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### Fortinet NSE4\_FGT\_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Routing: This domain covers configuring static routes for packet forwarding and implementing SD-WAN to load balance traffic across multiple WAN links.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firewall Policies and Authentication: This domain focuses on creating firewall policies, configuring SNAT and DNAT for address translation, implementing various authentication methods, and deploying FSSO for user identification.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment and System Configuration: This domain covers initial FortiGate setup, logging configuration and troubleshooting, FGCP HA cluster configuration, resource and connectivity diagnostics, FortiGate cloud deployments (CNF and VM), and FortiSASE administration with user onboarding.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VPN: This domain focuses on implementing meshed or partially redundant IPsec VPN topologies for secure connections.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Content Inspection: This domain addresses inspecting encrypted traffic using certificates, understanding inspection modes and web filtering, configuring application control, deploying antivirus scanning modes, and implementing IPS for threat protection.</li> </ul>

## Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

### NEW QUESTION # 107

You have configured an application control profile, set peer-to-peer traffic to Block under the Categories tab, and applied it to the firewall policy. However, your peer-to-peer traffic on known ports is passing through the FortiGate without being blocked. What FortiGate settings should you check to resolve this issue?

- A. Network Protocol Enforcement
- B. Application and Filter Overrides
- C. Replacement Messages for UDP-based Applications
- D. FortiGuard category ratings

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Network Protocol Enforcement:

- Ensures that traffic on a specific port matches the expected protocol.
- Enabling it forces FortiGate to examine payloads even on known ports.

### NEW QUESTION # 108

An administrator wants to form an HA cluster using the FGCP protocol.

Which two requirements must the administrator ensure both members fulfill? (Choose two.)

- A. They must have the same hard drive configuration.
- B. They must have the same number of configured VDOMs.
- C. They must have the heartbeat interfaces in the same subnet.
- D. They must have the same HA group ID.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

They must have the same HA group ID → Both FortiGate units must use the same HA group ID to join the same FGCP cluster.

They must have the same number of configured VDOMs → VDOM configurations must match across cluster members to ensure configuration and state synchronization.

### NEW QUESTION # 109

Refer to the exhibits. A diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network VIP object and firewall policy configurations are shown.

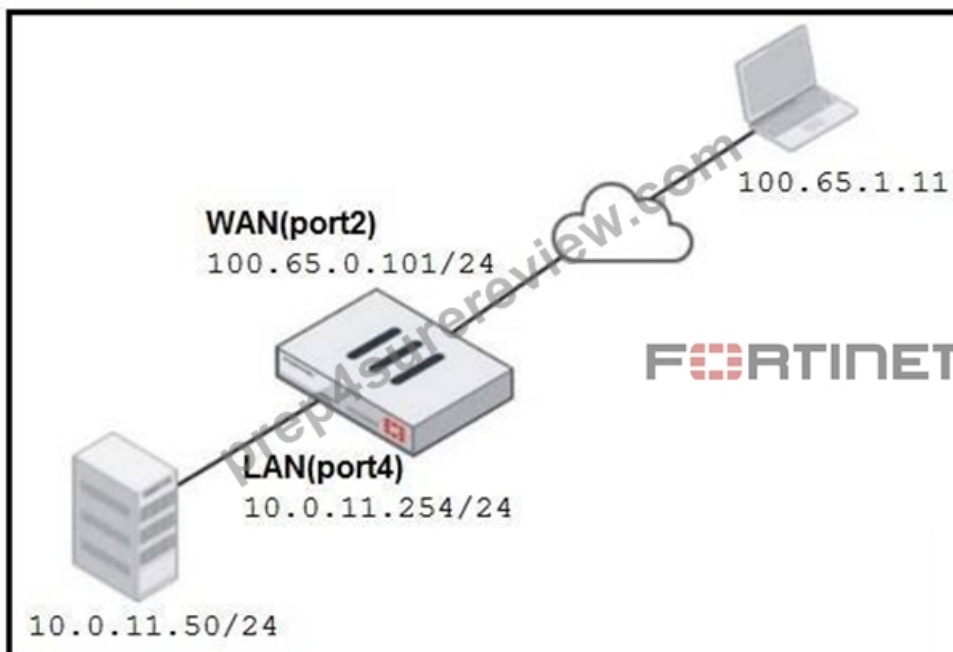
The WAN (port2) interface has the IP address 100.65.0.101/24.

The LAN (port4) interface has the IP address 10.0.11.254/24.

If the host 100.65.1.111 sends a TCP SYN packet on port 443 to 100.65.0.200, what will the source address, destination address,

and destination port of the packet be at the time FortiGate forwards the packet to the destination?

## Network diagram



## VIP object configuration

### Edit Virtual IP

Name:

Comments:  0/255

Color:

Network

Interface:

Type:

External IP address/range:

Map to

IPv4 address/range:

☐ Optional Filters

☒ Port Forwarding

Protocol:

Port Mapping Type:

External service port:

Map to IPv4 port:

## Firewall policies

	Policy	From	To	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	IP Pool	NAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internet(1)	LAN(port4)	WAN(port2)	all	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT		NAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web_Server_Access(2)	WAN(port2)	LAN(port4)	all	VIP-WEB-SERVER	always	HTTPS	ACCEPT		Disabled

- A. 10.0.11.254, 10.0.15.50, and 4443, respectively
- B. 100.65.1.111, 10.0.11.50 and 443, respectively
- C. 10.0.11.254, 100.65.0.200, and 443, respectively
- D. 100.65.1.111, 10.0.11.50, and 4443, respectively

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The VIP object maps the external IP 100.65.0.200:443 to the internal server 10.0.11.50:4443.

Since NAT is disabled on the firewall policy, the source IP is preserved.

So, when host 100.65.1.111 connects to 100.65.0.200:443:

- The source remains 100.65.1.111.
- The destination IP is translated to 10.0.11.50.
- The destination port is translated to 4443.

## NEW QUESTION # 110

Refer to the exhibit.

```
FortiGate # diagnose debug rating
Locale      : english

Service     : Web-filter
Status      : Enable
License     : Contract
\
Num. of servers : 1
Protocol    : https
Port        : 8888
Anycast     : Disable
Default servers : Not included

--- Server List (Wed Sep 20 09:22:42 2023) ---
IP           Weight  RTT  Flags  TZ  FortiGuard-requests  Curr  Lost  Total  Lost  Updated Time
10.0.1.241   244    2    T      0    122                 0     0     0     0     Wed Sep 20 09:21:55 2023
```

Which two statements about the FortiGuard connection are true? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate is using the default port for FortiGuard communication.
- B. You can configure unreliable protocols to communicate with FortiGuard Server.
- C. FortiGate identified the FortiGuard Server using DNS lookup.
- D. The weight increases as the number of failed packets rises

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Based on the diagnose debug rating output provided in the exhibit and the standard behavior of the FortiGuard connection mechanism in FortiOS 7.6:

Weight Calculation (Statement A is True):

In FortiOS, the rating server selection process uses a weight-based system.

According to official documentation, the weight increases with failed packets (lost responses) and decreases with successful packets. This mechanism ensures that servers with poor reliability are penalized by having higher weights, effectively pushing them to the bottom of the preference list.

Default Port Communication (Statement D is True):

The exhibit explicitly shows the communication is using HTTPS on port 8888.

In FortiOS 7.6 (and legacy versions like 6.2/6.4), FortiGuard filtering supports specific protocols and ports: HTTPS on ports 443, 53, and 8888, where 8888 is considered a default port for FortiGuard queries.

Ports 53 and 8888 are standard for both UDP and TCP/HTTPS FortiGuard communications to avoid common firewall blocks on standard web ports.

Why other options are incorrect:

Statement B (Unreliable protocols): While you can configure UDP (which is unreliable), the exhibit specifically shows HTTPS is being used, which is a reliable (TCP-based) protocol.

Statement C (DNS lookup): In the "Flags" column of the server list, a server found via DNS lookup would be marked with the "D" flag. The exhibit shows the flag as "T" (indicating the last INIT request was sent to this server) and a numeric "2," but the "D" flag is absent. Additionally, the IP 10.0.1.241 is a private address, suggesting it is a manually configured FortiManager or local override server rather than a public server found via global DNS lookup.

### NEW QUESTION # 111

Refer to the exhibits. The exhibits show a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, as well as the IP pool configuration and firewall policy objects.

The WAN (port1) interface has the IP address 10.200.1.1/24. The LAN (port3) interface has the IP address 10.0.1.254/24. Which IP address will be used to source NAT (SNAT) the traffic, if the user on Local-Client (10.0.1.10) pings the IP address of Remote-FortiGate (10.200.3.1)?

Network diagram



NAT IP pool configuration

Name	External IP Range	Type	ARP Reply
SNAT-Pool	10.200.1.49 - 10.200.1.49	Overload	Enabled
SNAT-Remote	10.200.1.149 - 10.200.1.149	Overload	Enabled
SNAT-Remote1	10.200.1.99 - 10.200.1.99	Overload	Enabled

Firewall policy

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	IP Pool	NAT
2	TCP traffic	all	REMOTE_FORTIGATE	always	ALL_TCP	ACCEPT	SNAT-Pool	NAT
6	PING traffic	all	all	always	PING	ACCEPT	SNAT-Remote1	NAT
7	IGMP traffic	all	all	always	IGMP	ACCEPT	SNAT-Remote	NAT

- A. 10.200.1.149
- B. 10.200.1.1
- C. 10.200.1.49
- D. 10.200.1.99

Answer: D

Explanation:

All\_TCP doesn't include ICMP. So you would match rule ID 2, in which uses IP Pool remote 1.

### NEW QUESTION # 112

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