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## Fortinet FCP\_FCT\_AD-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FortiClient provisioning and deployment: This section focuses on deploying FortiClient to endpoint devices, creating and assigning endpoint profiles, and implementing endpoint security features to enforce protection and compliance.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zero trust and Security Fabric integration: This domain explains how to integrate EMS with the Fortinet Security Fabric, configure quarantine for compromised endpoints, and implement zero trust network access to control and secure endpoint connectivity.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FortiClient EMS design and deployment: This domain covers the architecture, core components, and deployment modes of FortiClient EMS. It also includes installing and configuring the server to ensure proper setup and initial system operation.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Troubleshooting: This section covers analyzing logs and diagnostic information to identify issues with EMS and endpoints, and resolving common deployment, connectivity, and configuration problems.</li></ul>

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## Fortinet FCP - FortiClient EMS 7.4 Administrator Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

### NEW QUESTION # 92

FortiGate devices in the Security Fabric must receive endpoint from the FortiClient EMS for policy enforcement. Which is required to synchronize endpoint information?

- A. FortiGate devices must function as gateway devices for the endpoints to receive endpoint information.
- **B. FortiGate devices must be authorized on the FortiClient EMS to receive endpoint information.**
- C. FortiGate devices must run the same firmware version as FortiClient EMS.
- D. FortiGate devices must have the endpoint license.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

FortiGate devices in the Security Fabric must securely connect and be authorized by the FortiClient EMS to synchronize endpoint and Security Posture tag information. This connection requires establishing a trusted certificate chain to the EMS server and authorizing the FortiGate on the EMS. Once authorized, the FortiGate can pull endpoint information such as dynamic tags from the EMS for policy enforcement.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

Which two statements are true about the ZTNA rule? (Choose two.)

- **A. It applies security profiles to protect traffic**
- B. It defines the access proxy.
- C. It applies SNAT to protect traffic.
- **D. It enforces access control.**

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Understanding ZTNA Rule Configuration:

The ZTNA rule configuration shown in the exhibit defines how traffic is managed and controlled based on specific tags and conditions.

Evaluating Rule Components:

The rule includes security profiles to protect traffic by applying various security checks (A).

The rule also enforces access control by determining which endpoints can access the specified resources based on the ZTNA tag (D).

Eliminating Incorrect Options:

SNAT (Source Network Address Translation) is not mentioned as part of this ZTNA rule.

The rule does not define the access proxy but uses it to enforce access control.

Conclusion:

The correct statements about the ZTNA rule are that it applies security profiles to protect traffic (A) and enforces access control (D).

### NEW QUESTION # 94

Which of the following overrides site categories action in FortiClient web-filter?

- A. URL list
- **B. Web exclusion list**
- C. FortiSandbox custom URL categories
- D. Block malicious website on AV

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Web exclusion list → explicitly bypasses web filtering. Any URL or domain placed here will override category-based actions and always be allowed.

### NEW QUESTION # 95

Which two VPNtypes can a FortiClientendpoint user inmate from the Windows command prompt? (Choose two)

- A. PPTP
- B. SSL VPN
- C. IPSec
- D. L2TP

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

FortiClient supports initiating the following VPN types from the Windows command prompt:

- \* IPSec VPN:FortiClient can establish IPSec VPN connections using command line instructions.
- \* SSL VPN:FortiClient also supports initiating SSL VPN connections from the Windows command prompt.

These two VPN types can be configured and initiated using specific command line parameters provided by FortiClient.

References

- \* FortiClient EMS 7.2 Study Guide, VPN Configuration Section
- \* Fortinet Documentation on Command Line Options for FortiClient VPN

### NEW QUESTION # 96

An administrator must deploy FortiClient for an organization that has BYOD and remote users.

What can the administrator use to deploy FortiClient? (Choose one answer)

- A. Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM)
- B. Group Policy Object (GPO)
- C. FortiClient zero-touch provisioning
- D. Microsoft Intune

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the FortiClient EMS Administrator Study Guide and the Fortinet Document Library (7.2/7.4 versions), the most effective method for deploying FortiClient to BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) and remote users is using Microsoft Intune (or other supported Mobile Device Management - MDM solutions).

1. Why Microsoft Intune (Answer C) is the Correct Choice:

- \* Cloud-Based Accessibility: Unlike GPO or SCCM, which traditionally require a direct connection to the local Active Directory (AD) domain or a VPN to reach the on-premises infrastructure, Microsoft Intune is a cloud-based MDM. This makes it the native choice for remote users who may not always be on the corporate network.
- \* BYOD Management: Intune is specifically designed to manage a variety of operating systems (Windows, macOS, iOS, Android) that are common in BYOD environments. It allows administrators to push the FortiClient installation package and enrollment configuration (such as the invitation\_code or ems\_server details) directly to the user's device via the cloud.
- \* Integration with EMS: FortiClient EMS 7.2/7.4 provides specific documentation for Intune Integration. Administrators can create a custom MSI or .pkg installer in EMS, upload it to Intune, and use Intune's app configuration policies to automate the Telemetry connection to EMS.

2. Why Other Options are Incorrect for this Scenario:

- \* A. FortiClient zero-touch provisioning: While FortiClient supports zero-touch provisioning (particularly for mobile or through FortiCloud), in the context of a "deployment tool" for an organization's broad BYOD and remote fleet, it is typically a feature or process facilitated by an MDM like Intune rather than the standalone deployment mechanism for the initial software package on third-party remote devices.
- \* B. Microsoft SCCM: SCCM (now part of Microsoft Configuration Manager) is heavily reliant on on-premises infrastructure and is generally used for corporate-owned, domain-joined devices. It is less flexible than Intune for managing "unmanaged" BYOD devices belonging to remote users.
- \* D. Group Policy Object (GPO): GPO requires the device to be joined to the Active Directory (AD) Domain. BYOD devices are typically not domain-joined, and remote devices cannot receive GPO updates unless they are connected via VPN at the time of the policy refresh, making it unsuitable for this specific use case.

3. Curriculum References:

- \* EMS Administration Guide (Deployment Section): Specifies that for endpoints not reachable via AD / Workgroups (which covers remote and BYOD), administrators should use the Installer Link method or an MDM (like Microsoft Intune).
- \* Intune Deployment Guide for FortiClient: Detail the specific use of Configuration Keys (e.g., cloud\_invite\_code, ems\_server) that are passed from Intune to the FortiClient app to ensure that once the remote user installs the app, it automatically registers to the correct EMS instance.

