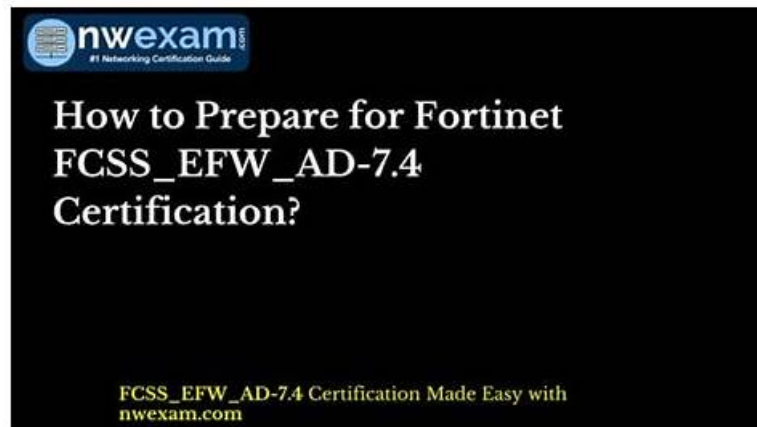


# Fortinet FCSS\_EFW\_AD-7.4 Customized Lab Simulation - FCSS\_EFW\_AD-7.4 Reliable Test Bootcamp



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### Fortinet FCSS\_EFW\_AD-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Central Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and focuses on implementing central management for Fortinet security solutions. It includes configuring and managing devices centrally to streamline network security operations. Candidates will understand how to maintain consistency in security policies and automate deployments for efficient management of large-scale enterprise environments.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Security Profiles: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and focuses on managing security inspection profiles, including SSL and SSH inspections. Candidates will learn to apply a combination of web filtering, application control, and Internet Service Database (ISDB) to enhance network security. The section also covers integrating Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) to monitor and mitigate threats within enterprise networks.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>System Configuration:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and covers the implementation of the Fortinet Security Fabric, ensuring seamless integration across security solutions. It also includes configuring hardware acceleration on FortiGate devices to optimize performance. Candidates will learn to set up different operation modes for high-availability clusters and implement enterprise networks using VLANs and VDOMs. Additionally, it covers various use case scenarios that demonstrate how Fortinet solutions contribute to secure network environments.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Routing:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Administrators and covers the implementation of advanced routing protocols to manage enterprise traffic effectively. Candidates will gain expertise in configuring Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) for dynamic routing and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to facilitate communication between different networks, ensuring efficient traffic flow across enterprise environments.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VPN:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Security Engineers and covers the implementation of secure communication tunnels for enterprise environments. Candidates will learn to configure IPsec VPN with IKE version 2 to establish encrypted connections. The section also includes the implementation of ADVPN to enable on-demand VPN tunnels between different sites, ensuring secure and dynamic connectivity.</li> </ul>

## **Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.4 Administrator Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 50**

Refer to the exhibit.

## Routing table on FortiGate\_A

```
FortiGate_A # get router info routing-table all
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
V - BGP VPNv4
* - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.1.0.254, port1, [1/0]
C   10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C   10.1.4.0/24 is directly connected, port3
B   100.64.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:39:45, [1/0]
B   172.16.1.252/30 [200/0] via 10.1.0.1 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:42:48, [1/0]
C   172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

## Routing table on FortiGate\_B

```
FortiGate_B # get router info routing-table all
Codes: K - kernel, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
V - BGP VPNv4
* - candidate default

Routing table for VRF=0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.1.0.254, port1, [1/0]
S   4.2.2.2/32 [10/0] via 10.1.5.254, port4, [1/0]
C   10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port1
B   10.1.4.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.100 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:41:02, [1/0]
C   10.1.5.0/24 is directly connected, port4
B   100.64.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.0.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:38:14, [1/0]
C   172.16.1.248/30 is directly connected, C0
C   172.16.1.252/30 is directly connected, A0
C   172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
```

The routing tables of FortiGate\_A and FortiGate\_B are shown. FortiGate\_A and FortiGate\_B are in the same autonomous system. The administrator wants to dynamically add only route 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate\_A. What must the administrator configure?

- A. Enable Redistribute Connected in the BGP section on FortiGate\_B.
- B. A BGP route map in for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate\_A
- C. The prefix 172.16.1.248/30 in the BGP Networks section on FortiGate\_B
- **D. A BGP route map out for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate\_B**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

FortiGate\_A and FortiGate\_B are in the same autonomous system (AS), and FortiGate\_A does not currently have route 172.16.1.248/30 in its routing table. However, FortiGate\_B has this route as a connected route.

To dynamically advertise only 172.16.1.248/30 from FortiGate\_B to FortiGate\_A, the administrator must configure a BGP route map out on FortiGate\_B that specifically permits only this prefix.

A BGP route map out on FortiGate\_B controls which routes FortiGate\_B advertises to FortiGate\_A. If no filtering is applied, FortiGate\_B might advertise all BGP-learned and connected routes, which is not what the administrator wants. The route map should include a prefix-list that explicitly allows only 172.16.1.248/30 and denies everything else.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

Refer to the exhibit.

A pre-run CLI template that is used in zero-touch provisioning (ZTP) and low-touch provisioning (LTP) with FortiManager is shown.

Template Groups	IPsec Tunnel	SD-WAN	System Templates	Static Route	CLI	Feature Visibility
<div><div>+ Create New</div><div>Edit</div><div>Delete</div><div>Assign to Model Device</div><div>More</div></div>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Assigned to Device/Group	Variables		
Pre-Run CLI Template (4)						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pre-CLI Template	CLI	0 Devices in Total	GW Hostname IP_port1 IP_port3 IP_port8		

The template is not assigned even though the configuration has already been installed on FortiGate.

What is true about this scenario?

- A. Pre-run CLI templates for ZTP and LTP must be unassigned manually after the first installation to avoid conflicting error objects when importing a policy package
- B. The administrator did not assign the template correctly when adding the model device because pre-CLI templates remain permanently assigned to the firewall
- C. The administrator must use post-run CLI templates that are designed for ZTP and LTP
- D. Pre-run CLI templates are automatically unassigned after their initial installation

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In FortiManager, pre-run CLI templates are used in Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) and Low-Touch Provisioning (LTP) to configure a FortiGate device before it is fully managed by FortiManager.

These templates apply configurations when a device is initially provisioned. Once the pre-run CLI template is executed, FortiManager automatically unassigns it from the device because it is not meant to persist like other policy configurations. This prevents conflicts and ensures that the FortiGate configuration is not repeatedly applied after the initial setup.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the output of diagnose sys session list.

```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=73 expire=3597 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 v_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=may_dirty synced none mp_intf
statistics(bytes/packets/allow_err): org 822/11/1 reply 9037/15/1 tuples=2
origin=>sink: org pre=>post, reply pre=>post dev=4->2/2=>4
gw=100.64.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:65464->54.192.15.182:80(100.64.1.1:65464)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.192.15.182:80->100.64.1.1:65464(10.0.1.10:65464)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth info=0 chk ident info=0 vd=0
serial=00000098 tos=ff/ff ips_vio=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

If the HA ID for the primary unit is zero (0), which statement about the output is true?

- A. This session is for HA heartbeat traffic.
- B. This session cannot be synced with the slave unit.
- C. The inspection of this session has been offloaded to the slave unit.
- **D. The master unit is processing this traffic.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 53

The CLI command `set intelligent-mode <enable | disable>` controls the IPS engine's adaptive scanning behavior. Which of the following statements describes IPS adaptive scanning?

- A. Choose a matching algorithm based on available memory and the type of inspection being performed.
- B. Determines the optimal number of IPS engines required based on system load.
- C. Downloads signatures on demand from FDS based on scanning requirements.
- **D. Determines when it is secure enough to stop scanning session traffic.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Refer to the exhibit, which contains the output of a `diagnose` command.

```
# diagnose sys session list expectation

session info: proto=6 proto_state=00 duration=3 expire=26 timeout=3600 flags=000 00000
sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
ha_id=0 policy_dir=1 tunnel=/
state=new complex
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=0/0/0 reply=0/0/0 tuples=2
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=2->4/4 ->2 gwy=10.0.1.10/10.200.1.254
hook-pre dir=org act=dnat 10.171.121.38:0-> 10.200.1.1:60426 (10.0.1.10:50365)
hook-pre dir=org act=noop 0.0.0.0:0-> 0.0.0.0:0(0.0.0.0:0)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0, 0) 0/(0, 0)
misc=0 policy id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=000000e9 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

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

- A. This is an expected session created by an application control profile.
- B. Traffic in the original direction (coming from the IP address 10.171.121.38) will be routed to the next-hop IP address 10.0.1.10.
- **C. Traffic in the original direction (coming from the IP address 10.171.121.38) will be routed to the next-hop IP address 10.200.1.1.**
- **D. This is an expected session created by a session helper**

**Answer: C,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 55

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