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Fortinet FCP - FortiClient EMS 7.4 Administrator Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which security attribute is verified during the SSL connection negotiation between FortiClient and FortiClient EMS to mitigate man-

in-the-middle (MITM) attacks? (Choose one answer)

- A. common name (CN)
- B. location (L)
- C. organization (O)
- D. serial number (SN)

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the FortiClient EMS Administrator Study Guide (7.2/7.4 versions) and the Fortinet Document Library regarding SSL/TLS Endpoint Communication Security, the primary attribute verified during the SSL connection negotiation to mitigate Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks is the Common Name (CN).

1. SSL Connection Negotiation & MITM Mitigation

* Verification Process: When FortiClient attempts to establish a Telemetry connection with the FortiClient EMS server, an SSL handshake occurs. To ensure it is communicating with the legitimate server and not a malicious interceptor (MITM), FortiClient verifies the server's certificate.

* Role of the Common Name (CN): The Common Name (or the Subject Alternative Name - SAN) in the certificate must match the FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) or the IP address that the client intended to connect to.

* Security Enforcement: If the CN/SAN does not match the server's expected address, FortiClient will detect a discrepancy. Depending on the Invalid Certificate Action setting in the profile (e.g., Warn or Block), it will prevent the establishment of a secure session to stop the MITM attacker from masquerading as the EMS server.

2. Why Other Options are Incorrect/Secondary

* A. Serial Number (SN): While every certificate has a unique Serial Number, it is primarily used by the Certificate Authority (CA) for tracking and revocation purposes. While FortiOS 7.2.4+ can use SN for certain restricted VPN checks, the core SSL negotiation mechanism for identifying a specific host to prevent spoofing relies on the CN/SAN fields.

* C. Location (L) and D. Organization (O): These are descriptive fields within the certificate's Subject that provide geographical and corporate information. They are not functionally used by the SSL/TLS protocol to verify the identity of the host during the connection negotiation or to mitigate MITM attacks.

3. Curriculum References

* EMS Administration Guide (System Settings Profile): Details how the client verifies the EMS server certificate. It specifies that for a connection to be trusted, the server address must align with the certificate's identity fields (CN/SAN).

* FortiGate/FortiOS 7.2.4 New Features: Highlights the specific enhancement where FortiClient EMS connectors now "trust EMS server certificate renewals based on the CN field" to ensure continuous secure communication.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A company must integrate the FortiClient EMS with their existing identity management infrastructure for user authentication, and implement and enforce administrative access with multi-factor authentication (MFA).

Which two authentication methods can they use in this scenario? (Choose two answers)

- A. LDAPS
- B. RADIUS
- C. TACACS
- D. SAML

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

According to the FortiClient EMS 7.4 Administration Guide, for an organization to integrate with an identity management infrastructure while enforcing administrative access with Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), the primary supported methods for remote administrator authentication are RADIUS and SAML.

1. RADIUS (Answer B)

* Identity Integration: FortiClient EMS allows administrators to add RADIUS servers as an authentication source under the Administration > Authentication Servers section.

* MFA Support: RADIUS is a standard protocol for enforcing MFA. In this scenario, FortiClient EMS acts as a RADIUS client to an external MFA provider (such as FortiAuthenticator, RSA Authentication Manager, or Duo).

* Workflow: When an administrator attempts to log in to the EMS console, EMS sends an Access-Request to the RADIUS server. If the provider requires MFA, it can challenge the user (via push notification or token code) before sending an Access-Accept back to EMS.

2. SAML (Answer D)

* Modern Identity Management:SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) is the preferred method for integrating with modern cloud and on-premises Identity Providers (IdPs) like Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure AD), Okta, AD FS, or FortiAuthenticator.

* Native MFA Enforcement: By using SAML SSO, the authentication and MFA process are handled entirely by the IdP. The EMS server acts as the Service Provider (SP). When an admin logs in, they are redirected to the IdP, where the company's existing MFA policies (Conditional Access, etc.) are enforced before the user is granted access back to the EMS console.

* EMS Configuration: The curriculum details specific SAML SSO configurations for various IdPs under the SAML SSO section of the Administration Guide.

3. Why Other Options are Incorrect/Insufficient

* A. LDAPS: While FortiClient EMS supports importing users from Active Directory (ADDS) via LDAP

/LDAPS for endpoint management and basic admin login, standard LDAPS does not natively support or enforce an MFA challenge-response workflow in the same integrated way that RADIUS or SAML does for administrative console access.

* C. TACACS: TACACS+ is primarily used for device administration on networking equipment (like FortiGate) and is not a listed or standard method for administrative authentication within the FortiClient EMS software documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which two statements are true about the ZTNA rule? (Choose two.)

- A. It defines the access proxy.
- B. It enforces access control.
- C. It applies security profiles to protect traffic
- D. It applies SNAT to protect traffic.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* Understanding ZTNA Rule Configuration:

* The ZTNA rule configuration shown in the exhibit defines how traffic is managed and controlled based on specific tags and conditions.

* Evaluating Rule Components:

* The rule includes security profiles to protect traffic by applying various security checks (A).

* The rule also enforces access control by determining which endpoints can access the specified resources based on the ZTNA tag (D).

* Eliminating Incorrect Options:

* SNAT (Source Network Address Translation) is not mentioned as part of this ZTNA rule.

* The rule does not define the access proxy but uses it to enforce access control.

* Conclusion:

* The correct statements about the ZTNA rule are that it applies security profiles to protect traffic (A) and enforces access control (D).

References:

ZTNA rule configuration documentation from the study guides.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which two statements are true about ZTNA? (Choose two.)

- A. ZTNA manages access through the client only.
- B. ZTNA manages access for remote users only.
- C. ZTNA provides a security posture check.
- D. ZTNA provides role-based access.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

ZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access) is a security architecture that is designed to provide secure access to network resources for users, devices, and applications. It is based on the principle of "never trust, always verify," which means that all access to network resources is subject to strict verification and authentication.

Two functions of ZTNA are:

ZTNA provides a security posture check: ZTNA checks the security posture of devices and users that are attempting to access network resources. This can include checks on the device's software and hardware configurations, security settings, and the presence of malware.

ZTNA provides role-based access: ZTNA controls access to network resources based on the role of the user or device. Users and devices are granted access to only those resources that are necessary for their role, and all other access is denied. This helps to prevent unauthorized access and minimize the risk of data breaches.

NEW QUESTION # 25

When multitenancy is enabled on FortiClient EMS, which administrator role can provide access to the global site only? (Choose one answer)

- A. Settings administrator
- B. Global administrator
- C. Standard administrator
- D. Tenant administrator

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the FortiClient EMS Administration Guide (specifically the sections on Multitenancy), when multitenancy is enabled, the system introduces specific administrator roles to manage the separation between global settings and individual sites.

1. The Settings Administrator Role (Answer B)

* Specific Scope: The Settings administrator is a specialized role designed to have access to the global site only.

* Permissions: This role can access all configuration options on the global site, with the notable exception of administrator configuration (they cannot create or manage other admin accounts).

* Use Case: This is typically used for auditors or system managers who need to oversee global-level configurations without needing access to specific endpoint data within individual sites or the power to modify administrative users.

2. Comparison with Other Multitenancy Roles

* Super administrator: This role has unlimited access to the global site and all other sites within the EMS instance.

* Site administrator: This role is restricted to specified sites only and has no access to the global site.

* Standard administrator (Answer C): This is a generic role level within a site or a single-tenant environment but is not the role that defines "global-only" access in a multitenant setup.

* Tenant administrator / Global administrator: While these terms are common in general IT, FortiClient EMS documentation specifically uses the titles Super, Settings, and Site administrators for multitenancy management.

3. Curriculum References

* FortiClient EMS 7.2/7.4 Study Guide (Multitenancy Chapter): Explicitly lists "Settings administrator" as the role providing access to the global site only.

* Admin Roles Table: The documentation provides a comparison table where the Settings Administrator's scope is strictly defined as "Global site only".

NEW QUESTION # 26

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