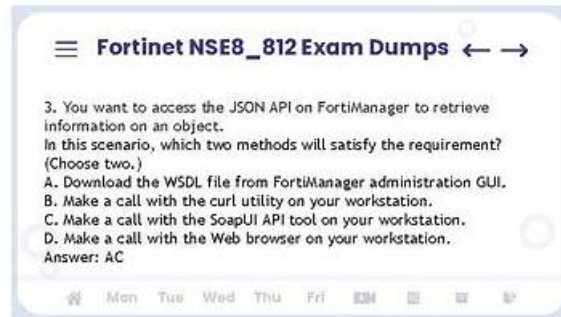


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### Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8\_812) Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows the topology a customer wants to implement using a flexible authentication scheme. Users connecting from trusted remote locations are authenticated using only their username/password when connecting to the SSLVPN FortiGate in the data center.

When connecting from the Untrusted Clients, users must authenticate using 2-factor authentication.

In this scenario, which RADIUS attribute can be used as a RADIUS policy selector on the FortiAuthenticator to accomplish this goal?

- A. Login-IP-Host
- B. Framed-IP-Address
- C. Calling-Station-Id
- **D. Tunnel-Client-Auth-Id**

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 95

A customer is planning on moving their secondary data center to a cloud-based IaaS. They want to place all the Oracle-based systems Oracle Cloud, while the other systems will be on Microsoft Azure with ExpressRoute service to their main data center. They have about 200 branches with two internet services as their only WAN connections. As a security consultant you are asked to design an architecture using Fortinet products with security, redundancy and performance as a priority.

Which two design options are true based on these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Systems running on Azure will need to go through the main data center to access the services on Oracle Cloud.
- **B. Two ExpressRoute services to the main data center are required to implement SD-WAN between a FortiGate VM in Azure and a FortiGate device at the data center edge**
- C. Branch FortiGate devices must be configured as VPN clients for the branches' internal network to be able to access Oracle services without using public IPs.
- **D. Use FortiGate VM for IPSEC over ExpressRoute, as traffic is not encrypted by Azure.**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

To secure the traffic between Azure and the main data center, a FortiGate VM can be deployed in Azure and configured to use IPSEC over ExpressRoute, as traffic is not encrypted by Azure by default. This also allows the use of Fortinet security features such as antivirus, IPS, web filtering, and application control. To implement SD-WAN between Azure and the main data center, two ExpressRoute services are required to provide redundant paths and load balancing. A FortiGate device at the data center edge can be configured to use SD-WAN rules to select the best path based on performance, availability, and cost. Reference:  
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.4.0/cookbook/103440/ipsec-vpn-between-fortigate-and-azure>  
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.4.0/cookbook/103441/sd-wan-between-fortigate-and-azure>

#### NEW QUESTION # 96

Which two statements are correct on a FortiGate using the FortiGuard Outbreak Protection Service (VOS)? (Choose two.)

- A. If third-party AV database returns a match the scanned file is deemed to be malicious.
- **B. The antivirus database queries FortiGuard with the hash of a scanned file**
- C. The FortiGuard VOS can be used only with proxy-base policy inspections.
- **D. The hash signatures are obtained from the FortiGuard Global Threat Intelligence database.**
- E. The AV engine scan must be enabled to use the FortiGuard VOS feature

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The FortiGuard Outbreak Prevention Service (VOS) is a feature that enhances the antivirus scanning capabilities of FortiGate by querying FortiGuard with the hash of a scanned file that is not found in the local antivirus database. If the hash matches a signature in the FortiGuard Global Threat Intelligence database, which contains information about known malware and zero-day threats, the file is deemed to be malicious and blocked by FortiGate. The VOS feature can be used with both proxy-based and flow-based policy inspections, and does not require the AV engine scan to be enabled. Reference:  
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.2.14/cookbook/968606/outbreak-prevention-service>

#### NEW QUESTION # 97

Refer to the exhibits.

□ A customer is looking for a solution to authenticate the clients connected to a hardware switch interface of a FortiGate 400E.

Referring to the exhibits, which two conditions allow authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address? (Choose two.)

- A. Ports 3 and 4 can be part of different switch interfaces.
- B. FortiGate devices with NP6 and hardware switch interfaces cannot support 802.1X authentication.
- C. Devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication.
- D. Client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

The customer wants to deploy a solution to authenticate the clients connected to a hardware switch interface of a FortiGate 400E device. A hardware switch interface is an interface that combines multiple physical interfaces into one logical interface, allowing them to act as a single switch with one IP address and one set of security policies. The customer wants to use 802.1X authentication for this solution, which is a standard protocol for port-based network access control (PNAC) that authenticates clients based on their credentials before granting them access to network resources. One condition that allows authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address is that devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication. This is because ports 3 and 4 are part of the hardware switch interface named "lan", which has an IP address of 10.10.10.254/24 and an inbound SSL inspection profile named "ssl-inspection". The inbound SSL inspection profile enables the FortiGate device to intercept and inspect SSL/TLS traffic from clients before forwarding it to servers, which allows it to apply security policies and features such as antivirus, web filtering, application control, etc. However, before performing SSL inspection, the FortiGate device needs to authenticate the clients using 802.1X authentication, which requires the clients to send their credentials (such as username and password) to the FortiGate device over a secure EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) channel. The FortiGate device then verifies the credentials with an authentication server (such as RADIUS or LDAP) and grants or denies access to the clients based on the authentication result. Therefore, devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication before assigning an IP address. Another condition that allows authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address is that client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled. This is because 802.1X authentication is a mutual process that requires both the client devices and the FortiGate device to support and enable it. The client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled in their network settings, which allows them to initiate the authentication process when they connect to the hardware switch interface of the FortiGate device. The client devices must also have an 802.1X supplicant software installed, which is a program that runs on the client devices and handles the communication with the FortiGate device using EAP messages. The client devices must also have a trusted certificate installed, which is used to verify the identity of the FortiGate device and establish a secure EAP channel. Therefore, client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled before assigning an IP address. References:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration-guide/19662/hardware-switch-interfaces>

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration-guide/19662/802-1x-authentication>

#### NEW QUESTION # 98

You are troubleshooting a FortiMail Cloud service integrated with Office 365 where outgoing emails are not reaching the recipients' mail What are two possible reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The FortiMail access control rules to relay from Office 365 servers public IPs are missing.
- B. The FortiMail DKIM key was not set using the Auto Generation option.
- C. The FortiMail access control rule to relay from Office 365 servers FQDN is missing.
- D. A Mail Flow connector from the Exchange Admin Center has not been set properly to the FortiMail Cloud FQDN.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

FortiMail Cloud service is a cloud-based email security solution that integrates with Office 365 to provide protection against spam, malware, phishing, data loss, etc. To use FortiMail Cloud service with Office 365, users need to configure both FortiMail Cloud settings and Office 365 settings properly. One possible reason for outgoing emails not reaching the recipients' mailboxes is that the FortiMail access control rules to relay from Office 365 servers public IPs are missing. This means that FortiMail Cloud service does not recognize the Office 365 servers as authorized senders and rejects the outgoing emails. Users need to add the Office 365 servers public IPs to the FortiMail access control rules to allow relaying. Another possible reason for outgoing emails not reaching the recipients' mailboxes is that a Mail Flow connector from the Exchange Admin Center has not been set properly to the FortiMail Cloud FQDN. This means that Office 365 does not route the outgoing emails to the FortiMail Cloud service for scanning and delivery. Users need to create a Mail Flow connector from the Exchange Admin Center and specify the FortiMail Cloud FQDN as the smart host. Reference: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortimail-cloud/6.4.0/administration-guide/19662/integrating-fortimail-cloud-with-office-365>

