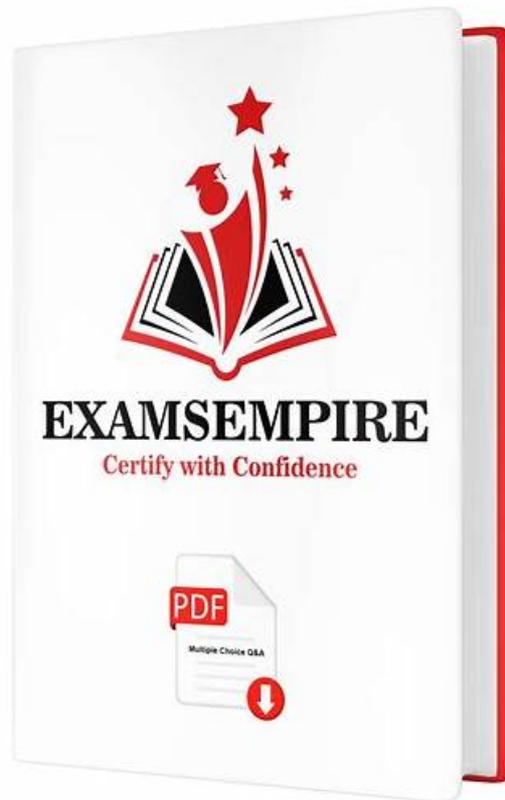


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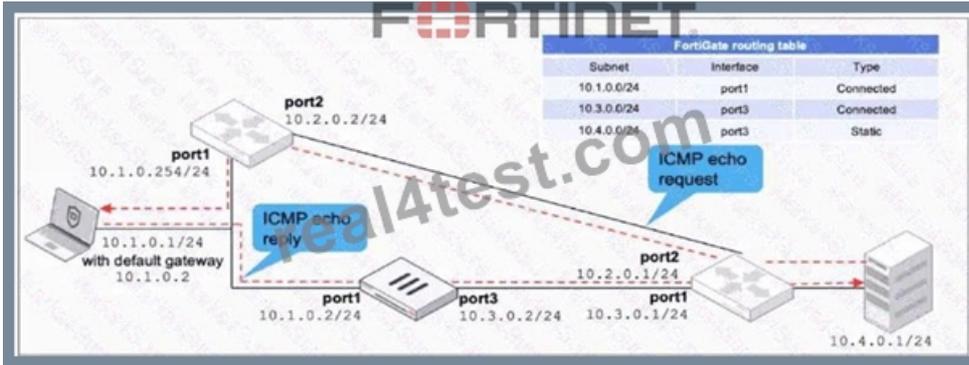
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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

Refer to the exhibit, which a network topology and a partial routing table.



FortiGate has already been configured with a firewall policy that allows all ICMP traffic to flow from port1 to port3. Which changes must the administrator perform to ensure the server at 10.4.0.1/24 receives the echo reply from the laptop at 10.1.0.1/24?

- A. Modify the default gateway on the laptop from 10.1.0.2 to 10.2.0.2.
- B. Change the configuration from strict RPF check mode to feasible RPF check mode.
- C. A firewall policy that allows all ICMP traffic from port3 to port1.
- D. Enable asymmetric routing under config system settings.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which two statements about an auxiliary session are true? (Choose two.)

- A. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, two sessions are created in case of routing change.
- B. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, only auxiliary sessions are offloaded.
- C. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, for each traffic path, FortiGate uses the same auxiliary session.
- D. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, ECMP traffic is accelerated to the NP6 processor.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 37

Refer to the exhibit.

Debug output

```
ike 0:624000:98: responder: main mode get 1st message...
ike 0:624000:98: VID DPD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0:624000:98: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0:624000:98: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C00000000
ike 0:624000:98: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A36082C6A621DE000000000
ike 0:624000:98: incoming proposal:
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 0:
ike 0:624000:98:     protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:     trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:     encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:     type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=256
ike 0:624000:98:     type OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:624000:98:     type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:     type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 0:
ike 0:624000:98:     protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:     trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:     encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:     type OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=256
ike 0:624000:98:     type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:624000:98:     type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:     type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1536.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: my proposal, gw Remotesite:
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:624000:98:     protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:624000:98:     trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:624000:98:     encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:624000:98:     type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=128
ike 0:624000:98:     type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0:624000:98:     type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:624000:98:     type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:624000:98: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:624000:98: proposal id = 1:
```

A partial output from an IKE real-time debug is shown

The administrator does not have access to (he remote gateway

Based on the debug output, which two conclusions can you draw? (Choose two.)

- A. There is a Diffie-Hellman group mismatch.
- **B. The remote peer is the initiating peer.**
- C. This is a phase2 negotiation
- **D. This is a phase1 negotiation.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To determine the correct conclusions, we analyze the specific lines in the IKE real-time debug output provided in the exhibit:

* Analysis for Option A (The remote peer is the initiating peer):

* Evidence: The very first line of the debug output reads: ike 0:624000:98: responder: main mode get 1st message...

* Explanation: The keyword responder indicates that this local FortiGate is receiving the connection request. Consequently, the remote peer must be the initiator sending the request. The phrase "get 1st message" confirms the local unit is receiving the initial packet of the negotiation sequence.

* Conclusion: This statement is True.

* Analysis for Option B (This is a phase 1 negotiation):

* Evidence: The same line mentions main mode.

* Explanation: In IPsec VPNs, Main Mode and Aggressive Mode are exclusively used for Phase 1 (IKE SA) negotiations. Phase 2 (Child SA) negotiations use Quick Mode. The presence of "main mode" definitively identifies this as a Phase 1 exchange.

* Conclusion: This statement is True.

* Analysis for Option C (There is a Diffie-Hellman group mismatch):

* Evidence:

* Incoming proposal (Remote): Lists type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048 (Group 14) in the first proposal proposal.

* My proposal (Local): Lists type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048 (Group 14).

* Explanation: Since both the remote peer and the local gateway support and are proposing MODP2048 (Group 14), there is no Diffie-Hellman group mismatch. The actual mismatch visible in the logs is between the Encryption/Hash algorithms (Remote proposes AES-256/SHA2-

256, while Local proposes AES-128/SHA), but the DH groups match.

* Conclusion: This statement is False.

* Analysis for Option D (This is a phase 2 negotiation):

* Explanation: As established in the analysis for Option B, "Main Mode" is a Phase 1 protocol. If this were Phase 2, the debug would show "Quick Mode".

* Conclusion: This statement is False.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (IPsec VPN): "Phase 1 modes: Main mode and Aggressive mode." FortiOS Debugging documentation: Explains that "responder" indicates the device receiving the IKE initialization.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Refer to the exhibits.

```
FGT-B # get router info routing-table all
Routing table for VRF=0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 192.168.1.1, port1, [1/0]
C   10.23.23.0/24 is directly connected, port4
```

```
FGT-B # get router info ospf database h
...
AS External Link States
Link ID      ADV Router  Age  Seq#  CkSum  Flag  Route      Tag
8.8.8.8     0.0.0.112  1464 80000002 3106  0002 E2 8.8.8.8/32  0
```

An administrator is expecting to receive advertised route 8.8.8.8/32 from FGT-A. On FGT-B, they confirm that the route is being advertised and received, however, the route is not being injected into the routing table.

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The administrator has misconfigured redistribution of routes on FGT-A.
- B. A better route to the 8.8.8.8/32 network exists in the routing table.
- C. FGT-B is configured with a distribution list denying the 8.8.8.8/32 network to be injected into the routing table.
- **D. FGT-B is configured with a prefix list denying the 8.8.8.8/32 network to be injected into the routing table.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 8.8.8.8/32 route is visible in the OSPF database on FGT-B but not installed into the routing table-the most likely explanation is that FGT-B is filtering it from being installed.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which authentication option can you not configure under config user radius on FortiOS?

- A. mschap2
- B. mschap
- **C. eap**
- D. pap

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 40

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