

NSE7_EFW-7.2 Dumps

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

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NEW QUESTION 1

Exhibit.

```

Routing table for VRF=0
B* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.1.254 (recursive is directly connected, port1), 00:03:58, [1/0]
C 10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, port3
B 10.1.1.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.1.2 (recursive is directly connected, tunnel_0), 00:03:25, [1/0]
B 10.1.2.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.1.3 (recursive is directly connected, tunnel_1), 00:03:21, [1/0]
O 10.1.4.0/24 [110/2] via 10.1.0.100, port3, 00:04:56, [1/0]
O 10.1.10.0/24 [110/2] via 10.1.0.1, port3, 00:04:56, [1/0]
C 100.64.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
C 100.64.2.0/24 is directly connected, port2
C 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, tunnel_0
C 172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, tunnel_1
C 172.16.1.3/32 is directly connected, tunnel_1
C 172.16.100.0/24 is directly connected, port8
    
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial routing table. What two conclusions can you draw from the corresponding FortiGate configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. IPsec Tunnel aggregation is configured
- B. net-device is enabled in the tunnel IPsec phase 1 configuration
- C. OSPF is configured to run over IPsec.
- D. add-route is disabled in the tunnel IPsec phase 1 configuration.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

? Option B is correct because the routing table shows that the tunnel interfaces have a netmask of 255.255.255.255, which indicates that net-device is enabled in the phase 1 configuration. This option allows the FortiGate to use the tunnel interface as a next-hop for routing, without adding a route to the phase 2 destination.
 ? Option D is correct because the routing table does not show any routes to the phase 2 destination networks, which indicates that add-route is disabled in the phase 1 configuration. This option controls whether the FortiGate adds a static route to the phase 2 destination network using the tunnel interface as the gateway.
 ? Option A is incorrect because IPsec tunnel aggregation is a feature that allows multiple phase 2 selectors to share a single phase 1 tunnel, reducing the number of tunnels and improving performance. This feature is not related to the routing table or the phase 1 configuration.
 ? Option C is incorrect because OSPF is a dynamic routing protocol that can run over IPsec tunnels, but it requires additional configuration on the FortiGate and the peer device. This option is not related to the routing table or the phase 1 configuration. References: =
 ? 1: Technical Tip: 'set net-device' new route-based IPsec logic
 ? 2: Adding a static route
 ? 3: IPsec VPN concepts
 ? 4: Dynamic routing over IPsec VPN

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit, which contains information about an IPsec VPN tunnel.

```

FortiGate # diag vpn tunnel list
list all ipsec tunnel in vd 0
-----
name=tunnel_0 ver=2 serial=1 100.64.3.1:0->100.64.1.1:0 tun_id=100.64.1.1 tun_id6=:100.64.1.1
bound_if=3 lgwy=static/1 tun=intf mode=auto/1 encap=none/552 options[0228]=npu frag-rfc run_
proxyid_num=1 child_num=0 refcnt=3 ilast=42949917 olast=42949917 ad=/0
stat: rxp=0 txp=0 rxb=0 txb=0
dpd: mode=off on=0 idle=20000ms retry=3 count=0 seqno=0
natt: mode=none draft=0 interval=0 remote_port=0
fec: egress=0 ingress=0
proxyid=tunnel_0_0 proto=0 sa=1 ref=2 serial=1
src: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
dst: 0:0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255:0
SA: ref=3 options=30202 type=00 soft=0 mtu=1280 expire=1454/0B replaywin=2048
seqno=1 esn=0 replaywin_lastseq=00000000 qat=192 rekey=0 hash_search_len=1
life: type=01 bytes=0/0 timeout=1768/1800
dec: spi=877d6590 esp=aes key=16 be308ec1fb05464205764424bc40a76d
ah=sha256 key=32 cc8894be3390983521a48b2e7a5c998e6b28a18a3ddd8e7bc7ecbe672dfe7cc5
enc: spi=63d0f38a esp=aes key=16 d8d3343af2fed4ddd958a022cd656b06
ah=sha256 key=32 264402ba8ad04a7e97732b52ec27c92ff86e0a97bb33e22887677336f1670c7d
dec:pkts/bytes=0/0, enc:pkts/bytes=0/0
npu_flag=00 npu_rgw=100.64.1.1 npu_lgwy=100.64.3.1 npu_selid=0 dec_npuid=0 enc_npuid=0
run_tally=0
    
```

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

- A. Dead peer detection is set to enable.
- B. The IKE version is 2.
- C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel.
- D. Forward error correction in phase 2 is set to enable.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

From the command output shown in the exhibit:
 * B. The IKE version is 2: This can be deduced from the presence of 'ver=2' in the output, which indicates that IKEv2 is being used.
 * C. Both IPsec SAs are loaded on the kernel: This is indicated by the line 'npu flags=0x0/0', suggesting that no offload to NPU is occurring, and hence, both Security Associations are loaded onto the kernel for processing.
 Fortinet documentation specifies that the version of IKE (Internet Key Exchange) used and the loading of IPsec Security Associations can be verified through the

diagnostic commands related to VPN tunnels.

NEW QUESTION 3

Exhibit.

```
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
edit tunnel
set type dynamic
set interface "port1"
set ike-version 2
set keylife 28800
set peertype any
set net-device disable
set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha256
set dpd on-idle
set add-route enable
set psksecret fortinet
next
end
```

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial VPN configuration. What can you conclude from this configuration1?

- A. FortiGate creates separate virtual interfaces for each dial up client.
- B. The VPN should use the dynamic routing protocol to exchange routing information Through the tunnels.
- C. Dead peer detection s disabled.
- D. The routing table shows a single IPSec virtual interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The configuration line "set dpd on-idle" indicates that dead peer detection (DPD) is set to trigger only when the tunnel is idle, not actively disabled1. References: FortiGate IPSec VPN User Guide - Fortinet Document Library
From the given VPN configuration, dead peer detection (DPD) is set to 'on-idle', indicating that DPD is enabled and will be used to detect if the other end of the VPN tunnel is still alive when no traffic is detected. Hence, option C is incorrect. The configuration shows the tunnel set to type 'dynamic', which does not create separate virtual interfaces for each dial- up client (A), and it is not specified that dynamic routing will be used (B). Since this is a phase 1 configuration snippet, the routing table aspect (D) cannot be concluded from this alone.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two statements about the BFD parameter in BGP are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It allows failure detection in less than one second.
- B. The two routers must be connected to the same subnet.
- C. It is supported for neighbors over multiple hops.
- D. It detects only two-way failures.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a rapid protocol for detecting failures in the forwarding path between two adjacent routers, including interfaces, data links, and forwarding planes. BFD is designed to detect forwarding path failures in a very short amount of time, often less than one second, which is significantly faster than traditional failure detection mechanisms like hold-down timers in routing protocols.
Fortinet supports BFD for BGP, and it can be used over multiple hops, which allows the detection of failures even if the BGP peers are not directly connected. This functionality enhances the ability to maintain stable BGP sessions over a wider network topology and is documented in Fortinet's guides.

NEW QUESTION 5

Exhibit.

```
NGFW-1 # get router info ospf interface
port3 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.1.0.254/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
Process ID 0, VRF 0, Router ID 0.0.0.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROther, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.3, Interface Address 10.1.0.1
Backup Designated Router (ID) 0.0.0.2, Interface Address 10.1.0.100
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10.000, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:08
Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
Crypt Sequence Number is 21
Hello received 412 sent 207, DD received 8 sent 8
LS-Req received 2 sent 3, LS-Upd received 13 sent 6
LS-Ack received 9 sent 7, Discarded 6
```

Refer to the exhibit, which shows information about an OSPF interlace
What two conclusions can you draw from this command output? (Choose two.)

- A. The port3 network has more man one OSPF router
- B. The OSPF routers are in the area ID of 0.0.0.1.

- C. The interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value that is configured as 1500.
- D. NGFW-1 is the designated router

Answer: AC

Explanation:

From the OSPF interface command output, we can conclude that the port3 network has more than one OSPF router because the Neighbor Count is 2, indicating the presence of another OSPF router besides NGFW-1. Additionally, we can deduce that the interfaces of the OSPF routers match the MTU value configured as 1500, which is necessary for OSPF neighbors to form adjacencies. The MTU mismatch would prevent OSPF from forming a neighbor relationship.

References:

? Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: OSPF Configuration

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibits, which show the configurations of two address objects from the same FortiGate.

Engineering address object

Finance address object

Why can you modify the Engineering address object, but not the Finance address object?

- A. You have read-only access.
- B. FortiGate joined the Security Fabric and the Finance address object was configured on the root FortiGate.
- C. FortiGate is registered on FortiManager.
- D. Another user is editing the Finance address object in workspace mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The inability to modify the Finance address object while being able to modify the Engineering address object suggests that the Finance object is being managed by a higher authority in the Security Fabric, likely the root FortiGate. When a FortiGate is part of a Security Fabric, address objects and other configurations may be managed centrally.

This aligns with the Fortinet FortiGate documentation on Security Fabric and central management of address objects.

NEW QUESTION 7

After enabling IPS you receive feedback about traffic being dropped. What could be the reason?

- A. Np-accel-mode is set to enable
- B. Traffic-submit is set to disable
- C. IPS is configured to monitor
- D. Fail-open is set to disable

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fail-open is a feature that allows traffic to pass through the IPS sensor without inspection when the sensor fails or is overloaded. If fail-open is set to disable, traffic will be dropped in such scenarios¹. References: = IPS | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.3 - Fortinet Documentation
When IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) is configured, if fail-open is set to disable, it means that if the IPS engine fails, traffic will not be allowed to pass through, which can result in traffic being dropped (D). This is in contrast to a fail-open setting, which would allow traffic to bypass the IPS engine if it is not operational.

NEW QUESTION 8

Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial policy configuration. Which setting must you configure to allow SSH?

- A. Specify SSH in the Service field
- B. Configure port 22 in the Protocol Options field.
- C. Include SSH in the Application field
- D. Select an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Option A is correct because to allow SSH, you need to specify SSH in the Service field of the policy configuration. This is because the Service field determines which types of traffic are allowed by the policy¹. By default, the Service field is set to App Default, which means that the policy will use the default ports defined by the applications. However, SSH is not one of the default applications, so you need to specify it manually or create a custom service for it².

? Option B is incorrect because configuring port 22 in the Protocol Options field is not enough to allow SSH. The Protocol Options field allows you to customize the protocol inspection and anomaly protection settings for the policy³. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.

? Option C is incorrect because including SSH in the Application field is not enough to allow SSH. The Application field allows you to filter the traffic based on the application signatures and categories⁴. However, this field does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type.

? Option D is incorrect because selecting an application control profile corresponding to SSH in the Security Profiles section is not enough to allow SSH. The Security Profiles section allows you to apply various security features to the traffic, such as antivirus, web filtering, IPS, etc. However, this section does not override the Service field, which still needs to match the traffic type. References: =

? 1: Firewall policies

? 2: Services

? 3: Protocol options profiles

? 4: Application control

NEW QUESTION 9

In which two ways does FortiManager function when it is deployed as a local FDS? (Choose two)

- A. It can be configured as an update server a rating server or both
- B. It provides VM license validation services
- C. It supports rating requests from non-FortiGate devices.
- D. It caches available firmware updates for unmanaged devices

Answer: AB

Explanation:

When deployed as a local FortiGuard Distribution Server (FDS), FortiManager functions in several capacities. It can act as an update server, a rating server, or both, providing firmware updates and FortiGuard database updates. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in VM license validation services, ensuring that the connected FortiGate devices are operating with valid licenses. However, it does not support rating requests from non-FortiGate devices nor cache firmware updates for unmanaged devices. Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: FortiManager as a Local FDS Configuration

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial OSPF configuration.

```
config router ospf
  set router-id 0.0.0.3
  set restart-mode graceful-restart
  set restart-period 30
  set restart-on-topology-change enable
  ...
end
```

What can you conclude from this output?

- A. Neighbors maintain communication with the restarting router.
- B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts.
- C. FortiGate restarts if the topology changes.
- D. The restarting router sends gratuitous ARP for 30 seconds.

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the partial OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) configuration output:

* B. The router sends grace LSAs before it restarts: This is implied by the command 'set restart-mode graceful-restart'. When OSPF is configured with graceful restart, the router sends grace LSAs (Link State Advertisements) to inform its neighbors that it is restarting, allowing for a seamless transition without recalculating routes.

Fortinet documentation on OSPF configuration clearly states that enabling graceful restart mode allows the router to maintain its adjacencies and routes during a brief restart period.

NEW QUESTION 10

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