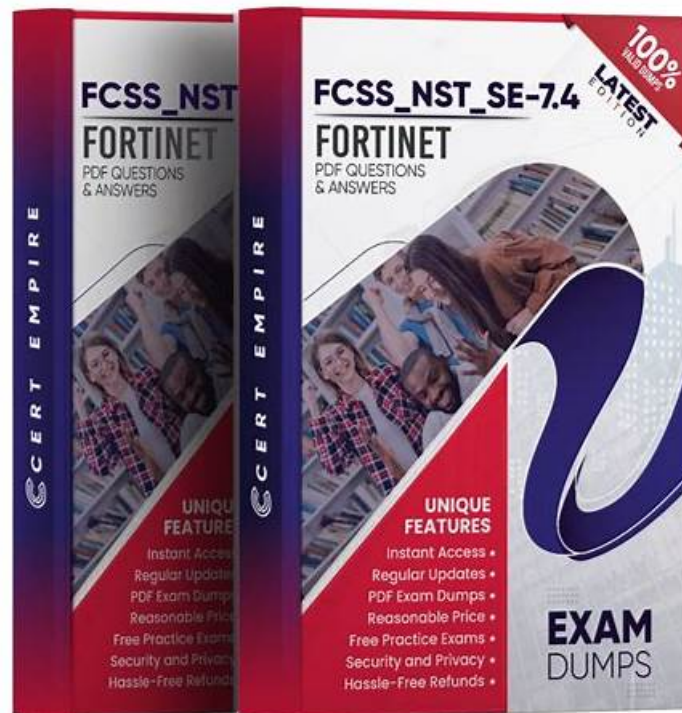


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Fortinet FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94

Refer to the exhibit.

The output of a BGO debug command is shown.

```
# get router info bgp summary
```

```
VRF 0 BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117  
BGP table version is 3  
3 BGP AS-PATH entries  
0 BGP community entries
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60	4	65060	1698	1756	0	0	0	0:02:45:55	OpenSent
10.127.0.75	4	65060	2206	2250	102	0	0	0:02:45:55	0
100.64.3.1	4	65061	101	115	0	0	0	never	Active

```
Total number of neighbors 3
```

What is the most likely reason that the local FortiGate is not receiving any prefixes from its neighbors?

- A. The local router is waiting for the keepalive message from the router 10.125.0.60.
- B. None of the three neighbors has successfully established the TCP three-way handshake with the local router.
- C. The router 100.64.3.1 is waiting for the OPEN message from the local router.
- **D. The RIB-OUT configuration for router 10.127.0.75 prevents any route advertisement to the local router.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To identify the reason for the lack of prefixes, we must interpret the State/PfxRcd and Up/Down columns in the get router info bgp summary exhibit.

* Analyze Neighbor Status:

* Neighbor 10.125.0.60: State is OpenSent. This session is not established. It is stuck in the negotiation phase.

* Neighbor 100.64.3.1: State is Active. This session is not established. The router is actively trying to initiate a TCP connection.

* Neighbor 10.127.0.75:

* Up/Down: 02:45:55. This indicates the BGP session has been Up (Established) for almost 3 hours.

* State/PfxRcd: 0. This number represents the count of prefixes received. The session is fully established, but the neighbor has sent zero routes.

* Determine the Cause:

* Since the session with 10.127.0.75 is established, connectivity and handshakes (Options A, B, C) are not the issue for this neighbor.

* The fact that it is Up but sending 0 prefixes strongly implies that the neighbor is configured to filter out its routes before sending them to the local FortiGate.

* Option D correctly identifies this as a RIB-OUT (Routing Information Base - Outbound) configuration issue on the neighbor (Router 10.127.0.75), which prevents it from advertising its routes.

Reference:

FortiGate Security 7.6 Study Guide (BGP): "In the BGP summary, if the State/PfxRcd shows a number (e.

g., 0), the session is Established. A value of 0 means the peering is up, but no routes have been received, often due to route-map or prefix-list filtering on the remote peer."

NEW QUESTION # 95

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 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C0000000
ike 0:624000:98: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A36082C6A621DE00000000
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 0:620000:98:             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
```

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 96

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP debug command.

```
# get router info bgp summary
VRF 0 BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 6511
BGP table version is 3
3 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60    4      65060    1628    1756    103   0   0 03:02:49      1
10.127.0.75    4      65075    2248    2250    102   0   0 02:45:55      1
100.64.3.1     4      65060     101     115     0     0   0 never        Active

Total number of neighbors 3
```

What can you conclude about the router in this scenario?

- A. The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is up.
- B. The router 100.64.3.1 needs to update the local AS number in its BGP configuration in order to bring up the BGP session with the local router.
- C. All of the neighbors displayed are part of a single BGP configuration on the local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.
- D. An inbound route-map on local router is blocking the prefixes from neighbor 100.64.3.1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The BGP debug output shows session information for peers, including state details. According to official Fortinet BGP documentation, if the session state with a peer does not show "Idle," "Active," or "Connect," but instead shows "Established," "Up," or related counters (e.g., messages sent/received or uptime), it indicates the session is operational. In this scenario, the peer 10.127.0.75 is the only one showing a positive indication of a live, established session. Other options like neighbor-range configuration, AS mismatch, or route-maps blocking prefixes are not supported by evidence provided in a simple BGP session state debug, nor does the output show errors relating to local or remote AS issues.

The correct interpretation comes from Fortinet's BGP troubleshooting guide, which outlines how to read session status and neighbor states in debug and summary outputs.

References:

FortiOS BGP Debugging Guide: Session State Interpretation

BGP CLI Reference: Neighbor Status Fields

NEW QUESTION # 97

During which phase of IKEv2 does the Diffie-Hellman key exchange take place?

- A. IKE_SA_INIT
- B. IKE_Req_INIT
- C. IKE_Auth
- D. Create_CHILD_SA

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 98

Refer to the exhibit showing a debug output.

```
# diagnose debug application authd 8256
# diagnose debug enable

....
[fsae_server_init_spec:116]: num 1, idx 0, 127.0.0.1:8000 disconnect_server_only
[FSSO]: disconnecting_event_error[Local FSSO Agent]: error occurred in read: Connection refused
....
```

An administrator deployed FSSO in DC Agent Mode but FSSO is failing on FortiGate. Pinging FortiGate from where the collector agent is deployed is successful.

The administrator then produces the debug output shown in the exhibit.

What could be causing this error message?

- A. The FortiGate and the collector agent are using different TCP ports.
- B. The TCP port 445 is blocked between FortiGate and collector agent.
- C. The collector agent preshared password is mismatched.
- D. The FortiGate cannot resolve the active directory server name.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 99

.....

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