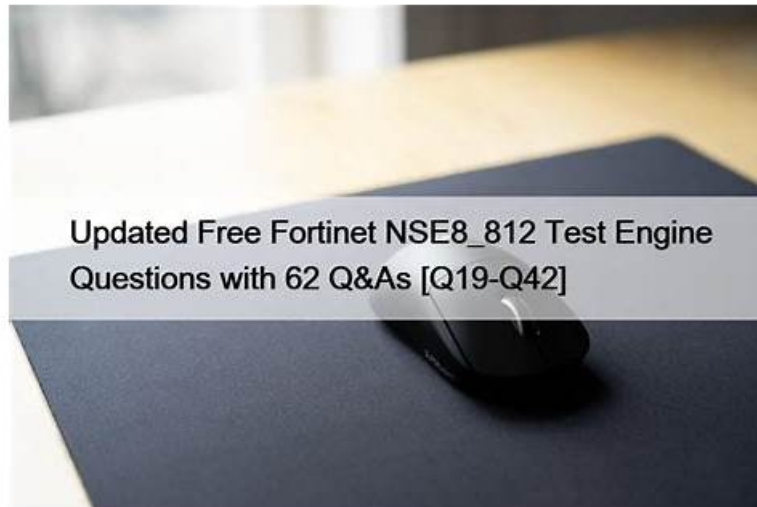


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## Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8\_812) Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

**NEW QUESTION # 96**

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit A:

```
# execute fctems verify Win2K16-EMS
certificate not configured/verified: 2
Could not verify server certificate based on current certificate authorities.
Error 1--92-60-0 in get SN call: EMS Certificate is not signed by a known CA.
```

---

Exhibit B:

```
# execute fctems verify Win2K16-EMS
failure in certificate configuration/verification: -4
Could not verify EMS. Error 1--94-0-401 in get SN call: Authentication denied
```

The exhibit shows two error messages from a FortiGate root Security Fabric device when you try to configure a new connection to a FortiClient EMS Server.

Referring to the exhibit, which two actions will fix these errors? (Choose two.)

- A. Authorize the root FortiGate on the FortiClient EMS
- B. Install a new known CA on the Win2K16-EMS server.
- C. Export and import the FortiClient EMS server certificate to the root FortiGate.
- D. Verify that the CRL is accessible from the root FortiGate

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

\* A is correct because the error message "The CRL is not accessible" indicates that the root FortiGate cannot access the CRL for the FortiClient EMS server. Verifying that the CRL is accessible will fix this error.

\* D is correct because the error message "The FortiClient EMS server is not authorized" indicates that the root FortiGate is not authorized to connect to the FortiClient EMS server. Authorizing the root FortiGate on the FortiClient EMS server will fix this error. The other options are incorrect. Option B is incorrect because exporting and importing the FortiClient EMS server certificate to the root FortiGate will not fix the CRL error. Option C is incorrect because installing a new known CA on the Win2K16-EMS server will not fix the authorization error.

References:

\* Troubleshooting FortiClient EMS connectivity | FortiClient / FortiOS 7.0.0 - Fortinet Document Library

\* Authorizing FortiGates with FortiClient EMS | FortiClient / FortiOS 6.4.8 - Fortinet Document Library

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration-guide/185333/forticlient-ems%E2%80%9D>

## NEW QUESTION # 97

Review the VPN configuration shown in the exhibit.

```
config vpn ipsec fec
  edit "fecprofile"
    config mappings
      edit 1
        set base 8
        set redundant 2
        set packet-loss-threshold 10
      next
      edit 2
        set base 9
        set redundant 3
        set bandwidth-up-threshold 450000
      next
      edit 3
        set base 5
        set redundant 3
        bandwidth-bi-threshold 5000000
      next
    end
  next
end

config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
  edit "vd1-p1"
    set fec-health-check "1"
    set fec-mapping-profile "fecprofile"
    set fec-base 10
    set fec-redundant 1
  next
end
```

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. 3 redundant packet for every 9 base packets
- B. 1 redundant packet for every 10 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 # 98**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

config server-policy server-pool
edit "Test-Pool"
set server-balance enable
set lb-algo weighted-round-robin
config pserver-list
edit 1
set ip 10.10.10.11
set port 443
set weight 50
set server-id 15651421690536034393
set backup-server enable
set ssl enable
set ssl-custom-cipher ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
set warm-up 20
set warm-rate 50
next
edit 2
set ip 10.10.10.12
set port 443
set weight 100
set server-id 14010021727190189662
set ssl enable
set ssl-custom-cipher ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
set warm-up 80
set warm-rate 150
next
end
next
end

```

A FortiWeb appliance is configured for load balancing web sessions to internal web servers. The Server Pool is configured as shown in the exhibit.

How will the sessions be load balanced between server 1 and server 2 during normal operation?

- A. Server 1 will receive 0% of the sessions Server 2 will receive 100% of the sessions
- B. Server 1 will receive 20% of the sessions, Server 2 will receive 66.6% of the sessions
- C. Server 1 will receive 33.3% of the sessions, Server 2 will receive 66.6% of the sessions
- D. Server 1 will receive 25% of the sessions, Server 2 will receive 75% of the sessions

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

D is correct because server 1 has a weight of 0, which means it will not receive any sessions from the load balancer. Server 2 has a weight of 100, which means it will receive all sessions from the load balancer. This is explained in the FortiWeb Administration Guide under Server Load Balancing > Server pools > Weighted round robin. Reference:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiweb/6.3.0/administration-guide/381057/server-load-balancing>

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortiweb/6.3.0/administration-guide/381057/server-load-balancing/381058/server-pools>

**NEW QUESTION # 99**

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A

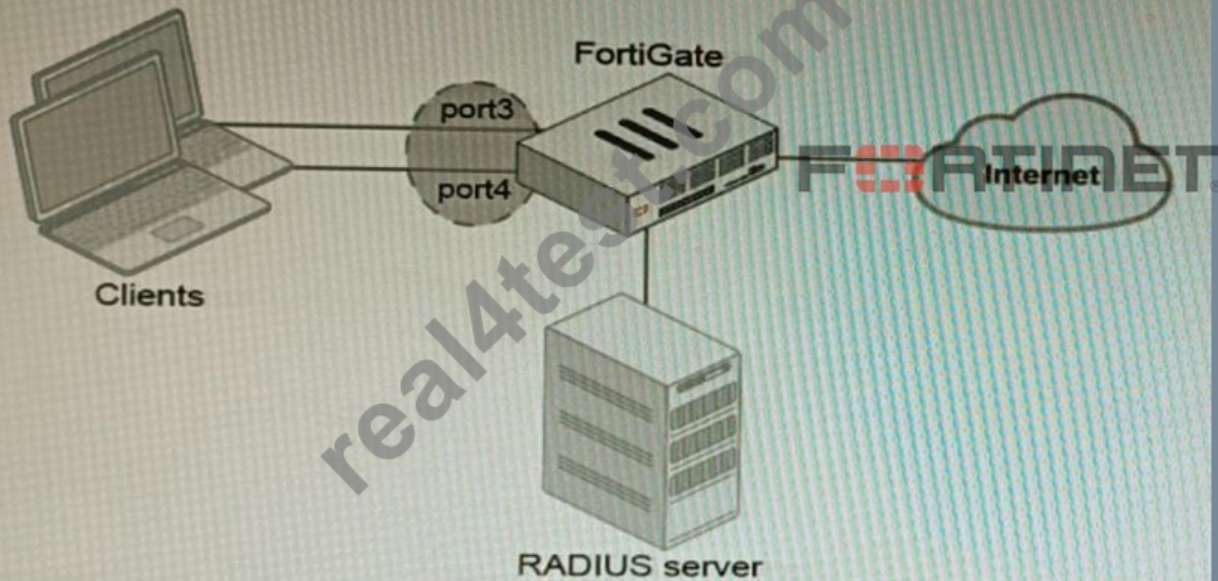


Exhibit B

FORTINET

```
get hardware npu np6 port-list
Chip XAUI Ports Max Cross-chip
Speed offloading
```

```
-----
np6_0 0 port1 1G Yes
0 port2 1G Yes
0 port3 1G Yes
0 port4 1G Yes
0 port5 1G Yes
0 port6 1G Yes
0 port7 1G Yes
0 port8 1G Yes
1 port9 1G Yes
1 port10 1G Yes
...
3 port28 1G Yes
3 s1 1G Yes
3 s2 1G Yes
3 vw1 1G Yes
3 vw2 1G Yes
-----
```

A customer is looking for a solution to authenticate the clients connected to a hardware switch interface of a FortiGate 400E. Referring to the exhibits, which two conditions allow authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address? (Choose two.)

- A. Client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled
- B. Devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication.
- C. FortiGate devices with NP6 and hardware switch interfaces cannot support 802.1X authentication.
- D. Ports 3 and 4 can be part of different switch interfaces.

Answer: A,B

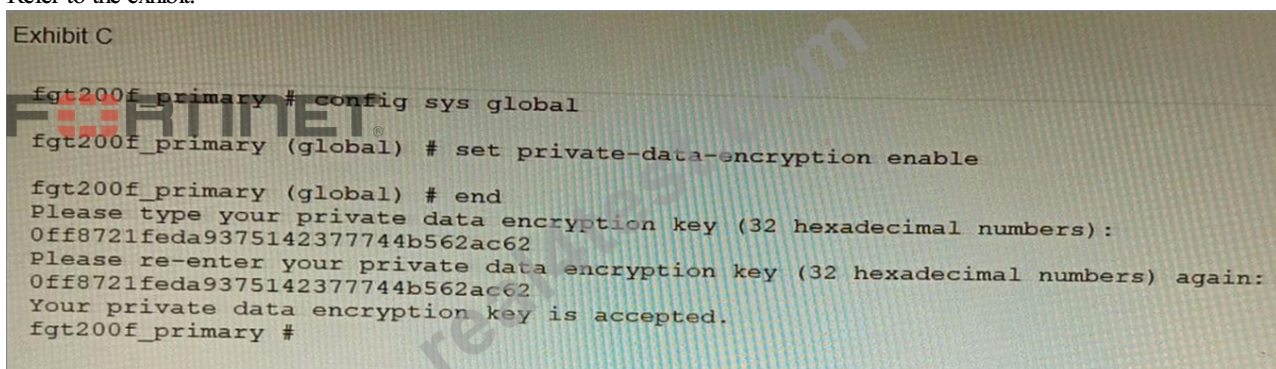
Explanation:

The customer wants to deploy a solution to authenticate the clients connected to a hardware switch interface of a FortiGate 400E device. A hardware switch interface is an interface that combines multiple physical interfaces into one logical interface, allowing them to act as a single switch with one IP address and one set of security policies. The customer wants to use 802.1X authentication for this solution, which is a standard protocol for port-based network access control (PNAC) that authenticates clients based on their

credentials before granting them access to network resources. One condition that allows authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address is that devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication. This is because ports 3 and 4 are part of the hardware switch interface named "lan", which has an IP address of 10.10.10.254/24 and an inbound SSL inspection profile named "ssl-inspection". The inbound SSL inspection profile enables the FortiGate device to intercept and inspect SSL/TLS traffic from clients before forwarding it to servers, which allows it to apply security policies and features such as antivirus, web filtering, application control, etc. However, before performing SSL inspection, the FortiGate device needs to authenticate the clients using 802.1X authentication, which requires the clients to send their credentials (such as username and password) to the FortiGate device over a secure EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) channel. The FortiGate device then verifies the credentials with an authentication server (such as RADIUS or LDAP) and grants or denies access to the clients based on the authentication result. Therefore, devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication before assigning an IP address. Another condition that allows authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address is that client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled. This is because 802.1X authentication is a mutual process that requires both the client devices and the FortiGate device to support and enable it. The client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled in their network settings, which allows them to initiate the authentication process when they connect to the hardware switch interface of the FortiGate device. The client devices must also have an 802.1X supplicant software installed, which is a program that runs on the client devices and handles the communication with the FortiGate device using EAP messages. The client devices must also have a trusted certificate installed, which is used to verify the identity of the FortiGate device and establish a secure EAP channel. Therefore, client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled before assigning an IP address. References:  
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration-guide/19662/hardware-switch-interfaces>  
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration-guide/19662/802-1x-authentication>  
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.2.0/new-features/959502/support-802-1x-on-virtual-switch-for-certain-np6-platforms>

## NEW QUESTION # 100

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Exhibit C
fgt200f_primary # config sys global
fgt200f_primary (global) # set private-data-encryption enable

fgt200f_primary (global) # end
Please type your private data encryption key (32 hexadecimal numbers):
0ff8721feda9375142377744b562ac62
Please re-enter your private data encryption key (32 hexadecimal numbers) again:
0ff8721feda9375142377744b562ac62
Your private data encryption key is accepted.
fgt200f_primary #
```

A customer has deployed a FortiGate 200F high-availability (HA) cluster that contains & TPM chip. The exhibit shows output from the FortiGate CLI session where the administrator enabled TPM.

Following these actions, the administrator immediately notices that both FortiGate high availability (HA) status and FortiManager status for the FortiGate are negatively impacted.

What are the two reasons for this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. The administrator needs to manually enter the hex private data encryption key in FortiManager.
- B. The private-data-encryption key entered on the primary did not match the value that the TPM expected.
- C. TPM functionality is not yet compatible with FortiGate HA.
- D. The FortiGate has not finished the auto-update process to synchronize the new configuration to FortiManager yet.
- E. Configuration for TPM is not synchronized between FortiGate HA cluster members.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortimanager/7.4.2/administration-guide/30332/verifying-devices-with-private-data-encryption-enabled>

## NEW QUESTION # 101

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