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Fortinet FCP_FMG_AD-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Device Manager: In this domain, the focus is on how to register devices within ADOMs, implement configuration changes using scripts, and troubleshoot using the revision history.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced Configuration: This domain explains FortiManager's high availability (HA), configures FortiGuard services and works with the global database ADOM.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administration: This section covers how to understand FortiManager capabilities, perform initial configurations, and set up administrative domains (ADOMs).
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy and Objects: This section deals with how to manage policies and objects, oversee ADOM revisions, configure workspace mode, and conduct policy imports and installations.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Troubleshooting: This section covers how to familiarize with FortiManager deployment scenarios and troubleshoot issues related to imports, installations, device-level, ADOM-level, and system-level concerns.

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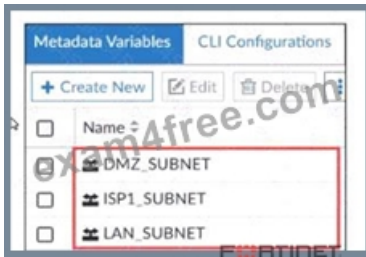
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Fortinet FCP - FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

Exhibit.



What is true about the objects highlighted in the image?

- A. They can be used as variables in scripts.
- B. They can be set to optional or required.
- C. They cannot be created in the global database ADOM.
- D. They are available across all ADOMs by default.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The objects highlighted in the image (DMZ_SUBNET, ISP1_SUBNET, LAN_SUBNET) are metadata variables.

* C. They can be used as variables in scripts.

* These metadata variables are placeholders that can be used in FortiManager scripts to dynamically insert specific values, enabling script flexibility and scalability across multiple devices or ADOMs.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because:

* A suggests optional or required settings, which do not apply to metadata variables.

* B implies they are available across all ADOMs by default, which is not always the case.

* D states they cannot be created in the global database ADOM, but metadata variables are typically managed within ADOMs and can be utilized globally based on specific configurations.

FortiManager References:

* Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Using Metadata Variables and Script Management.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which API method is used to create objects or overwrite existing ones?

- A. Update
- B. Add
- C. Exec
- D. Set

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of the FortiManager JSON API, the set method is used to create new objects or overwrite existing ones. The API allows administrators to manage FortiManager and its associated devices by automating tasks like configuration changes, policy updates, and object creation.

Explanation of Options:

* A. Set:

* This is true. The set method is used to create a new object if it does not exist or overwrite an existing object if it already exists. This method is frequently used in API requests to configure settings and apply changes on FortiManager.

* B. Add:

* This is false. The add method is used to add new objects without overwriting any existing ones. It is used when you want to create a new entry and ensure it doesn't conflict with or replace an existing object.

* C. Exec:

* This is false. The exec method is used to execute specific actions or commands, rather than creating or modifying objects. This is typically used for actions like running scripts or executing operational commands on FortiManager or FortiGate.

* D. Update:

* This is false. While "update" might seem relevant, FortiManager's API does not specifically use an "update" method for modifying or creating objects. This method serves that function by both creating new objects and overwriting existing ones.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Refer to the exhibit. What can you conclude from the failed installation log shown in the exhibit?

FortiManager log

```
-----Executing time: -----

Starting log (Run on device)

Local-FortiGate $ config user local
Local-FortiGate (local) $ edit student
Local-FortiGate (student) $ set type ldap
Local-FortiGate (student) $ set status enable
Local-FortiGate (student) $ next
Attribute 'ldap-server' MUST be set.
Command fail. Return code 1
Local-FortiGate (local) $ end
Local-FortiGate $ config firewall policy
Local-FortiGate (policy) $ edit 2
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set srcintf port3
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set dstintf port1
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set srcaddr all
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set dstaddr all
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set action accept
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set schedule always
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set service ALL
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set users student
entry not found in datasource

value parse error before 'student'
Command fail. Return code -3
Local-FortiGate (2) $ set nat enable
Local-FortiGate (2) $ next
Local-FortiGate (policy) $ end
Local-FortiGate $

-----End of Log-----
```

- A. Policy ID 2 is installed in the disabled state.
- B. Policy ID 2 is installed without a source address.
- **C. Policy ID 2 is installed without the remote user student.**
- D. Policy ID 2 will not be installed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since "users" is not mandatory, and all the other elements are set, the policy will be created.

Tested in lab:

```
Local-FG # config firewall policy
Local-FG (policy) # edit 2
new entry '2' added
Local-FG (2) # set srcintf a
Local-FG (2) # set dstintf b
Local-FG (2) # set srcaddr all
Local-FG (2) # set dstaddr all
Local-FG (2) # set action accept
Local-FG (2) # set schedule always
Local-FG (2) # set service ALL
Local-FG (2) # set users student
entry not found in datasource
```

```

value parse error before 'student'
Command fail. Return code -3
Local-FG (2) # set nat enable
Local-FG (2) # next
Local-FG (policy) # end
Local-FG # show firewall policy
config firewall policy
edit 2
set uuid 00879f84-bf81-51ee-3191-7623414c44a4
set srcintf "a"
set dstintf "b"
set srcaddr "all"
set dstaddr "all"
set action accept
set schedule "always"
set service "ALL"
set nat enable

```

NEW QUESTION # 47

An administrator enabled workspace mode and now wants to delete an address object that is currently referenced in a firewall policy. Which two results can the administrator expect? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiManager will disable the status of the address object until the changes are installed.
- B. FortiManager will not allow the administrator to delete a referenced address object until they lock the ADOM.
- C. FortiManager will temporarily change the status of the referenced firewall policy to disabled.
- D. FortiManager will replace the deleted address object with the none address object in the referenced firewall policy.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

When operating in workspace mode on FortiManager 7.4, the administrator must understand how object references and deletions work:

* Option C- "FortiManager will not allow the administrator to delete a referenced address object until they lock the ADOM": In workspace mode, all changes are managed within an Administrative Domain (ADOM) scope. When an object (like an address object) is referenced in a policy, FortiManager prevents its deletion to maintain configuration integrity. The ADOM must be locked by the administrator to make changes to any referenced objects. This locking mechanism ensures that no unintended deletions or changes occur that could disrupt the policies or configuration.

* FortiManager Reference: "In workspace mode, changes to objects or policies require the ADOM to be locked. If an object is referenced, you must lock the ADOM before deleting or modifying the object." (FortiManager 7.4 Administration Guide, Section on Workspace Mode and ADOM Management)

* Option D- "FortiManager will replace the deleted address object with the none address object in the referenced firewall policy": If the administrator attempts to delete an address object that is currently referenced by a firewall policy, FortiManager will replace the deleted object with the 'none' address object. This is done to maintain the policy structure and avoid policy corruption due to a missing reference. This behavior ensures that the firewall policy remains syntactically correct, even though the specific address object is no longer in use.

* FortiManager Reference: "When a referenced object is deleted, FortiManager will replace it with a 'none' object in the policy. This behavior is to ensure the integrity and continuity of the policy configurations." (FortiManager 7.4 Administration Guide, Object Management and Policy Handling in Workspace Mode)

NEW QUESTION # 48

An administrator has enabled Service Access on FortiManager. What is the purpose of Service Access on the FortiManager interface?

- A. It allows FortiManager to respond to requests for FortiGuard services from FortiGate devices.
- B. It allows FortiManager to determine the connection status of managed devices.
- C. It allows administrative access to FortiManager.
- D. It allows third-party applications to gain read/write access to FortiManager.

Answer: A

Select the Fortinet services that are allowed access on this interface. These include FortiGate Updates and Web Filtering. Service access is not enabled on any port by default.

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