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Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8_812) Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

Refer to the exhibit.

```

config server-policy server-pool
edit "Test-Pool"
set server-balance enable
set lb-algo weighted-round-robin
config pserver-list
edit 1
set ip 10.10.10.11
set port 443
set weight 50
set server-id 15651421690536034393
set backup-server enable
set ssl enable
set ssl-custom-cipher ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
set warm-up 20
set warm-rate 50
next
edit 2
set ip 10.10.10.12
set port 443
set weight 100
set server-id 14010021727190189662
set ssl enable
set ssl-custom-cipher ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
set warm-up 80
set warm-rate 150
next
end
next
end

```

A FortiWeb appliance is configured for load balancing web sessions to internal web servers. The Server Pool is configured as shown in the exhibit.

How will the sessions be load balanced between server 1 and server 2 during normal operation?

- A. Server 1 will receive 25% of the sessions, Server 2 will receive 75% of the sessions
- B. Server 1 will receive 20% of the sessions, Server 2 will receive 66.6% of the sessions
- C. Server 1 will receive 0% of the sessions Server 2 will receive 100% of the sessions
- D. Server 1 will receive 33.3% of the sessions, Server 2 will receive 66.6% of the sessions

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 79

Refer to the exhibit.

```

FGT # get router info bgp network 10.10.10.0
Paths: (2 available, no best path)
Local
10.20.1.4 (inaccessible) from 10.21.16.15 (10.21.116.20)
Local
10.20.1.4 (inaccessible) from 10.21.16.16 (10.21.116.20)

FGT # get router info routing-table details 10.20.1.4
Routing entry for 10.20.1.0/24
Known via "bgp", distance 200, metric 0, best
Last update 07w2d18h ago
* 10.21.116.28 (recursive via 10.21.161.21)

FGT # get router info routing-table details 10.10.10.0
% Network not in table

```

A customer reports that they are not able to reach subnet 10.10.10.0/24 from their FortiGate device. Based on the exhibit, what should you do to correct the situation?

- A. Enable iBGP multipath
- B. Enable additional-path feature
- C. Enable next-hop-self feature
- D. Enable recursive resolution for BGP routes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 80

An administrator discovers that CPU utilization of a FortiGate-200F is high and determines that no traffic is being accelerated by hardware.

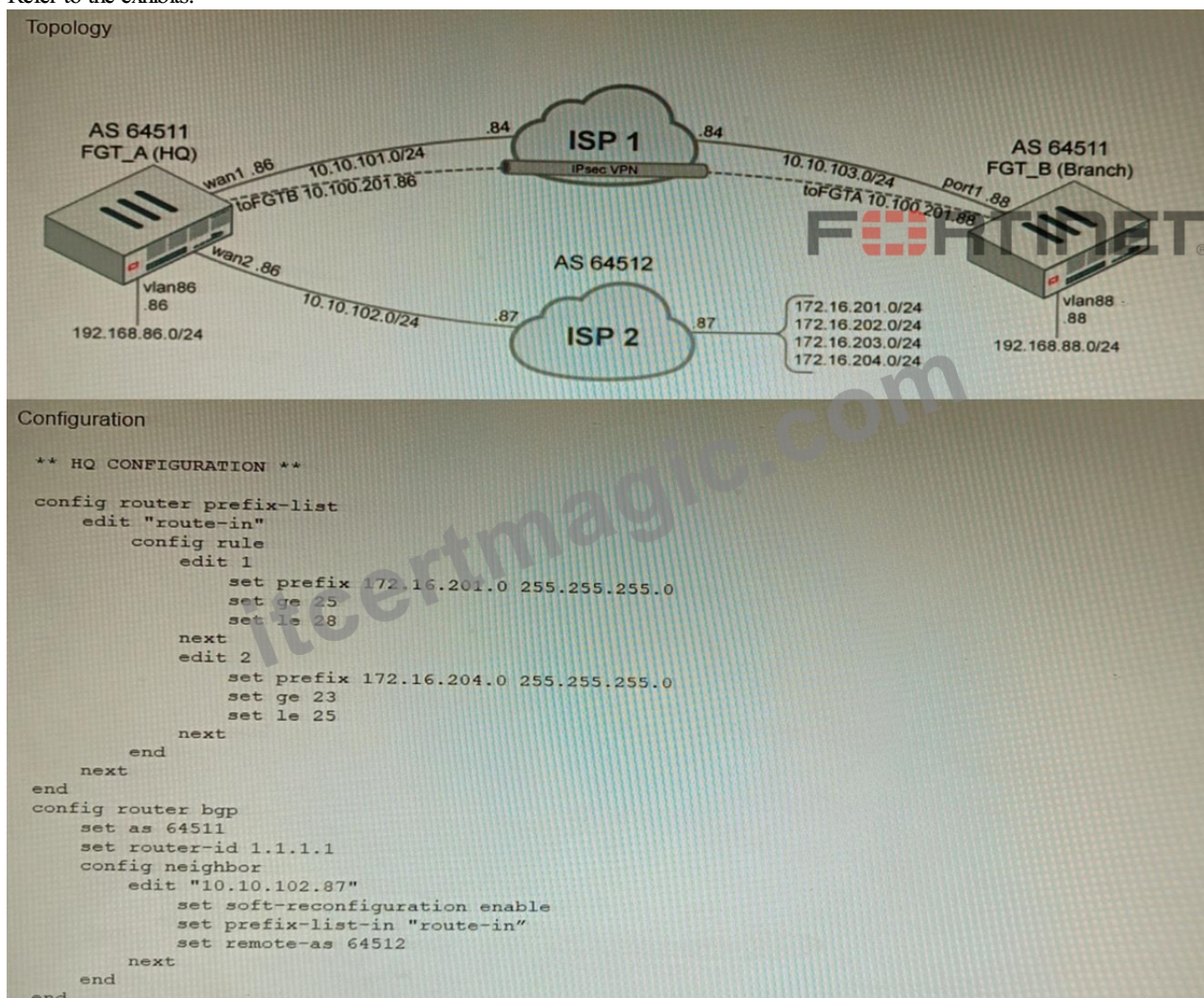
Why is no traffic being accelerated by hardware?

- A. strict-dirty-session-check is enabled in global config.
- B. delay-tcp-npu-session is enabled under the firewall policy.
- C. check-protocol-header is set to strict in the global config.
- D. Oper-session-accounting is enabled under np6x-lite config.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 81

Refer to the exhibits.



A customer has deployed a FortiGate with iBGP and eBGP routing enabled. HQ is receiving routes over eBGP from ISP 2; however, only certain routes are showing up in the routing table-Assume that BGP is working perfectly and that the only possible modifications to the routing table are solely due to the prefix list that is applied on HQ.

Given the exhibits, which two routes will be active in the routing table on the HQ firewall? (Choose two.)

- A. 172.16.204.64/27
- B. 172.16.201.96/29
- C. 172.620.64.27
- D. 172.16.204.128/25

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The prefix list in the exhibit is configured to match prefixes that are either in the 172.16.204.0/24 subnet or in the 172.62.0.0/16 subnet. The routes that match these prefixes will be active in the routing table on the HQ firewall.

The routes that match the following prefixes will not be active in the routing table:

172.16.201.96/29

172.62.0.64/27

These routes do not match the criteria set by the prefix list.

References:

Prefix lists | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.4.0 - Fortinet Document Library

Configuring BGP | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.4.0 - Fortinet Document Library

NEW QUESTION # 82

Refer to the exhibits.

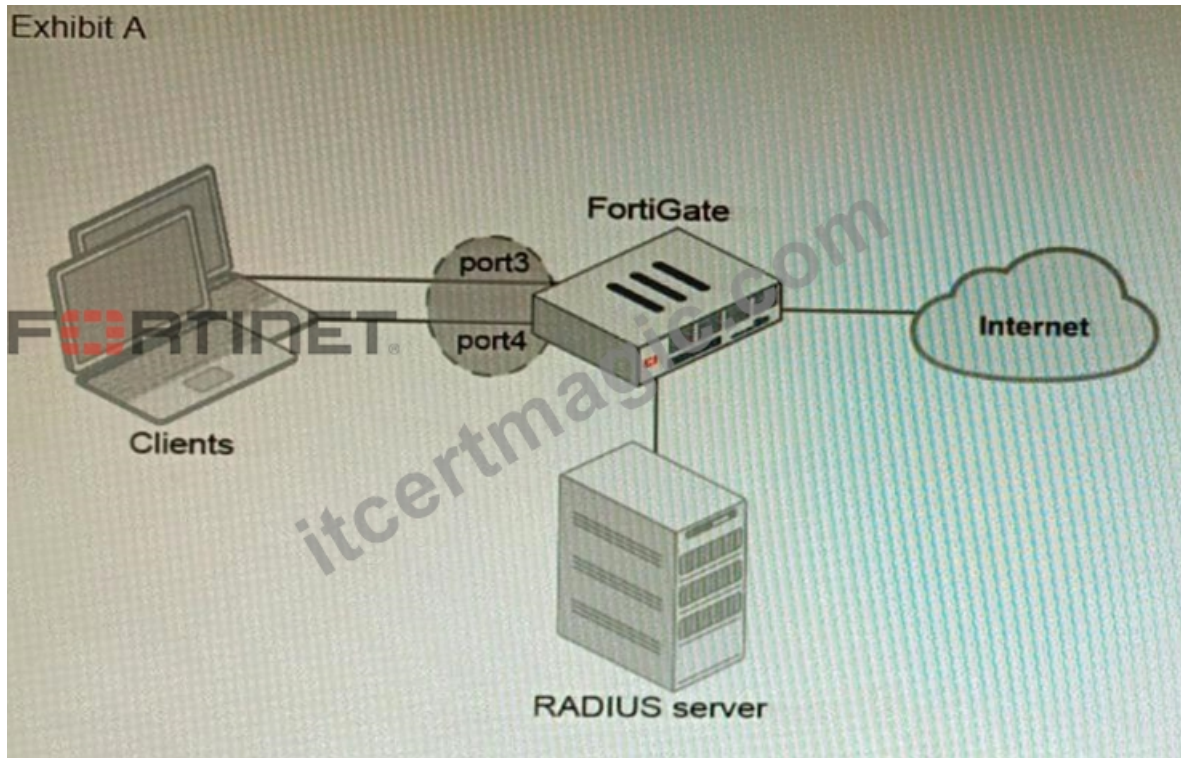


Exhibit B

```
get hardware npu np6 port-list
Chip XAUI Ports Max Cross-chip
Speed offloading
```

```
-----
np6_0 0 port1 1G Yes
0 port2 1G Yes
0 port3 1G Yes
0 port4 1G Yes
0 port5 1G Yes
0 port6 1G Yes
0 port7 1G Yes
0 port8 1G Yes
1 port9 1G Yes
1 port10 1G Yes
...
3 port28 1G Yes
3 s1 1G Yes
3 s2 1G Yes
3 vw1 1G Yes
3 vw2 1G Yes
-----
```

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

Answer: A,B

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->

