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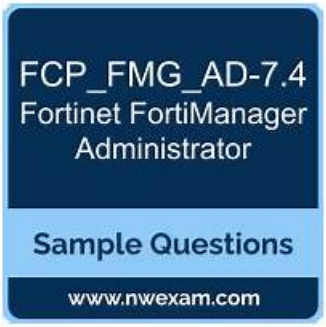

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Fortinet FCP_FMG_AD-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Administration: This section covers how to understand FortiManager capabilities, perform initial configurations, and set up administrative domains (ADOMs).
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Troubleshooting: This section covers how to fmiliarize with FortiManager deployment scenarios and troubleshoot issues related to imports, installations, device-level, ADOM-level, and system-level concerns.
Topic 5	• Advanced Configuration: This domain explains FortiManager's high availability (HA), configures FortiGuard services and works with the global database ADOM.

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First-hand Fortinet Free Sample FCP_FMG_AD-7.4 Questions: FCP - FortiManager 7.4 Administrator & FCP_FMG_AD-7.4 New Study Notes

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Fortinet FCP - FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
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 temporarily change the status of the referenced firewall policy to disabled.
- B. FortiManager will not allow the administrator to delete a referenced address object until they lock the ADOM.
- C. FortiManager will disable the status of the address object until the changes are installed.
- 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 # 43
When an installation is performed from FortiManager, what is the recovery logic used between FortiManager and FortiGate for an FGFM tunnel?

- A. FortiManager will not push the CLI commands as part of the installation that will cause the tunnel to go down.
- B. FortiGate will reject the CLI commands that will cause the tunnel to go down.
- C. FortiManager will revert and install a previous configuration revision on the managed FortiGate.
- D. After 15 minutes, FortiGate will unset all CLI commands that were part of the installation that caused the tunnel to go down.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 44
What is the purpose of ADOM revisions?

- A. To revert individual policy packages and device-level settings for a managed FortiGate
- B. To save the FortiManager configuration in the System Checkpoints
- C. To save the current state of all policy packages and objects for an ADOM
- D. To save the current state of the whole ADOM

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Option B: To save the current state of all policy packages and objects for an ADOMis the correct answer. ADOM (Administrative Domain) revisions in FortiManager are used to create a snapshot of the current state of all policy packages and objects associated with an ADOM. This allows administrators to save a specific configuration state and revert to it if necessary. It helps in managing changes and recovering from configuration errors or unintended changes.
* Explanation of Incorrect Options:
* Option A: To save the current state of the whole ADOMis incorrect because ADOM revisions specifically save only the policy packages and object configurations, not the entire state of the ADOM, which may include logs, reports, and other non-policy data.
* Option C: To revert individual policy packages and device-level settings for a managed FortiGateis incorrect as ADOM revisions are not meant for reverting individual policy packages or device settings; they are designed to handle the entire set of policy packages and objects within an ADOM.
* Option D: To save the FortiManager configuration in the System Checkpointsis incorrect because ADOM revisions do not function as system checkpoints for FortiManager itself; they are specific to ADOM policy packages and objects.
FortiManager References:
* Refer to the FortiManager 7.4 Administration Guide, "ADOM Management" section, which describes the purpose and usage of ADOM revisions for configuration management and restoration.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Exhibit.

```
FortiManager # config system global
(global)# set workspace-mode normal
(global)# end
FortiManager #
```

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, what are two results from this configuration? {Choose two.)

- A. Two or more administrators can make configuration changes at the same time, in the same ADOM.
- B. Concurrent read-write access to an ADOM is disabled.
- C. The same administrator can lock more than one ADOM at the same time.
- D. You can validate administrator login attempts through external servers.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The configuration shown in the exhibit sets theworkspace-mode to normal. The workspace mode in FortiManager defines how configuration changes and administrative tasks are handled, specifically regarding locking and collaboration in ADOMs (Administrative Domains).
Understanding the workspace modes:
* Normal Mode:In this mode, only one administrator at a time can lock and edit an ADOM. The changes made by one administrator must be completed and saved before another administrator can make changes. It prevents concurrent read-write access within the same ADOM.
* Workflow Mode:This mode allows multiple administrators to work on different tasks within the same ADOM, but changes still need to be approved before being committed.
Explanation of Options:
* A. You can validate administrator login attempts through external servers.
* This option is unrelated to the workspace mode. External authentication servers can be used for administrator logins, but that is a different configuration setting (not related to workspace-mode).
* B. The same administrator can lock more than one ADOM at the same time.
* This istrue. InNormal mode, an administrator can lock multiple ADOMs, meaning they can work on more than one ADOM

simultaneously, but each ADOM can only be accessed by one administrator at a time for read-write purposes.
* C. Two or more administrators can make configuration changes at the same time, in the same ADOM.
* This isfalse. InNormal mode, onlyone administratorcan have read-write access to an ADOM at a time. If another administrator attempts to make changes, they must wait until the ADOM is unlocked by the first administrator.
* D. Concurrent read-write access to an ADOM is disabled.
* This istrue. InNormal mode, concurrent read-write access is disabled. This means only one administrator at a time can make changes to an ADOM. Other administrators can view the ADOM in read-only mode but cannot make changes until the ADOM is unlocked.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Refer to the exhibit.

FortiManager CLI output

```
FortiManager # execute top
top - 13:08:23 up 1 day,  1:01,  0 users,  load average: 2.40, 3.19, 3.34

Tasks: 188 total,   2 running, 186 sleeping,   0 stopped,   0 zombie

%Cpu(s): 15.4 us,  7.7 sy,  0.0 ni, 76.9 id,  0.0 wa,  0.0 hi,  0.0 si,  0.0 st

MiB Mem : 7955.5 total,   2235.6 free,  2895.6 used,  2824.1 buff/cache

MiB Swap: 2048.0 total,   2048.0 free,     0.0 used.  4011.0 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ S COMMAND
 1163 root      20   0   17.6m   2.1m   7.1   0.1   0:00.05 R top
    1 root      20   0  602.2m  14.9m   0.0   0.7   0:11.67 S /bin/initXXXXXXXXXX
    2 root      20   0    0.0m   0.0m   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 S [kthreadd]
 1462 root      20   0  303.2m 248.0m   0.0   3.1   0:14.72 S fwmsvrd
 1463 root      20   0  288.2m 232.3m   0.0   2.9   0:16.47 S fgdlinkd
 1465 root      20   0  383.7m 328.0m   0.0   4.1   0:15.26 S fgdsvr
 1467 root      20   0   84.0m  23.6m   0.0   0.3   0:00.06 S /bin/fgdhttpd
 1468 root      20   0   63.9m  13.1m   0.0   0.2   0:13.00 S fgdupd
 1469 root      20   0   63.5m  12.6m   0.0   0.2   0:00.07 S fmtr_svrd
 1470 root      20   0    6.3m   3.5m   0.0   0.0   0:00.09 S /bin/webconsoled
 1471 root      20   0  996.4m 850.6m   0.0  10.7   0:00.01 S srchd
 1475 root      20   0  996.4m 120.6m   0.0   1.5   0:00.00 S fclinkd
```


What percent of the available RAM is being used by the process in charge of downloading the web and email filter databases from the public FortiGuard servers?

- A. 2.9
- B. 4.1
- C. 3.1
- D. 1.5

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the exhibit, the FortiManager CLI output displays the results of thetopcommand, which shows system processes, CPU usage, and memory (RAM) usage. We are specifically looking for the process responsible for downloading theweb and email filter databasesfrom the public FortiGuard servers. This process is typically handled by thefgdlinkdprocess.
Key information from the output:
* Thefgdlinkdprocess is listed with aPID of 1463.
* The%MEMcolumn shows that this process is using2.9%of the available RAM.
Evaluation of Options:
* A. 2.9: This iscorrect. Thefgdlinkdprocess, which handles the web and email filter database downloads, is using2.9%of the available memory, as indicated in the%MEMcolumn.
* B. 3.1: This is incorrect. The3.1%memory usage belongs to thefwmsvrdprocess, not the fgdlinkd process.
* C. 1.5: This is incorrect. The1.5%memory usage belongs to thefclinkdprocess, not the fgdlinkd process.
* D. 4.1: This is incorrect. The4.1%memory usage belongs to thefgdsvrprocess, not the fgdlinkd process.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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