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FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

Exhibit.

```
ike 0: comes 10.0.0.2:500->10.0.0.1:500.ifindex=7.
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Aggressive id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 len=426
ike 0: Remotesite:3: initiator: aggressive mode get 1st response.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID DD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0: Remotesite:3: DPD negotiated FC77570100
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A3608
ike 0: Remotesite:3: peer is Fortigate/Fartios, (v2C6A621DE00000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EB0 bo)
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0: Remotesite:3: received peer identifier FQDNCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C0000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: negotiation result 'remote'
ike 0: Remotesite:3: proposal id =1:
ike 0: Remotesite:3: protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0: Remotesite:3: trans id = KEY IKE.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: encapsulation = IKE
ike 0: Remotesite:3: type=OAKLEY ENCRYP
ike 0: Remotesite:3: type=OAKLEY HASH, val=AES CBC, key-len=128
ike 0: Remotesite:3: type=AUTH, val=SHA.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: type=GROUP, l=PRESHARED KEY.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 val=MODP1024.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: NAT-T, val=enable
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 key 16:39915120ED73E520787C801DE3678916
ike 0: Remotesite:3: PSK authentication succeeded
ike 0: Remotesite:3: authentication OK
ike 0: Remotesite:3: add INITIAL-CONTACT
ike 0: Remotesite:3: enc A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF6820810040100000000000000500B000018882A07809026CA8B2
ike 0: Remotesite:3: out A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF68208100401000000000000005C64D5CBA90B873F150CB8B5CCZA
ike 0: Remotesite:3: sent IKE msg (agg i2send): 10.0.0.1:500->10.0.0.2:500, len=140, id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/
ike 0: Remotesite:3: established IKE SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug. Which two statements about this debug output are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The local gateway IP address is 10.0.0.1.
- B. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is enabled in the configuration.
- C. It shows a phase 2 negotiation.
- D. The initiator provided remote as its IPsec peer ID.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 93

When FortiGate enters conserve mode because of memory pressure, which action can FortiGate perform to preserve memory?

- A. Fortigate begins dropping all new sessions to protect resources.
- B. FortiGate reduces or stops non-essential processes like logging and antivirus scanning
- C. FortiGate automatically reboots to clear memory and restore full operation.
- D. FortiGate switches to a less memory-intensive inspection mode, such as flow-based inspection.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the FortiGate enters Conserve Mode due to high memory pressure (specifically reaching the Extreme Threshold at 95% memory usage, or the Red Threshold for proxy traffic), the system prioritizes stability and preventing a system crash (kernel panic).

* D. FortiGate begins dropping all new sessions to protect resources:

* In Extreme Conserve Mode (95%), the FortiGate kernel acts to preserve the remaining memory for system-critical tasks (like admin access and basic packet forwarding of existing sessions). To achieve this, it drops all new session initiation requests regardless of the inspection type.

* In Red Conserve Mode (88%), it specifically drops new sessions that require proxy-based inspection (as these consume the most memory), while often still allowing flow-based traffic.

* Among the provided choices, "dropping new sessions" is the only standard protective mechanism FortiOS employs to stop

memory usage from climbing further.

Why other options are incorrect:

* A: FortiGate does not automatically reboot in conserve mode; it attempts to recover by restricting traffic. (Reboot is a last-resort crash, not a configured action).

* B: Inspection modes (Proxy vs. Flow) are defined in firewall policies and cannot be dynamically switched by the system during runtime.

* C: The system does not arbitrarily stop "non-essential processes" like logging or AV. Logging is critical for audit trails. While av-failopen can be configured to bypass scanning, the system typically defaults to "Fail-Close" (dropping traffic) rather than stopping the engines themselves.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (Diagnostics & Resource Usage): "When memory usage reaches the extreme threshold (95%), all new sessions are dropped to prevent memory exhaustion."

NEW QUESTION # 94

Refer to the exhibit.

Partial output of a real-time OSPF debug is shown.

```
Real-time OSPF debug output
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 (192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: -----
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF: Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (*)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:   Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: -----
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch
```

Which two reasons explain why the two FortiGate devices are unable to form an adjacency? (Choose two.)

- * A. There is an OSPF authentication configuration mismatch.
- * B. The local FortiGate has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.
- * C. The remote peer has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.
- * D. The local FortiGate does not have OSPF authentication configured

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To determine the correct reasons for the adjacency failure, we must analyze the standard OSPF real-time debug output (diagnose ip router ospf all enable or diagnose sniffer packet) typically provided in this exam exhibit.

* Analyze the Debug Output:

* The debug output in this specific question scenario typically displays an incoming Hello packet line: OSPF: RECV[Hello]: ... auth-type 0 ...

* "RECV": Indicates the packet is coming from the Remote peer.

* "auth-type 0": Indicates the Remote peer is sending "Null" (No) authentication.

* Analyze the Failure:

* The adjacency fails because the Local FortiGate is rejecting this packet.

* If the Local FortiGate accepts "No Authentication", it would match auth-type 0 and form the adjacency.

* Since it is failing (and producing a debug log), the Local FortiGate must be expecting a different authentication type (Type 1 Cleartext or Type 2 MD5).

* Evaluate the Options:

- * A. The remote peer has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.
- * Incorrect. The debug shows auth-type 0 (No Auth) coming from the remote peer.
- * B. There is an OSPF authentication configuration mismatch.
- * Correct. One side is sending "No Auth" (Remote), and the other expects "Auth" (Local). This is a definition of a mismatch.
- * C. The local FortiGate does not have OSPF authentication configured.
- * Incorrect. If the Local unit had "No Auth" configured, it would match the Remote's auth-type 0, and the adjacency would come up. The failure implies the Local unit does have auth configured.
- * D. The local FortiGate has either OSPF cleartext or MD5 authentication configured.
- * Correct. Because the Local unit is rejecting the "No Auth" packet from the remote peer, it confirms that the Local unit has authentication enabled (expecting Type 1 or 2).

Conclusion: The breakdown of the OSPF negotiation shows that the Remote peer is sending no authentication (Type 0), while the Local FortiGate expects authentication, resulting in a mismatch.

Reference:
 FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (OSPF Troubleshooting): "Authentication mismatch is a common cause of OSPF adjacency failure. Debug commands (diagnose ip router ospf all enable) reveal the auth-type received versus expected." FortiGate CLI Reference: auth-type 0 = Null (None), auth-type 1 = Simple (Cleartext), auth-type 2 = MD5.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Exhibit.

```
# diagnose hardware sysinfo memory
MemTotal:      2055916 kB
MemFree:       708880 kB
Buffers:       1140 kB
Cached:        641364 kB
SwapCached:    0 kB
Active:        726352 kB
Inactive:      98908 kB
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of diagnose hardware sysinfo memory. Which two statements about the output are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The I/O cache, which has 641364 kB of memory allocated to it.
- B. The user space has 708880 kB of physical memory that is not used by the system.
- C. The value indicated next to the inactive heading represents the currently unused cache page.
- D. There are 98908 kB of memory that will never be used.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 96

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a real-time OSPF debug.

Real-time OSPF debug output

```
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 (192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: -----
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF: Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (E)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:     Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: -----
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch
```

Why are the two FortiGate devices unable to form an adjacency?

- A. The passwords on the FortiGate devices do not match.
- B. The Hello packet is being sent from an OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.112.
- C. The two FortiGate devices attempting adjacency are in area 0.0.0.0.
- D. One FortiGate device is configured to require authentication, while the other is not.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 97

.....

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