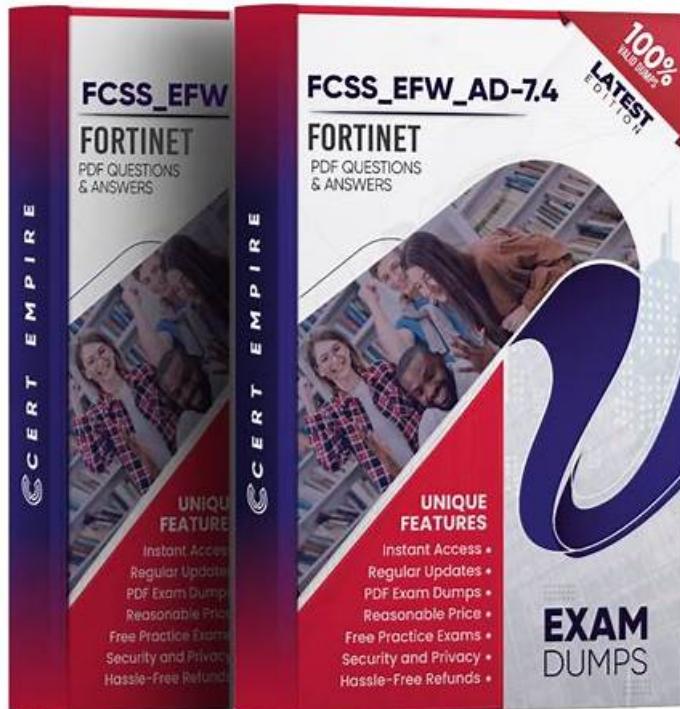


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Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 SSLSSH 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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

An administrator is extensively using VXLAN on FortiGate.

Which specialized acceleration hardware does FortiGate need to improve its performance?

- A. NP7
- B. SP5
- C. ##9
- D. NTurbo

Answer: A

Explanation:

VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is an overlay network technology that extends Layer 2 networks over Layer 3 infrastructure.

When VXLAN is used extensively on FortiGate, hardware acceleration is crucial for maintaining performance.

NP7 (Network Processor 7) is Fortinet's latest network processor designed to accelerate high-performance networking features, including:

VXLAN encapsulation/decapsulation

IPsec VPN offloading

Firewall policy enforcement

Advanced threat protection at wire speed

NP7 significantly reduces latency and improves throughput when handling VXLAN traffic, making it the best choice for large-scale VXLAN deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a physical topology and a traffic log.



The administrator is checking on FortiAnalyzer traffic from the device with IP address 10.1.10.1, located behind the FortiGate ISFW device.

The firewall policy in on the ISFW device does not have UTM enabled and the administrator is surprised to see a log with the action Malware, as shown in the exhibit.

What are the two reasons FortiAnalyzer would display this log? (Choose two.)

- A. Security rating is enabled in ISFW.
- B. ISFW is in a Security Fabric environment.
- C. The firewall policy in NGFW-1 has UTM enabled.
- D. ISFW is not connected to FortiAnalyzer and must go through NGFW-1.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

From the exhibit, ISFW is part of a Security Fabric environment with NGFW-1 as the Fabric Root. In this architecture, FortiGate devices share security intelligence, including logs and detected threats.

ISFW is in a Security Fabric environment:

Security Fabric allows devices like ISFW to receive threat intelligence from NGFW-1, even if UTM is not enabled locally.

If NGFW-1 detects malware from IP 10.1.10.1 to 89.238.73.97, this information can be propagated to ISFW and FortiAnalyzer.

The firewall policy in NGFW-1 has UTM enabled:

Even though ISFW does not have UTM enabled, NGFW-1 (which sits between ISFW and the external network) does have UTM enabled and is scanning traffic.

Since NGFW-1 detects malware in the session, it logs the event, which is then sent to FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION # 36

How will configuring set tcp-mss-sender and set tcp-mss-receiver in a firewall policy affect the size and handling of TCP packets in the network?

- A. The TCP packet modifies the packet size only if the size of the packet is less than the one the administrator configured in the firewall policy.
- B. Applying commands in a firewall policy determines the largest payload a device can handle in a single TCP segment.
- C. The administrator must consider the payload size of the packet and the size of the IP header to configure a correct value in the firewall policy.
- D. The maximum segment size permitted in the firewall policy determines whether TCP packets are allowed or denied.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The set tcp-mss-sender and set tcp-mss-receiver commands in a firewall policy allow an administrator to adjust the Maximum Segment Size (MSS) of TCP packets.

This setting controls the largest payload size that a device can handle in a single TCP segment, ensuring that packets do not exceed the allowed MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) along the network path.

set tcp-mss-sender adjusts the MSS value for outgoing TCP traffic.

set tcp-mss-receiver adjusts the MSS value for incoming TCP traffic.

This helps prevent issues with fragmentation and MTU mismatches, improving network performance and avoiding retransmissions.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Refer to the exhibit.

Routing table on FortiGate_A

```
FortiGate_A # get router info routing-table all
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
      * - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.1.0.254, port1, [1/0]
C  10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C  10.1.4.0/24 is directly connected, port3
B  100.64.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:39:45, [1/0]
B  172.16.1.252/30 [200/0] via 10.1.0.1 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:42:48, [1/0]
C  172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

Routing table on FortiGate_B

```
FortiGate_B # get router info routing-table all
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
      * - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.1.0.254, port1, [1/0]
S  4.2.2.2/32 [10/0] via 10.1.5.254, port4, [1/0]
C  10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port1
B  10.1.4.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.100 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:41:02, [1/0]
C  10.1.5.0/24 is directly connected, port4
B  100.64.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:38:14, [1/0]
C  172.16.1.248/30 is directly connected, C0
C  172.16.1.252/30 is directly connected, A0
C  172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

The routing tables of FortiGate_A and FortiGate_B are shown. FortiGate_A and FortiGate_B are in the same autonomous system. The administrator wants to dynamically add only route 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate_A. What must the administrator configure?

- A. A BGP route map in for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate_A
- B. The prefix 172.16.1.248/30 in the BGP Networks section on FortiGate_B
- C. Enable Redistribute Connected in the BGP section on FortiGate_B.
- D. A BGP route map out for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate_B**

Answer: D

Explanation:

FortiGate_A and FortiGate_B are in the same autonomous system (AS), and FortiGate_A does not currently have route 172.16.1.248/30 in its routing table. However, FortiGate_B has this route as a connected route.

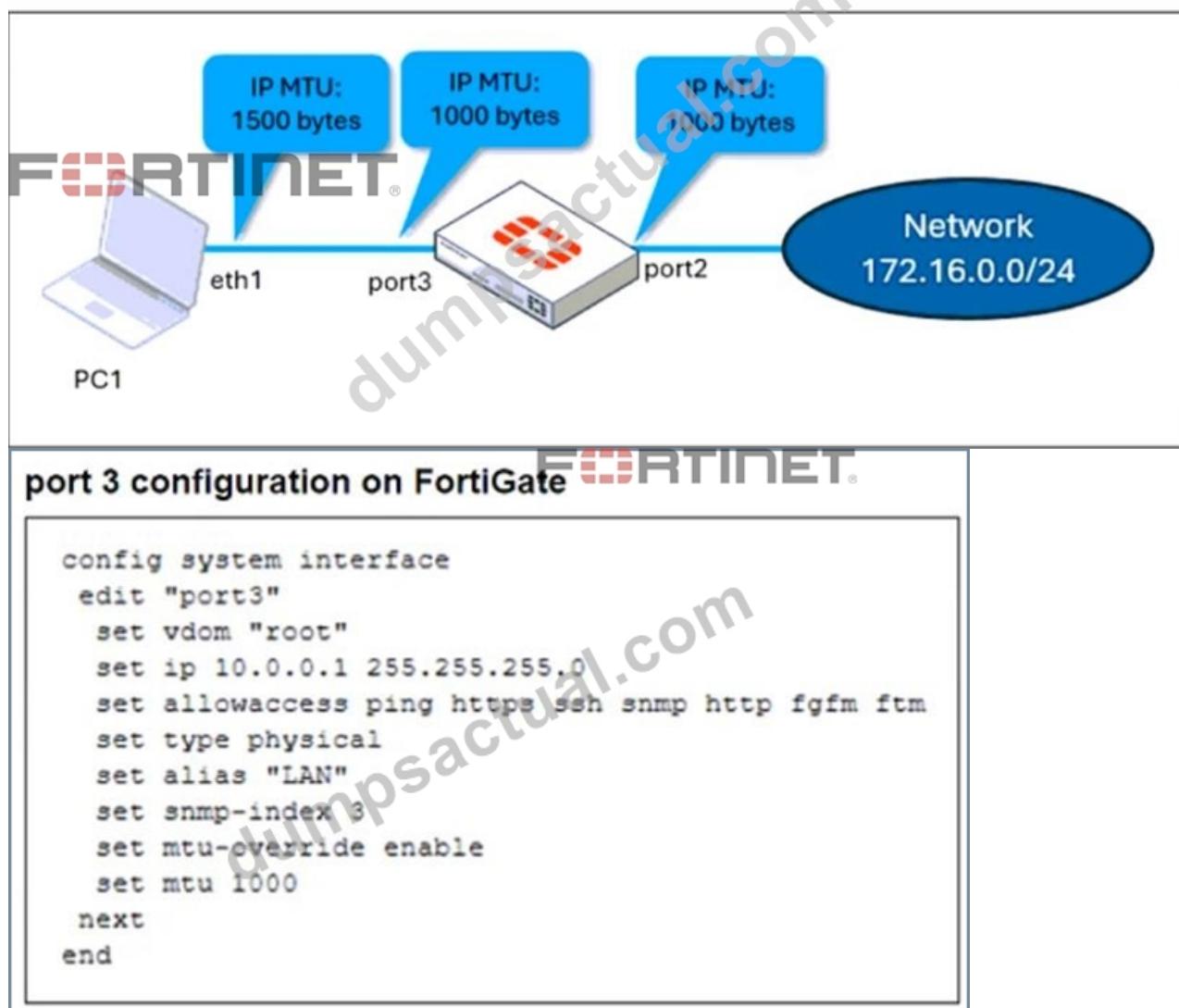
To dynamically advertise only 172.16.1.248/30 from FortiGate_B to FortiGate_A, the administrator must configure a BGP route map out on FortiGate_B that specifically permits only this prefix.

A BGP route map out on FortiGate_B controls which routes FortiGate_B advertises to FortiGate_A. If no filtering is applied, FortiGate_B might advertise all BGP-learned and connected routes, which is not what the administrator wants. The route map should include a prefix-list that explicitly allows only 172.16.1.248/30 and denies everything else.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Refer to the exhibits.

Network topology



ping output

```
C:\Users\fortinet>ping 172.16.0.254 -f -1 1400
Pinging 172.16.0.254 with 1400 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.1: Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 172.16.0.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 1, Lost = 3 (75% loss),
```

The configuration of a user's Windows PC, which has a default MTU of 1500 bytes, along with FortiGate interfaces set to an MTU of 1000 bytes, and the results of PC1 pinging server 172.16.0.254 are shown.

Why is the user in Windows PC1 unable to ping server 172.16.0.254 and is seeing the message: Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set?

- A. FortiGate honors the do not fragment bit and the packets are dropped. The user has to adjust the ping MTU to 972 to succeed.
- B. Fragmented packets must be encrypted. To connect any application successfully, the user must install the Fortinet_CA certificate in the Microsoft Management Console.
- C. Option ip.flags.mf must be set to enable on FortiGate. The user has to adjust the ping MTU to 1000 to succeed.
- D. The user must trigger different traffic because path MTU discovery techniques do not recognize ICMP payloads.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The issue occurs because FortiGate enforces the "do not fragment" (DF) bit in the packet, and the packet size exceeds the MTU of the network path. When the Windows PC1 (with an MTU of 1500 bytes) attempts to send a 1400-byte packet, the FortiGate interface (with an MTU of 1000 bytes) needs to fragment it. However, since the DF bit is set, FortiGate drops the packet instead of fragmenting it.

To resolve this, the user should adjust the ping packet size to fit within the path MTU. In this case, reducing the packet size to 972 bytes (1000 bytes MTU minus 28 bytes for the IP and ICMP headers) should allow successful transmission.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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