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Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

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Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

How will configuring set tcp-mss-sender and set tcp-mss-receiver in a firewall policy affect the size and handling of TCP packets in the network?

- **A. Applying commands in a firewall policy determines the largest payload a device can handle in a single TCP segment.**
- B. The TCP packet modifies the packet size only if the size of the packet is less than the one the administrator configured in the firewall policy.
- C. The maximum segment size permitted in the firewall policy determines whether TCP packets are allowed or denied.
- D. The administrator must consider the payload size of the packet and the size of the IP header to configure a correct value in the firewall policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The set tcp-mss-sender and set tcp-mss-receiver commands in a firewall policy allow an administrator to adjust the Maximum Segment Size (MSS) of TCP packets.

This setting controls the largest payload size that a device can handle in a single TCP segment, ensuring that packets do not exceed the allowed MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) along the network path.

set tcp-mss-sender adjusts the MSS value for outgoing TCP traffic.

set tcp-mss-receiver adjusts the MSS value for incoming TCP traffic.

This helps prevent issues with fragmentation and MTU mismatches, improving network performance and avoiding retransmissions.

NEW QUESTION # 22

An administrator is designing an ADVPN network for a large enterprise with spokes that have varying numbers of internet links. They want to avoid a high number of routes and peer connections at the hub.

Which method should be used to simplify routing and peer management?

- A. Establish a traditional hub-and-spoke VPN topology with policy routes.
- **B. Use a dynamic routing protocol using loopback interfaces to streamline peers and routes.**
- C. Implement static routing over IPsec interfaces for each spoke.
- D. Deploy a full-mesh VPN topology to eliminate hub dependency.

Answer: B

Explanation:

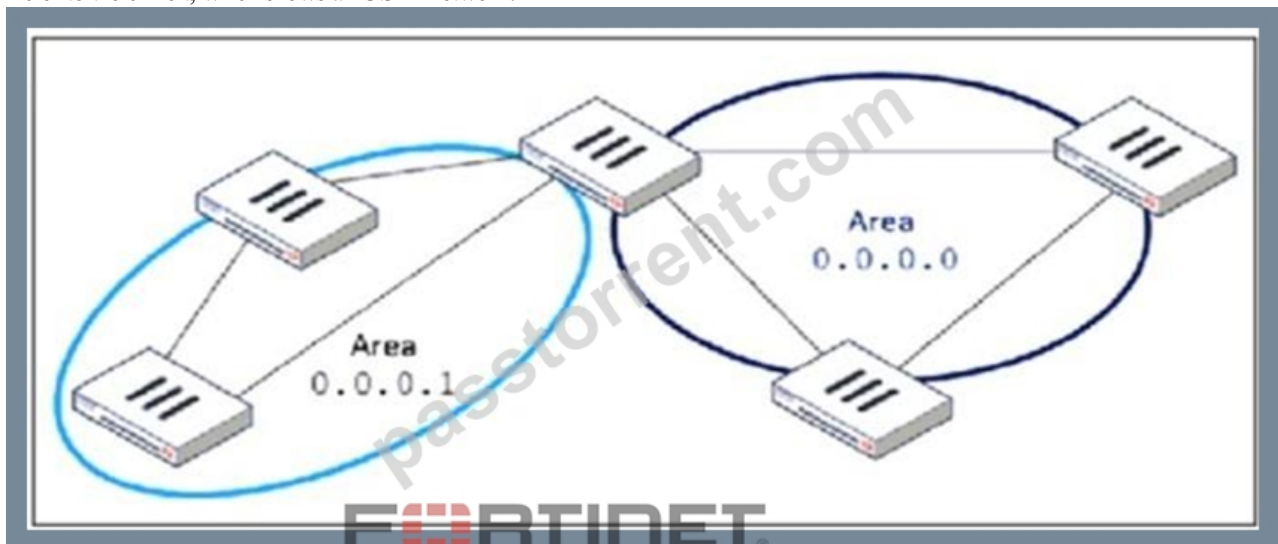
When designing an ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) network for a large enterprise with spokes that have varying numbers of internet links, the main challenge is to minimize the number of peer connections and routes at the hub while maintaining scalability and efficiency.

Using a dynamic routing protocol (such as BGP or OSPF) with loopback interfaces helps in several ways:

- # Reduces the number of peer connections at the hub by using a single loopback address per spoke instead of individual physical interfaces.
- # Enables simplified route advertisement by dynamically learning and propagating routes instead of manually configuring static routes.
- # Supports multiple internet links per spoke efficiently, as dynamic routing can automatically adjust to the best available path.
- # Allows seamless failover if a spoke's internet link fails, ensuring continuous connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an OSPF network.



Which configuration must the administrator apply to optimize the OSPF database?

- A. Set the area 0.0.0.1 to the type NSSA in the area border FortiGate.
- B. Set an access list in the AS boundary FortiGate.
- **C. Set the area 0.0.0.1 to the type STUB in the area border FortiGate.**
- D. Set a route map in the AS boundary FortiGate.

Answer: C

Explanation:

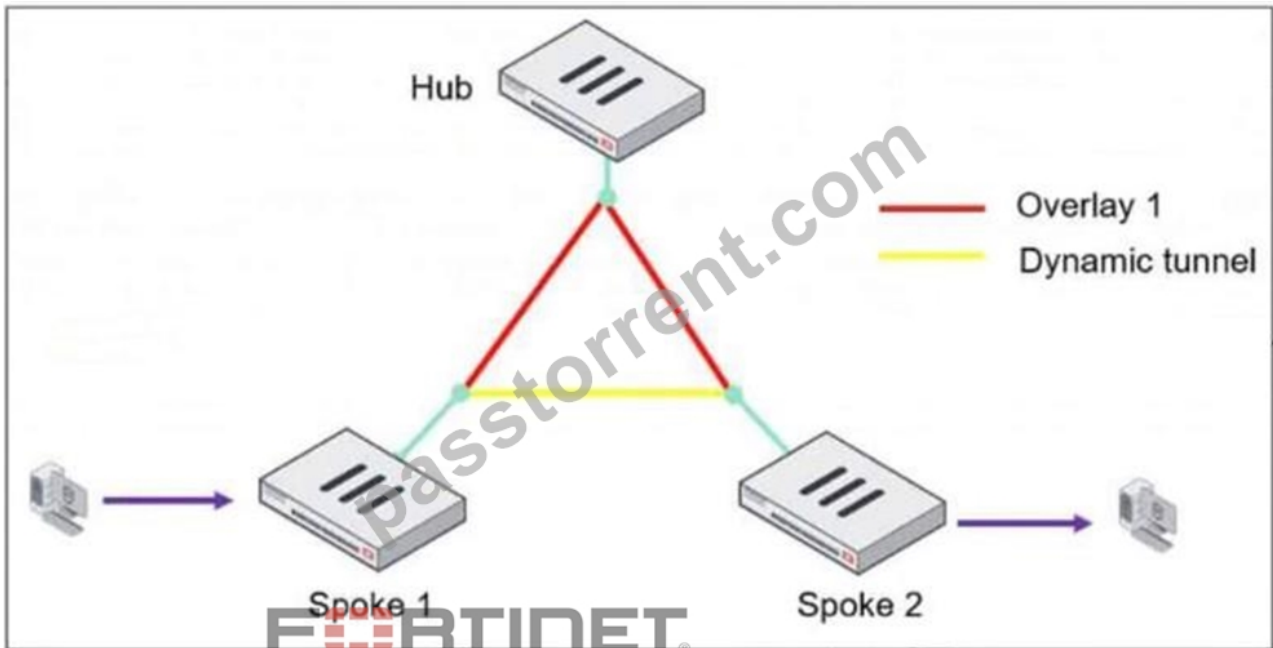
The OSPF database optimization is necessary to reduce unnecessary routing information and improve network performance. In the given topology, Area 0.0.0.1 is a non-backbone area connected to Area 0.0.0.0 (the backbone area) through an Area Border Router (ABR).

To optimize OSPF in this scenario, configuring Area 0.0.0.1 as a Stub Area will:

- # Reduce the size of the OSPF database by preventing external routes (from outside OSPF) from being injected into Area 0.0.0.1.
- # Allow only intra-area and inter-area routes, meaning routers in Area 0.0.0.1 will rely on a default route for external destinations.
- # Improve convergence time and reduce router processing load since fewer LSAs (Link-State Advertisements) are exchanged.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an ADVPN network.



The client behind Spoke-1 generates traffic to the device located behind Spoke-2.
What is the first message that the hub sends to Spoke-1 to bring up the dynamic tunnel?

- A. Shortcut query
- B. Shortcut reply
- C. Shortcut forward
- D. Shortcut offer

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) network, a dynamic VPN tunnel is established on-demand between spokes to optimize traffic flow and reduce latency.

Process:

1. Traffic Initiation:

A client behind Spoke-1 sends traffic to a device behind Spoke-2.



The traffic initially flows through the hub, following the pre-established overlay tunnel.



2. Hub Detection:

The hub detects that Spoke-1 is communicating with Spoke-2 and determines that a direct shortcut tunnel between the spokes can optimize the connection.



3. Shortcut Offer:

The hub sends a "Shortcut Offer" message to Spoke-1, informing it that a direct dynamic tunnel to Spoke-2 is possible.



4. Tunnel Establishment:

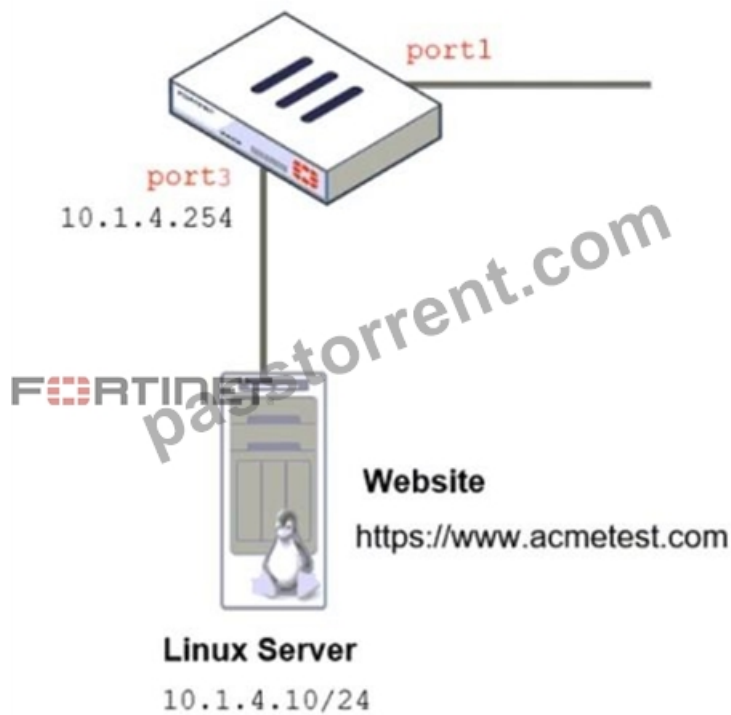
Spoke-1 and Spoke-2 then negotiate and establish a direct IPsec tunnel for communication.



NEW QUESTION # 25

Refer to the exhibits. The exhibits show a network topology, a firewall policy, and an SSL/SSH inspection profile configuration.

Network Topology



Firewall policy on FortiGate

```
DCFW # sh firewall policy 3
config firewall policy
edit 3
set name "To Linux Servers"
set uuid bf77d59e-5513-51ef-147d-e35066c267e9
set srcintf "port1"
set dstintf "port3"
set action accept
set srcaddr "all"
set dstaddr "10.1.4."
set schedule "always"
set service "ALL"
set utm-status enable
set inspection-mode proxy
set ssl-ssh-profile "deep-inspection"
set ips-sensor "IPS Monitor"
set logtraffic all
next
end
```


SSL/SSH inspection profile

Edit SSL/SSH Inspection Profile

Name

deep-inspection

Comments

Read-only deep inspection profile.

34/255

SSL Inspection Options

Enable SSL inspection of

Multiple Client Clients Connecting to Multiple Servers

Inspection method

Protecting SSL Server

SSL Certificate Inspection

Full SSL Inspection

CA certificate

Fortinet_CA_SSL

Download

Blocked certificates

Allow

Block

View Blocked Certificates

Untrusted SSL certificates

Allow

Block

Ignore

View Trusted CAs List

Server certificate SNI check

Enable

Strict

Disable

Enforce SSL cipher compliance

Enforce SSL negotiation compliance

RPC over HTTPS

MAPI over HTTPS

Protocol Port Mapping

Inspect all ports

HTTPS

443

SMTPTS

465

POP3S

995

IMAPS

993

FTPS

990

DNS over TLS

853

Why is FortiGate unable to detect HTTPS attacks on firewall policy ID 3 targeting the Linux server?

- A. The administrator must enable cipher suites in the SSL/SSH inspection profile to decrypt the message.
- B. The administrator must set the policy to inspection mode to analyze the HTTPS packets as expected.
- C. The administrator must enable SSL inspection of the SSL server and upload the certificate of the Linux server website to the SSL/SSH inspection profile.
- D. The administrator must enable HTTPS in the protocol port mapping of the deep- inspection SSL/SSH inspection profile.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The FortiGate SSL/SSH inspection profile is configured for Full SSL Inspection, which is necessary to analyze encrypted HTTPS traffic. However, the firewall policy is protecting an SSL server (the Linux server hosting the website), and currently, the SSL/SSH profile only applies to client-side SSL inspection.

To detect HTTPS-based attacks targeting the Linux server:

FortiGate must act as an SSL intermediary to inspect encrypted traffic destined for the web server.

The administrator must upload the SSL certificate of the Linux web server to FortiGate so that the server-side SSL inspection can

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