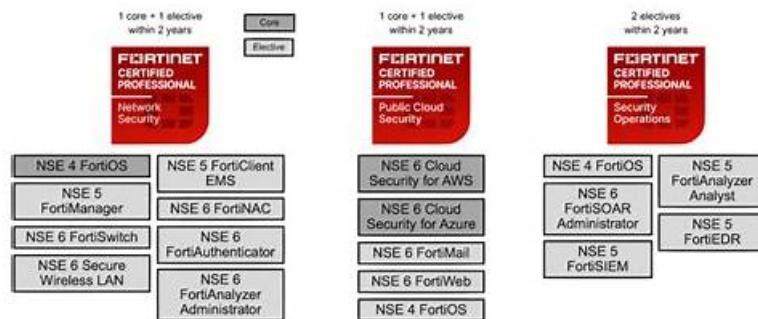


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Fortinet NSE4_FGT_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Routing: This domain covers configuring static routes for packet forwarding and implementing SD-WAN to load balance traffic across multiple WAN links.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VPN: This domain focuses on implementing meshed or partially redundant IPsec VPN topologies for secure connections.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Fortinet NSE 4 - FortiOS 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

NEW QUESTION # 119

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a routing table.

Network	Gateway IP	Interfaces	Distance	Metric	Priority	Type
10.0.11.0/24	0.0.0.0	port4	0	0	0	Connected
10.0.12.0/24	0.0.0.0	port5	0	0	0	Connected
10.0.13.0/24	0.0.0.0	port6	0	0	0	Connected
100.65.0.0/24	0.0.0.0	port2	0	0	0	Connected
100.66.0.0/24	0.0.0.0	port3	0	0	0	Connected
<u>172.20.1.0/24</u>	<u>100.66.0.254</u>	<u>port3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Connected</u>
192.168.0.0/16	0.0.0.0	port1	0	0	0	Connected

An administrator wants to create a new static route so the traffic to the subnet 172.20.1.0/24 is routed through port2 only. What are the two criteria that the administrator can use to achieve this objective? (Choose two.)

- A. The new static route must have the metric set to 1.
- B. The new static route must have the priority set to 3.**
- C. The existing static route through port3 must have the distance set to 11.**
- D. The new static route must have the distance set to 9.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Currently, subnet 172.20.1.0/24 is routed through port3 with distance 9 and priority 2. To force routing through port2, the administrator must:

- Increase the distance of the existing route via port3 (e.g., to 11), making it less preferred.
- Configure the new static route on port2 with a higher priority value (e.g., 3) so it overrides the current port3 route when distances are equal.

NEW QUESTION # 120

Refer to the exhibit

A firewall policy to enable active authentication is shown.

Policy	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT	Type	Security Profiles
port4 → port2	Internet (1)	HQ_SUBNET	all	always	✓ ACCEPT	NAT	Standard	WEB Category_Monitor SSL certificate-inspection

When attempting to access an external website using an active authentication method, the user is not presented with a login prompt. What is the most likely reason for this situation?

- A. No matching user account exists for this user.
- B. The Remote-users group is not added to the Destination
- C. The Remote-users group must be set up correctly in the FSSO configuration.
- D. The Service DNS is required in the firewall policy.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the exhibit and FortiOS 7.6 Active Authentication (captive portal) behavior, the most likely reason the user is not presented with a login prompt is that DNS is missing from the firewall policy.

What the exhibit shows

The firewall policy configured for active authentication includes:

Source: HQ_SUBNET and Remote-users

Destination: all

Services:

HTTP

HTTPS

ALL_ICMP

Security Profiles: Web filter and SSL inspection enabled

Authentication: Active (user group referenced)

DNS is not included as a service in the policy.

Why DNS is required for active authentication

In FortiOS 7.6, active authentication (captive portal) works as follows:

The user attempts to access a website using a URL (for example, www.example.com).

The client must first perform a DNS lookup to resolve the domain name.

FortiGate intercepts the initial HTTP/HTTPS request and redirects the user to the authentication portal.

If DNS traffic is blocked or not allowed:

The hostname cannot be resolved.

The HTTP/HTTPS request never properly occurs.

FortiGate has nothing to intercept, so the login prompt is never triggered.

This is explicitly documented in the FortiOS 7.6 Authentication and Captive Portal requirements, which state that DNS must be permitted for captive portal-based authentication to function correctly.

Why the other options are incorrect

A . No matching user account exists for this user

Incorrect.

If the user account did not exist, the login page would still appear, but authentication would fail after credentials are entered.

B . The Remote-users group must be set up correctly in the FSSO configuration

Incorrect.

This policy is using active authentication, not FSSO.

FSSO configuration is irrelevant for active authentication login prompts.

C . The Remote-users group is not added to the Destination

Incorrect.

User groups are applied in the Source field for authentication-based policies.

Destination does not accept user groups.

NEW QUESTION # 121

Which three pieces of information does FortiGate use to identify the hostname of the SSL server when SSL certificate inspection is enabled? (Choose three.)

- A. The serial number in the server certificate.
- B. The subject field in the server certificate.
- C. The subject alternative name (SAN) field in the server certificate.
- D. The server name indication (SNI) extension in the client hello message.
- E. The host field in the HTTP header.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

When SSL certificate inspection is enabled on a FortiGate device, the system uses the following three pieces of information to identify the hostname of the SSL server:

Server Name Indication (SNI) extension in the client hello message (B): The SNI is an extension in the client hello message of the SSL/TLS protocol. It indicates the hostname the client is attempting to connect to. This allows FortiGate to identify the server's hostname during the SSL handshake.

Subject Alternative Name (SAN) field in the server certificate (C): The SAN field in the server certificate lists additional hostnames or IP addresses that the certificate is valid for. FortiGate inspects this field to confirm the identity of the server.

Subject field in the server certificate (D): The Subject field contains the primary hostname or domain name for which the certificate was issued. FortiGate uses this information to match and validate the server's identity during SSL certificate inspection.

NEW QUESTION # 122

There are multiple dialup IPsec VPNs configured in aggressive mode on the HQ FortiGate. The requirement is to connect dial-up users to their respective department VPN tunnels.

Which phase 1 setting you can configure to match the user to the tunnel?

- A. IKE Mode Config
- B. Dead Peer Detection
- C. Peer ID
- D. Local Gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:

In FortiOS 7.6, when multiple dialup IPsec VPNs are configured on the same FortiGate—especially in Aggressive Mode—FortiGate must identify which Phase 1 configuration a connecting client should match.

How FortiGate selects a dialup IPsec tunnel

For dialup VPNs:

The remote peer (user or device) does not have a fixed IP address

Multiple Phase 1 interfaces may exist on the HQ FortiGate

FortiGate uses identifying information sent during IKE Phase 1 to select the correct tunnel. Aggressive Mode behavior: Aggressive mode sends ID information in clear text during Phase 1. This allows FortiGate to match incoming peers to the correct Phase 1 configuration. Why Peer ID is the correct answer: C. Peer ID Peer ID (also called IKE ID) is used to:

Identify the remote peer

Differentiate between multiple dialup tunnels

Common Peer ID formats:

FQDN

User FQDN

Key ID

FortiGate matches the received Peer ID against the Phase 1 configuration to select the correct tunnel. This is the documented and recommended method for:

Mapping users to different department tunnels

Supporting multiple dialup IPsec VPNs in aggressive mode

Why the other options are incorrect

A. Local Gateway

Identifies the local FortiGate interface/IP, not the remote user.

B. Dead Peer Detection

Used only for tunnel health monitoring, not tunnel selection.

C. IKE Mode Config

Used for assigning IP addresses and pushing settings, not for selecting the Phase 1 tunnel.

NEW QUESTION # 123

A new administrator is configuring FSSO authentication on FortiGate using DC Agent Mode.

Which step is NOT part of the expected process?

- A. The user logs into the windows domain.
- B. The DC agent sends login event data directly to FortiGate.
- C. FortiGate determines user identity based on the IP address in the FSSO list.
- D. The collector agent forwards login event data to FortiGate.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In DC Agent Mode, the DC agent sends login event data directly to FortiGate without involving a collector agent.

NEW QUESTION # 124

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