FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Dumps

FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

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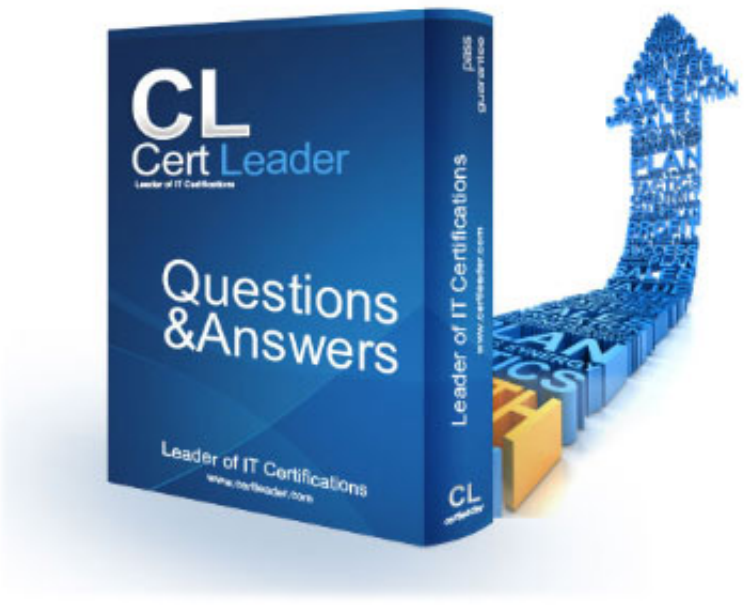


NEW QUESTION 1
Exhibit 1.

```
config system global
    set snat-route-change disable
end
-------------------
config router static
    edit 1
        set gateway 10.200.1.254
        set priority 5
        set device "port1"
    next
    edit 2
        set gateway 10.200.2.254
        set priority 10
        set device "port2"
    next
end
```

Exhibit 2.

```
FGT # diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=600 expire=3179 timeout=3600 flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport= av_idx=0 use=4
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty npu f00
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=3208/25/1 reply=11144/29/1 tuples=2
tx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0 rx speed (Bps/kbps): 0/0
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4 gwy=10.200.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:64907->54.239.158.170:80(10.200.1.1:64907)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.239.158.170:80->10.200.1.1:64907(10.0.1.10:64907)
pos/ (before, after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
src_mac=b4:f7:a1:e9:91:97
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00317c56 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
rpdb_link_id = 00000000
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
npu_state=0x000c00
npu info: flag=0x00/0x00, offload=0/0, ips_offload=0/0, epid=0/0, ipid=0/0, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=0/0, vtag in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=0/0, out_npu=0/0, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
no_ofld_reason:
```

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configuration on FortiGate and partial internet session information from a user on the internal network.
An administrator would like to lest session failover between the two service provider connections.
Which two changes must the administrator make to force this existing session to immediately start using the other interface? (Choose two.)

A. Change the priority of the port! static route to 11.
B. Change the priority of the port2 static route to 5.
C. Configure unset snat-route-change to return it to the default setting.
D. Configure set snat-route-change enable.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a real-time OSPF debug.

Real-time OSPF debug output

```
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114 (192.168.37.115 -> 224.0.0.5)
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: Header
OSPF:   Version 2
OSPF:   Type 1 (Hello)
OSPF:   Packet Len 48
OSPF:   Router ID 0.0.0.112
OSPF:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
OSPF:   Checksum 0x2f85
OSPF:   AuType 0
OSPF: Hello
OSPF:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
OSPF:   HelloInterval 10
OSPF:   Options 0x2 (*|-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
OSPF:   RtrPriority 1
OSPF:   RtrDeadInterval 40
OSPF:   DRouter 192.168.37.114
OSPF:   BDRouter 192.168.37.115
OSPF:   # Neighbors 1
OSPF:     Neighbor 0.0.0.111
OSPF: ----------------------------------------------------
OSPF: RECV[Hello]: From 0.0.0.112 via port2:192.168.37.114: Authentication type mismatch
```

Why are the two FortiGate devices unable to form an adjacency?

A. The Hello packet is being sent from an OSPF router with ID 0.0.0.112.
B. The two FortiGate devices attempting adjacency are in area 0.0.0.0.
C. One FortiGate device is configured to require authentication, while the other is not.
D. The passwords on the FortiGate devices do not match.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a policy route table entry.

```
id=2113929223 static_route=7 dscp_tag=0xff 0xff flags=0x0 tos=0x00 tos_mask=0x00 protocol=0 sport=0-0 iif=0 dport=1-65535 path(1) oif=3(port1) gwy=192.2.0.2
source wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
destination wildcard(1): 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
internet service(1): Fortinet-FortiGuard(1245324,0,0,0)
hit_count=0 last_used=2022-02-23 06:39:07
```

Which type of policy route does the output show?

A. An ISDB route
B. A regular policy route
C. A regular policy route, which is associated with an active static route in the FIB
D. An SD-WAN rule

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
The local OSPF router is unable to establish adjacency with a peer.
Which two things should the administrator do to troubleshoot the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Check whether TCP port 179 is blocked.
B. Check if there is an active static route to the peer.
C. Check whether both peers have an IP address within the same subnet.
D. Check if IP protocol 89 is blocked.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 5
Which statement about protocol options is true?

A. Protocol options allow administrators to configure a maximum number of sessions for each configured protocol.
B. Protocol options give administrators a streamlined method to instruct FortiGate to block all sessions corresponding to disabled protocols.
C. Protocol options allow administrators to configure the Any setting for all enabled protocols, which provides the most efficient use of system resources.
D. Protocol options allow administrators to configure which Layer 4 port numbers map to upper-layer protocols, such as HTTP, SMTP, FTP, and so on.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of the real-time LDAP debug.

```
# fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 6750221 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FQDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 6750221
fnbamd_ldap.c[275] get_all_dn-Found no DN
fnbamd_ldap.c[298] start_next_dn_bind-No more DN left
fnbamd_ldap.c[1603] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Auth denied
fnbamd_auth.c[2074] fnbamd_auth_poll_ldap-Result for ldap svr 10.10.181.10 is denied
fnbamd_comm.c[116] fnbamd_comm_send_result-Sending result 1 for req 6750221
```

What two actions can the administrator take to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure the user logs in using 'John Smith' not 'jsmith'.
B. Ensure the user is providing the correct user credentials.
C. Ensure the user is a member of at least one AD group to ensure step 4 of the LDAP authentication process is successful.
D. Ensure the account is active.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a debug command.

```
FGT # get router info ospf interface port4
port4 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.20.121.236/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
  Process ID 0, VRF 0, Router ID 0.0.0.4, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1

  Designated Router (ID) 172.20.140.2, Interface Address 172.20.121.2

  Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.1, Interface Address 172.20.121.239
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

    Hello due in 00:00:05
  Neighbor Count is 4, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
  Crypt Sequence Number is 411
  Hello received 106 sent 27, DD received 6 sent 3
  LS-Req received 2 sent 2, LS-Upd received 7 sent 17
  LS-Ack received 4 sent 3, Discarded 1
```

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

A. The interlace is part of the OSPF backbone area.
B. There are a total of five OSPF routers attached to the vorz4 network segment
C. One of the neighbors has a router ID of 0.0.0.4.
D. In the network connected to port4, two OSPF routers are down.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
FortiOS Admin Guide: OSPF, Debug Outputs

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a session entry.

```
session_info: proto=1 proto_state=00 duration=1 expire=59 timeout=0 flags=00000000
sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
ha_id=0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=log may_dirty none
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=168/2/1 reply=168/2/1 tuples=2
tx speed (Bps/kbps) : 97/0 rx speed (Bps/kbps) : 97/0
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=9->3/3->9 gwy=10.200.1.254/10.1.0.1
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.1.10.10:40602->10.200.5.1:8 (10.200.1.1:60430)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 10.200.5.1:60430->10.200.1.1:0(10.1.10.10:40602)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=0002a5c9 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

Which statement about this session is true?

A. Return traffic to the initiator is sent to 10.1.0.1.
B. Return traffic to the initiator is sent lo 10.200.1.254.
C. It is an ICMP session from 10.1.10.10 to 10.200.1.1.

D. It is an ICMP session from 10.1.10.1 to 10.200.5.1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The session output reveals a session with proto=1 (ICMP) and the origin and reply directions show address and NAT translations. Specifically, thehook=post dir=org act=snatshows that source NAT is performed for outgoing packets, where the source 10.1.10.10:40602 is translated to 10.200.5.1:8 (likely ICMP id 8, not a TCP/UDP port). The reply direction,hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat, indicates destination NAT for incoming packets: packets incoming for 10.200.5.1:60430 are destination-NATed to 10.1.10.10:40602. The gateway (gwy) is listed as 10.200.1.254/10.1.0.1, which for outgoing traffic means that return traffic is directed to the gateway (10.200.1.254), per the NAT policy. This is confirmed by the FortiOS Session Table Guide, which explains that the returned ICMP reply will be routed out to this NAT gateway. The session statistics and logical flow (SNAT out, matching DNAT in) reinforce that reply traffic to the initiator traverses via 10.200.1.254.
FortiOS Administration Guide: Session Table, NAT, and Route Interaction
Fortinet Technical Note: Diagnose sys session list, Direction and NAT Analysis

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the command get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes.

```
# get router info bgp neighbors 100.64.2.254 advertised-routes

VRF 0 BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 172.16.1.254
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop      Metric LocPrf   Weight RouteTag Path
*> 10.20.30.40/24   100.64.2.1         xxx       0        0          100 i <-/->

Total number of prefixes 1
```

What can you conclude from the output?

A. The BGP state of the two BGP participants is OpenConfirm.
B. The router ID of the neighbor is 100.64.2.254.
C. The BGP neighbor is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to the local router.
D. The local router is advertising the 10.20.30.40/24 network to its BGP neighbor.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a BGP debug command.

```
# get router info bgp summary

VRF 0 BGP router identifier 0.0.0.117, local AS number 65117
BGP table version is 3
3 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor        V         AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
10.125.0.60     4      65060    1698    1756      103    0    0 03:02:49        1
10.127.0.75     4      65075    2206    2250      102    0    0 02:45:55        1
100.64.3.1      4      65501    101     115         0    0    0 never       Active

Total number of neighbors 3
```

What can you conclude about the router in this scenario?
A. The router 100.64.3.1 needs to update the local AS number in its BGP configuration in order to bring up the 8GP session with the local router.
B. An inbound route-map on local router is blocking the prefixes from neighbor 100.64.3.1.
C. All of the neighbors displayed are part of a single BGP configuration on the local router with the neighbor-range set to a value of 4.
D. The BGP session with peer 10.127.0.75 is up.

A.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The BGP debug output shows session information for peers, including state details. According to official Fortinet BGP documentation, if the session state with a peer does not show 'Idle,' 'Active,' or 'Connect,' but instead shows 'Established,' 'Up,' or related counters (e.g., messages sent/received or uptime), it indicates the session is operational. In this scenario, the peer 10.127.0.75 is the only one showing a positive indication of a live, established session. Other options like neighbor-range configuration, AS mismatch, or route-maps blocking prefixes are not supported by evidence provided in a simple BGP session state debug, nor does the output show errors relating to local or remote AS issues.
The correct interpretation comes from Fortinet's BGP troubleshooting guide, which outlines how to read session status and neighbor states in debug and summary outputs.
FortiOS BGP Debugging Guide: Session State Interpretation
BGP CLI Reference: Neighbor Status Fields

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the port1 interface configuration on FortiGate and partial session information for ICMP traffic.

```
config system interface
    edit "port1"
        set preserve-session-route enable
    next
end

# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=1 proto_state=00 duration=4 expire=55 timeout=0 refresh_dir=both flags=00000000 socktype=0 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
state=log may_dirty npu f00 route_preserve
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=7->19/19->7 gwy=100.64.1.1/10.0.1.101

# diagnose netlink interface list | grep index=19
if=port1 family=00 type=768 index=19 mtu=1420 link=0 master=0
```

What happens to the session information if a routing change occurs that affects this session?
A. Only the interface and gateway information for dev=7 will be removed.
B. The session information will not change unless the current route has been removed from the routing table.
C. The session will be flagged as dirty but no route lookups will be performed.
D. Sessions involving port7 or port19 will not have their routing information flushed.

A.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13
Refer to the exhibit.

```
**** SP Login Dump ****<lasso:Login
xmlns:lasso="http://www.entrouvert.org/namespaces/lasso/0.0"
xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
LoginDumpVersion="2"><lasso:Request><samlp:AuthnRequest
ID="_EEC718A47FB37B472B205B11153ED409" Version="2.0" IssueInstant="2024-02-
21T00:58:44Z" Destination="https://10.1.10.2/saml-idp/nst/login/"
SignType="0" SignMethod="0" ForceAuthn="false" IsPassive="false"
ProtocolBinding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST"
AssertionConsumerServiceURL="https://10.1.10.254:1003/remote/saml/login/"><sa
ml:Issuer>https://10.1.10.254:1003/remote/saml/metadata/</saml:Issuer><samlp:
NameIDPolicy Format="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.1:nameid-format:unspecified"
AllowCreate="true"/></samlp:AuthnRequest></lasso:Request><lasso:RemoteProvide
rID>http://10.1.10.2/samlidp/nst/metadata/</lasso:RemoteProviderID><lasso:Msg
Url>https://10.1.10.2/saml-
idp/nst/login/?SAMLRequest=jZJfT8IwFMW%2FytL3OW5sAZtBwhhEEtQF0AdfTN0u0GRrZ2%2
Fnn29vGWIwUeJLk97eX%2B85p01Q1FXDJ63dqxW8tIDWe68rhbw7GJHWKK4FSuRK1IDcFnw9uVnys
Md4Y7TVha7IGXKZEIhgrNSKeItsRJ5ms%4</lasso:HttpRequestMethod><lasso:RequestID>
_EEC718A47FB37B472B205B11153ED409</lasso:RequestID></lasso:Login>
```

The exhibit shows the output from using the command diagnose debug application samld -1 to diagnose a SAML connection.
Based on this output, what can you conclude?
A. Active Directory is used for authentication.
B. The authentication request is for an SSL VPN connection.
C. The IdP IP address is 10.1.10.254.
D. The IdP IP address is 10.1.10.2.

A.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of get router info bgp summary.

```
get router info bgp summary

VRF 0 BGP router identifier 172.16.1.254, local AS number 65100
BGP table version is 3
2 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor        V         AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
100.64.1.254    4        100      18      20        3    0    0 00:02:55        1
100.64.2.254    4        100       0       0        0    0    0 never         Active

Total number of neighbors 2
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The local ForliGate has received one prefix from BGP neighbor 100.64.1.254.
B. The TCP connection with BGP neighbor 100.64.2.254 was successful.
C. The local FortiGate has received 18 packets from a BGP neighbor.
D. The local FortiGate is still calculating the prefixes received from BGP neighbor 100.64.2.264

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The get router info bgp summary output lists BGP neighbor status:
Prefix Reception: The "State/PfxRcd" column shows the number of prefixes received from the neighbor—neighbor 100.64.1.254 has "1", confirming option A.
Received Message Count: Under "MsgRcvd", 18 packets have been received from neighbor 100.64.1.254. This matches option C.
The second neighbor 100.64.2.254 is in "Active" state and has received/sent 0 packets, indicating that its TCP connection is NOT established, disproving option B.
There is no indication anywhere that the router is "still calculating" prefixes; "Active" just means no session is established, so option D is incorrect.
[References:, , FortiOS BGP Command Reference: BGP Neighbor States, PfxRcd, and Counters]

NEW QUESTION 22
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of the command get router info ospf neighbor.

```
# get router info ospf neighbor

OSPF process 0, VRF 0:
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
0.0.0.12          1   Full/DROther    02:14:39    10.10.2.1       wan1
0.0.0.15          1   Full/BDR        04:26:37    10.10.3.2       wan2
0.0.0.18         c1   Full/ -         05:04:36    172.16.1.2      ToHub
```

To what extent does FortiGate operate when looking at its OSPF neighbors? (Choose two.)

A. The local FortiGate has at least one interface that participates in a broadcast network.
B. The local FortiGate has at least one interface that participates in a point-to-point network.
C. The local FortiGate is the DR.
D. Neighbor 0.0.0.18 is the designated router (DR).

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The command on this slide shows a summary of the statuses of all the OSPF neighbors. For each neighbor, it displays the adjacency state and if it is a DR, a BDR, or neither (DROther) Pagina 362 Enterprise_Firewall_7.2_Study. - Point-to-point networks contain only two peers, one at each end of a point-to-point link - Broadcast networks (multi-access) support more than two attached routers. They also support sending messages to multiple recipients (broadcasting). Pagina 365 Enterprise_Firewall_7.2_Study. In any multi-access network there is one DR and one BDR. Pagina 439 Network_Security_Support_Engineer_7.4_Study FULL/- This represents a point-to-point network

NEW QUESTION 24
Exhibit.

```
FGT # diagnose debug rating
Locale       : english

Service      : Web-filter
Status       : Enable
License      : Contract

Service      : Antispam
Status       : Disable

Service      : Virus Outbreak Prevention
Status       : Disable

Num. of servers : 1
Protocol        : https
Port            : 443
Anycast         : Enable
Default servers : Included

-=- Server List (Mon May  1 03:47:52 2023) -=-

IP                                   Weight    RTT Flags   TZ   FortiGuard-requests  Curr Lost Total Lost           Updated Time
64.26.151.37                             10     45          -5              262432           0        846 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
64.26.151.35                             10     46          -5              329072           0       6806 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
66.117.56.37                             10     75          -5               71638           0        275 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
65.210.95.240                            20     71          -8               36875           0         92 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
209.22.147.36                            20     103 DI      -8               34784           0       1070 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
208.91.112.194                           20     107 D       -8               35170           0       1533 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
                                                            0                33728           0        120 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
                                                            1                33797           0        192 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
                                                            9                33754           0        145 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
                                                           -5                26410       26226      26227 Mon May  1 03:47:43 2023
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of a diagnose command.
What can you conclude about the debug output in this scenario?

A. The first server provided to FortiGate when it performed a DNS query looking for a list of rating servers, was 121.111.236.179.
B. There is a natural correlation between the value in the FortiGuard-requests field and the value in the Weight field.
C. FortiGate used 64.26.151.37 as the initial server to validate its contract.
D. Servers with a negative TZ value are less preferred for rating requests.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The exhibit displays the output from the diagnose debug rating command on a FortiGate device. This command is used to display information about FortiGuard Web Filtering or other security-related queries performed by FortiGate to FortiGuard servers. Official Fortinet documentation outlines the meaning of each field in the server list. The FortiGate maintains a list of available FortiGuard servers, selecting the optimal server based on factors such as weight, round-trip time (RTT), and regional settings.
The very first entry in the server list after "Server List" is the server FortiGate initially uses, prioritized by factors such as proximity and RTT. Here, 64.26.151.37 is listed first, and the FortiGuard-requests value confirms that this server handled the highest number of requests.
The IPs, weights, and lost/failed counters are monitored for server performance and selection over time. FortiGate's default operational logic is to try the first entry for contract validation and use the next in the list if the first is unavailable or has high latency or packet loss.
There is no direct correlation between the Weight and the number of FortiGuard-requests. The servers with higher or lower weights may still handle different request volumes based on availability and performance.
The TZ (time zone) value's sign (positive or negative) does not affect server preference; it is informational, showing the server's location relative to UTC, not a rating metric.
DNS query results for FortiGuard servers are not shown here, and the provided servers are not returned in DNS query order.
This command and interpretation are detailed in the FortiOS Administration Guide??s section describing FortiGuard server selection and contract validation processes.
[References:, , FortiOS Administration Guide: FortiGuard Service Connectivity and Debugging, , Official Technical Notes on diagnose debug rating output structure]

NEW QUESTION 29
Which two statements are true regarding heartbeat messages sent from an FSSO collector agent to FortiGate? (Choose two.)

A. The heartbeat messages can be seen using the command diagnose debug authd fsso list.
B. The heartbeat messages can be seen in the collector agent logs.
C. The heartbeat messages can be seen on FortiGate using the real-lime FSSO debug.
D. The heartbeat messages must be manually enabled on FortiGate.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
According to the official Fortinet documentation (Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands), heartbeat messages play a crucial role in communication between the FSSO Collector Agent and FortiGate. These messages are regularly sent from the Collector Agent to verify its status, maintain session awareness, and confirm connectivity between the authentication infrastructure and FortiGate appliances.
Option B is confirmed by Fortinet, as the collector agent logs on Windows or its management console will specifically note heartbeat events, connection status, and any issues maintaining contact with FortiGate units.
Option C is validated by both official CLI documentation and the technical tip linked. On FortiGate, heartbeat messages from the collector agent are visible using real-time debug tools such asdiagnose debug application authdor FSSO-specific commands. These enable administrators to monitor live logon states, session status, and connection health directly from the FortiGate CLI. The debug stream shows heartbeats received and their effect on active logons, associating health monitoring with active sessions.
Heartbeat operation is fully automated once FSSO is set up—there is no requirement for manual enablement or configuration, aligning with Fortinet??s philosophy of seamless integration and centralized management across the Security Fabric. This ensures that both FortiGate and the collector agent can quickly and reliably detect any miscommunication or outage, addressing authentication issues proactively.
[References:, Technical Tip: Useful FSSO Commands (Fortinet Community)?, FortiOS Administration Guide: FSSO, Collector Agent, Heartbeat, CLI Debug,]

NEW QUESTION 33

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of command diagnose debug rating.

```
-=- Server List (Mon May  6 03:47:52 2024) -=-
IP                                   Weight    RTT Flags   TZ   FortiGuard-requests  Curr Lost Total Lost                Updated Time
64.26.151.37                             10     45          -5                262432         0        846 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
64.26.151.35                             10     46          -5                329072         0       6806 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
66.117.56.37                             10     75          -5                 71638         0        275 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
65.210.95.240                            20     71          -8                 36875         0         92 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
209.22.147.36                            20    103 DI       -8                 34784         0       1070 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
208.91.112.194                           20    107 D        -8                 35170         0       1533 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
96.45.33.65                              60    144          0                  33720         0        120 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
80.85.69.41                              71    226          1                  33797         0        192 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
62.209.40.74                            150     97          9                  33754         0        145 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
121.111.236.179                          45     44  F       -5                 26410     26226      26227 Mon May  6 03:47:43 2024
```

A. 66.117.56.37
B. 208.91.112.194
C. 209.22.147.36
D. 64.26.151.37

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34
Which authentication option can you not configure under config user radius on FortiOS?

A. mschap
B. pap
C. mschap2
D. eap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39
Refer to the exhibit showing a debug output.

```
# diagnose debug application authd 8256
# diagnose debug enable
....
[fsae_server_init_spec:116]: num 1, idx 0, 127.0.0.1:8000 disconnect_server_only
[FSSO]: disconnecting_event_error[Local FSSO Agent]: error occurred in read: Connection refused
....
```

An administrator deployed FSSO in DC Agent Mode but FSSO is failing on FortiGate. Pinging FortiGate from where the collector agent is deployed is successful.
The administrator then produces the debug output shown in the exhibit.
What could be causing this error message?

A. The TCP port 445 is blocked between FortiGate and collector agent.
B. The collector agent preshared password is mismatched.
C. The FortiGate cannot resolve the active directory server name.
D. The FortiGate and the collector agent are using different TCP ports.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the omitted output of a session table entry.

```
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 pol_uuid_idx=14720 confiauth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=0002932f tos=ff/ff app_list=2000 app=34050 url_cat=0
sdwan_mbr_seq=1 sdwan_service_id=1
rpdb_link_id=80000000 ngfwid=n/a
npu_state=0x003c94 ips_offload
npu info: flag=0x81/0x81, offload=8/8, ips_offload=1/1, epid=16/16, ipid=64/88, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=64/88, vtag_in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=1/1, out_npu=1/1, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/0
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The traffic has been tagged for VLAN 0000.
B. NP7 is handling offloading of this session.
C. The traffic matches Policy ID 1.
D. The session has been offloaded.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 47
Which two statements about an auxiliary session ate true? (Choose two.)

A. With the auxiliary session selling disabled, only auxiliary sessions are offloaded.
B. With the auxiliary session setting enable
C. ECMP traffic is accelerated to the NP6 processor.
D. With the auxiliary session setting enable
E. Iwo sessions are created in case of routing change.
F. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, for each traffic pat
G. FortiGate uses the same auxiliary session.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 49
During which phase of IKEv2 does the Diffie-Helman key exchange take place?

A. IKE_Req_INIT
B. Create_CHILD_SA
C. IKE_Auth
D. IKE_SA_INIT

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53
In the SAML negotiation process, which section does the Identity Provider (IdP) provide the SAML attributes utilized in the authentication process to the Service Provider (SP)?

A. SP Login dump
B. Authentication Response
C. Authentication Request
D. Assertion dump

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of get router info ospf neighbor.

```
Spoke1 # get router info ospf neighbor

OSPF process 0, VRF 0:
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address       Interface
0.0.0.1           1   Full/DR         00:00:39    10.10.2.1     wan1
0.0.0.3           1   Full/DROther    00:00:37    10.10.3.2     wan2
0.0.0.10         c1   Full/ -         00:00:36    172.16.1.2    ToHub
```

What can you conclude from the command output?

A. The network type connecting the local Fortigate and OSPF neighbor 0.0.0.10 is point-to- point.
B. All neighbors are in area 0.0.0.0.
C. The local FortiGate is the BDR.
D. The local FortiGate is not a DROther.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 61
Refer to the exhibit, which shows partial outputs from two routing debug commands.

```
FortiGate # get router info kernel
tab=254 vf=0 scope=0 type=1 proto=11 prio=0 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->0.0.0.0/0 pref=0.0.0.0 qwy=100.64.1.254 dev=3 (port1)
tab=254 vf=0 scope=0 type=1 proto=11 prio=10 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->0.0.0.0/0 pref=0.0.0.0 gwy=100.64.2.254 dev=6 (port2)
tab=254 vf=0 scope=253 type=1 proto=2 prio=0 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0->10.1.0.0/24 pref=10.1.0.254 gwy=0.0.0.0 dev=9 (port3)

FortiGate # get router info routing-table all

Routing table for VRF=0
S*        0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1
                           [10/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
C         10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port3
S         10.1.10.0/24 [10/0] via 10.1.0.1, port3
C         100.64.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C         100.64.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
```

Which change must an administrator make on FortiGate to route web traffic from internal users to the internet, using ECMP?

A. Set snat-route-change to enable.
B. Set the priority of the static default route using port2 to 1.
C. Set preserve-session-route to enable.
D. Set the priority of the static default route using port1 to 10.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output of a real-time LDAP debug.

```
# diagnose debug application fnbamd -1
# diagnose debug enable
fnbamd_fsm.c[1274] handle_req-Rcvd auth req 8781845 for jsmith in Lab opt=27 prot=0
fnbamd_ldap.c[637] resolve_ldap_FCDN-Resolved address 10.10.181.10, result 10.10.181.10
fnbamd_ldap.c[232] start_search_dn-base:'DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com' filter:sAMAccountName=jsmith
fnbamd_ldap.c[1351] fnbamd_ldap_get_result-Going to SEARCH state
fnbamd_fsm.c[1833] poll_ldap_servers-Continue pending for req 8781845
fnbamd_ldap.c[266] get_all_dn-Found DN 1:CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=TAC,DC=ottawa,DC=fortinet,DC=com
```

What two conclusions can you draw from the output? (Choose two.)

A. The user was found in the LDAP tree, whose root is TAC.ottawa.fortinet.com.
B. FortiOS performs a bind to the LDAP server using the user's credentials.
C. FortiOS collects the user group information.
D. FortiOS is performing the second step (Search Request) in the LDAP authentication process.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 68
Exhibit.

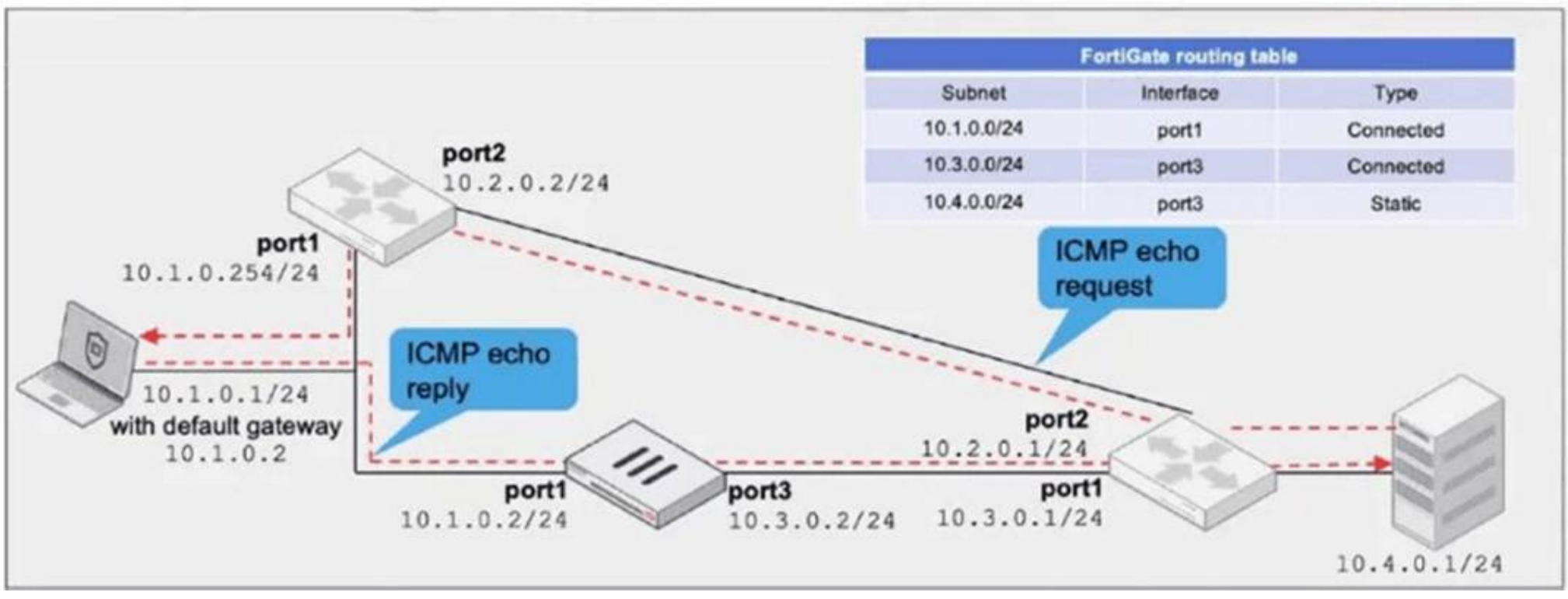
```
# diagnose automation test HAFailOver
automation test failed(1). stitch:HAFailOver
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of diagnose automation test. What can you observe from the output? (Choose two.)

A. The automation stitch test is not being logged.
B. The automation stitch test failed but the HA failover was successful.
C. An HA failover occurred.
D. The test was unsuccessful.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 70
Refer to the exhibit, which a network topology and a partial routing table.



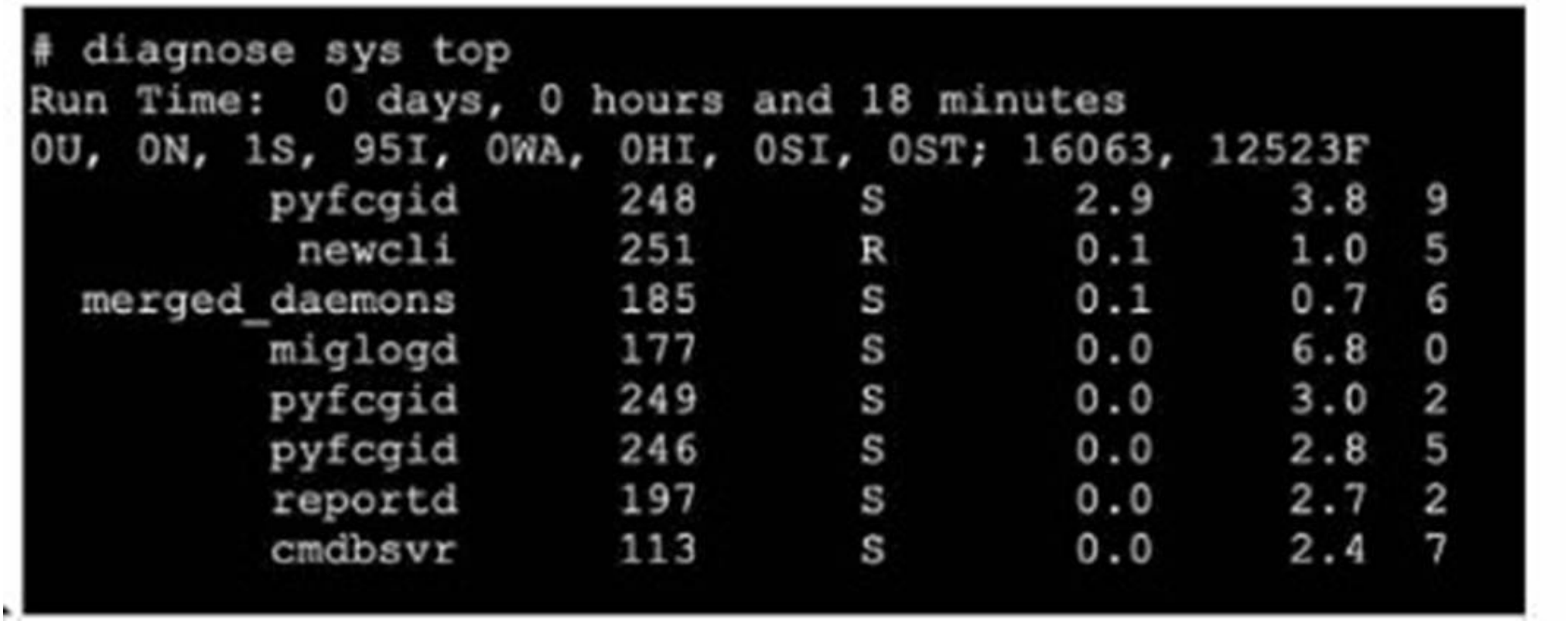
FortiGate has already been configured with a firewall policy that allows all ICMP traffic to flow from port1 to port3.
Which changes must the administrator perform to ensure the server at 10.4.0.1/24 receives the echo reply from the laptop at 10.1.0.1/24?

A. Enable asymmetric routing under config system settings.
B. Change the configuration from strict RPF check mode to feasible RPF check mode.
C. A firewall policy that allows all ICMP traffic from port3 to port1.
D. Modify the default gateway on the laptop from 10.1.0.2 to 10.2.0.2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

Refer to the exhibit.



Which three pieces of information does the diagnose sys top command provide? (Choose three.)

A. The miglogd daemon is running on CPU core ID 0.
B. The diagnose sys top command has been running for 18 minutes.
C. The miglogd daemon would be on top of the list, if the administrator pressed m on the keyboard.
D. The cmdbsvr process is occupying 2.4% of the total user memory space.
E. If the neweli daemon continues to be in the R state, it will need to be manually restarted.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 76
.....

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