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Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and focuses on implementing central management for Fortinet security solutions. It includes configuring and managing devices centrally to streamline network security operations. Candidates will understand how to maintain consistency in security policies and automate deployments for efficient management of large-scale enterprise environments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VPN: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and covers the implementation of secure communication tunnels for enterprise environments. Candidates will learn to configure IPsec VPN with IKE version 2 to establish encrypted connections. The section also includes the implementation of ADVPN to enable on-demand VPN tunnels between different sites, ensuring secure and dynamic connectivity.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Profiles: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and focuses on managing security inspection profiles, including SSL and SSH inspections. Candidates will learn to apply a combination of web filtering, application control, and Internet Service Database (ISDB) to enhance network security. The section also covers integrating Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) to monitor and mitigate threats within enterprise networks.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and covers the implementation of advanced routing protocols to manage enterprise traffic effectively. Candidates will gain expertise in configuring Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) for dynamic routing and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to facilitate communication between different networks, ensuring efficient traffic flow across enterprise environments.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and covers the implementation of the Fortinet Security Fabric, ensuring seamless integration across security solutions. It also includes configuring hardware acceleration on FortiGate devices to optimize performance. Candidates will learn to set up different operation modes for high-availability clusters and implement enterprise networks using VLANs and VDOMs. Additionally, it covers various use case scenarios that demonstrate how Fortinet solutions contribute to secure network environments.

Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.4 Administrator Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

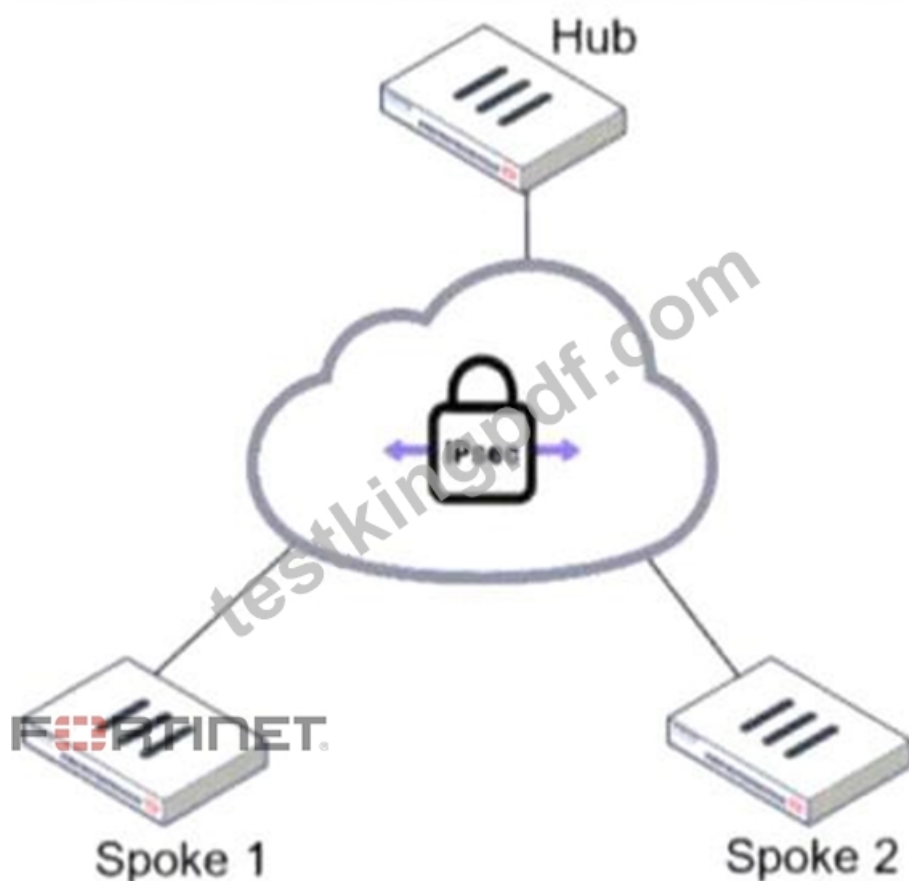
What are two functions of automation stitches? (Choose two.)

- A. An automation stitch configured to execute actions sequentially can take parameters from previous actions as input for the current action.
- B. Automation stitches can be configured on any FortiGate device in a Security Fabric environment.
- C. Automation stitches can be created to run diagnostic commands and attach the results to an email message when CPU or memory usage exceeds specified thresholds.
- D. An automation stitch configured to execute actions in parallel can be set to insert a specific delay between actions.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 56

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator is deploying a hub and spokes network and using OSPF as dynamic protocol. Which configuration is mandatory for neighbor adjacency?

- A. Set network-type point-to-multipoint in the hub interface
- B. Set rfc1583-compatible enable in the router configuration
- C. Set virtual-link enable in the hub interface
- D. Set bfd enable in the router configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a hub-and-spoke topology using OSPF over IPsec VPNs, the point-to-multipoint network type is necessary to establish neighbor adjacencies between the hub and spokes. This network type ensures that OSPF operates correctly without requiring a designated router (DR) and allows dynamic routing updates across the IPsec tunnels.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug.

```

ike 0: comes 10.0.0.2:500->10.0.0.1:500,ifindex=7...
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Aggressive id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 len=426
ike 0:Remotesite:3: initiator: aggressive mode get 1st response...
ike 0:Remotesite:3: VID DPD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0:Remotesite:3: DPD negotiated
ike 0:Remotesite:3: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A36082C6A621DE00000000
ike 0:Remotesite:3: peer is FortiGate/FortiOS. (v0 b0)
ike 0:Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0:Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C0000000
ike 0:Remotesite:3: received peer identifier FQDN 'remote'
ike 0:Remotesite:3: negotiation result
ike 0:Remotesite:3: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:Remotesite:3:   protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:Remotesite:3:   trans_id = KEY_IKE.
ike 0:Remotesite:3:   encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:Remotesite:3:   type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC, key-len=128
ike 0:Remotesite:3:   type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0:Remotesite:3:   type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:Remotesite:3:   type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP1024.
ike 0:Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:Remotesite:3: NAT-T unsupported
ike 0:Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 key 16:39915120ED73E520787C801DE3678916
ike 0:Remotesite:3: PSK authentication succeeded
ike 0:Remotesite:3: authentication OK
ike 0:Remotesite:3: add INITIAL-CONTACT
ike 0:Remotesite:3: enc A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF682081004010000000000000500B000018882A078E09026CA8B2
ike 0:Remotesite:3: out A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF6820810040100000000000005C64D5CBA90B873F150CB8B5CC2A
ike 0:Remotesite:3: sent IKE msg (agg_i2send): 10.0.0.1:500->10.0.0.2:500, len=140, id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/
ike 0:Remotesite:3: established IKE SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682

```

Which two statements about this debug output are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. It shows a phase 2 negotiation.
- B. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is enabled in the configuration.
- C. The initiator provided remote as its IPsec peer ID.
- D. The local gateway IP address is 10.0.0.1.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 58

What configuration changes can reduce the memory utilization in a FortiGate? (Choose two.)

- A. Reduce the maximum file size to inspect.
- B. Increase the TCP session timers.
- C. Reduce the session time to live.
- D. Increase the FortiGuard cache time to live.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 59

An administrator must standardize the deployment of FortiGate devices across branches with consistent interface roles and policy packages using FortiManager. What is the recommended best practice for interface assignment in this scenario?

- A. Create interfaces using device database scripts to use them on the same policy package of FortiGate devices.
- B. Enable metadata variables to use dynamic configurations in the standard interfaces of FortiManager.
- C. Use the Install On feature in the policy package to automatically assign different interfaces based on the branch.
- D. Create normalized interface types per-platform to automatically recognize device layer interfaces based on the FortiGate model and interface name.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When standardizing the deployment of FortiGate devices across branches using FortiManager, the best practice is to use metadata variables. This allows for dynamic interface configuration while maintaining a single, consistent policy package for all branches. Metadata variables in FortiManager enable interface roles and configurations to be dynamically assigned based on the specific FortiGate device.

This ensures scalability and consistent security policy enforcement across all branches without manually adjusting interface settings

for each device. When a new branch FortiGate is deployed, metadata variables automatically map to the correct physical interfaces, reducing manual configuration errors.

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- [illegible]