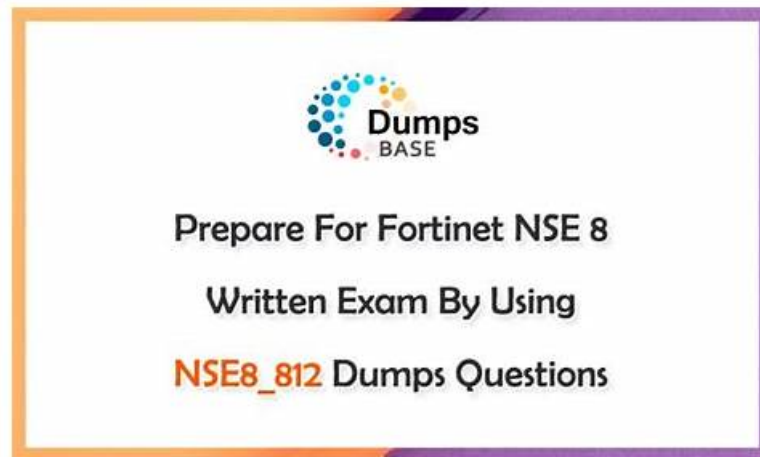


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Fortinet NSE 8 - Written Exam (NSE8_812) Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A

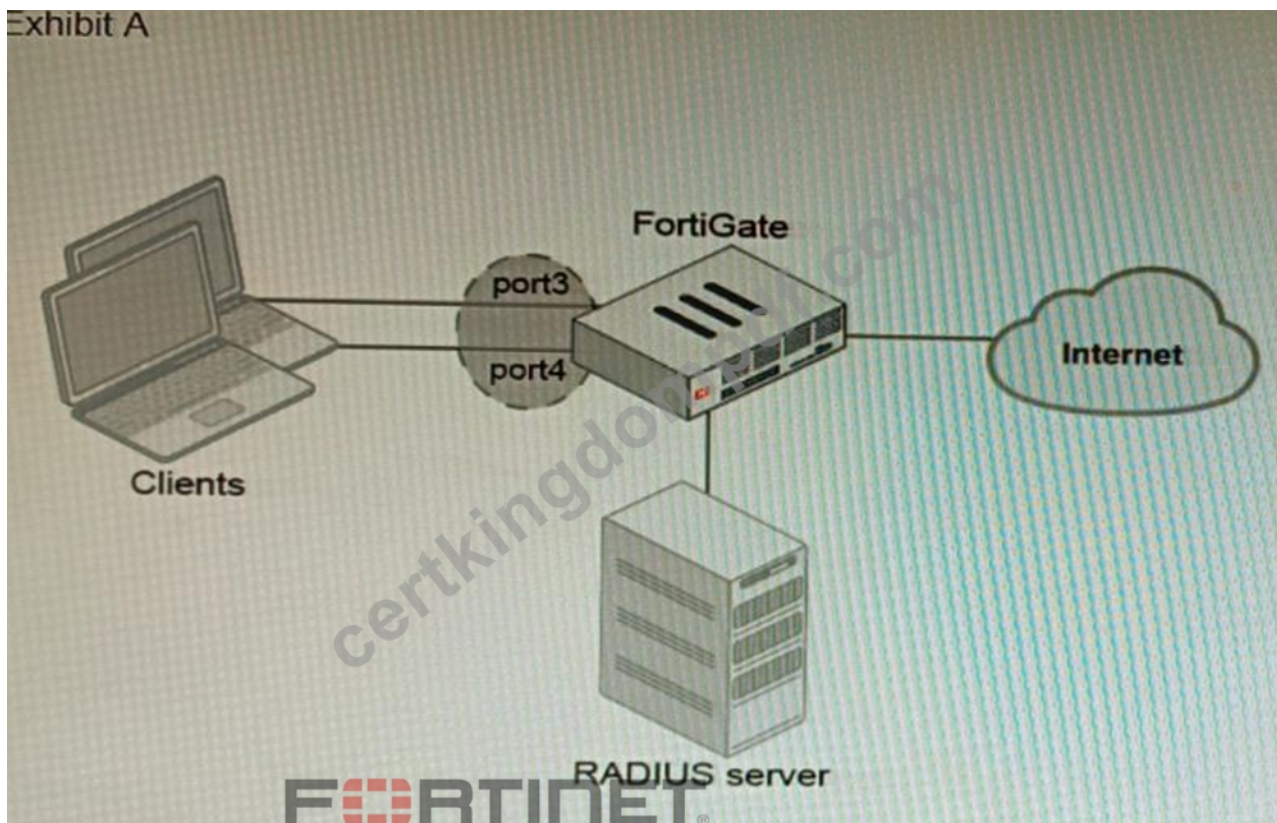


Exhibit B

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

Answer: C,D

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. Reference:

<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>

NEW QUESTION # 19

A remote IT Team is in the process of deploying a FortiGate in their lab. The closed environment has been configured to support zero-touch provisioning from the FortiManager, on the same network, via DHCP options. After waiting 15 minutes, they are reporting that the FortiGate received an IP address, but the zero-touch process failed.

The exhibit below shows what the IT Team provided while troubleshooting this issue:

```
FGT # diagnose fdsm fmg-auto-discovery-status
dhcp: fmg-ip=172.18.60.115, fmg-domain-name='', config-touched=1 (/bin/dhcpd)
```

Which statement explains why the FortiGate did not install its configuration from the FortiManager?

- A. The DHCP server used the incorrect option type for the FortiManager IP address.
- B. The DHCP server was not configured with the FQDN of the FortiManager
- C. The configuration was modified on the FortiGate prior to connecting to the FortiManager
- D. The FortiGate was not configured with the correct pre-shared key to connect to the FortiManager

Answer: A

Explanation:

C is correct because the DHCP server used the incorrect option type for the FortiManager IP address. The option type should be 43 instead of 15, as shown in the FortiManager Administration Guide under Zero-Touch Provisioning > Configuring DHCP options for ZTP. References: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortimanager/7.4.0/administration-guide/568591/high-availability>
<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortimanager/7.4.0/administration-guide/568591/high-availability/568592/configuring-ha-options>

NEW QUESTION # 20

A remote worker requests access to an SSH server inside the network. You deployed a ZTNA Rule to their FortiClient. You need to follow the security requirements to inspect this traffic.

Which two statements are true regarding the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate can perform SSH access proxy host-key validation.
- B. Traffic is discarded as ZTNA does not support SSH connection rules
- C. SSH traffic is tunneled between the client and the access proxy over HTTPS
- D. You need to configure a FortiClient SSL-VPN tunnel to inspect the SSH traffic.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

ZTNA supports SSH connection rules that allow remote workers to access SSH servers inside the network through an HTTPS tunnel between the client and the access proxy (FortiGate). The access proxy acts as an SSH client to connect to the real SSH server on behalf of the user, and performs host-key validation to verify the identity of the server. The user can use any SSH client that supports HTTPS proxy settings, such as PuTTY or OpenSSH.

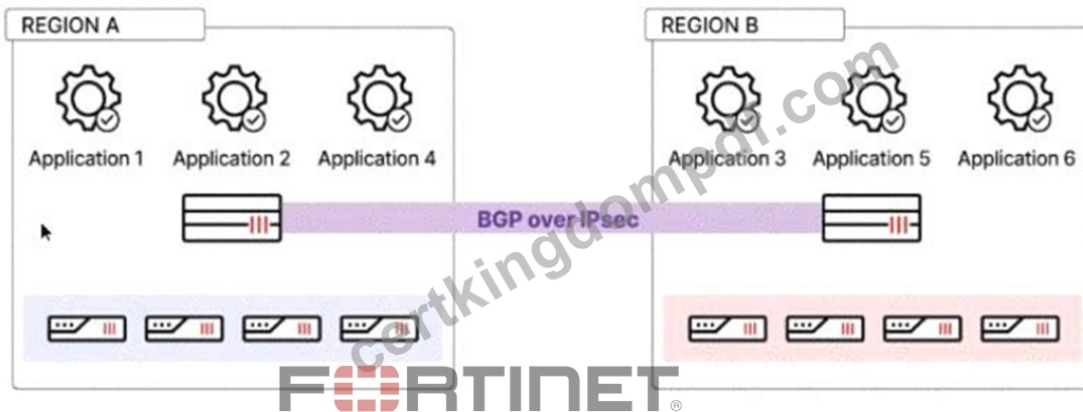
References: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/ztna-deployment/899992>

/configuring-ztna-rules-to-control-access

<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.4.1/administration-guide/29927/ztna-ssh-access-proxy-example>

NEW QUESTION # 21

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a multi-region SD-WAN architecture.



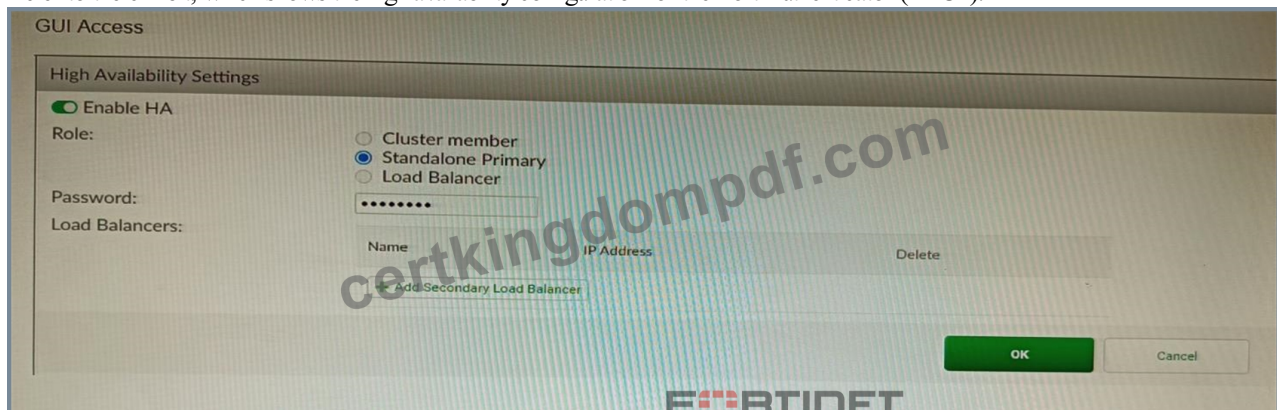
Given this scenario, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. If iBGP is used, cross-regional spoke-to-hub shortcuts can be established.
- B. If iBGP is used, cross-regional spoke-to-hub shortcuts cannot be used.
- C. If eBGP is used, ADVPN can be established for branch-to-branch traffic across regions.
- D. If eBGP is used, ADVPN can be established only for branch-to-branch traffic within each region.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 22

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the high availability configuration for the FortiAuthenticator (FAC1).



Based on this information, which statement is true about the next FortiAuthenticator (FAC2) member that will join an HA cluster with this FortiAuthenticator (FAC1)?

- A. The FortiToken license will need to be installed on the FAC2.
- B. FSSO sessions from FAC1 will be synchronized to FAC2.
- C. FAC2 can have its HA interface on a different network than FAC1.
- D. FAC2 can only process requests when FAC1 fails.

Answer: B

Explanation:

