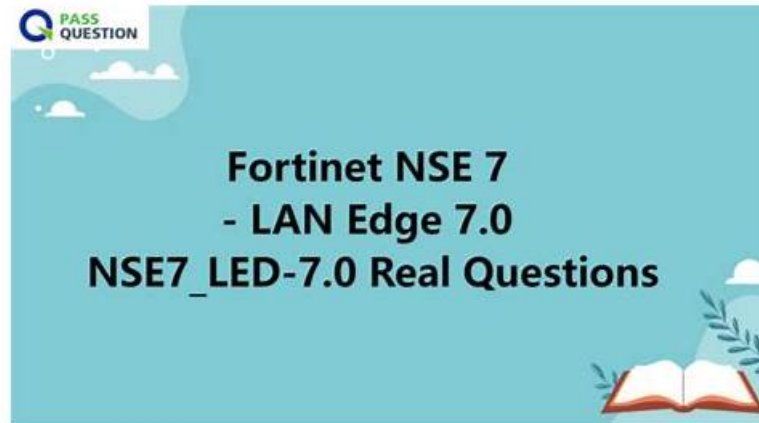


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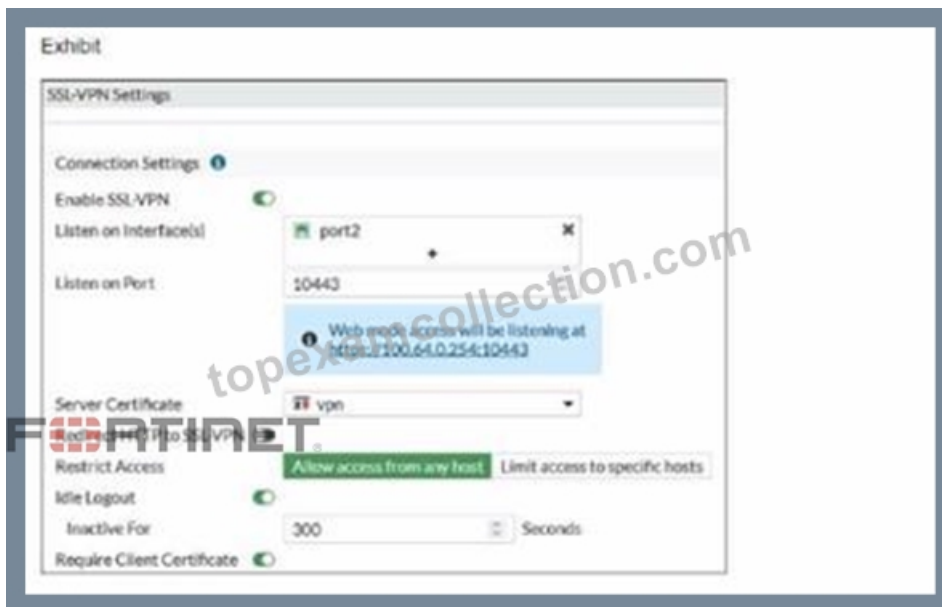
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Fortinet NSE 7 - LAN Edge 7.0 Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Refer to the exhibits.



Examine the debug output and the SSL VPN configuration shown in the exhibits.



An administrator has configured SSL VPN on FortiGate. To improve security, the administrator enabled Required Client Certificate on the SSL VPN configuration page. However, a user is unable to successfully authenticate to SSL VPN.

Which configuration change should the administrator make to fix the problem?

- A. Import the CA that signed the SSL VPN Server Certificate to FortiGate.
- B. Enable Redirect HTTP to SSL-VPN on the SSL VPN configuration page.
- C. Import the CA that signed the user certificate to FortiGate.
- D. Set the user certificate as the Server Certificate on the SSL VPN configuration page.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 50

An administrator is testing the connectivity for a new VLAN. The devices in the VLAN are connected to a FortiSwitch device that is

managed by FortiGate Quarantine is disabled on FortiGate. While testing, the administrator noticed that devices can ping FortiGate and FortiGate can ping the devices. The administrator also noticed that inter-VLAN communication works. However, intra-VLAN communication does not work. Which scenario is likely to cause this issue?

- A. The native VLAN configured on the ports is incorrect
- B. The FortiGate ARP table is missing entries
- C. Access VLAN is enabled on the VLAN
- **D. The FortiSwitch MAC address table is missing entries**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the scenario, the devices in the VLAN are connected to a FortiSwitch device that is managed by FortiGate. Quarantine is disabled on FortiGate, which means that the devices are not blocked by any security policy. The devices can ping FortiGate and FortiGate can ping the devices, which means that the IP connectivity is working. Inter-VLAN communication works, which means that the routing between VLANs is working. However, intra-VLAN communication does not work, which means that the switching within the VLAN is not working. Therefore, option C is true because the FortiSwitch MAC address table is missing entries, which means that the FortiSwitch does not know how to forward frames to the destination MAC addresses within the VLAN. Option A is false because access VLAN is enabled on the VLAN, which means that the VLAN ID is added to the frames on ingress and removed on egress. This does not affect intra-VLAN communication. Option B is false because the native VLAN configured on the ports is incorrect, which means that the frames on the native VLAN are not tagged with a VLAN ID. This does not affect intra-VLAN communication. Option D is false because the FortiGate ARP table is missing entries, which means that FortiGate does not know how to map IP addresses to MAC addresses. This does not affect intra-VLAN communication.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which EAP method requires the use of a digital certificate on both the server end and the client end?

- A. EAP-GTC
- B. PEAP
- **C. EAP-TLS**
- D. EAP-TTLS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the FortiGate Administration Guide, "EAP-TLS is the most secure EAP method. It requires a digital certificate on both the server end and the client end. The server and client authenticate each other using their certificates." Therefore, option D is true because it describes the EAP method that requires the use of a digital certificate on both the server end and the client end. Option A is false because EAP-TTLS only requires a digital certificate on the server end, not the client end. Option B is false because PEAP also only requires a digital certificate on the server end, not the client end. Option C is false because EAP-GTC does not require a digital certificate on either the server end or the client end.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which three FortiOS tools can you use to troubleshoot RADIUS authentication issues? (Choose three.)

- **A. You can use the diagnose test authserver radius command to verify RADIUS server configuration, user credentials, and user group membership.**
- **B. You can enable debug for the fibamnd process to view RADIUS authentication details.**
- **C. You can use the diagnose test application radiusd command to verify the RADIUS server configuration, user credentials, and user group membership.**
- D. You can enable debug for the fssod process to view RADIUS authentication details.
- E. You can check the Firewall Users widget to view the list of active RADIUS users.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Fortinet's official documentation, including the FortiOS Handbook and NSE 7 training materials, provides detailed guidance on

troubleshooting RADIUS authentication issues. The three tools listed below are explicitly supported for diagnosing RADIUS-related problems in FortiOS:

* B. You can use the `diagnose test authserver radius` command to verify RADIUS server configuration, user credentials, and user group membership. This command is a well-documented troubleshooting tool in the FortiOS CLI Reference and Technical Documentation. It allows administrators to manually test RADIUS authentication by specifying the RADIUS server, username, and password. The output provides details on whether the authentication succeeds or fails, along with information about group membership and server reachability. For example:

```
bash
```

```
CollapseWrapCopy
```

```
diagnose test authserver radius <server_name> <username> <password>
```

This is a critical tool for verifying the RADIUS server's configuration and user authentication flow.

* D. You can enable debug for the `finband` process to view RADIUS authentication details. The `finband` process (FortiNet Authentication Daemon) handles non-local authentication protocols like RADIUS and LDAP in FortiOS. Enabling debug for this process provides real-time logs of the authentication exchange between the FortiGate and the RADIUS server. This is officially recommended in Fortinet's troubleshooting guides for advanced diagnostics. The command sequence is:

```
bash
```

```
CollapseWrapCopy
```

```
diagnose debug application finband -1
```

```
diagnose debug enable
```

After testing, you can disable debugging with `diagnose debug disable`. This tool is invaluable for identifying issues such as misconfigured shared secrets, timeouts, or attribute mismatches.

* E. You can use the `diagnose test application radiusd` command to verify the RADIUS server configuration, user credentials, and user group membership. The `radiusd` process relates to the RADIUS daemon on the FortiGate, and this diagnostic command tests the RADIUS server's operational status and authentication functionality. While less commonly highlighted than `diagnose test authserver radius`, it is referenced in Fortinet's CLI documentation for deeper troubleshooting of the RADIUS service itself. It provides detailed output about the server's response and can help isolate issues specific to the RADIUS protocol implementation. Why not A and C?

* A. You can enable debug for the `fsod` process to view RADIUS authentication details. The `fsod` process relates to FortiSSO (Single Sign-On) and is primarily used for FSSO-based authentication, not direct RADIUS troubleshooting. While it may log some authentication-related events in specific SSO scenarios, it is not a standard tool for RADIUS diagnostics according to Fortinet's official documentation. Thus, it is not a correct choice here.

* C. You can check the Firewall Users widget to view the list of active RADIUS users. While the Firewall Users widget (available in the FortiOS GUI under `User & Authentication > Firewall Users`) shows a list of authenticated users, it is a monitoring tool, not a troubleshooting tool. It does not provide diagnostic details about RADIUS authentication failures or server issues, making it insufficient for this purpose per Fortinet's troubleshooting methodology.

Source Verification

The answers are derived from official Fortinet resources, including:

* FortiOS 7.0 CLI Reference (diagnose commands section)

* FortiOS Handbook: Authentication (RADIUS troubleshooting section)

* NSE 7 - LAN Edge 7.0 training materials (authentication diagnostics module) These tools (B, D, E) align with Fortinet's recommended practices for diagnosing RADIUS authentication issues effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 53

When you configure a FortiAP wireless interface for auto TX power control which statement describes how it configures its transmission power?"

- A. Every 30 seconds the AP will measure the signal strength of the AP using the client. The AP will adjust its signal strength up or down until the AP signal is detected at -70 dBm
- B. Every 30 seconds FortiGate measures the signal strength of adjacent FortiAP interfaces. It will adjust the adjacent AP power to be detectable at -70 dBm
- C. Every 30 seconds FortiGate measures the signal strength of adjacent AP interfaces. It will adjust its own AP power to match the adjacent AP signal strength
- D. Every 30 seconds FortiGate measures the signal strength of the weakest associated client. The AP will then configure its radio power to match the detected signal strength of the client

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the FortiAP Configuration Guide 1, "Auto TX power control allows the AP to adjust its transmit power based on the

