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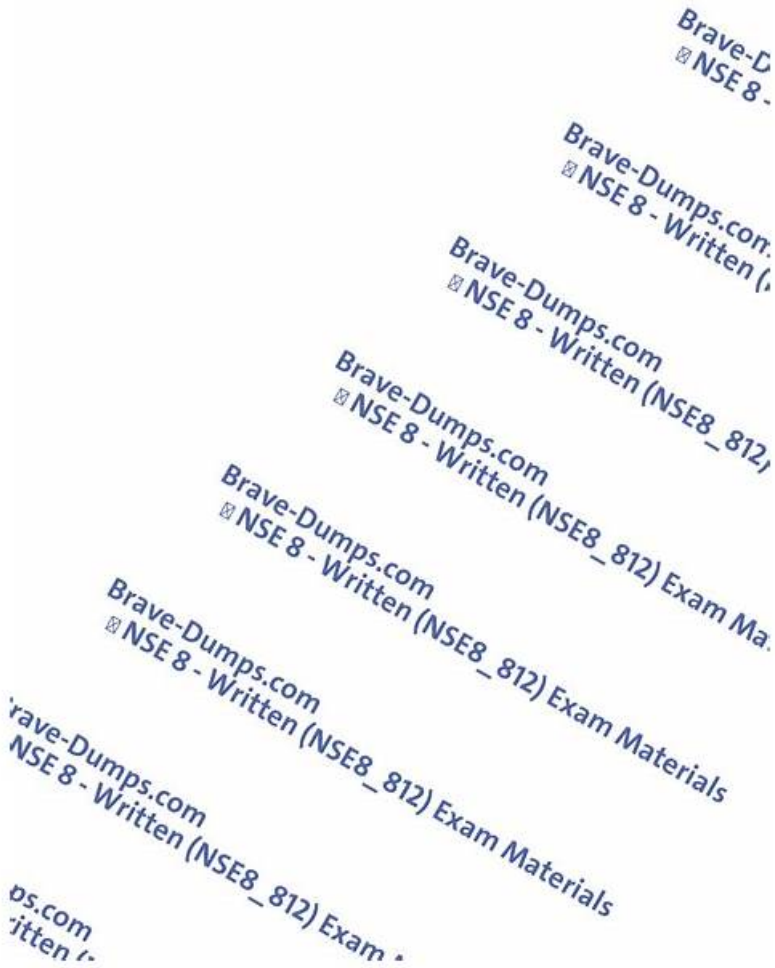

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Fortinet NSE8_812 certification exam is designed to help network security professionals demonstrate their advanced knowledge and skills in network security. Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8_812) certification is highly valued by employers and is recognized globally as a benchmark for network security expertise. By passing NSE8_812 exam, professionals can prove their ability to design, implement, and manage complex network security solutions, and can advance their careers in network security. The Fortinet NSE8_812 certification exam is a challenging exam that requires significant preparation and study. However, with the right training and resources, professionals can pass the exam and gain a valuable credential that can help them stand out in the competitive field of network security.

Fortinet NSE8_812 Certification Exam is a challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of network security concepts and protocols. It is designed for experienced network security professionals who have a strong background in network security and are seeking to advance their career in this field. NSE8_812 exam is delivered in a multiple-choice format and consists of 60 questions that must be completed within a time limit of 120 minutes. The passing score for the exam is 70%. Upon passing the exam, candidates will be awarded the Fortinet NSE8 certification, which is a highly respected credential in the network security industry.

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Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8_812) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

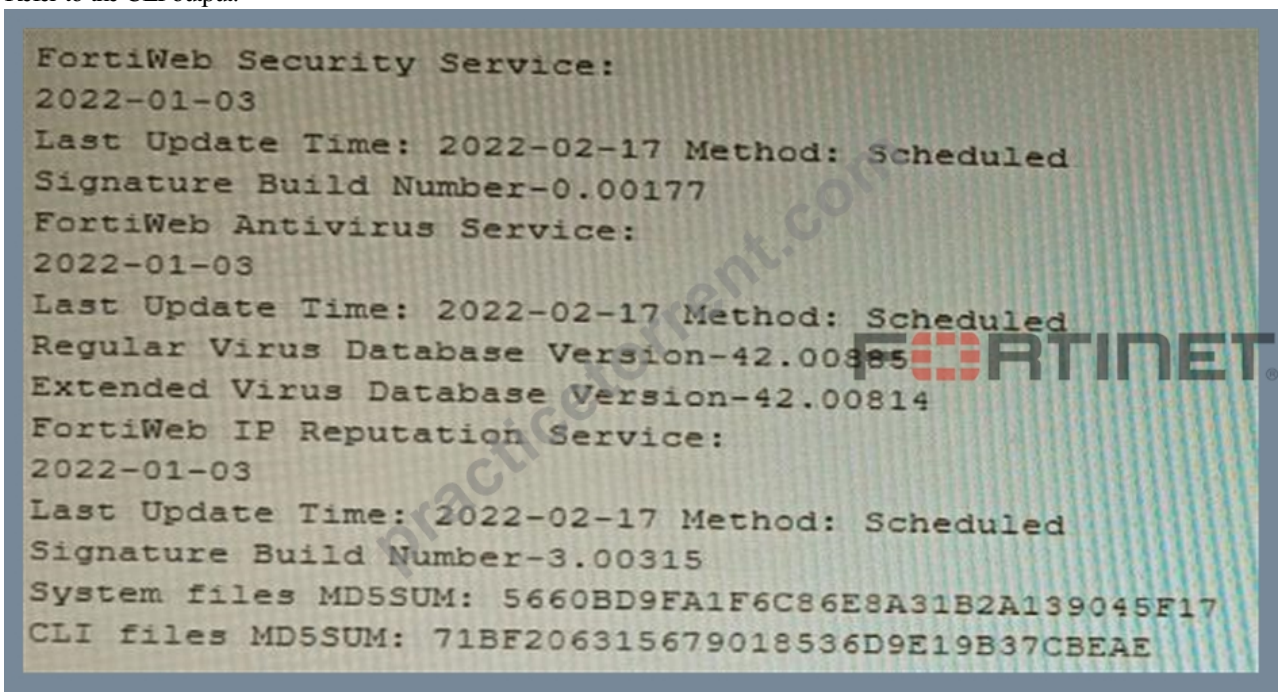
NEW QUESTION # 36
You must configure an environment with dual-homed servers connected to a pair of FortiSwitch units using an MCLAG.
Multicast traffic is expected in this environment, and you should ensure unnecessary traffic is pruned from links that do not have a multicast listener.
In which two ways must you configure the igmps-flood-traffic and igmps-flood-report settings? (Choose two.)

- A. disable on the ISL and FortiLink trunks
- B. disable on ICL trunks
- C. enable on the ISL and FortiLink trunks
- D. enable on ICL trunks

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiswitch/7.0.8/devices-managed-by-fortios/801194/deploying-mclag- topologies

NEW QUESTION # 37
Refer to the CLI output:



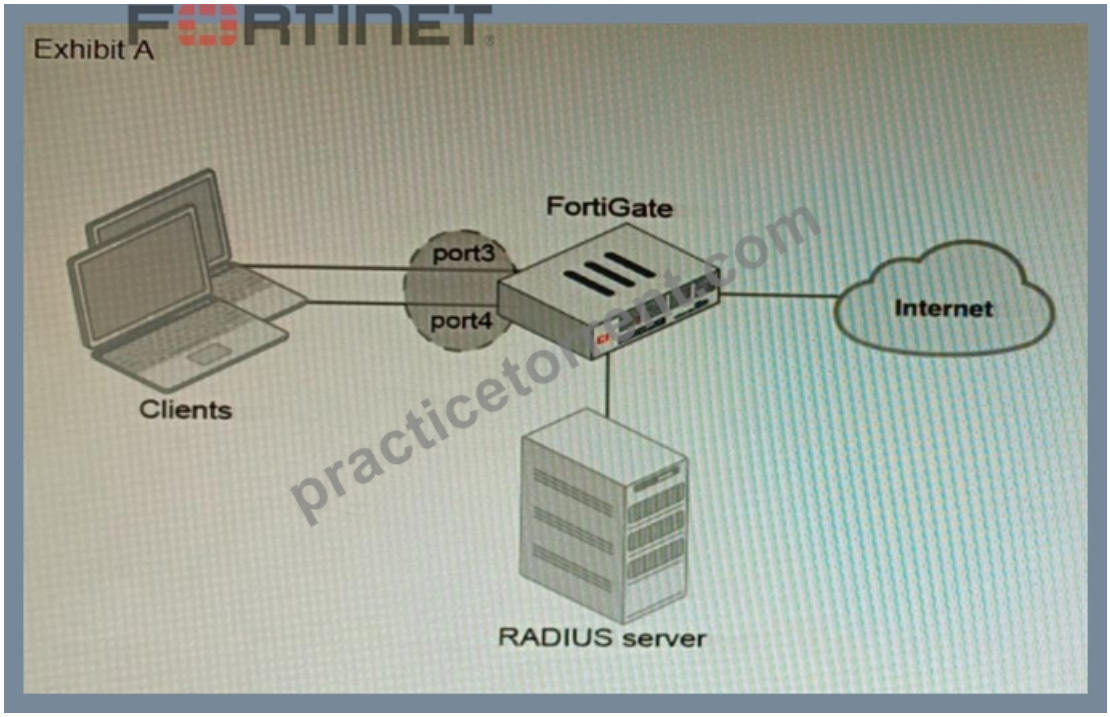
Given the information shown in the output, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

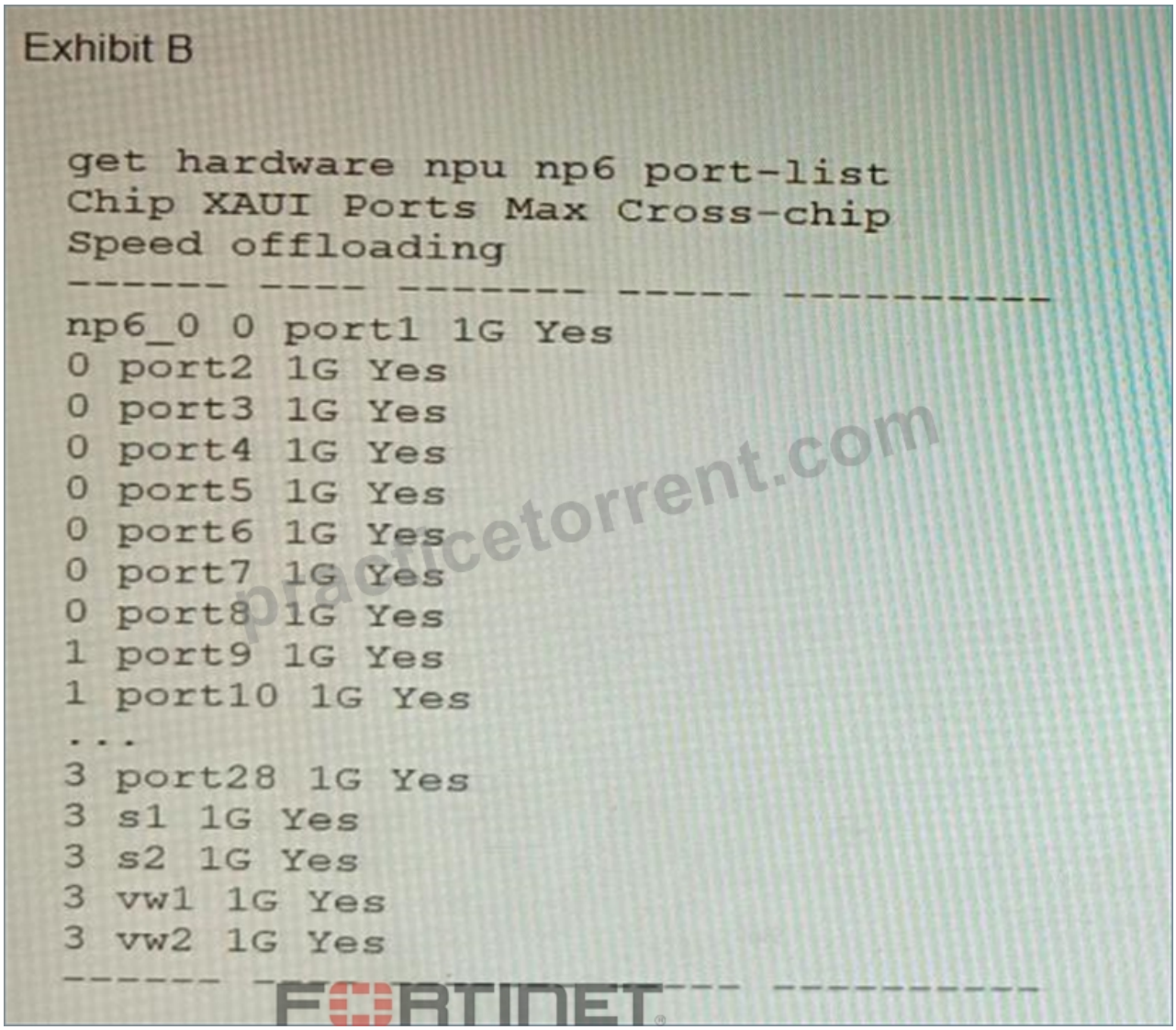
- A. Attackers can be blocked before they target the servers behind the FortiWeb.
- B. Geographical IP policies are enabled and evaluated after local techniques.
- C. An IP address that was previously used by an attacker will always be blocked
- D. The IP Reputation feature has been manually updated
- E. Reputation from blacklisted IP addresses from DHCP or PPPoE pools can be restored

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
The CLI output shown in the exhibit indicates that FortiWeb has enabled IP Reputation feature with local techniques enabled and geographical IP policies enabled after local techniques (set geoip-policy-order after- local). IP Reputation feature is a feature that allows FortiWeb to block or allow traffic based on the reputation score of IP addresses, which reflects their past malicious activities or behaviors. Local techniques are methods that FortiWeb uses to dynamically update its own blacklist based on its own detection of attacks or violations from IP addresses (such as signature matches, rate limiting, etc.). Geographical IP policies are rules that FortiWeb uses to block or allow traffic based on the geographical location of IP addresses (such as country, region, city, etc.). Therefore, based on the output, one correct statement is that attackers can be blocked before they target the servers behind the FortiWeb. This is because FortiWeb can use IP Reputation feature to block traffic from IP addresses that have a low reputation score or belong to a blacklisted location, which prevents them from reaching the servers and launching attacks. Another correct statement is that reputation from blacklisted IP addresses from DHCP or PPPoE pools can be restored. This is because FortiWeb can use local techniques to remove IP addresses from its own blacklist if they stop sending malicious traffic for a certain period of time (set local-techniques-expire-time), which allows them to regain their reputation and access the servers. This is useful for IP addresses that are dynamically assigned by DHCP or PPPoE and may change frequently. References:
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiweb/6.4.0/administration-guide/19662/ip- reputation
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiweb/6.4.0/administration-guide/19662/geographical-ip- policies
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiweb/7.4.2/administration-guide/608374/ip-reputation-blocklisting- source-ips-with-poor-reputation Fortinet compiles a reputation for each public IP address. Clients will have poor reputations if they have been participating in attacks, willingly or otherwise. Because blacklisting innocent clients is equally undesirable, Fortinet also restores the reputations of clients that improve their behavior. This is crucial when an infected computer is cleaned, or in DHCP or PPPoE pools where an innocent client receives an IP address that was previously leased by an attacker.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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. Devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802 1X authentication.
- B. FortiGate devices with NP6 and hardware switch interfaces cannot support 802.1X authentication.
- C. Ports 3 and 4 can be part of different switch interfaces.
- D. Client devices must have 802 1X authentication enabled

Answer: A,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

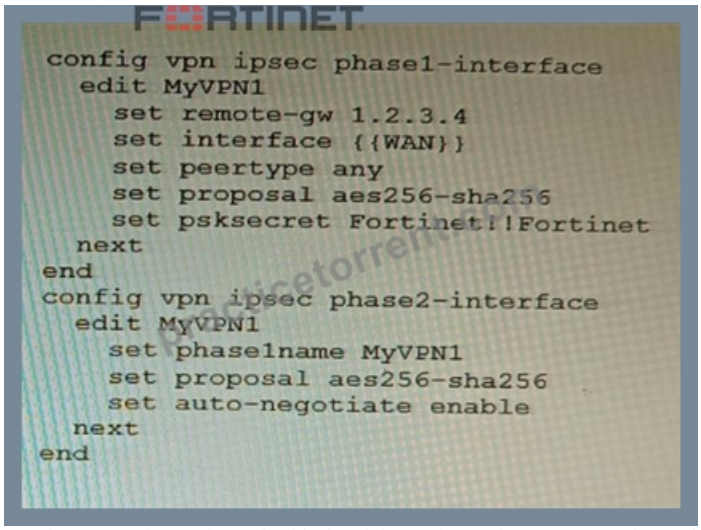
NEW QUESTION # 39
On a FortiGate Configured in Transparent mode, which configuration option allows you to control Multicast traffic passing through the?

- A.
```
config system settings
    set multicast-forward enable
end
```
- B.
```
config system settings
    set multicast-skip-policy enable
end
```
- C.
```
config system settings
    set multicast-skip-policy disable
end
```
- D.
```
config system settings
    set multicast-forward disable
end
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
To control multicast traffic passing through a FortiGate configured in transparent mode, you can use multicast policies. Multicast policies allow you to filter multicast traffic based on source and destination addresses, protocols, and interfaces. You can also apply security profiles to scan multicast traffic for threats and violations. References:
https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.2.14/cookbook/968606/configuring-multicast-forwarding

NEW QUESTION # 40
Refer to the exhibit.



FortiManager is configured with the Jinja Script under CLI Templates shown in the exhibit.
Which two statements correctly describe the expected behavior when running this template? (Choose two.)

- A. The template will work if you change the variable format to {{ WAN }}.
- B. The Jinja template will automatically map the interface with "WAN" role on the managed FortiGate.
- C. The template will fail because this configuration can only be applied with a CLI or TCL script.
- D. The administrator must first manually map the interface for each device with a meta field.
- E. The template will work if you change the variable format to $(WAN).

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The Jinja template will not automatically map the interface with "WAN" role on the managed FortiGate. The administrator must first manually map the interface for each device with a meta field.
The template will work if you change the variable format to {{ WAN }}. The {{ }} syntax is used to define a variable in a Jinja template.

NEW QUESTION # 41
.....

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