

FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Testking & Vce

FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Download



Our FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 test questions are compiled by domestic first-rate experts and senior lecturer and the contents of them contain all the important information about the test and all the possible answers of the questions which maybe appear in the test. Our FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 test practice guide' self-learning and self-evaluation functions, the statistics report function, the timing function and the function of stimulating the test could assist you to find your weak links and have a warning up for the Real FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam. You will feel your choice to buy FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 reliable exam torrent is too right.

In order to meet the needs of each candidate, the team of IT experts in PrepAwayTest are using their experience and knowledge to improve the quality of exam training materials constantly. We can guarantee that you can pass the Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam the first time. If you buy the goods of PrepAwayTest, then you always be able to get newer and more accurate test information. The coverage of the products of PrepAwayTest is very broad. It can be provide convenient for a lot of candidates who participate in IT certification exam. Its accuracy rate is 100% and let you take the exam with peace of mind, and pass the exam easily.

>> FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Testking <<

Excellent FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Preparation Materials: FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator donate you the best Exam Simulation - PrepAwayTest

After you pay for our FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 exam material online, you will get the link to download it in only 5 to 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a long time to start your preparation for the FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 exam. The only thing you must make sure is that you have left your right E-mail address when you purchase our FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Study Guide. Moreover, you don't need to worry about safety in buying our FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 exam materials. We have considered all the details for you. You can just buy and download right now!

Fortinet FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Infrastructure Engineer and covers the implementation of dynamic routing protocols for enterprise network traffic management. It includes configuring both OSPF and BGP routing protocols to ensure efficient and reliable data transmission across complex organizational networks.

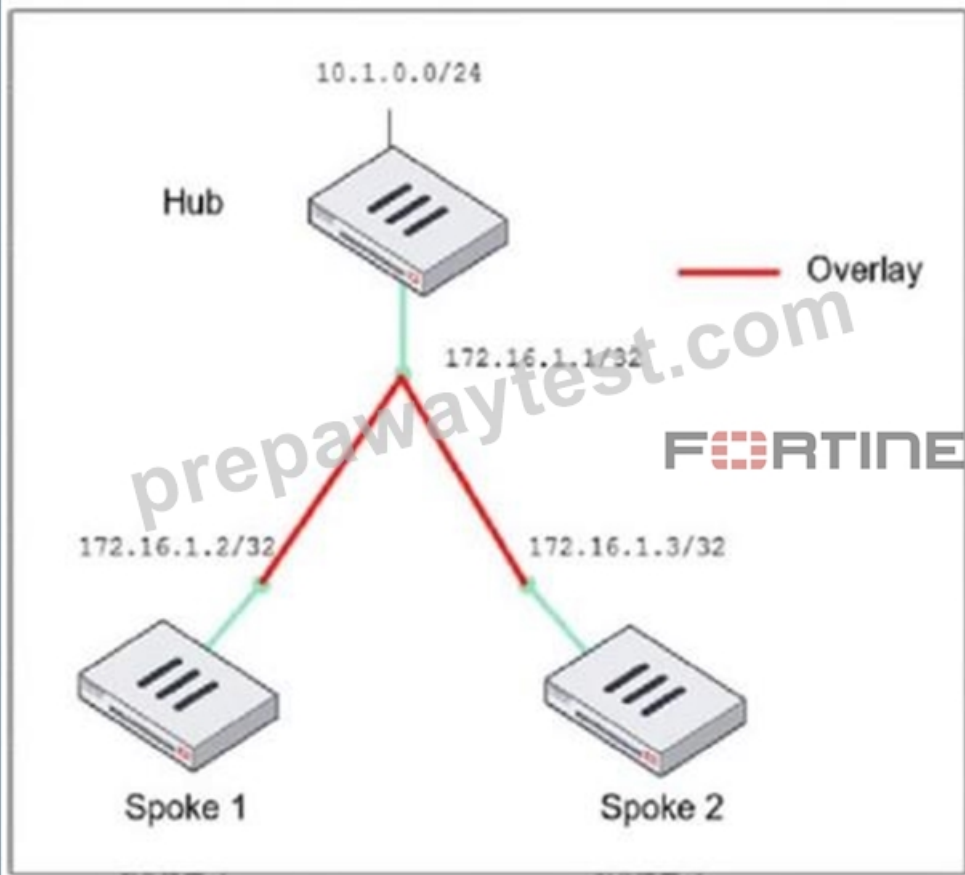
Topic 2	• System Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Security Architect and covers the implementation and integration of core Fortinet infrastructure components. It includes deploying the Security Fabric, enabling hardware acceleration, configuring high availability operational modes, and designing enterprise networks utilizing VLANs and VDOM technologies to meet specific organizational requirements.
Topic 3	• VPN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a VPN Solutions Engineer and covers the implementation of various virtual private network technologies. It includes configuring IPsec VPN using IKE version 2 protocols and implementing Automatic Discovery VPN solutions to establish on-demand secure tunnels between multiple sites within an enterprise network infrastructure.
Topic 4	• Security Profiles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Threat Prevention Specialist and covers the configuration and management of comprehensive security profiling systems. It includes implementing SSL • SSH inspection, combining web filtering and application control mechanisms, integrating intrusion prevention systems, and utilizing the Internet Service Database to create layered security protections for organizational networks.
Topic 5	• Central Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Security Operations Manager and covers the implementation of centralized management systems for coordinated control and oversight of distributed Fortinet security infrastructures across enterprise environments.

Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the ADVPN network topology and partial BGP configuration.

ADVPN network topology



Partial BGP configuration

```
Hub # config router bgp
set as 65100
set router-id 172.16.1.1
config neighbor-group
edit "advpn"
set remote-as 65100
end
config neighbor-range
set 1
end
config network
..
end
```

Which two parameters must an administrator configure in the config neighbor range for spokes shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. set neighbor-group advpn
- B. set route-reflector-client enable
- C. set prefix 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0
- D. set max-neighbor-num 2

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In the given ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) topology, BGP is being used to dynamically establish routes between spokes. The neighbor-range configuration is crucial for simplifying BGP peer setup by automatically assigning neighbors based on their IP range.

set neighbor-group advpn

The neighbor-group parameter is used to apply pre-defined settings (such as AS number) to dynamically discovered BGP neighbors.

The advpn neighbor-group is already defined in the configuration, and assigning it to the neighbor-range ensures consistent BGP settings for all spoke neighbors.

set prefix 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0

This command allows dynamic BGP peer discovery by defining a range of potential neighbor IPs (172.16.1.1 - 172.16.1.255).

Since each spoke has a unique /32 IP within this subnet, this ensures that any spoke within the 172.16.1.0

/24 range can automatically establish a BGP session with the hub.

NEW QUESTION # 31

A company's users on an IPsec VPN between FortiGate A and B have experienced intermittent issues since implementing VXLAN. The administrator suspects that packets exceeding the 1500-byte default MTU are causing the problems.

In which situation would adjusting the interface's maximum MTU value help resolve issues caused by protocols that add extra headers to IP packets?

- A. Adjust the MTU on interfaces in controlled environments where all devices along the path allow MTU interface changes.
- B. Adjust the MTU on interfaces in all FortiGate devices that support the latest family of Fortinet SPUs: NP7, CP9 and SP5.
- C. Adjust the MTU on interfaces only in wired connections like PPPoE, optic fiber, and ethernet cable.
- D. Adjust the MTU on interfaces only if FortiGate has the FortiGuard enterprise bundle, which allows MTU modification.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using IPsec VPNs and VXLAN, additional headers are added to packets, which can exceed the default 1500-byte MTU. This can lead to fragmentation issues, dropped packets, or degraded performance.

To resolve this, the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) should be adjusted only if all devices in the network path support it. Otherwise, some devices may still drop or fragment packets, leading to continued issues.

Why adjusting MTU helps:

VXLAN adds a 50-byte overhead to packets.

IPsec adds additional encapsulation (ESP, GRE, etc.), increasing the packet size.

If packets exceed the MTU, they may be fragmented or dropped, causing intermittent connectivity issues.

Lowering the MTU on interfaces ensures packets stay within the supported size limit across all network devices.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the partial output of an OSPF command.

```
FortiGate # get router info ospf status
Routing Process "ospf 0" with ID 0.0.0.5
Process uptime is 0 minute
Process bound to VRF default
Conforms to RFC2328, and RFC1583 Compatibility flag is enabled
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
Do not support Restarting
This router is an ASBR
```

An administrator is checking the OSPF status of a FortiGate device and receives the output shown in the exhibit. Which statement on this FortiGate device is correct?

- A. The FortiGate device is a backup designated router.
- B. The FortiGate device is in the area 0.0.0.5.
- **C. The FortiGate device can inject external routing information.**
- D. The FortiGate device does not support OSPF ECMP.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the OSPF status output, the key information is:

"This router is an ASBR" # This means the FortiGate is acting as an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

An ASBR is responsible for injecting external routing information into OSPF from another routing protocol (such as BGP, static routes, or connected networks).

NEW QUESTION # 33

How will configuring set tcp-mss-sender and set tcp-mss-receiver in a firewall policy affect the size and handling of TCP packets in the network?

- A. The TCP packet modifies the packet size only if the size of the packet is less than the one the administrator configured in the firewall policy.
- B. The administrator must consider the payload size of the packet and the size of the IP header to configure a correct value in the firewall policy.
- C. The maximum segment size permitted in the firewall policy determines whether TCP packets are allowed or denied.
- **D. Applying commands in a firewall policy determines the largest payload a device can handle in a single TCP segment.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The set tcp-mss-sender and set tcp-mss-receiver commands in a firewall policy allow an administrator to adjust the Maximum Segment Size (MSS) of TCP packets.

This setting controls the largest payload size that a device can handle in a single TCP segment, ensuring that packets do not exceed the allowed MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) along the network path.

set tcp-mss-sender adjusts the MSS value for outgoing TCP traffic.

set tcp-mss-receiver adjusts the MSS value for incoming TCP traffic.

This helps prevent issues with fragmentation and MTU mismatches, improving network performance and avoiding retransmissions.

NEW QUESTION # 34

An administrator is designing an ADVPN network for a large enterprise with spokes that have varying numbers of internet links. They want to avoid a high number of routes and peer connections at the hub.

Which method should be used to simplify routing and peer management?

- A. Establish a traditional hub-and-spoke VPN topology with policy routes.
- **B. Use a dynamic routing protocol using loopback interfaces to streamline peers and routes.**
- C. Deploy a full-mesh VPN topology to eliminate hub dependency.
- D. Implement static routing over IPsec interfaces for each spoke.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When designing an ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) network for a large enterprise with spokes that have varying numbers of internet links, the main challenge is to minimize the number of peer connections and routes at the hub while maintaining scalability and efficiency.

Using a dynamic routing protocol (such as BGP or OSPF) with loopback interfaces helps in several ways:

Reduces the number of peer connections at the hub by using a single loopback address per spoke instead of individual physical interfaces.

Enables simplified route advertisement by dynamically learning and propagating routes instead of manually configuring static routes.

Supports multiple internet links per spoke efficiently, as dynamic routing can automatically adjust to the best available path.

Allows seamless failover if a spoke's internet link fails, ensuring continuous connectivity.

