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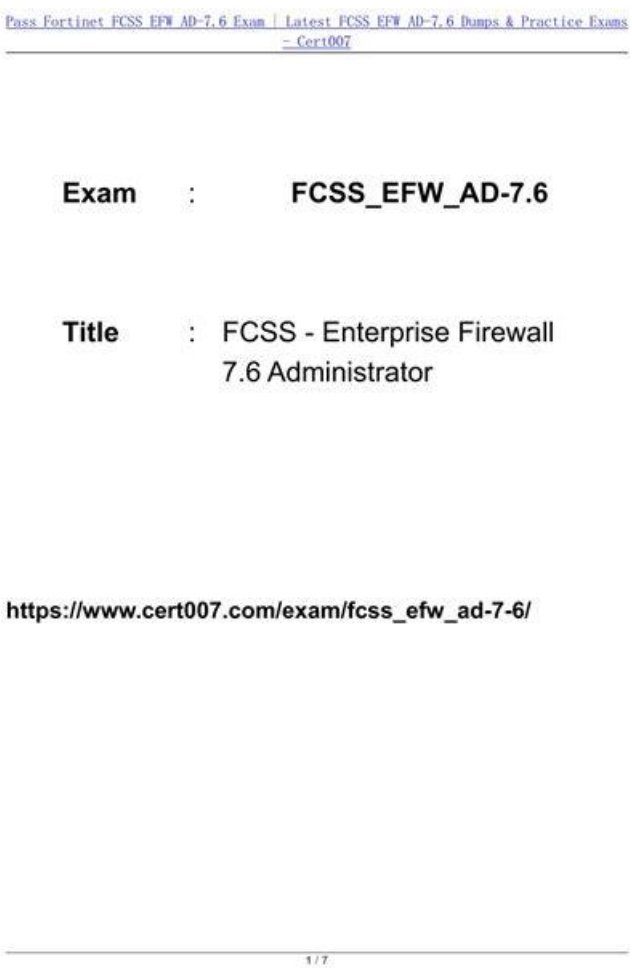

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Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128
An administrator is checking an enterprise network and sees a suspicious packet with the MAC address e0:23:ff:fc:00:86.
What two conclusions can the administrator draw? (Choose two.)

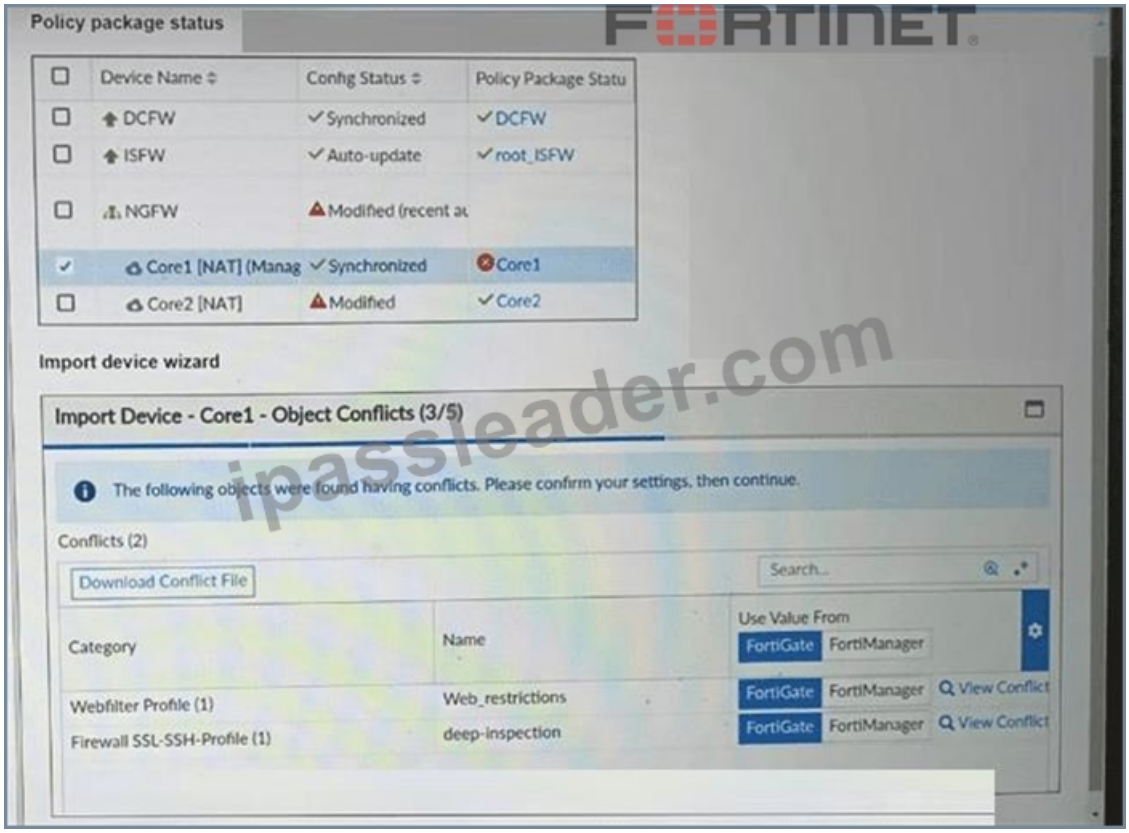
- A. The suspicious packet corresponds to port 7 on a FortiGate device.
- B. The suspicious packet is related to a cluster that has VDOMs enabled.
- C. The suspicious packet is related to a cluster with a group-id value lower than 255.
- D. The network includes FortiGate devices configured with the FGSP protocol.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
According to the FortiOS 7.6 Infrastructure study guide and High Availability (HA) documentation, FortiGate units in an HA cluster use a virtual MAC address to ensure seamless failover. The structure of this virtual MAC address is strictly defined by the Fortinet HA protocol.
For a standard HA cluster, the virtual MAC address format is 00:09:0f:09: < group-id_hex > : < vcluster_port_hex > . However, when VDOMs are enabled, the virtual MAC address prefix changes to e0:23:
ff to accommodate the additional complexity of multiple virtual domains. Therefore, the prefix e0:23:ff in the suspicious MAC address e0:23:ff:fc:00:86 confirms that the packet originated from a cluster with VDOMs enabled (Option A).
Regarding the interface identification, the last byte (86) is calculated as follows:
The 0x80 bit indicates virtual-cluster 2 (vcluster 2). Since $0x86 = 0x80 + 0x06$, we know the packet is from vcluster 2.
The remaining value 0x06 represents the interface index. In FortiOS, the index starts at 0 (port1 = 0, port2 =
1, port3 = 2, port4 = 3, port5 = 4, port6 = 5, port7 = 6). Therefore, the index 6 corresponds exactly to port 7 (Option D).

The fourth byte (fc) represents the HA Group ID (252 in decimal). While this is indeed lower than 255, the specific logic of the virtual MAC composition in a VDOM-enabled environment points specifically to the port identification and vcluster status as the primary diagnostic conclusions.

NEW QUESTION # 129
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. Create uniquely named objects on FortiGate and reimport them into the policy package.
- B. Use non-default object values because FortiManager is unable to alter default values.
- C. Select the FortiManager configuration that accepts changes on FortiManager and preserves existing configurations on FortiGate devices.
- D. Retrieve the FortiGate configuration to automatically export correct objects and policies.

Answer: A

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

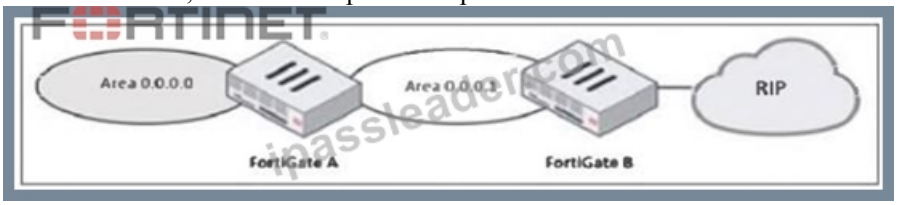
create uniquely named objects (Option B) on the FortiGate before re-importing. This ensures that the specific requirements for the Core1 VDOM are met without affecting the global objects used by the rest of the enterprise network.

NEW QUESTION # 130
Which two features can you use to segment an enterprise network?

- A. ZTNA
- B. VLAN
- C. IPsec
- D. VDOM

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 131
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial enterprise network.



An administrator would like the area 0.0.0.0 to detect the external network.
What must the administrator configure?

- A. Enable RIP redistribution on FortiGate B.
- B. Configure a distribute-route-map-in on FortiGate B.
- C. Set the area 0.0.0.1 type to stub on FortiGate A and B.
- D. Configure a virtual link between FortiGate A and B.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The diagram shows a multi-area OSPF network where:
* FortiGate A is in OSPF Area 0 (Backbone area).
* FortiGate B is in OSPF Area 0.0.0.1 and is connected to an RIP network.
To ensure that OSPF Area 0 (0.0.0.0) learns routes from the external RIP network, FortiGate B must redistribute RIP routes into OSPF.
Steps to achieve this:
1. Enable route redistribution on FortiGate B to inject RIP-learned routes into OSPF.
2. This allows OSPF Area 0.0.0.1 to forward RIP routes to OSPF Area 0 (0.0.0.0), making the external network visible.

NEW QUESTION # 132
Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial command output.

```
FortiGate # get router info bgp neighbors
VRF 0 neighbor table:
BGP neighbor is 100.65.4.1, remote AS 65300, local AS 65200, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Not directly connected EBGP
  Last read       , hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Configured hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  NLRI treated as withdraw: 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Update source is Loopback
```

The administrator has configured BGP on FortiGate. The status of this new BGP configuration is shown in the exhibit.
What configuration must the administrator consider next?

- A. Configure the local AS to 65300.
- B. Enable ebgp-enforce-multihop.
- C. Configure a static route to 100.65.4.1.
- D. Contact the remote peer administrator to enable BGP

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the BGP neighbor status output, the key issue is that BGP is stuck in the "Idle" state, meaning the FortiGate is unable to establish a BGP session with its peer 100.65.4.1 (Remote AS 65300).
The output also shows:
"Not directly connected EBGP" # This means the BGP peer is not on the same subnet, requiring multihop BGP.
"Update source is Loopback" # Since a loopback interface is used, FortiGate must be configured to allow BGP neighbors over multiple hops.
To resolve this issue, the administrator must enable ebgp-enforce-multihop, which allows BGP sessions to be established even when the neighbors are not directly connected.

NEW QUESTION # 133
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