Fortinet

Exam Questions FCP_FAZ_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiAnalyzer 7.4 Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1
Which two parameters impact the amount of reserved disk space required by FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

A. Total quota
B. License type
C. RAID level
D. Disk size

Answer: C

Explanation:
RAID level affects how much disk space is reserved for redundancy and fault tolerance. For example, RAID 1 mirrors data, meaning you need more space for redundancy, while RAID 5 or RAID 6 reserves space for parity.
Disk size directly influences the total available and reserved space since the larger the disk, the more space may need to be reserved for system functions, logs, and other operations.
The total quota and license type do not directly impact the reserved disk space, though they do influence other aspects of capacity and functionality.

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit.

```
FortiGate # diagnose test application fgtlogd 4
Queues in all miglogds: cur:31  total-so-far:4642589
global log dev statistics:
faz=180191781, faz_cloud=0, fds_log=0
faz 0: sent=180189698, failed=4507, cached=0, dropped=0
```

Based on the output, what can you conclude about the FortiAnalyzer logging status?

A. The connection between FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer is overloaded.
B. FortiGate has logs to send, but FortiAnalyzer is unavailable.
C. FortiGate is configured to send logs in batches.
D. FortiGate is sending logs again after it performed a reboot.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The output shows that FortiGate has sent a large number of logs (sent=180189698), but some logs have failed to be sent (failed=4507). This suggests that FortiAnalyzer was temporarily unavailable or had an issue receiving logs, leading to the failure count. There are no logs cached or dropped, indicating FortiGate is still attempting to send logs but with some failures.

NEW QUESTION 3
You are trying to initiate an authorization request from FortiGate to FortiAnalyzer, but the Security Fabric window does not open when you click Authorize.
Which two reasons can cause this to happen? (Choose two.)

A. A pre-shared key needs to be established on both sides.
B. The management computer does not have connectivity to the authorization IP address and port combination.
C. The Security Fabric root is unauthorized and needs to be added as a trusted host.
D. The fabric authorization settings on FortiAnalyzer are misconfigured.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The management computer does not have connectivity to the authorization IP address and port combination.
If there is no network connectivity between the management computer and the FortiAnalyzer on the specific IP address and port used for authorization, the Security Fabric window will not open.
The fabric authorization settings on FortiAnalyzer are misconfigured.
If the fabric authorization settings on FortiAnalyzer are not properly configured, FortiGate will not be able to initiate the authorization request, preventing the Security Fabric window from opening.
The other options are not applicable because:
Pre-shared keys are not required for initial authorization between FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer; they are typically used for establishing VPN tunnels.
The Security Fabric root does not need to be added as a trusted host to open the authorization window. Trusted hosts are more relevant to FortiGate's access control for management interfaces.

NEW QUESTION 4
The connection status of a new device on FortiAnalyzer is listed as Unauthorized. What does that status mean?

A. It is a device whose registration has not yet been accepted in FortiAnalvzer.
B. It is a device that has not yet been assigned an ADOM.
C. It is a device that is waiting for you to configure a pre-shared key.
D. It is a device that FortiAnalvzer does not support.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The "Unauthorized" status indicates that the device has been discovered or attempted to connect but has not yet been authorized for management by FortiAnalyzer. It requires an administrator to approve or authorize the device before it can be fully managed.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which statement is true when you are upgrading the firmware on an HA cluster made up of throe FortiAnalyzer devices?

A. All FortiAnalyzer devices will be upgraded at the same time.
B. Enabling uninterruptible-upgrade prevents normal operations from being interrupted during theupgrade.
C. You can perform the firmware upgrade using only a console connection.
D. First, upgrade the secondary devices, and then upgrade the primary device.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In an HA cluster, the firmware upgrade process involves upgrading the secondary devices first. This approach ensures that the primary device can continue to handle traffic and maintain the operational stability of the network while the secondary devices are being upgraded. Once the secondary devices have successfully upgraded their firmware and are operational, the primary device can then be upgraded. This method minimizes downtime and maintains network integrity during the upgrade process.
When upgrading firmware in a High Availability (HA) cluster of FortiAnalyzer units, the recommended practice is to first upgrade the secondary devices before upgrading the primary device. This approach ensures that the primary device, which coordinates the cluster's operations, remains functional for as long as possible, minimizing the impact on log collection and analysis. Once the secondary devices are successfully upgraded and operational, the primary device can be upgraded, ensuring a smooth transition and maintaining continuous operation of the cluster.
Reference: FortiAnalyzer 7.2 Administrator Guide - "System Administration" and "High Availability" sections.

NEW QUESTION 6
What does the disk status Degraded mean for RAID management?

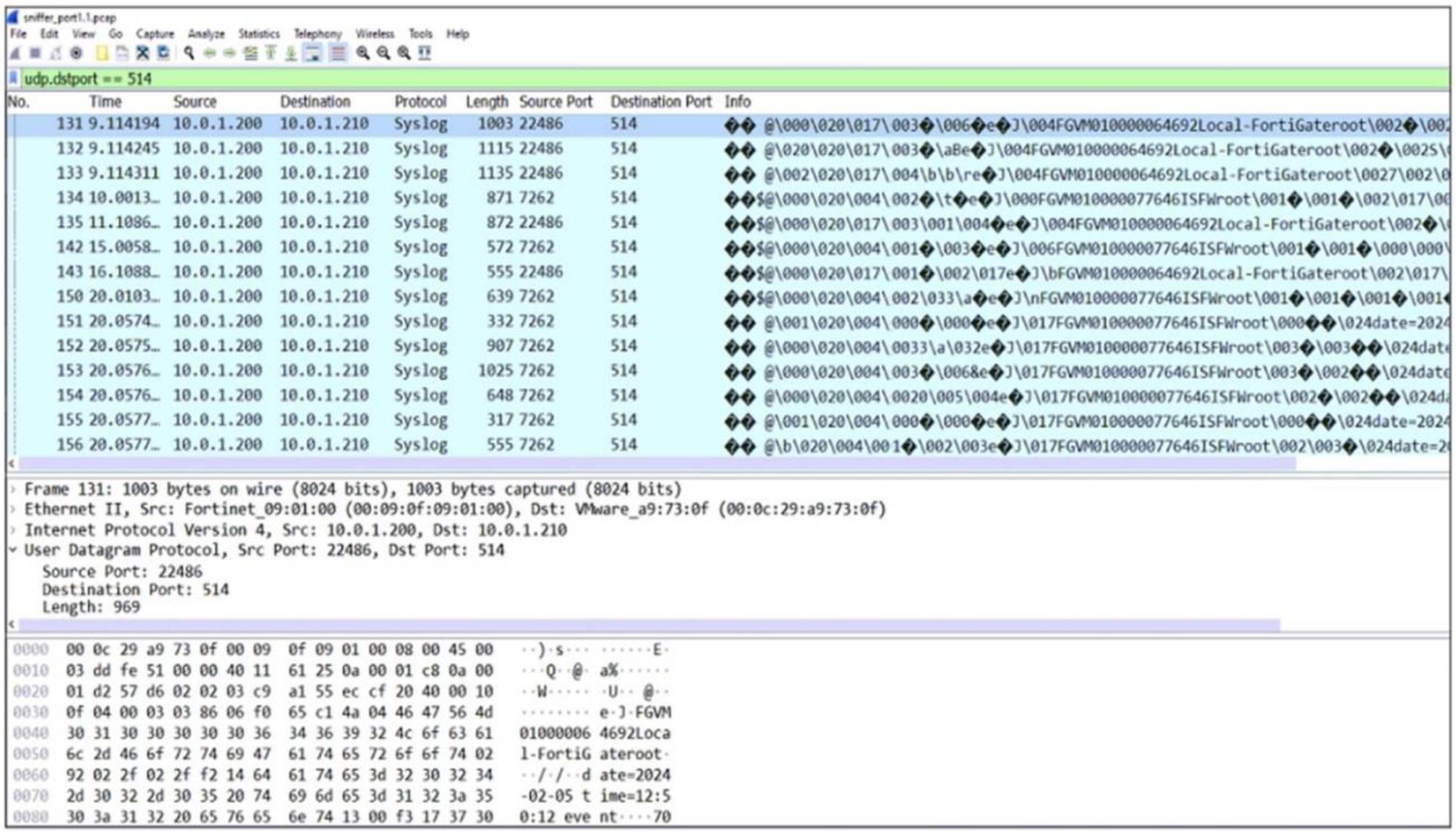
A. The hard drive is no longer being used by the RAID controller.
B. One or more drives are missing from the FortiAnalyzer unit.
C. The device is writing data to the disk to restore the volume to an optimal state.
D. FortiAnalyzer determined that the parity data in the disk is not valid.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When the RAID status is Degraded, it typically indicates that one or more drives in the RAID array have failed or are missing, causing the RAID array to operate with reduced redundancy. In this state, the array is still functioning, but it's at risk because the fault tolerance provided by RAID is compromised.

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit.

FortiAnalyzer packet capture on Wireshark



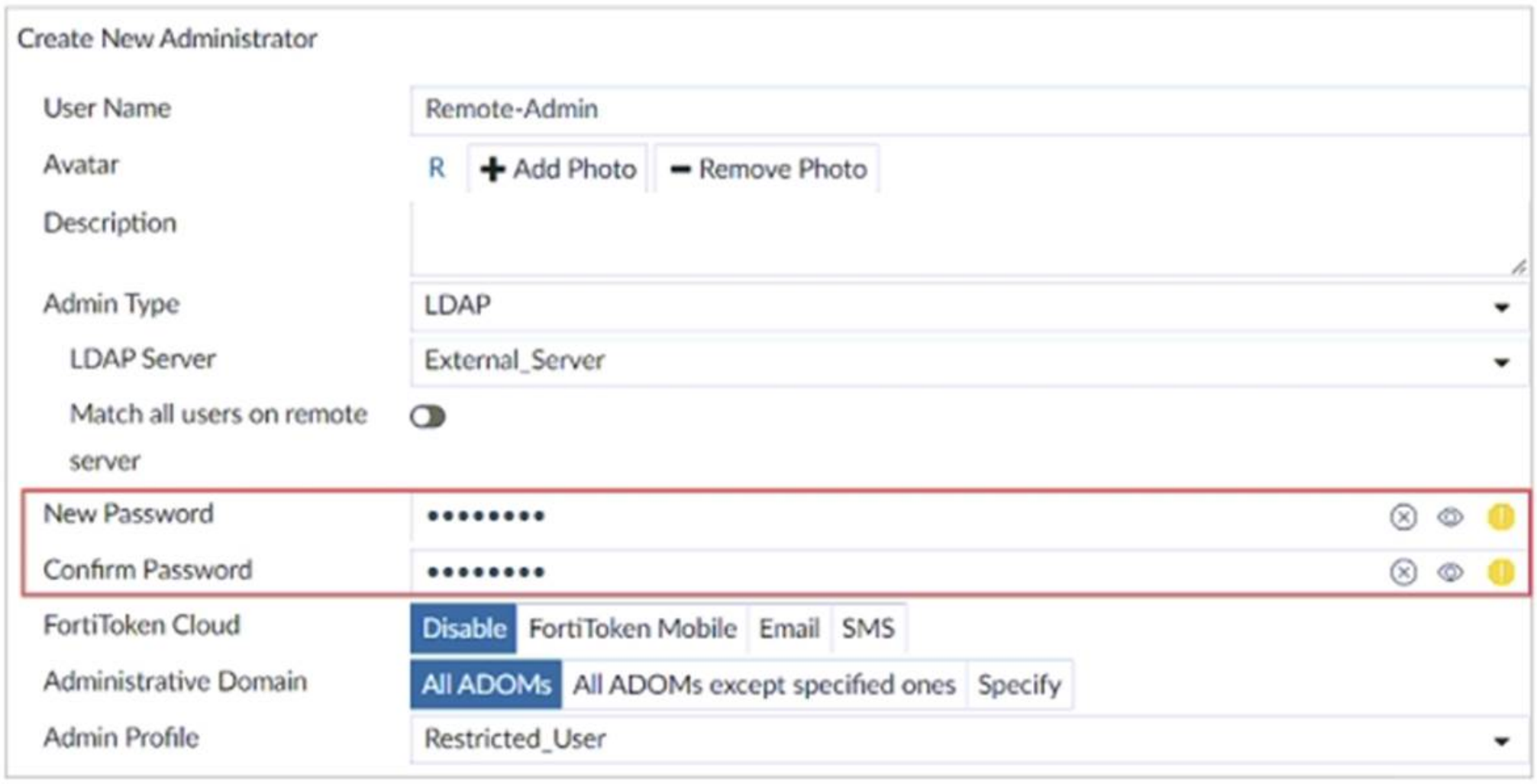
The capture displayed was taken on a FortiAnalyzer.
Why is a single IP address shown as the source for all logs received?

A. FortiAnalyzer is using the device MAC addresses to differentiate their logs.
B. The logs belong to devices that are part of a high availability (HA) cluster.
C. FortiAnalyzer is receiving logs from the root FortiGate of a Security Fabric.
D. The device sending logs has two VDOMs in the same ADOM.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a Fortinet Security Fabric, logs from downstream devices can be sent to FortiAnalyzer through the root FortiGate. This is why all the logs have the same source IP address (the root FortiGate). The root FortiGate aggregates and forwards the logs from all downstream devices, so the source IP in the log capture will appear to be from the root FortiGate itself, even though the logs originate from multiple devices within the fabric.

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows the creation of a new administrator on FortiAnalyzer. The new account uses the credentials stored on an LDAP server.
Why would an administrator configure a password for this account?

A. This password is used if the authentication server becomes unreachable.
B. This password authenticates FortiAnalyzer aqainst the LDAP server.
C. This password is set to comply with FortiAnalvzer password policy
D. This password is required because this is a restricted user.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When using LDAP for authentication, a password can be set locally on FortiAnalyzer as a fallback option in case the LDAP server becomes unreachable. This ensures that the administrator can still log in if there are issues with the LDAP server.

NEW QUESTION 9
An administrator has configured the following settings:

```
#config system global
   set log-checksum md5-auth
end
```

What is the purpose of executing these commands?

A. To record the hash value and authentication code of log file
B. To encrypt log transfer between FortiAnalyzer and other device
C. To create the secure channel used by the OFTP proces
D. To verify the integrity of the log files received.

Answer: A

Explanation:
:
The command set log-checksum md5-auth configures FortiAnalyzer to generate an MD5 hash for each log file, along with an authentication code. This ensures that the integrity of the logs can be verified, confirming that the logs have not been tampered with.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which statement correctly describes RAID 10 (1+0) on FortiAnalyzer?

A. A configuration with four disks, each with 2 TB of capacity, provides a total space of 4 T
B. 11 combines mirroring striping and distributed parity to provide performance and fault toleranc
C. A configuration with four disks, each with 2 TB of capacity, provides a total space of 2 T
D. It uses striping to provide performance and fault tolerance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
RAID 10 combines mirroring (RAID 1) and striping (RAID 0). In a RAID 10 setup with four disks, data is mirrored across two pairs of disks, and those pairs are striped for performance. This results in improved performance and fault tolerance, but the total usable storage is 50% of the total raw storage, meaning four 2 TB disks provide 4 TB of usable space.

NEW QUESTION 10
You finished registering a FortiGate device. After traffic starts to flow through FortiGate, you notice that only some of the logs expected are being received on FortiAnalyzer.
What could be the reason for the logs not arriving on FortiAnalyzer?

A. This FortiGate is part of an HA cluster but it is the secondary device.
B. This FortiGate model is not fully supported.
C. FortiGate does not have logging configured correctly.
D. FortiGate was added to the wrong ADOM type.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When only some of the expected logs from a FortiGate device are being received on FortiAnalyzer, it often indicates a configuration issue on the FortiGate side. Proper logging configuration on FortiGate involves specifying what types of logs to generate (e.g., traffic, event, security logs) and ensuring that these logs are directed to the FortiAnalyzer unit for storage and analysis. If the logging settings on FortiGate are not correctly configured, it could result in incomplete log data being sent to FortiAnalyzer. This might include missing logs for certain types of traffic or events that are not enabled for logging on the FortiGate device.
Ensuring comprehensive logging is enabled and correctly directed to FortiAnalyzer is crucial for full visibility into network activities and for the effective analysis and reporting of security incidents and network performance.

NEW QUESTION 11
What is the purpose of employing RAID with FortiAnalyzer?

A. To introduce redundancy to your log data
B. To provide data separation between ADOMs
C. To separate analytical and archive data
D. To back up your logs

Answer: A

Explanation:
RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is used in FortiAnalyzer primarily to provide data redundancy and ensure data integrity. Here,s how it relates to each option:
To Introduce Redundancy to Your Log Data (Option A):
The main purpose of employing RAID in FortiAnalyzer is to add redundancy to the storage system. By using RAID configurations (such as RAID 1, RAID 5, or RAID 6), data is replicated across multiple disks, which helps in protecting against disk failures and ensures that log data is not lost if a disk fails. This redundancy enhances the reliability and availability of the log data.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which statements are true of Administrative Domains (ADOMs) in FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

A. ADOMs are enabled by default.
B. ADOMs constrain other administrator??s access privileges to a subset of devices in the device list.
C. Once enabled, the Device Manager, FortiView, Event Management, and Reports tab display per ADOM.
D. All administrators can create ADOMs--not just the admin administrator.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
ADOMs constrain other administrators' access privileges to a subset of devices in the device list: ADOMs allow you to partition the FortiAnalyzer's management capabilities by restricting access to certain devices and logs based on the administrator's role. This segmentation helps in managing large deployments with different administrative needs.
Once enabled, the Device Manager, FortiView, Event Management, and Reports tab display per ADOM: When ADOMs are enabled, the FortiAnalyzer interface segments the Device Manager, FortiView, Event Management, and Reports tabs based on the selected ADOM. This allows administrators to work within their specific ADOM context.
ADOMs are enabled by default: This is incorrect because ADOMs are not enabled by default. They must be manually configured and enabled according to the organization's needs.
All administrators can create ADOMs--not just the admin administrator: This is not correct. Typically, creating and managing ADOMs requires administrative privileges, often restricted to the main admin or specific roles with sufficient permissions.

NEW QUESTION 18
How do you restrict an administrator's access to a subset of your organization's ADOMs?

A. Set the ADOM mode to Advanced
B. Assign the ADOMs to the administrator's account
C. Configure trusted hosts
D. Assign the default Super_User administrator profile

Answer: B

Explanation:
To restrict an administrator's access to a subset of your organization's ADOMs (Administrative Domains) in FortiAnalyzer, you need to assign the specific ADOMs to the administrator's account. Here??s how this works:
Assign the ADOMs to the Administrator's Account (Option B):

In FortiAnalyzer, you can configure which ADOMs an administrator has access to by assigning them directly to the administrator's account. This allows you to control and limit the administrator's access to only the ADOMs they are authorized to manage or view.

NEW QUESTION 23
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