

Fortinet

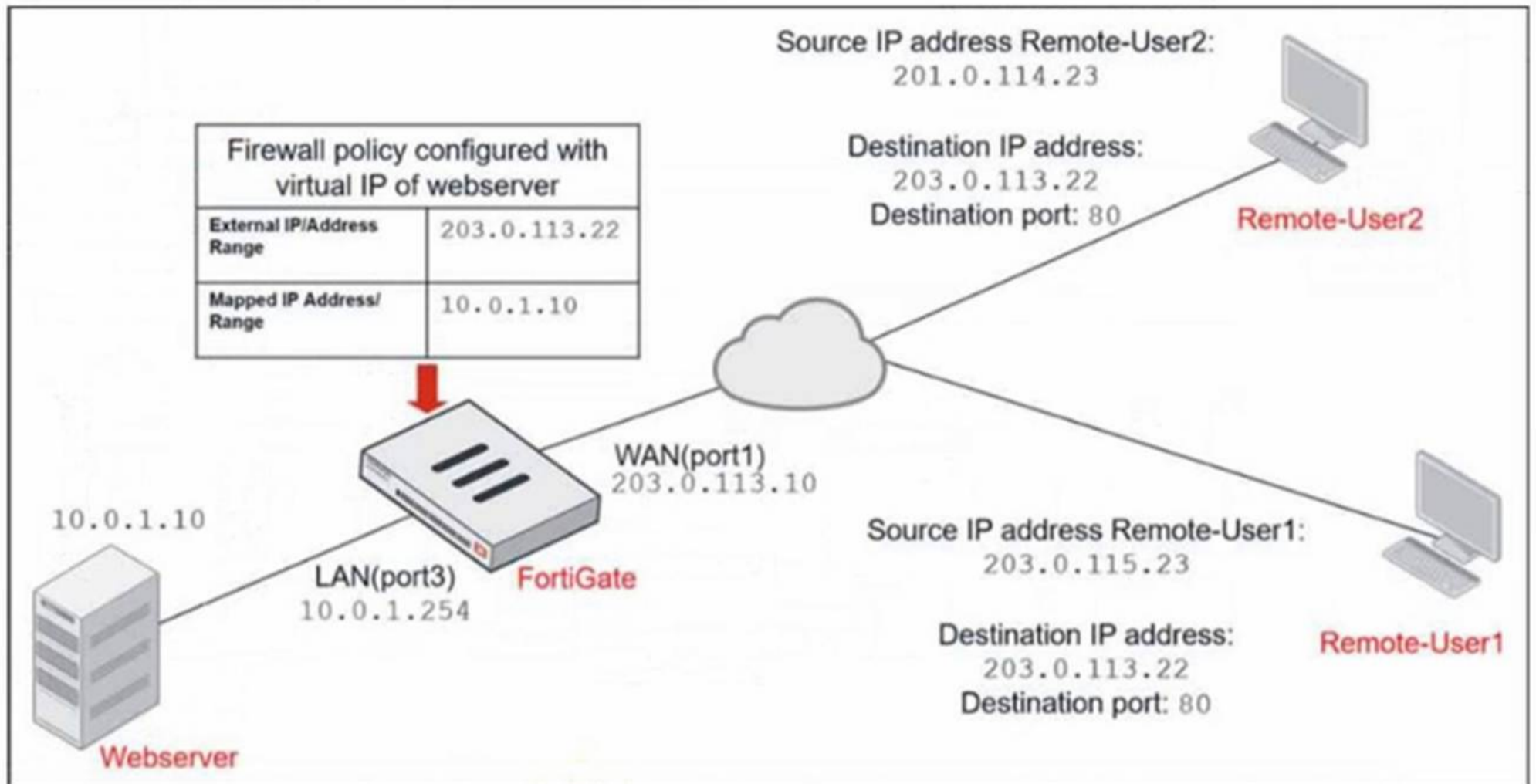
Exam Questions FCP_FGT_AD-7.6

FCP - FortiGate 7.6 Administrator



NEW QUESTION 1
 Refer to the exhibits.

Network diagram



Firewall address object

Edit Address

Name: Deny_IP

Color: Change

Type: Subnet

IP/Netmask: 201.0.114.23/32

Interface: WAN (port1)

Static route configuration:

Comments: Deny web server access. 23/255

Firewall policies

ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action
WAN (port1) -> LAN (port3) 2						
4	Deny	Deny_IP	all	always	ALL	DENY
3	Allow_access	all	Webserver	always	ALL	ACCEPT

The exhibits show a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, and the firewall configuration. The policy should work such that Remote-User1 must be able to access the Webserver while preventing Remote-User2 from accessing the Webserver. Which additional configuration can the administrator add to a deny firewall policy, beyond the default behavior, to block Remote-User2 from accessing the Webserver?

- A. Disable match-vip in the Allow_access policy
- B. Configure a One-to-One IP Pool object in a new policy.
- C. Set the Destination address as Webserver in the Deny policy.
- D. Set the Destination address as Deny_IP in the Allow_access policy.

Answer: C

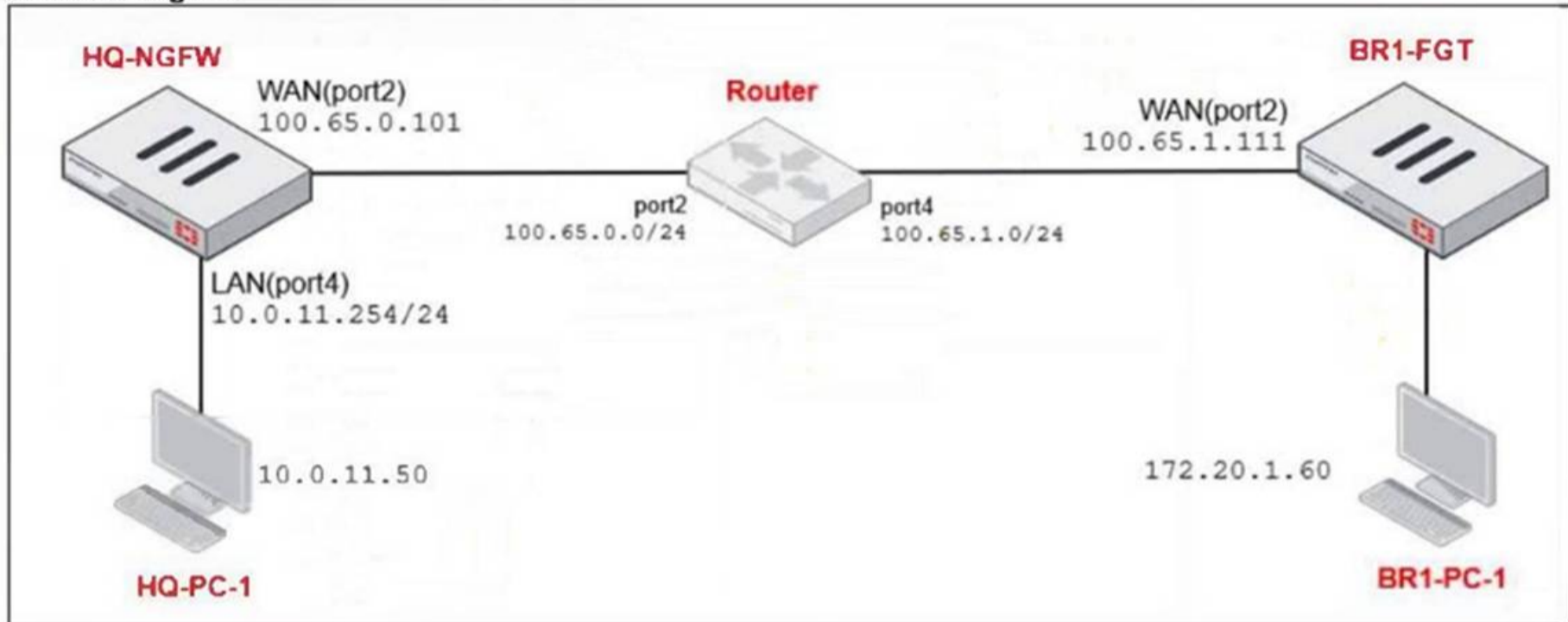
Explanation:

To block Remote-User2's access to the Webserver, the deny policy must explicitly specify the Webserver as the destination address; otherwise, it denies traffic to all destinations, which is not the desired behavior.

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibits.

Network diagram



NAT IP pool configuration

Name	External IP Range	Type	ARP Reply
SNAT-Pool	100.65.0.49 - 100.65.0.49	Overload	Enabled
SNAT-Remote	100.65.0.149 - 100.65.0.149	Overload	Enabled
SNAT-Remote1	100.65.0.99 - 100.65.0.99	Overload	Enabled

Firewall policies

Policy	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	IP Pool	NAT
LAN (port4) → WAN (port2) 3							
TCP traffic (2)	all	BR1-FGT	always	ALL_TCP	ACCEPT	SNAT-Pool	NAT
PING traffic (3)	all	all	always	PING	ACCEPT	SNAT-Remote1	NAT
IGMP traffic (4)	all	all	always	IGMP	ACCEPT	SNAT-Remote	NAT

The exhibits show a diagram of a FortiGate device connected to the network, as well as the IP pool configuration and firewall policy objects.
 The WAN (port2) interface has the IP address 100.65.0.101/24.
 The LAN (port4) interface has the IP address 10.0.11.254/24.
 Which IP address will be used to source NAT (SNAT) the traffic, if the user on HQ-PC-1 (10.0.11.50) pings the IP address of BR-FGT (100.65.1.111)

- A. 100.65.0.101
- B. 100.65.0.49
- C. 100.65.0.99
- D. 100.65.0.149

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ping traffic policy uses the IP pool named SNAT-Remote1, which has the external IP range 100.65.0.99. Therefore, traffic matching this policy (ping from HQ-PC-1 to BR1-FGT) will use 100.65.0.99 for source NAT.

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

Profile Name
Monitoring_Access
NOC_Access
prof_admin
super_admin

The NOC team connects to the FortiGate GUI with the NOC_Access admin profile. They request that their GUI sessions do not disconnect too early during inactivity.

What must the administrator configure to answer this specific request from the NOC team?

- A. Move NOC_Access to the top of the list to ensure all profile settings take effect.
- B. Increase the offline value of the Override Idle Timeout parameter in the NOC_Access admin profile.
- C. Ensure that all NOC_Access users are assigned the super_admin role to guarantee access
- D. Increase the admintimeout value under config system accprofile NOC_Access.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The admintimeout setting in the admin access profile controls the inactivity timeout for GUI sessions. Increasing this value will extend the session duration before automatic disconnection.

NEW QUESTION 4

A network administrator enabled antivirus and selected an SSL inspection profile on a firewall policy.

When downloading an EICAR test file through HTTP, FortiGate detects the virus and blocks the file. When downloading the same file through HTTPS, FortiGate does not detect the virus and does not block the file, allowing it to be downloaded.

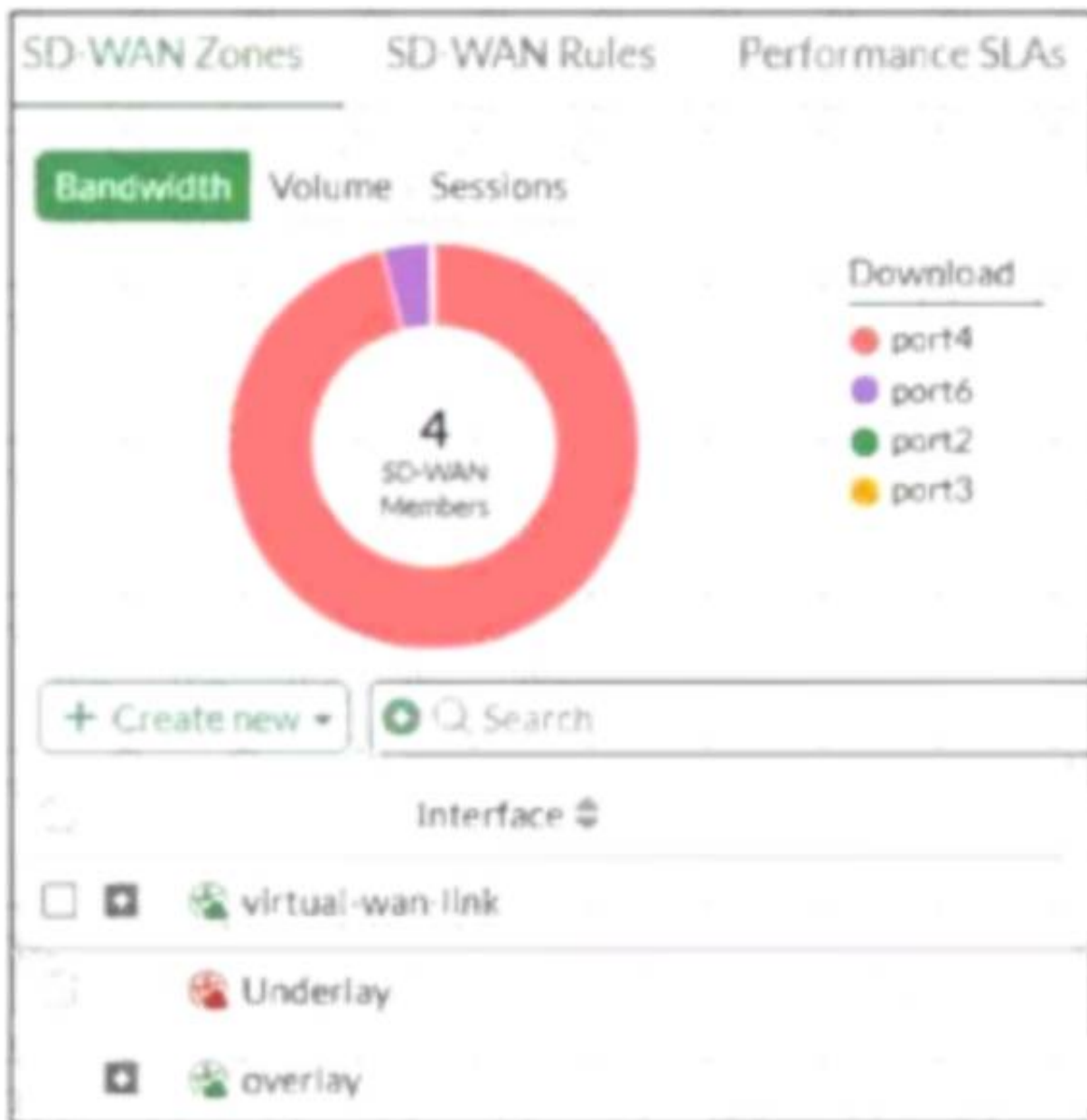
The administrator confirms that the traffic matches the configured firewall policy. What are two reasons for the failed virus detection by FortiGate? (Choose two.)

- A. The selected SSL inspection profile has certificate inspection enabled.
- B. The website is exempted from SSL inspection.
- C. The EICAR test file exceeds the protocol options oversize limit.
- D. The browser does not trust the FortiGate self-signed CA certificate.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit, which shows an SD-WAN zone configuration on the FortiGate GUI.



Based on the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. The Underlay zone is the zone by default.
- B. The Underlay zone contains no member.
- C. port2 and port3 are not assigned to a zone.
- D. The virtual-wan-link and overlay zones can be deleted.



Answer: A

Explanation:

The Underlay zone is the default SD-WAN zone, typically representing the physical interfaces in the SD-WAN configuration before overlay or virtual links are added.

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial configuration from the remote authentication server.

Attribute	Value	Vendor	Actions
Fortinet-Group-Name	Training	Fortinet	 

Why does the FortiGate administrator need this configuration?

- A. To set up a RADIUS server Secret.
- B. To authenticate Any FortiGate user groups.
- C. To authenticate and match the Training OU on the RADIUS server.
- D. To authenticate only the Training user group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Fortinet-Group-Name attribute is used to restrict authentication to users who belong specifically to the "Training" user group on the RADIUS server.

NEW QUESTION 7

An administrator wants to analyze and manage digital certificates to prevent browser warnings when users connect to the SSL VPN portal. Which two statements describe how to correctly do this? (Choose two.)

- A. The administrator can rely on the default FortiGate self-signed certificate to prevent all security warnings in the browser.
- B. The administrator must disable HTTPS administrative access entirely to avoid certificate warnings.
- C. The administrator can use a publicly trusted certificate from a known certificate authority (CA) to stop browser warnings.
- D. The administrator can import the FortiGate self-signed certificate into each user's browser as a trusted certificate.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Using a publicly trusted certificate from a known CA prevents browser warnings without additional user action. Importing the FortiGate self-signed certificate into users?? browsers as trusted eliminates warnings caused by untrusted certificates.

NEW QUESTION 8

When configuring a FortiGate in a multi-WAN setup, why would an administrator enable session preservation on an interface?

- A. To allow the FortiGate to dynamically change interfaces for all active sessions when a WAN link fails
- B. To make sure all sessions without source NAT enabled always use the primary WAN link
- C. To improve security by forcing users to authenticate again when the WAN link changes
- D. To ensure that existing SSL VPN connections remain on the same interface even if route changes occur

Answer: D

Explanation:

Session preservation keeps active sessions, such as SSL VPNs, tied to the original interface to prevent disruption when WAN routes change.

NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibits.

HA configuration

```
HQ-NGFW-1 # config system ha
HQ-NGFW-1 (ha) # show
config system ha
  set group-id 5
  set group-name "Training"
  set mode a-p
  set password ENC a4fbyqY4iPexFmAnZgzDY
  set hbdev "port7" 0
  set session-pickup enable
  set override disable
  set priority 200
  set monitor "port1"
  set memory-based-failover enable
  set memory-failover-threshold 70
  set memory-failover-monitor-period 50
  set memory-failover-sample-rate 10
  set memory-failover-flip-timeout 60
end
```

HQ-NGFW-1 System Performance output

```
HQ-NGFW-1 # get system performance status
CPU states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU0 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU1 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2042076k total, 1837868k used (90%), 104146k free (5.1%), 100062k freeable (4.9%)
Average network usage: 19/2 kbps in 1 minute, 19/4 kbps in 10 minutes, 19/3 kbps in 30 minutes
Maximal network usage: 36/18 kbps in 1 minute, 58/86 kbps in 10 minutes, 58/87 kbps in 30 minutes
Average sessions: 21 sessions in 1 minute, 22 sessions in 10 minutes, 21 sessions in 30 minutes
Maximal sessions: 22 sessions in 1 minute, 28 sessions in 10 minutes, 28 sessions in 30 minutes
Average session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 0 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Maximal session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 1 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Average NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Maximal NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes
```

HQ-NGFW-2 System Performance output

```
HQ-NGFW-2 # get system performance status
CPU states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU0 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU1 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2042076k total, 993836k used (48.7%), 690352k free (33.8%), 357888k freeable (17.5%)
Average network usage: 26/18 kbps in 1 minute, 25/18 kbps in 10 minutes, 24/18 kbps in 30 minutes
Maximal network usage: 91/27 kbps in 1 minute, 92/27 kbps in 10 minutes, 92/32 kbps in 30 minutes
Average sessions: 9 sessions in 1 minute, 9 sessions in 10 minutes, 9 sessions in 30 minutes
Maximal sessions: 11 sessions in 1 minute, 11 sessions in 10 minutes, 13 sessions in 30 minutes
Average session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 0 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Maximal session setup rate: 0 sessions per second in last 1 minute, 1 sessions per second in last 10 minutes
Average NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Maximal NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 10 hours, 50 minutes
```

An administrator has observed the performance status outputs on an HA cluster for 55 seconds. Which FortiGate is the primary?

- A. HQ-NGFW-2 with the parameter memory-failover-threshold setting
- B. HQ-NGFW-2 with the parameter priority setting
- C. HQ-NGFW-1 with the parameter memory-failover-flip-timeout setting
- D. HQ-NGFW-1 with the parameter override setting

Answer: D

Explanation:

The HA configuration shows that override is disabled (set override disable), but despite this, HQ-NGFW-1 has the higher priority (200) and is acting as the primary, as indicated by its higher resource usage and uptime.

Override allows the device with higher priority to take over as primary, so HQ-NGFW-1 is the primary device.

NEW QUESTION 10

FortiGate is operating in NAT mode and has two physical interfaces connected to the LAN and DMZ networks respectively. Which two statements about the requirements of connected physical interfaces on FortiGate are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Both interfaces must have the interface role assigned.
- B. Both interfaces must have directly connected routes on the routing table.
- C. Both interfaces must have DHCP enabled and interfaces set to LAN and DMZ roles assigned.
- D. Both interfaces must have IP addresses assigned.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Interfaces must have directly connected routes in the routing table to forward traffic correctly. Interfaces must have IP addresses assigned to communicate within their respective networks.

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator notices that some users are unable to establish SSL VPN connections, while others can connect without any issues. What should the administrator check first?

- A. Ensure that the affected users are using the correct port number.
- B. Ensure that user traffic is hitting the firewall policy.
- C. Ensure that forced tunneling is enabled to reroute all traffic through the SSL VPN
- D. Ensure that the HTTPS service is enabled on SSL VPN tunnel interface

Answer: B

Explanation:

If user traffic is not matching the appropriate firewall policy that permits SSL VPN, users will be unable to establish connections, making this the first aspect to verify.

NEW QUESTION 11

You have created a web filter profile named restrict_media-profile with a daily category usage quota. When you are adding the profile to the firewall policy, the restrict_media-profile is not listed in the available web profile drop down. What could be the reason?

- A. The firewall policy is in no-inspection mode instead of deep-inspection.
- B. The inspection mode in the firewall policy is not matching with web filter profile feature set.
- C. The web filter profile is already referenced in another firewall policy.
- D. The naming convention used in the web filter profile is restricting it in the firewall policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Web filter profiles with category usage quotas require the firewall policy to be in proxy-based (deep) inspection mode; if the inspection mode does not match this requirement, the profile will not appear in the drop-down list.

NEW QUESTION 14

Refer to the exhibits.

System Performance output

```
# get system performance status
CPU states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU0 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
CPU1 states: 0% user 0% system 0% nice 100% idle 0% iowait 0% irq 0% softirq
Memory: 2042076k total, 1837868k used (90%), 104146k free (5.1%), 100062k freeable (4.9%)
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Average NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Maximal NPU sessions: 0 sessions in last 1 minute, 0 sessions in last 10 minutes, 0 sessions in last 30 minutes
Virus caught: 0 total in 1 minute
IPS attacks blocked: 0 total in 1 minute
Uptime: 10 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes
```

Memory usage threshold settings

```
config system global
    set memory-use-threshold-extreme 89
    set memory-use-threshold-green 82
    set memory-use-threshold-red 88
end
```

The exhibits show the system performance output and default configuration of high memory usage thresholds on a FortiGate device. Based on the system performance output, what are the two possible outcomes? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate has entered conserve mode.
- B. Administrators can access FortiGate only through the console port.
- C. Administrators can change the configuration.

D. FortiGate drops new sessions.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Since memory usage is at 90%, exceeding the red threshold (88%), FortiGate enters a state where configuration changes are still allowed. In this state, FortiGate drops new sessions to preserve resources and maintain stability.

NEW QUESTION 19

A network administrator is reviewing firewall policies in both Interface Pair View and By Sequence View. The policies appear in a different order in each view. Why is the policy order different in these two views?

- A. Policies in Interface Pair View are prioritized by security levels, while By Sequence View strictly follows the administrator's manual ordering.
- B. By Sequence View groups policies based on rule priority, while Interface Pair View always follows the order of traffic logs.
- C. The firewall dynamically reorders policies in Interface Pair View based on recent traffic patterns, but By Sequence View remains static.
- D. Interface Pair View sorts policies based on matching interfaces, while By Sequence View shows the actual processing order of rules.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Interface Pair View organizes policies grouped by source and destination interfaces, whereas By Sequence View displays policies in the exact order they are processed by the firewall.

NEW QUESTION 23

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator has created a new firewall address to use as the destination for a static route. Why is the administrator not able to select the new address in the Destination field of the new static route?

- A. In the new static route, the administrator must select Named Address.
- B. In the new firewall address, the FQDN address must first be resolved.
- C. In the new static route, the administrator must first set the interface to port2.
- D. In the new firewall address, Routing configuration must be enabled.





Answer: D

Explanation:

To use an FQDN-based address object as a destination in a static route, the "Routing configuration" option must be enabled in the firewall address settings. Without this, the address cannot be selected for routing.

NEW QUESTION 28

Refer to the exhibit.

Application and Filter Overrides			
<input type="button" value="+ Create New"/> <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>			
Priority	Details	Type	Action
1	 ABC.Com	Application	 Allow
2	 Excessive-Bandwidth	Filter	 Block

An administrator has configured an Application Overrides for the ABC.Com application signature and set the Action to Allow. This application control profile is then applied to a firewall policy that is scanning all outbound traffic. Logging is enabled in the firewall policy. To test the configuration, the administrator accessed the ABC.Com web site several times.

Why are there no logs generated under security logs for ABC.Com?

- A. The ABC.Com Type is set as Application instead of Filter.
- B. The ABC.Com is configured under application profile, which must be configured as a web filter profile.
- C. The ABC.Com Action is set to Allow.
- D. The ABC.Com is hitting the category Excessive-Bandwidth.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the action is set to Allow in an application override, traffic matching this override is allowed without generating security logs because it bypasses deeper inspection and blocking.

NEW QUESTION 30

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