the FortiGate and the FortiExtender to use VLAN Mode
- **C. Enable CAPWAP connectivity between the FortiGate and the FortiExtender.**
- D. Add a switch between the FortiGate and FEX.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The FortiExtender (FEX) is a device that provides wireless WAN connectivity for FortiGate devices by using 3G/4G/LTE cellular networks. The FEX can be managed by the FortiGate device that it connects to, or by a FortiManager device in a centralized management scenario. The FEX can use either Ethernet or CAPWAP connectivity to communicate with the FortiGate device. Ethernet connectivity means that the FEX uses a standard Ethernet connection to send and receive data packets from the FortiGate device. CAPWAP connectivity means that the FEX uses a Control And Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) tunnel to encapsulate data packets and send them over an IP network to the FortiGate device. If the requirement is to minimize the overhead on the device for WAN traffic, one option is to enable CAPWAP connectivity between the FortiGate and the FEX. This option can reduce the overhead on the device by offloading some of the processing tasks from the CPU to the NP6 processor, which can handle CAPWAP traffic more efficiently than Ethernet traffic. This option can also provide more flexibility and scalability for WAN traffic by allowing multiple FEX devices to connect to a single FortiGate device over an IP network. Reference: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/cookbook/19662/configuring-fortigate-with-fortixtender>
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/cookbook/19662/capwap-connectivity>

NEW QUESTION # 72

Refer to the exhibit showing FortiGate configurations

FortiManager VM high availability (HA) is not functioning as expected after being added to an existing deployment. The administrator finds that VRRP HA mode is selected, but primary and secondary roles are greyed out in the GUI. The managed devices never show online when FMG-B becomes primary, but they will show online whenever the FMG-A becomes primary. What change will correct HA functionality in this scenario?

- A. Make the monitored IP to match on both FortiManager devices.
- **B. Change the FortiManager IP address on the managed FortiGate to 10.3.106.65.**
- C. Change the priority of FMG-A to be numerically lower for higher preference
- D. Unset the primary and secondary roles in the FortiManager CLI configuration so VRRP will decide who is primary.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiManager/Technical-Tip-FortiManager-VRRP-HA-configuration-in-Azure-Public/tap/267503> <https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiManager/Technical-Tip-FortiManager-HA-setup-and-troubleshooting/tap/222998>

NEW QUESTION # 73

An administrator has configured a FortiGate device to authenticate SSL VPN users using digital certificates. A FortiAuthenticator is the certificate authority (CA) and the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) server.

Part of the FortiGate configuration is shown below:

Based on this configuration, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- **A. If the OCSP server is unreachable, authentication will succeed if the certificate matches the CA.**
- **B. OCSP checks will always go to the configured FortiAuthenticator**
- C. The OCSP check of the certificate can be combined with a certificate revocation list.
- D. OCSP certificate responses are never cached by the FortiGate.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A is correct because the OCSP server is configured as the FortiAuthenticator in the config vpn certificate ocsf-server section. D is correct because the config vpn ssl settings section has set ocsf-option to allow. This means that if the OCSP server is unreachable, authentication will succeed if the certificate matches the CA. Reference:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.1/administration-guide/490351/ssl-vpn-authentication>
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.4.0/administration-guide/266506/ssl-vpn-with-certificate-authentication>

NEW QUESTION # 74

Refer to the CLI output:

Given the information shown in the output, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. An IP address that was previously used by an attacker will always be blocked
- **B. Attackers can be blocked before they target the servers behind the FortiWeb.**
- C. Geographical IP policies are enabled and evaluated after local techniques.
- **D. Reputation from blacklisted IP addresses from DHCP or PPPoE pools can be restored**
- E. The IP Reputation feature has been manually updated

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The CLI output shown in the exhibit indicates that FortiWeb has enabled IP Reputation feature with local techniques enabled and geographical IP policies enabled after local techniques (set geoip-policy-order after-local). IP Reputation feature is a feature that allows FortiWeb to block or allow traffic based on the reputation score of IP addresses, which reflects their past malicious activities or behaviors. Local techniques are methods that FortiWeb uses to dynamically update its own blacklist based on its own detection of attacks or violations from IP addresses (such as signature matches, rate limiting, etc.). Geographical IP policies are rules that FortiWeb uses to block or allow traffic based on the geographical location of IP addresses (such as country, region, city, etc.). Therefore, based on the output, one correct statement is that attackers can be blocked before they target the servers behind the FortiWeb. This is because FortiWeb can use IP Reputation feature to block traffic from IP addresses that have a low reputation score or belong to a blacklisted location, which prevents them from reaching the servers and launching attacks. Another correct statement is that reputation from blacklisted IP addresses from DHCP or PPPoE pools can be restored. This is because FortiWeb can use local techniques to remove IP addresses from its own blacklist if they stop sending malicious traffic for a certain period of time (set local-techniques-expire-time), which allows them to regain their reputation and access the servers. This is useful for IP addresses that are dynamically assigned by DHCP or PPPoE and may change frequently. References:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiweb/6.4.0/administration-guide/19662/ip-reputation>

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiweb/6.4.0/administration-guide/19662/geographical-ip-policies>

NEW QUESTION # 75

You want to use the MTA adapter feature on FortiSandbox in an HA-Cluster. Which statement about this solution is true?

- **A. The MTA adapter is only available in the primary node.**
- B. The configuration of the MTA Adapter Local Interface is different than on port1.
- C. The configuration is different than on a standalone device.
- D. The MTA adapter mode is only detection mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The MTA adapter feature on FortiSandbox is a feature that allows FortiSandbox to act as a mail transfer agent (MTA) that can receive, inspect, and forward email messages from external sources. The MTA adapter feature can be used to integrate FortiSandbox with third-party email security solutions that do not support direct integration with FortiSandbox, such as Microsoft Exchange Server or Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA). The MTA adapter feature can also be used to enhance email security by adding an additional layer of inspection and filtering before delivering email messages to the final destination. The MTA adapter feature can be enabled on FortiSandbox in an HA-Cluster, which is a configuration that allows two FortiSandbox units to synchronize their settings and data and provide high availability and load balancing for sandboxing services. However, one statement about this solution that is true is that the MTA adapter is only available in the primary node. This means that only one FortiSandbox unit in the HA-Cluster can act as an MTA and receive email messages from external sources, while the other unit acts as a backup node that can take over the MTA role if the primary node fails or loses connectivity. This also means that only one IP address or FQDN can be used to configure the external sources to send email messages to the FortiSandbox MTA, which is the IP address or FQDN of the primary node. Reference: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortisandbox/3.2.0/administration-guide/19662/mail-transfer-agent-mta> <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortisandbox/3.2.0/administration-guide/19662/high-availability-ha>

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