

NSE8_812資格練習、NSE8_812受験トレーニング

https://www.passcert.com/NSE8_812.html

Exam : NSE8_812

Title : Fortinet NSE 8 - Written
Exam (NSE8_812)

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P.S. MogiExamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいNSE8_812ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mBTIKfjDXZF1DndVHL72rK4aAcpEr7GR>

NSE8_812最新の試験トレントは、資格試験ごとに分類が異なるため、ユーザーはユーザーの実際のニーズに応じて独自の学習モードを選択できます。NSE8_812試験の質問は、ユーザーが選択できるさまざまな学習モードを提供します。これは、コンピューターや携帯電話の複数のクライアントがオンラインで勉強したり、オフライン統合のためにデータを印刷したりするために使用できます。手頃な価格と実践を完璧にサポートする最新のNSE8_812試験のトレントは、NSE8_812試験の質問のみを気に入っています。

Fortinet NSE8_812試験に合格するためには、候補者はFortinetのセキュリティソリューションの設定、管理、トラブルシューティングの知識と技能を示す必要があります。この試験は、高度な脅威保護、ネットワーク設計、仮想プライベートネットワーク（VPN）、セキュリティ管理など、広範なトピックをカバーしています。候補者は、Fortinetの製品とソリューションに深い理解を持ち、この知識を応用して複雑なセキュリティの課題を解決する能力を持っている必要があります。

NSE8_812認証は、高度なセキュリティ概念とFortinet製品の専門知識を実証するグローバルに認められた認定です。この認定を達成することで、新しいキャリアの機会を開き、収益の可能性を高め、Fortinet製品を使用して高度なセキュリティソリューションを設計および実装するために必要なスキルと知識を提供できます。さらに、NSE8_812認証は、特定の高度なレベルのFortinetパートナープログラムの要件であり、Fortinetパートナーと再販業者にとって価値のある資格となっています。

>>NSE8_812資格練習 <<

NSE8_812受験トレーニング、NSE8_812予想試験

学習効率をテストする時間を設定して、実際のNSE8_812試験に参加しているときに指定された時間内にテストを完了することができます。さらに、試験の速度に合わせて調整し、NSE8_812トレーニング資料で設定したタイムキーパーに従ってアラートを維持することができます。したがって、この効果的なシミュレーション機能に関するNSE8_812スタディガイドを信頼することで、最終的に効率が向上し、NSE8_812試験の成功を支援できます。NSE8_812試験問題の無料デモをお試しください!

Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8_812) 認定 NSE8_812 試験問題 (Q64-Q69):

質問 # 64

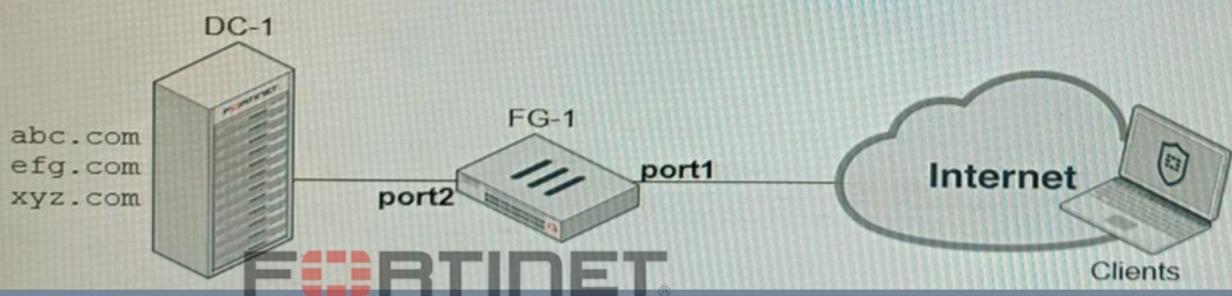
Refer to the exhibits, which show a firewall policy configuration and a network topology.

Configuration

```
config firewall policy
  edit 1
    set name "DC-1-Traffic-In"
    set srcintf "port1"
    set dstintf "port2"
    set srcaddr "all"
    set dstaddr "DC-1-VIP-GRP"
    set action accept
    set schedule "always"
    set service "ALL"
    set utm-status enable
    set ssl-ssh-profile "DC1-Certs"
    set av-profile "servers"
    set webfilter-profile "servers"
    set logtraffic all
  next
end

config firewall ssl-ssh-profile
  edit "DC1-Certs"
    config https
      set ports 443
      set status deep-inspection
    end
    ...omitted output...
    set server-cert-mode replace
    set server-cert "abc" "efg"
    set supported-alpn http2
  next
end
```

Topology



An administrator has configured an inbound SSL inspection profile on a FortiGate device (FG-1) that is protecting a data center hosting multiple web pages. Given the scenario shown in the exhibits, which certificate will FortiGate use to handle requests to xyz.com?

- A. FortiGate will use the first certificate in the server-cert list-the abc.com certificate
- B. FortiGate will fall-back to the default Fortinet_CA_SSL certificate.
- C. FortiGate will reject the connection since no certificate is defined.
- D. FortiGate will use the Fortinet_CA_Untrusted certificate for the untrusted connection,

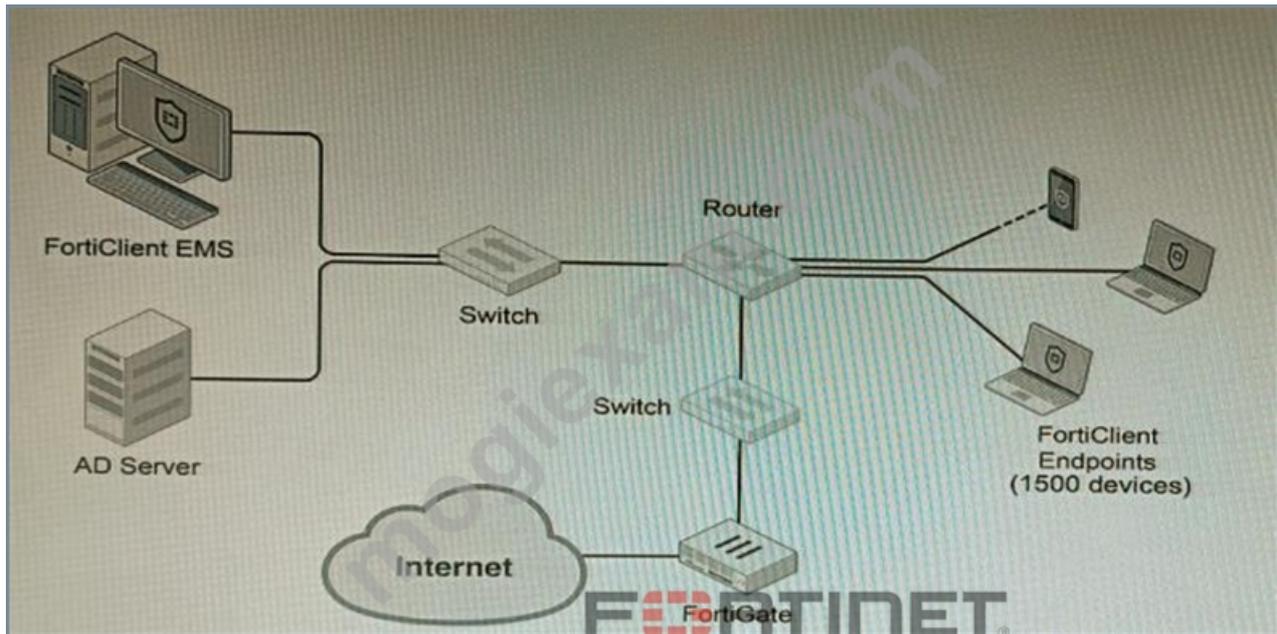
正解: A

解説:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.4.1/administration-guide/850344/define-multiple-certificates-in-an-ssl-profile-in-replace-mode> If there is no matched server certificate in the list, then the first server certificate in the list is used as a replacement.

質問 # 65

Refer to the exhibit.



A customer wants FortiClient EMS configured to deploy to 1500 endpoints. The deployment will be integrated with FortiOS and there is an Active Directory server.

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, which two statements about the installation are correct?

(Choose two.)

- A. If no client update time is specified on EMS, the user will be able to choose the time of installation if they wish to delay.
- **B. A client can be eligible for multiple enabled configurations on the EMS server, and one will be chosen based on first priority**
- C. You must use Standard or Enterprise SQL Server rather than the included SQL Server Express
- **D. You can only deploy initial installations to Windows clients.**
- E. The Windows clients only require "File and Printer Sharing" allowed and the rest is handled by Active Directory group policy

正解: B、D

解説:

* A is correct because if no client update time is specified on EMS, the user will be able to choose the time of installation if they wish to delay. This is because the FortiClient EMS server will not force the installation on the client.

* E is correct because the Windows clients only require "File and Printer Sharing" allowed and the rest is handled by Active Directory group policy. This is because the Active Directory group policy will configure the Windows clients to automatically install FortiClient and the FortiClient EMS server will only need to push the initial configuration to the clients.

The other options are incorrect. Option B is incorrect because a client can only be eligible for one enabled configuration on the EMS server. Option C is incorrect because you can deploy initial installations to both Windows and macOS clients. Option D is incorrect because you can use the included SQL Server Express to deploy FortiClient EMS.

References:

Deploying FortiClient EMS | FortiClient / FortiOS 7.4.0 - Fortinet Document Library
Configuring FortiClient EMS | FortiClient / FortiOS 7.4.0 - Fortinet Document Library
FortiClient EMS installation requirements | FortiClient / FortiOS 7.4.0 - Fortinet Document Library

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/forticlient/7.0.7/ems-administration-guide/278884/deployment-installers>

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/forticlient/7.0.7/ems-administration-guide/374506/deploying-forticlient-software-to-endpoints>

質問 # 66

SD-WAN is configured on a FortiGate. You notice that when one of the internet links has high latency the time to resolve names using DNS from FortiGate is very high.

You must ensure that the FortiGate DNS resolution times are as low as possible with the least amount of work.

What should you configure?

- **A. Configure local out traffic to use the outgoing interface based on SD-WAN rules with the interface IP and configure an**

SD-WAN rule to the DNS server.

- B. Configure an SD-WAN rule to the DNS server and use the FortiGate interface IPs in the source address.
- C. Configure two DNS servers and use DNS servers recommended by the two internet providers.
- D. Configure local out traffic to use the outgoing interface based on SD-WAN rules with a manual defined IP associated to a loopback interface and configure an SD-WAN rule from the loopback to the DNS server.

正解: A

解説:

SD-WAN is a feature that allows users to optimize network performance and reliability by using multiple WAN links and applying rules based on various criteria, such as latency, jitter, packet loss, etc. One way to ensure that the FortiGate DNS resolution times are as low as possible with the least amount of work is to configure local out traffic to use the outgoing interface based on SD-WAN rules with the interface IP and configure an SD-WAN rule to the DNS server. This means that the FortiGate will use the best WAN link available to send DNS queries to the DNS server according to the SD-WAN rule, and use its own interface IP as the source address. This avoids NAT issues and ensures optimal DNS performance. References:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/sd-wan/19662/sd-wan>

質問 # 67

You are troubleshooting a FortiMail Cloud service integrated with Office 365 where outgoing emails are not reaching the recipients' mail What are two possible reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- **A. The FortiMail access control rules to relay from Office 365 servers public IPs are missing.**
- B. The FortiMail DKIM key was not set using the Auto Generation option.
- **C. A Mail Flow connector from the Exchange Admin Center has not been set properly to the FortiMail Cloud FQDN.**
- D. The FortiMail access control rule to relay from Office 365 servers FQDN is missing.

正解: A、C

解説:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortimail/7.2.0/cookbook/963264/configuring-outbound-settings-in-office-365>

質問 # 68

Refer to the exhibits.

GUI Access

Site title: FortiAuthenticator

GUI idle timeout: 480 minutes (1-480 mins)

Maximum HTTP header length: 4 (4-16 KB)

HTTPS Certificate: Default-Server-Certificate | CN=Default-Server-Certificate-7D895AD8

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) Expiry

Certificate authority type: Local CA Trusted CA

CA certificate that issued the server certificate: Fortinet_CA1_Root | emailAddress=support@fortinet.com

Allow all hosts/domain names

Public IP/FQDN for FortiToken Mobile: 100.64.1.76

Configuration

```

FG-1 # show system ftm-push
config system ftm-push
  set server-cert "self-sign"
  set server "10.0.1.150"
  set status enable
end

FG-1# show system interface port1
config system interface
  edit "port1"
    set vdom "root"
    set ip 100.64.1.41 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping
    set type physical
    set alias "WAN"
    set role wan
    set snmp-index 1
  next
end

```

Topology

An administrator has configured a FortiGate and Forti Authenticator for two-factor authentication with FortiToken push notifications for their SSL VPN login. Upon initial review of the setup, the administrator has discovered that the customers can manually type in their two-factor code and authenticate but push notifications do not work. Based on the information given in the exhibits, what must be done to fix this?

- A. FAC-1 must have an internet routable IP address for push notifications.
- **B. On FG-1 CLI, the ftm-push server setting must point to 100.64.141.**
- C. On FG-1 port1, the ftm access protocol must be enabled.
- D. On FAC-1, the FortiToken public IP setting must point to 100.64.1.41

正解: B

解説:

The FortiGate and Forti Authenticator configuration shown in the exhibits is using two-factor authentication with FortiToken push notifications for SSL VPN login. FortiToken push notifications are a feature that allows users to receive a notification on their mobile devices when they attempt to log in to a FortiGate or FortiAuthenticator service, and approve or deny the login request with a single tap. However, push notifications do not work in this scenario, even though users can manually type in their two-factor code and authenticate. One possible reason for this issue is that the FortiGate does not know how to reach the FortiAuthenticator server for push notifications. Therefore, to fix this issue, one option is to configure the ftm-push server setting on FG-1 CLI, which specifies the IP address or FQDN of the FortiAuthenticator server that handles push notifications. In this case, since FAC-1 has an IP address of

