Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2025 Fortinet Perfect FCSS_EFW_AD-7.6: Exam FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Braindumps

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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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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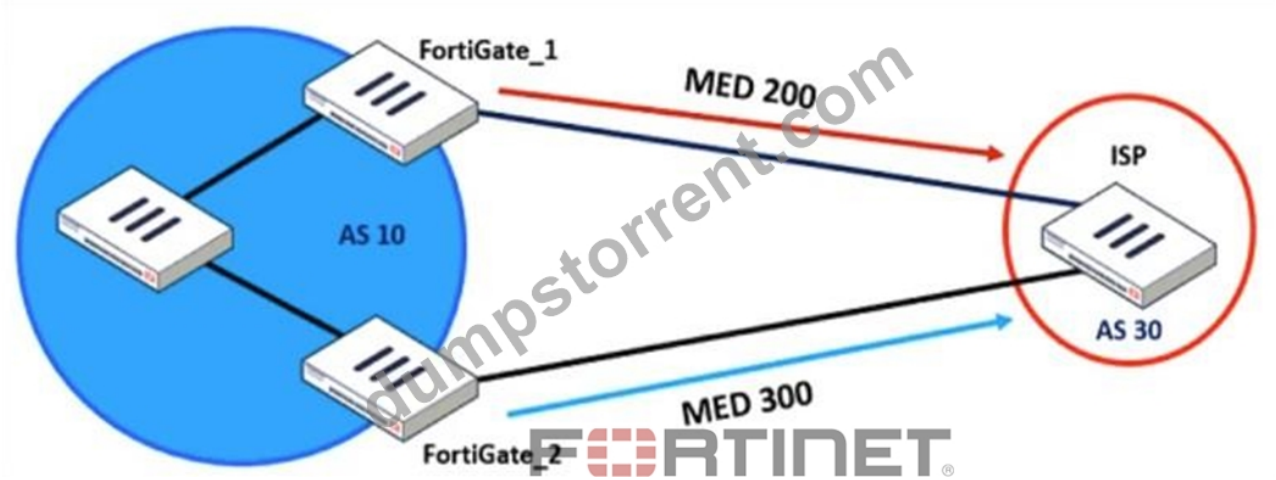
Fortinet FCSS - Enterprise Firewall 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a network diagram.



An administrator would like to modify the MED value advertised from FortiGate_1 to a BGP neighbor in the autonomous system 30.
What must the administrator configure on FortiGate_1 to implement this?

- A. network-import-check
- B. prefix-list-out
- C. route-map-out
- D. distribute-list-out

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) is a BGP attribute used to influence the preferred path for incoming traffic from an external autonomous system (AS). The diagram shows that FortiGate_1 advertises MED 200, while FortiGate_2 advertises MED 300,

meaning the ISP will prefer the route through FortiGate_1 because a lower MED is preferred in BGP.
To modify the MED value on FortiGate_1 for routes advertised to AS 30, the administrator must configure a route-map-out. A route map can match specific routes and set the MED value before sending them to the BGP neighbor.

NEW QUESTION # 28
An administrator is checking an enterprise network and sees a suspicious packet with the MAC address e0:23:ff:fc:00:86.
What two conclusions can the administrator draw? (Choose two.)

- A. The suspicious packet is related to a cluster with a group-id value lower than 255.
- B. The suspicious packet corresponds to port 7 on a FortiGate device.
- C. The suspicious packet is related to a cluster that has VDOMs enabled.
- D. The network includes FortiGate devices configured with the FGSP protocol.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The MAC address e0:23:ff:fc:00:86 follows the format used in FortiGate High Availability (HA) clusters.
When FortiGate devices are in an HA configuration, they use virtual MAC addresses for failover and redundancy purposes.
The suspicious packet is related to a cluster that has VDOMs enabled:
FortiGate devices with Virtual Domains (VDOMs) enabled use specific MAC address ranges to differentiate HA-related traffic.
This MAC address is likely part of that mechanism.
The suspicious packet is related to a cluster with a group-id value lower than 255:
FortiGate HA clusters assign virtual MAC addresses based on the group ID. The last octet (00:86) corresponds to a group ID that is below 255, confirming this option.

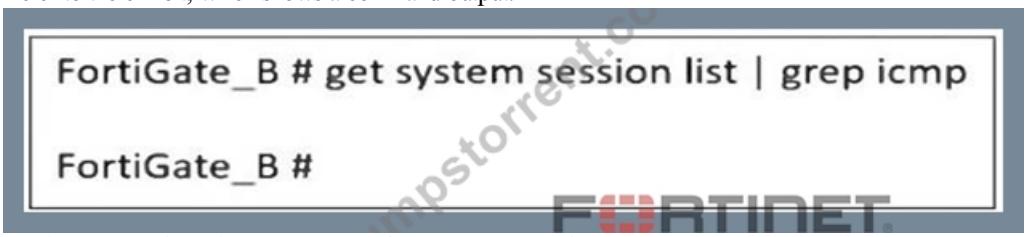
NEW QUESTION # 29
What is the initial step performed by FortiGate when handling the first packets of a session?

- A. Offloading the packets directly to the content processor (CP)
- B. Security inspections such as ACL, HPE, and IP integrity header checking
- C. Data encryption and decryption
- D. Installation of the session key in the network processor (NP)

Answer: B

Explanation:
When FortiGate processes the first packets of a session, it follows a sequence of steps to determine how the traffic should be handled before establishing a session. The initial step involves:
Access Control List (ACL) checks: Determines if the traffic should be allowed or blocked based on predefined security rules.
Hardware Packet Engine (HPE) inspections: Ensures that packet headers are valid and comply with protocol standards.
IP Integrity Header Checking: Verifies if the IP headers are intact and not malformed or spoofed.
Once these security inspections are completed and the session is validated, FortiGate then installs the session in hardware (if offloading is enabled) or processes it in software.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a command output.



FortiGate_A and FortiGate_B are members of an FGSP cluster in an enterprise network.
While testing the cluster using the ping command, the administrator monitors packet loss and found that the session output on FortiGate_B is as shown in the exhibit.

What could be the cause of this output on FortiGate_B?

- A. The session synchronization is encrypted.
- B. session-pickup-connectionless is set to disable on FortiGate_B.
- C. FortiGate_A and FortiGate_B have the same standalone-group-id value.
- D. FortiGate_B is configured in passive mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Fortinet FGSP (FortiGate Session Life Support Protocol) cluster allows session synchronization between two FortiGate devices to provide seamless failover. However, ICMP (ping) is a connectionless protocol, and by default, FortiGate does not synchronize connectionless sessions unless explicitly enabled.
In the exhibit:
The command get system session list | grep icmp on FortiGate_B returns no output, meaning that ICMP sessions are not being synchronized from FortiGate_A.
If session-pickup-connectionless is disabled, FortiGate_B will not receive ICMP sessions, causing packet loss during failover.

NEW QUESTION # 31
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. A BGP route map out for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate_B
- B. A BGP route map in for 172.16.1.248/30 on FortiGate_A
- C. Enable Redistribute Connected in the BGP section on FortiGate_B.
- D. The prefix 172.16.1.248/30 in the BGP Networks section on FortiGate_B

Answer: A

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 # 32
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