

FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 Real Brain Dumps - Pass4sure

FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 Pass Guide



DOWNLOAD the newest PassTorrent FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1e3v-xCb66eEiGhiP5TeWUwDD5x8D8OU>

We will provide you with comprehensive study experience by give you FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 free study material & Fortinet exam prep torrent. The questions & answers from the Fortinet practice torrent are all valid and accurate, made by the efforts of a professional IT team. The authority and validity of Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 training practice are the guarantee for all the IT candidates. We arrange our experts to check the update every day. Once there is any new technology about FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 Exam Dumps, we will add the latest questions into the FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 study pdf, and remove the useless study material out, thus to ensure the FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 exam torrent you get is the best valid and latest. So 100% pass is our guarantee.

Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	SD-WAN Troubleshooting: This part assesses the troubleshooting skills of network support specialists. Candidates should be able to diagnose and resolve issues related to SD-WAN rules, session behaviors, routing inconsistencies, and ADVPN connectivity problems to maintain seamless network operations.
Topic 2	SD-WAN Configuration: This section of the exam measures the skills of network engineers and covers configuring a basic SD-WAN setup. Candidates are expected to demonstrate their ability to define SD-WAN members and zones effectively, ensuring foundational network segmentation and management.
Topic 3	Configure Performances SLAs: Designed for network administrators, this part focuses on setting up performance Service Level Agreements (SLAs) within SD-WAN environments. Candidates must show proficiency in defining criteria to monitor and maintain network performance and reliability.

Topic 4	Advanced IPsec: Intended for security engineers, this section covers the deployment of advanced IPsec topologies for SD-WAN, including hub-and-spoke models, ADVPN configurations, and complex multi-hub or multi-region deployments. Candidates need to demonstrate expertise in securing wide-area networks using IPsec technologies.
Topic 5	Centralized Management: This domain evaluates network administrators' competence in deploying and managing SD-WAN configurations centrally using FortiManager. It includes tasks such as implementing branch configurations and utilizing overlay templates to streamline network management.

>> FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 Real Brain Dumps <<

FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 exams cram PDF, Fortinet FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 dumps PDF files

Only to find a way to success, not to make excuses for failure. PassTorrent's FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 exam certification training materials include FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 exam dumps and answers. The data is worked out by our experienced team of IT professionals with their own exploration and continuous practice. PassTorrent's FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 Exam Certification training materials have high accuracy and wide coverage. It will be a grand helper that will accompany you to prepare for FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 certification exam.

Fortinet FCSS - SD-WAN 7.4 Architect Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator is troubleshooting SD-WAN on FortiGate. A device behind branch1_fgt generates traffic to the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

The administrator expects the traffic to match SD-WAN rule ID 1 and be routed over HUB1-VPN1.

However, the traffic is routed over HUB1-VPN3.

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, which two reasons, individually or together, could explain the observed behavior? (Choose two.)

Diagnose output

```

fgt_A # diagnose sys sdwan service4

Service(1): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x4200 use-shortcut-sla use-shortcut
Tie break: cfg
Shortcut priority: 2
Gen(8), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0): src(1->65535), Mode(sla), sla-compare-order
Members(3):
  1: Seq_num(4 HUB1-VPN1 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(0), local cost(0), selected
  2: Seq_num(6 HUB1-VPN3 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(1), local cost(0), selected
  3: Seq_num(5 HUB1-VPN2 HUB1), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(2), local cost(0), selected
Src address(1):
  10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

fgt_A # diagnose sys sdwan member | grep HUB1
Member(4): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN1, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 100.64.1.1, peer:
192.168.1.29, source 192.168.1.1, priority: 15 1024, weight: 0
Member(5): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN2, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 100.64.1.9, peer:
192.168.1.61, source 192.168.1.33, priority: 10 1024, weight: 0
Member(6): transport-group: 0, interface: HUB1-VPN3, flags=0xd may_child, gateway: 172.16.1.5, peer:
192.168.1.93, source 192.168.1.65, priority: 1 1024, weight: 0

fgt_A # get router info routing-table all | grep HUB1
S 10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via HUB1-VPN3 tunnel 172.16.1.5, [1/0]
B 10.0.0.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.2 [3] (recursive is directly connected, HUB1-VPN1), 04:11:41,
[1/0]
[200/0] via 192.168.1.34 [3] (recursive is directly connected, HUB1-VPN2), 04:11:41,
[1/0]
B 10.1.0.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.29 (recursive via HUB1-VPN1 tunnel 100.64.1.1), 04:11:42. [1/0]
[200/0] via 192.168.1.61 (recursive via HUB1-VPN2 tunnel 100.64.1.9), 04:11:42. [1/0]
[200/0] via 192.168.1.93 (recursive via HUB1-VPN3 tunnel 172.16.1.5), 04:11:42. [1/0]

```

- A. HUB1-VPN3 has a higher member configuration priority than HUB1-VPN1
- B. HUB1-VPN3 has a lower route priority value (higher priority) than HUB1-VPN1.
- C. The traffic matches a regular policy route configured with HUB1-VPN3 as the outgoing device
- D. HUB1-VPN1 does not have a valid route to the destination

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Key Routing Principles

FORTINET®

1. SD-WAN rules are policy routes
2. Regular policy routes have precedence over SD-WAN rules
3. Route lookup is done for new and dirty sessions
 - For original and reply traffic
 - Includes policy route lookup
4. SD-WAN rules are skipped if:
 - Best route to destination isn't an SD-WAN member
 - None of the members have a valid route to destination
 - If the preferred member doesn't have a valid route to destination, the next member in the rule is checked
5. Implicit SD-WAN rule equals standard forwarding information base (FIB) lookup
 - If lookup matches ECMP routes, traffic is load balanced using the configured algorithm

FORTINET
 Training Institute

© Fortinet Inc. All Rights Reserved. 4

NEW QUESTION # 65

An administrator is configuring SD-WAN to load balance their network traffic. Which two things should they consider when setting up SD-WAN? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the manual and best-quality strategies allow SD-WAN load balancing.
- B. SD-WAN load balancing is possible only using the best quality and lowest cost (SLA) strategies.
- C. When applicable, FortiGate load balances the traffic through all members that meet the SLA target.
- D. You can select the outbandwidth hash mode with all strategies that allow load balancing.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

FortiGate load balances traffic across all members that meet the SLA targets, depending on the strategy used.

The outbandwidth hash mode can be selected with load-balancing strategies to distribute traffic based on flow characteristics.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configuration of an SD-WAN rule and the corresponding rule status and routing table.

SD-WAN rule

```
branch_fgt (3) # show
config service
  edit 3
    set name "Corp"
    set mode sla
    set dst "LAN-net"
    set src "LAN-net"
    config sla
      edit "HUB1_HC"
        set id 1
      next
      edit "HUB1_HTTP"
        set id 1
      next
    end
    set priority-members 4 5 6
  next
end
```

SD-WAN rule status and routing table

```
branch1_fgt # diagnose sys sdwan service4 3

Service (3): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x4200 use-shortcut-sla use-shortcut
Tie break: cfg
Shortcut priority: 2
  Gen(3), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol (0): src(1->65535):dst (1->65535),
Mode(sla), sla-compare-order
  Members (3):
    1: Seq_num(6 HUB1-VPN3 HUB1), alive, sla(0x3), gid(0), cfg order(2),
local cost (0), selected
    2: Seq num(5 HUB1-VPN2 HUB1), alive, sla(0x2), gid(0), cfg order
(1), local cost (0), selected
    3: Seq num(4 HUB1-VPN1 HUB1), alive, sla(0x0), gid(0), cfg order
(0), local cost (0), selected
  Src address(1):
    10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

  Dst address (1):
    10.1.0.0-10.1.255.255

branch1_fgt # get router info routing-table all | grep HUB1
B   10.1.0.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.61 (recursive is directly connected,
HUB1-VPN1), 00:20:06, [1/0]
    [200/0] via 192.168.1.125 (recursive is directly connected,
HUB1-VPN2), 00:20:06, [1/0]
B   10.2.0.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.1.189 (recursive is directly connected,
HUB1-VPN3), 00:20:06, [1/0]
C   192.168.1.0/26 is directly connected, HUB1-VPN1
C   192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, HUB1-VPN1
C   192.168.1.64/26 is directly connected, HUB1-VPN2
C   192.168.1.65/32 is directly connected, HUB1-VPN2
C   192.168.1.128/26 is directly connected, HUB1-VPN3
C   192.168.1.129/32 is directly connected, HUB1-VPN3
```

The administrator wants to understand the expected behavior for traffic matching the SD-WAN rule.

Based on the exhibits, what can the administrator expect for traffic matching the SD-WAN rule?

- A. The traffic will be routed over HUB1-VPN1.
- B. The traffic will be load balanced across all three overlays
- **C. The traffic will be routed over HUB1-VPN2**
- D. The traffic will be routed over HUB1-VPN3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The rule is in SLA mode with two SLAs. From the status, HUB1-VPN2 and HUB1-VPN3 meet the SLA (sla(0x2) and sla(0x3)), while HUB1-VPN1 does not (sla(0x0)). Among members that meet SLA, FortiGate uses the configured order (priority-members 4 5 6) to pick the first eligible one- HUB1-VPN2-so traffic is routed over HUB1-VPN2.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator configured the SD-WAN rule ID 4 with two members (port1 and port2) and strategy lowest cost (SLA).

What are the two characteristics of the session shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

FORTINET®

```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 prote_state=11 duration=180 expire=3424 timeout=3600
refresh_dir=both flags=00000000 socktype=0 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=4
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/0
state=log may dirty ndr f00 app_valid route preserve
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=3369/19/1 reply=3881/19/1 tuples=3
tx speed(Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed(Bps/kbps): 0/0
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=7->3/3->7 gwy=192.2.0.2/0.0.0.0
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.101:58630->128.66.0.1:22 (192.2.0.100:58630)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 128.66.0.1:22->192.2.0.100:58360 (10.0.1.101:58360)
hook=post dir=reply act=noop 128.66.0.1:22->10.0.1.101:58630 (0.0.0.0:0)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy id=1 pol_uuid_idx=15844 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000c0c tos=ff/ff app_list=2000 app=16060 url_cat=0
sdwan_mbr_seq=1 sdwan_service id=4
rpdb_link_id=ff000004 ngfwid=n/a
npu_stave=0x001108
no_offload_reason: redir-to-ips denied-by-nturbo
```

- A. FortiGate will re-evaluate this session if the outgoing interface goes down.
- B. FortiGate steered this flow according to the application detected and the outgoing interface is port3.
- C. FortiGate will never re-evaluate this session.
- D. FortiGate steered this flow according to an SD-WAN rule.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The line `sdwan_mbr_seq=1 sdwan_service_id=4` indicates that this session is part of an SD-WAN rule. `sdwan_service_id=4` confirms that the session is being handled by SD-WAN rule ID 4. This directly links the flow to the SD-WAN configuration.

The line `no_offload_reason: redir-to-ips denied-by-nturbo` shows that the session is not offloaded to the NPU (Network Processing Unit) and is being processed by the main CPU. A session that is not offloaded can be re-evaluated. If the outgoing interface (the one currently being used) goes down, the FortiGate will re-evaluate the session against the SD-WAN rules to find a new active member to steer the traffic through. This is a fundamental behavior of SD-WAN, which ensures network resilience.

NEW QUESTION # 68

What are three key routing principles of SD-WAN? (Choose three.)

- A. SD-WAN members are skipped if they do not have a valid route to the destination.
- B. Directly connected routes have precedence over SD-WAN rules.
- C. SD-WAN rules are skipped if the best route to the destination is not an SD-WAN member.
- D. SD-WAN rules are skipped if the best route to the destination is a static route
- E. Policy routes have precedence over SD-WAN rules.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

SD-WAN members without a valid route to the destination are skipped during path selection.

If the best route is not via an SD-WAN member, SD-WAN rules are skipped.

Policy routes take precedence over SD-WAN rules in the routing decision process.

NEW QUESTION # 69

.....

Every mock exam session will have time limit to train you excel in managing time during your actual Prepare for your FCSS - SD-WAN 7.4 Architect (FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4) Exam Questions. All practice questions will be just like the original FCSS_SDW_AR-

7.4 Exam i.e., tricky and difficult. Those who have Windows-based computers can easily attempt the FCSS - SD-WAN 7.4 Architect (FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4) practice exam.

Pass4sure FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 Pass Guide: https://www.passtorrent.com/FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4-latest-torrent.html

- [illegible]

DOWNLOAD the newest PassTorrent FCSS_SDW_AR-7.4 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1e3v-xCbfg6eEiGhP5tEWuDD5x8D8OU>