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FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Prep



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Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 SSL SSH 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.
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Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the HA status of an active-passive cluster.

Status	Priority	Hostname	Virtual Domains	Role	System Uptime
Virtual cluster 1 2					
Synchronized	150	FortiGate_A	Core1 root	Primary	4h 52m
Synchronized	100	FortiGate_B	Core1 root	Secondary	4h 52m
Virtual cluster 2 2					
Synchronized	150	FortiGate_A	Core2	Primary	
Synchronized	128	FortiGate_B	Core2	Secondary	

An administrator wants FortiGate_B to handle the Core2 VDOM traffic. Which modification must the administrator apply to achieve this?

- A. The administrator must change the priority from 128 to 200 for FortiGate_B.
- B. The administrator must change the load balancing method on FortiGate_B.
- C. The administrator must disable override on FortiGate_A.
- D. The administrator must change the priority from 100 to 160 for FortiGate_B.

Answer: A

Explanation:

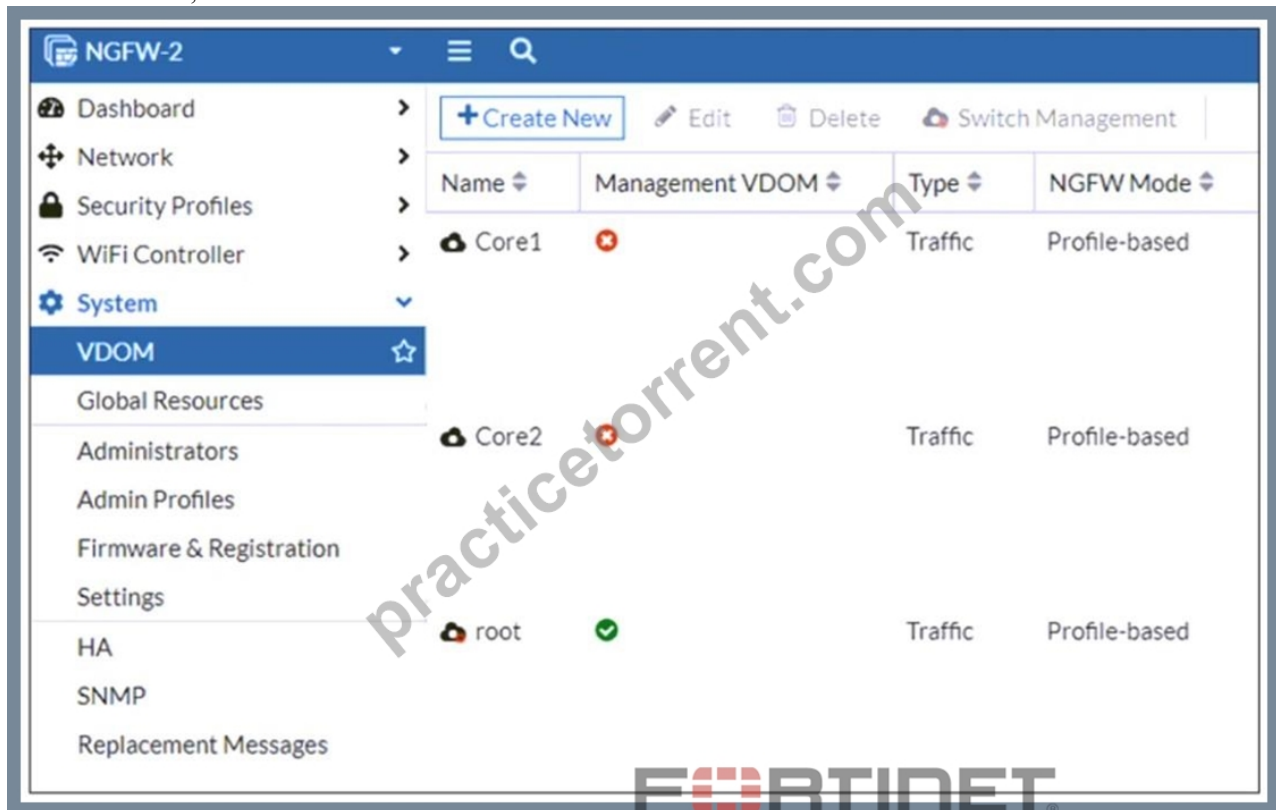
The exhibit shows an active-passive HA (high availability) cluster with two virtual clusters, where FortiGate_A is the primary device for both Core1 and Core2. If the goal is to have FortiGate_B take over Core2 traffic, its priority must be higher than FortiGate_A for Virtual Cluster 2.

Currently, FortiGate_A has a priority of 150 for Core2, while FortiGate_B has 128. Increasing FortiGate_B's priority to 200 ensures it becomes the primary for Virtual Cluster 2, taking over the Core2 VDOM traffic while keeping Core1 traffic on FortiGate_A.

Disabling override would prevent forced failovers but wouldn't change the role distribution. Adjusting the load-balancing method is irrelevant in an active-passive setup, as it only applies to active-active configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the VDOM section of a FortiGate device.



An administrator discovers that webfilter stopped working in Core1 and Core2 after a maintenance window.

Which two reasons could explain why webfilter stopped working? (Choose two.)

- A. The Core1 and Core2 VDOMs must also be enabled as Management VDOMs to receive FortiGuard updates
- B. The root VDOM does not have access to FortiManager in a closed network.
- C. The root VDOM does not have access to any valid public FDN.
- D. The root VDOM does not have a VDOM link to connect with the Core1 and Core2 VDOMs.

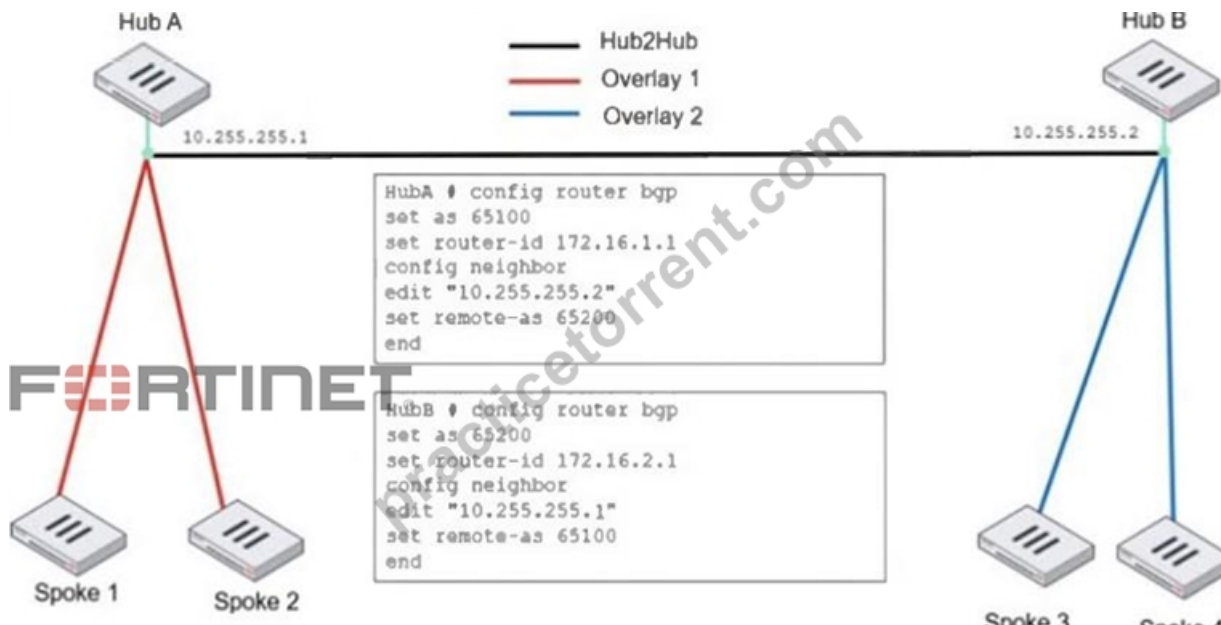
Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Since Core1 and Core2 are not designated as management VDOMs, they rely on the root VDOM for connectivity to external resources such as FortiGuard updates. If the root VDOM lacks a VDOM link to these VDOMs or cannot reach FortiGuard services, security features like web filtering will stop working.

NEW QUESTION # 65

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an ADVPN network



An administrator must configure an ADVPN using IBGP and EBGP to connect overlay network 1 with 2.
What two options must the administrator configure in BGP? (Choose two.)

- A. set attribute-unchanged next-hop
- B. set ibgp-enforce-multihop advpn
- C. set ebgp-enforce-multihop enable
- D. set next-hop-self enable

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

In this ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) network, there are two hubs (Hub A and Hub B) connected via EBGP, while IBGP is used within each overlay. To ensure proper BGP routing between the overlays, the administrator must configure specific BGP options..

set ebgp-enforce-multihop enable

By default, EBGP requires directly connected neighbors. Since Hub A and Hub B are not directly connected but reach each other over an IPsec tunnel, multihop must be enabled for EBGP sessions to work.

set next-hop-self enable

In IBGP, the next-hop attribute does not change by default. When an IBGP route is advertised from a spoke to another hub or spoke, the next-hop needs to be updated to ensure proper reachability. Enabling next-hop-self forces the BGP speaker to advertise itself as the next-hop, ensuring that all spokes properly reach routes across the overlays.

NEW QUESTION # 66

A company that acquired multiple branches across different countries needs to install new FortiGate devices on each of those branches. However, the IT staff lacks sufficient knowledge to implement the initial configuration on the FortiGate devices. Which three approaches can the company take to successfully deploy advanced initial configurations on remote branches? (Choose three.)

- A. Use metadata variables to dynamically assign values according to each FortiGate device.
- B. Add FortiGate devices on FortiManager as model devices, and use ZTP or LTP to connect to FortiGate devices.
- C. Apply Jinja in the FortiManager scripts for large-scale and advanced deployments.
- D. Use the Global ADOM to deploy global object configurations to each FortiGate device.
- E. Use provisioning templates and install configuration settings at the device layer.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Use metadata variables to dynamically assign values according to each FortiGate device:

Metadata variables in FortiManager allow device-specific configurations to be dynamically assigned without manually configuring each FortiGate. This is especially useful when deploying multiple devices with similar base configurations.

Use provisioning templates and install configuration settings at the device layer:

Provisioning templates in FortiManager provide a structured way to configure FortiGate devices. These templates can define

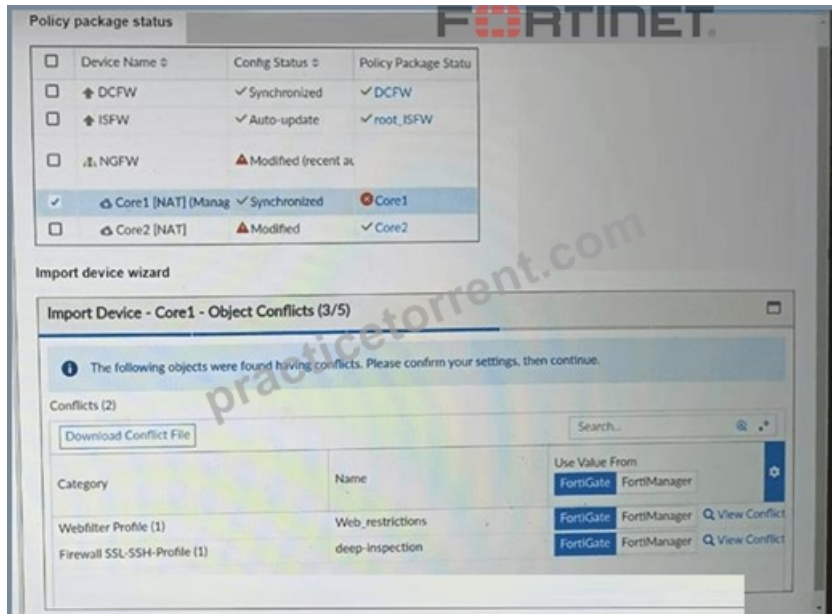
interfaces, policies, and settings, ensuring that each device is correctly configured upon deployment.

Add FortiGate devices on FortiManager as model devices, and use ZTP or LTP to connect to FortiGate devices:

Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) and Local Touch Provisioning (LTP) help automate the deployment of FortiGate devices. By adding devices as model devices in FortiManager, configurations can be pushed automatically when devices connect for the first time, reducing manual effort.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Refer to the exhibits.



A policy package conflict status and information from the import device wizard in the Core1 VDOM are shown. When you import a policy package, the following message appears for the Web_restrictions web filter profile and the deep-inspection SSL-SSH profile: "The following objects were found having conflicts. Please confirm your settings, then continue."

The Web_restrictions and deep-inspection profiles are used by other FortiGate devices within FortiManager. Which step must you take to resolve the issue? (Choose one answer)

- A. Select the FortiManager configuration that accepts changes on FortiManager and preserves existing configurations on FortiGate devices.
- B. Retrieve the FortiGate configuration to automatically export correct objects and policies.
- C. Create uniquely named objects on FortiGate and reimport them into the policy package.
- D. Use non-default object values because FortiManager is unable to alter default values.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 200 words of Explanation From Exact Extract of Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator documents:

According to the FortiManager 7.6 Study Guide regarding Object Management and the Import Device Wizard, FortiManager uses a centralized database where objects are shared across an ADOM. When importing a configuration from a FortiGate, the wizard compares local objects with those already existing in the FortiManager ADOM database.

As shown in the exhibit, conflicts exist for the Web_restrictions and deep-inspection profiles. Since these profiles are shared with other FortiGate devices, a decision must be made:

* Selecting "FortiManager": The local FortiGate settings will be overwritten by the FortiManager's database version upon the next installation, potentially losing site-specific configurations.

* Selecting "FortiGate": The FortiManager ADOM database is updated with the new values. This causes all other FortiGate devices using these shared objects to move into a "Modified" status, as their local configurations no longer match the updated central database.

To resolve this conflict properly when different devices require different settings for the same profile type, the best practice is to create uniquely named objects (Option B) on the FortiGate before re-importing. This ensures that the specific requirements for the Core1 VDOM are met without affecting the global objects used by the rest of the enterprise network.

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