

Exam Fortinet NSE8_812 Sample - NSE8_812 Test Questions Vce



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Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8_812) Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Refer to the exhibits, which show a network topology and VPN configuration.

A network administrator has been tasked with modifying the existing dial-up IPsec VPN infrastructure to detect the path quality to the remote endpoints.

After applying the configuration shown in the configuration exhibit, the VPN clients can still connect and access the protected 172.16.205.0/24 network, but no SLA information shows up for the client tunnels when issuing the diagnose sys link-monitor tunnel all command on the FortiGate CLI.

What is wrong with the configuration?

- A. SLA link monitoring does not work with the net-device setting.
- B. IPsec Phase1 Interface has to be configured in IPsec main mode.
- C. The admin needs to disable the mode-cfg setting.
- D. It is necessary to use the IKEv2 protocol in this situation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 17

Refer to the exhibits.

The exhibits show a FortiGate network topology and the output of the status of high availability on the FortiGate.

Given this information, which statement is correct?

- A. The cluster members are on the same network and the IP addresses were statically assigned.
- B. The cluster mode can support a maximum of four (4) FortiGate VMs
- C. The ethertype values of the HA packets are 0x8890, 0x8891, and 0x8892
- D. **FGVMEVLQOG33WM3D and FGVMEVGCJNHFYI4A share a virtual MAC address.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The output of the status of high availability on the FortiGate shows that the cluster mode is active-passive, which means that only one FortiGate unit is active at a time, while the other unit is in standby mode. The active unit handles all traffic and also sends HA heartbeat packets to monitor the standby unit. The standby unit becomes active if it stops receiving heartbeat packets from the active unit, or if it receives a higher priority from another cluster unit. In active-passive mode, all cluster units share a virtual MAC address for each interface, which is used as the source MAC address for all packets forwarded by the cluster. Reference:
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.4.0/cookbook/103439/high-availability-with-two-fortigates>

NEW QUESTION # 18

Review the VPN configuration shown in the exhibit.

What is the Forward Error Correction behavior if the SD-WAN network traffic download is 500 Mbps and has 8% of packet loss in the environment?

- A. 1 redundant packet for every 10 base packets
- B. 3 redundant packet for every 9 base packets
- C. 3 redundant packet for every 5 base packets
- D. **2 redundant packet for every 8 base packets**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The FEC configuration in the exhibit specifies that if the packet loss is greater than 10%, then the FEC mapping will be 8 base packets and 2 redundant packets. The download bandwidth of 500 Mbps is not greater than 950 Mbps, so the FEC mapping is not overridden by the bandwidth setting. Therefore, the FEC behavior will be 2 redundant packets for every 8 base packets.

Here is the explanation of the FEC mappings in the exhibit:

Packet loss greater than 10%: 8 base packets and 2 redundant packets.

Upload bandwidth greater than 950 Mbps: 9 base packets and 3 redundant packets.

The mappings are matched from top to bottom, so the first mapping that matches the conditions will be used. In this case, the first

mapping matches because the packet loss is greater than 10%. Therefore, the FEC behavior will be 2 redundant packets for every 8 base packets.

NEW QUESTION # 19

A retail customer with a FortiADC HA cluster load balancing five web servers in L7 Full NAT mode is receiving reports of users not able to access their website during a sale event. But for clients that were able to connect, the website works fine.

CPU usage on the FortiADC and the web servers is low, application and database servers are still able to handle more traffic, and the bandwidth utilization is under 30%.

Which two options can resolve this situation? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable SSL between the FortiADC and the web servers
- B. Change the persistence rule to LB_PERSIS_SSL_SESSJD.
- C. Add a connection-pool to the FortiADC virtual server
- D. Add more web servers to the real server pool

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The FortiADC HA cluster is a load balancing solution that distributes traffic among multiple web servers in L7 Full NAT mode. L7 Full NAT mode means that FortiADC terminates both client and server SSL connections and performs full NAT for both source and destination IP addresses and ports. One possible reason for users not being able to access the website during a sale event is that the persistence rule is not configured properly. Persistence rule is a feature that ensures that subsequent requests from the same client are sent to the same web server, which is important for maintaining session continuity and avoiding errors or data loss. The default persistence rule for L7 Full NAT mode is LB_PERSIS_SRC_IP, which uses the source IP address of the client as the persistence key. However, this rule may not work well if there are many clients behind a proxy or NAT device that share the same source IP address, or if there are clients that change their source IP address frequently due to roaming or switching networks. Therefore, to resolve this situation, one option is to change the persistence rule to LB_PERSIS_SSL_SESSJD, which uses the SSL session ID of the client as the persistence key. This rule can provide more accurate and reliable persistence for SSL connections than LB_PERSIS_SRC_IP. Another possible reason for users not being able to access the website during a sale event is that there are too many TCP connections being established and terminated between FortiADC and the web servers, which consumes CPU resources and causes performance degradation. Therefore, to resolve this situation, another option is to add a connection-pool to the FortiADC virtual server. Connection-pool is a feature that allows FortiADC to reuse existing TCP connections between FortiADC and the web servers, instead of creating new ones for each request. This can reduce CPU overhead, improve response time, and increase throughput. Reference: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiadc/6.4.0/administration-guide/19662/load-balancing-methods-and-persistence> <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiadc/6.4.0/administration-guide/19662/connection-pool>

NEW QUESTION # 20

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an SD-WAN configuration.

You configured the SD-WAN from Branch1 to the HUB and enabled packet duplication. You later notice that the traffic is not being duplicated. In this scenario, what is causing this problem?

- A. There is a mismatch in the FortiOS version between Branch1 and HUB.
- B. Packet duplication is not enabled on the HUB side.
- C. Traffic cannot be duplicated over multiple zones.
- D. Packet duplication did not occur because an interface is out of SLA.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 21

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