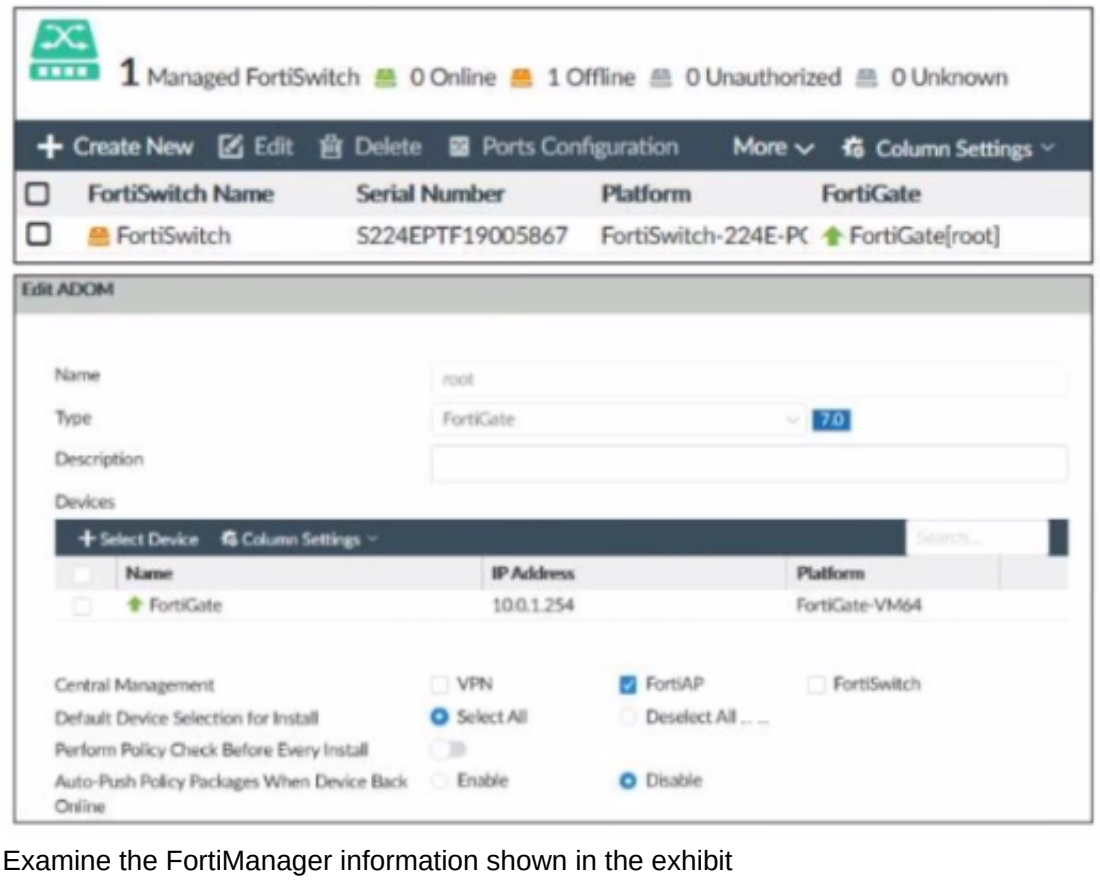
Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_LED-7.0

Fortinet NSE 7 - LAN Edge 7.0

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit.



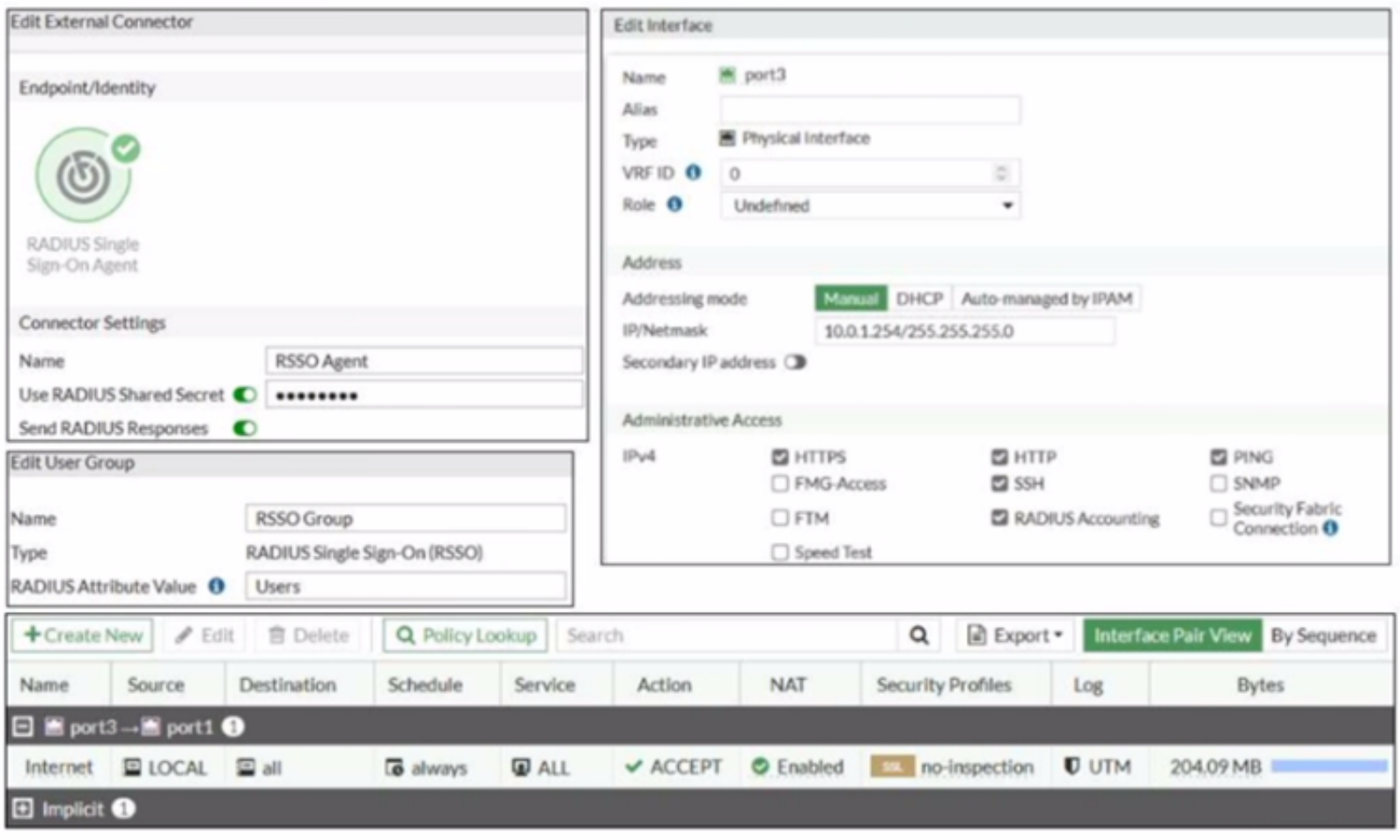
Examine the FortiManager information shown in the exhibit
Which two statements about the FortiManager status are true'' (Choose two)

A. FortiSwitch manager is working in per-device management mode
B. FortiSwitch is not authorized
C. FortiSwitch manager is working in central management mode
D. FortiSwitch is authorized and offline

Answer: CD

Explanation:
According to the FortiManager Administration Guide, “Central management mode allows you to manage all FortiSwitch devices from a single interface on the FortiManager device.” Therefore, option C is true because the exhibit shows that the FortiSwitch manager is enabled and the FortiSwitch device is managed by the FortiManager device. Option D is also true because the exhibit shows that the FortiSwitch device status is offline, which means that it is not reachable by the FortiManager device, but it is authorized, which means that it has been added to the FortiManager device. Option A is false because per-device management mode allows you to manage each FortiSwitch device individually from its own web-based manager or CLI, which is not the case in the exhibit. Option B is false because the FortiSwitch device is authorized, as explained above.

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit



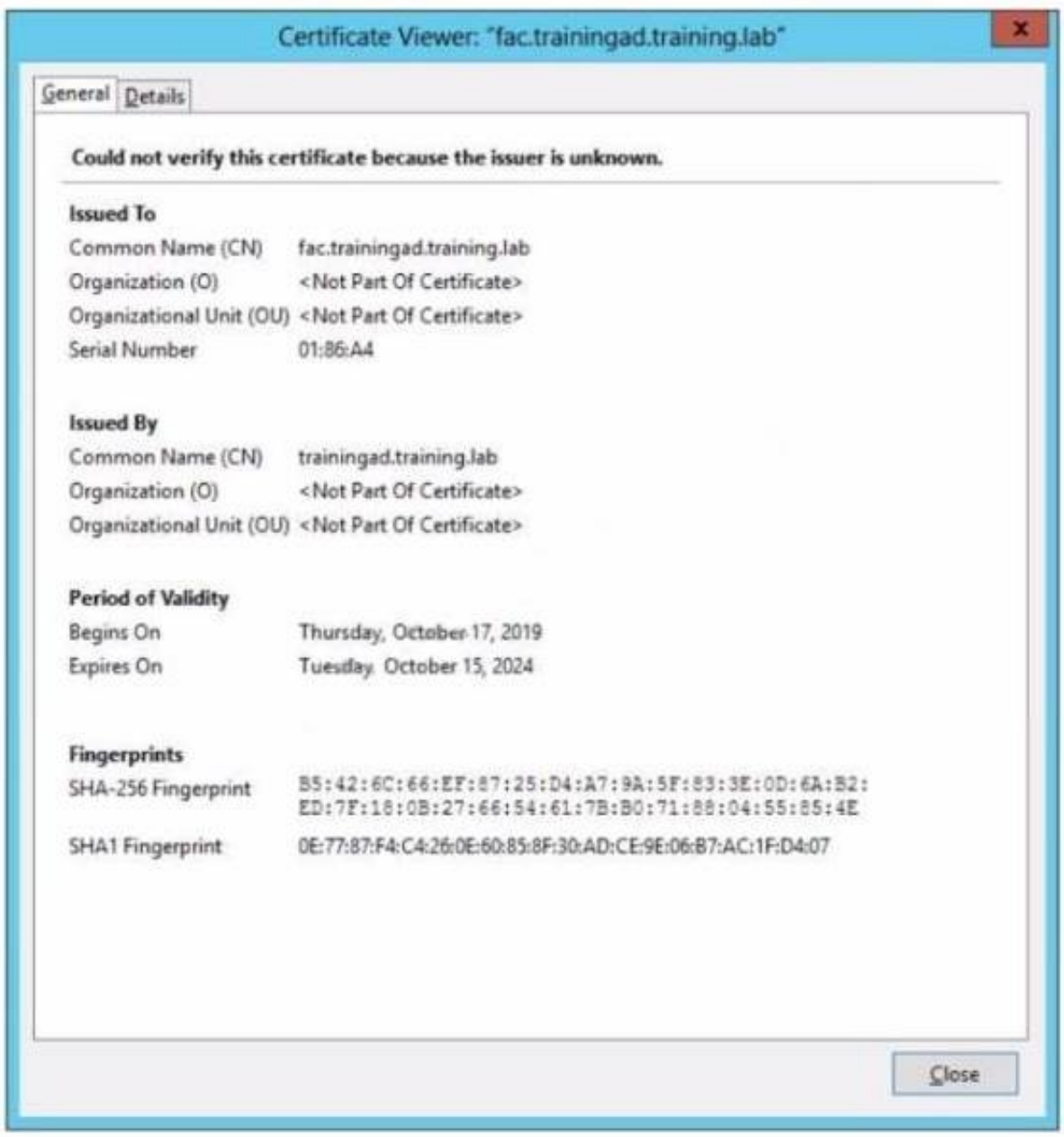
Examine the FortiGate RSSO configuration shown in the exhibit
FortiGate is configured to receive RADIUS accounting messages on port3 to authenticate RSSO users The users are located behind port3 and the internet link is connected to port1 FortiGate is processing incoming RADIUS accounting messages successfully and RSSO users are getting associated with the RSSO Group user group However all the users are able to access the internet, and the administrator wants to restrict internet access to RSSO users only
Which configuration change should the administrator make to fix the problem?

A. Change the RADIUS Attribute Value selling to match the name of the RADIUS attribute containing the group membership information of the RSSO users
B. Add RSSO Group to the firewall policy
C. Enable Security Fabric Connection on port3
D. Create a second firewall policy from port3 lo port1 and select the target destination subnets

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the exhibit, the firewall policy from port3 to port1 has no user group specified, which means that it allows all users to access the internet. Therefore, option B is true because adding RSSO Group to the firewall policy will restrict internet access to RSSO users only. Option A is false because changing the RADIUS Attribute Value setting will not affect the firewall policy, but rather the RSSO user group membership. Option C is false because enabling Security Fabric Connection on port3 will not affect the firewall policy, but rather the communication between FortiGate and other Security Fabric devices. Option D is false because creating a second firewall policy from port3 to port1 will not affect the existing firewall policy, but rather create a redundant or conflicting policy.

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit



Wireless guest users are unable to authenticate because they are getting a certificate error while loading the captive portal login page.This URL string is the HTTPS POST URL guest wireless users see when attempting to access the network using the web browser

Which two settings are the likely causes of the issue? (Choose two.)

A. The external server FQDN is incorrect
B. The wireless user's browser is missing a CA certificate
C. The FortiGate authentication interface address is using HTTPS
D. The user address is not in DDNS form

Answer: AB

Explanation:
According to the exhibit, the wireless guest users are getting a certificate error while loading the captive portal login page. This means that the browser cannot verify the identity of the server that is hosting the login page. Therefore, option A is true because the external server FQDN is incorrect, which means that it does not match the common name or subject alternative name of the server certificate. Option B is also true because the wireless user's browser is missing a CA certificate, which means that it does not have the root or intermediate certificate that issued the server certificate. Option C is false because the FortiGate authentication interface address is using HTTPS, which is a secure protocol that encrypts the communication between the browser and the server. Option D is false because the user address is not in DDNS form, which is not related to the certificate error.

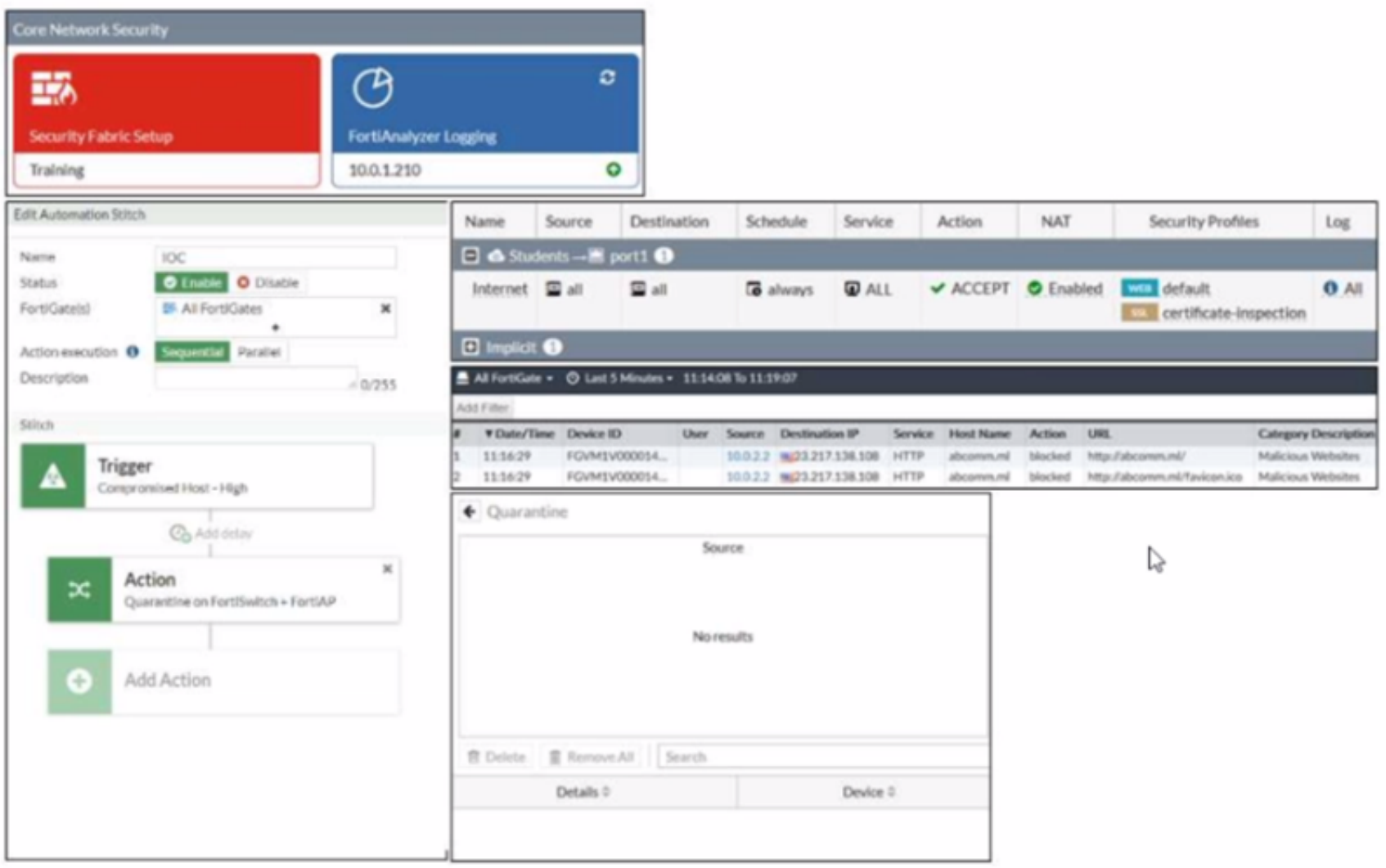
NEW QUESTION 4
Which two pieces of information can the diagnose test authserver ldap command provide? (Choose two.)

A. It displays whether the admin bind user credentials are correct
B. It displays whether the user credentials are correct
C. It displays the LDAP codes returned by the LDAP server
D. It displays the LDAP groups found for the user

Answer: BC

Explanation:
According to the FortiGate CLI Reference Guide, “The diagnose test authserver ldap command tests LDAP authentication with a specific LDAP server. The command displays whether the user credentials are correct and whether the user belongs to any groups that match a firewall policy. The command also displays the LDAP codes returned by the LDAP server.” Therefore, options B and C are true because they describe the information that the diagnose test authserver ldap command can provide. Option A is false because the command does not display whether the admin bind user credentials are correct, but rather whether the user credentials are correct. Option D is false because the command does not display the LDAP groups found for the user, but rather whether the user belongs to any groups that match a firewall policy.

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.



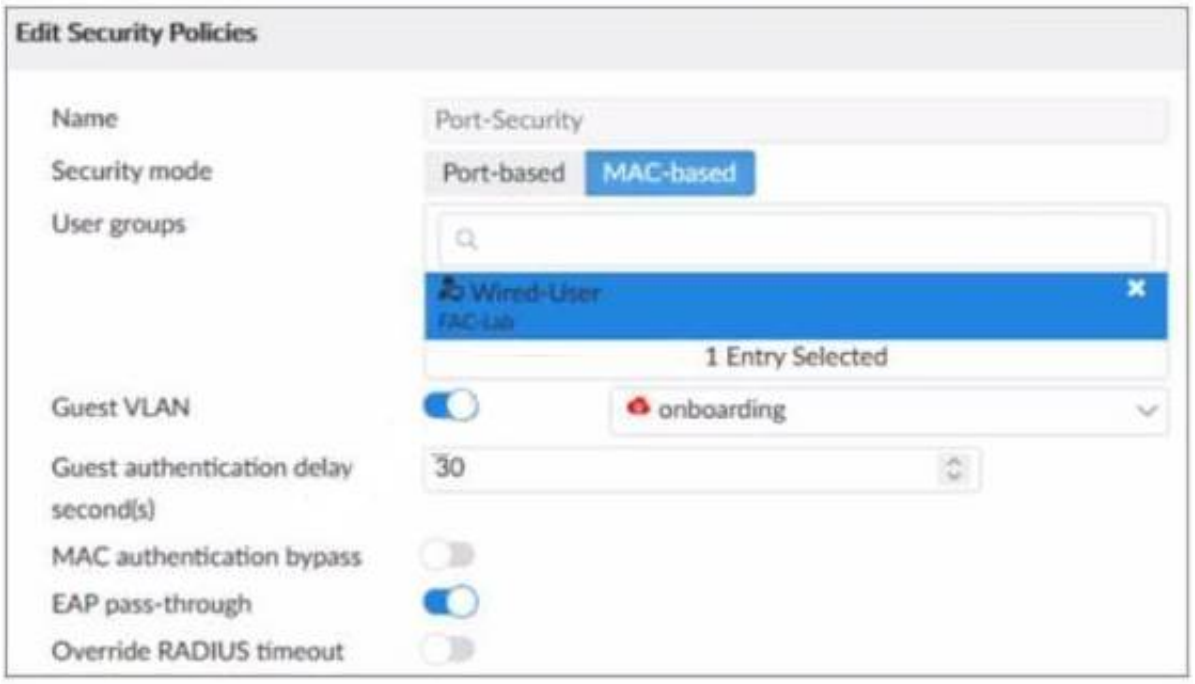
Examine the FortiGate configuration FortiAnalyzer logs and FortiGate widget shown in the exhibit
An administrator is testing the Security Fabric quarantine automation The administrator added FortiAnalyzer to the Security Fabric and configured an automation stitch to automatically quarantine compromised devices The test device (::.:.:.!) s connected to a managed Fort Switch dev :e
After trying to access a malicious website from the test device, the administrator verifies that FortiAnalyzer has a log (or the test connection However the device is not getting quarantined by FortiGate as shown in the quarantine widget
Which two scenarios are likely to cause this issue? (Choose two)

A. The web filtering rating service is not working
B. FortiAnalyzer does not have a valid threat detection services license
C. The device does not have FortiClient installed
D. FortiAnalyzer does not consider the malicious website an indicator of compromise (IOC)

Answer: BD

Explanation:
According to the exhibits, the administrator has configured an automation stitch to automatically quarantine compromised devices based on FortiAnalyzer’s threat detection services. However, according to the FortiAnalyzer logs, the test device is not detected as compromised by FortiAnalyzer, even though it tried to access a malicious website. Therefore, option B is true because FortiAnalyzer does not have a valid threat detection services license, which is required to enable the threat detection services feature. Option D is also true because FortiAnalyzer does not consider the malicious website an indicator of compromise (IOC), which is a criterion for identifying compromised devices. Option A is false because the web filtering rating service is working, as shown by the log entry that indicates that the test device accessed a URL with a category of “Malicious Websites”. Option C is false because the device does not need to have FortiClient installed to be quarantined by FortiGate, as long as it is connected to a managed FortiSwitch device.

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit.



Examine the FortiSwitch security policy shown in the exhibit
If the security profile shown in the exhibit is assigned to all ports on a FortiSwitch device for 802 1X authentication which statement about the switch is correct?

A. FortiSwitch cannot authenticate multiple devices connected to the same port
B. FortiSwitch will try to authenticate non-802 1X devices using the device MAC address as the username and password
C. FortiSwitch will assign non-802 1X devices to the onboarding VLAN
D. All EAP messages will be terminated on FortiSwitch

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the FortiSwitch Administration Guide, “If a device does not support 802.1X authentication, you can configure the switch to assign the device to an onboarding VLAN. The onboarding VLAN is a separate VLAN that you can use to provide limited network access to non-802.1X devices.” Therefore, option C is true because it describes the behavior of FortiSwitch when the security profile shown in the exhibit is assigned to all ports. Option A is false because FortiSwitch can authenticate multiple devices connected to the same port using MAC-based or MAB-EAP modes. Option B is false because FortiSwitch will not try to authenticate non-802.1X devices using the device MAC address as the username and password, but rather use MAC authentication bypass (MAB) or EAP pass-through modes. Option D is false because all EAP messages will be terminated on FortiGate, not FortiSwitch, when using 802.1X authentication.

NEW QUESTION 7
What is the purpose of enabling Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication on FortiAuthenticator?

A. It enables FortiAuthenticator to use Windows administrator credentials to perform an LDAP lookup for a user search
B. It enables FortiAuthenticator to use a Windows CA certificate when authenticating RADIUS users
C. It enables FortiAuthenticator to import users from Windows AD
D. It enables FortiAuthenticator to register itself as a Windows trusted device to proxy authentication using Kerberos

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the FortiAuthenticator Administration Guide2, “Windows Active Directory domain authentication enables FortiAuthenticator to join a Windows Active Directory domain as a machine entity and proxy authentication requests using Kerberos.” Therefore, option D is true because it describes the purpose of enabling Windows Active Directory domain authentication on FortiAuthenticator. Option A is false because FortiAuthenticator does not need Windows administrator credentials to perform an LDAP lookup for a user search. Option B is false because FortiAuthenticator does not use a Windows CA certificate when authenticating RADIUS users, but rather its own CA certificate. Option C is false because FortiAuthenticator does not import users from Windows AD, but rather synchronizes them using LDAP or FSSO.

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibits.

```
# get wireless-controller rf-analysis
WTP: Office  0-192.168.5.98:5246
     channel    rssi-total    rf-score     overlap-ap    interfere-ap chan-utilizaion
           1            66           8             11              11             32%
           2            13          10              0              20             44%
           3             6          10              0              20             16%
           4            14          10              0              20             13%
           5            31          10              0              20             50%
           6           137           3              9               9             73%
           7            32          10              0              12             58%
           8            17          10              0              12              9%
           9            12          10              0              14              1%
          10            20          10              0              14             17%
          11            79           7              3               5             32%
          12            24          10              0               5             18%
          13            32          10              2               5             22%
```

Exhibit.

```
# execute ssh 192.168.5.98
admin@192.168.5.98's password:
Office # cw_diag -c all-chutil

rId=0 chan=1   2412 util=82 ( 32%)
rId=0 chan=2   2417 util=113( 44%)
rId=0 chan=3   2422 util=41 ( 16%)
rId=0 chan=4   2427 util=36 ( 14%)
rId=0 chan=5   2432 util=126( 49%)
rId=0 chan=6   2437 util=165( 73%)
rId=0 chan=7   2442 util=148( 58%)
rId=0 chan=8   2447 util=26 ( 10%)
rId=0 chan=9   2452 util=5  (  1%)
rId=0 chan=10  2457 util=46 ( 18%)
rId=0 chan=11  2462 util=82 ( 32%)
rId=0 chan=12  2467 util=45 ( 17%)
rId=0 chan=13  2472 util=50 ( 22%)
```

Examine the troubleshooting outputs shown in the exhibits
Users have been reporting issues with the speed of their wireless connection in a particular part of the wireless network The interface that is having issues is the 2 4 GHz interface that is currently configured on channel 6
The administrator of the wireless network has investigated and surveyed the local RF environment using the tools available at the AP and FortiGate
Which configuration would improve the wireless connection?

A. Change the AP 2 4 GHz channel to 11
B. Change the AP 2 4 GHz channel to 1.
C. Change the AP 2 4 GHz channel to 9.
D. Change the AP 2 4 GHz channel to 13.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the exhibits, the AP 2.4 GHz interface is currently configured on channel 6, which is overlapping with other nearby APs on channels 4 and 8. This can cause interference and reduce the wireless performance. Therefore, changing the AP 2.4 GHz channel to 1 would improve the wireless connection, as it would avoid the overlapping channels and use a non-overlapping channel instead. Option A is false because changing the AP 2.4 GHz channel to 11 would still overlap with other nearby APs on channels 9 and 13. Option C is false because changing the AP 2.4 GHz channel to 9 would still overlap with other nearby APs on channels 6, 8, and 11. Option D is false because changing the AP 2.4 GHz channel to 13 would still overlap with other nearby APs on channels 9 and 11.

NEW QUESTION 9
Exhibit.

```
config wireless-controller wtp-profile
    edit "Main Networks - FAP-320C"
        set comment "Profile with standard networks"
        config platform
            set type 320C
        end
        set wan-port-mode wan-only
        set led-state enable
        set dtls-policy clear-text
        set max-clients 0
        set handoff-rssi 30
        set handoff-sta-thresh 30
        set handoff-roaming enable
        set ap-country GB
        set ip-fragment-preventing tcp-mss-adjust
        set tun-mtu-uplink 0
        set tun-mtu-downlink 0
        set split-tunneling-acl-path local
        set split-tunneling-acl-local-ap-subnet enable
        config split-tunneling-acl
            edit 1
                set dest-ip 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
            next
        end
        set allowaccess https ssh
        set login-passwd-change yes
        set lldp disable
```

Exhibit.

```
        config radio-1
            set mode ap
            set band 802.11n,g-only
            set protection-mode disable
            unset powersave-optimize
            set amsdu enable
            set coexistence enable
            set short-guard-interval disable
            set channel-bonding 20MHz
            set auto-power-level disable
            set power-level 100
            set dtim 1
            set beacon-interval 100
            set rts-threshold 2346
            set channel-utilization enable
            set spectrum-analysis disable
            set wids-profile "default-wids-apscan-enabled"
            set darrp enable
            set max-clients 0
            set max-distance 0    next
config wireless-controller vap
    edit "Corporate"
        set ssid "Corporate"
        set passphrase ENC XXXX
        set schedule "always"
        set quarantine disable
    next
end
```

Refer to the exhibits
In the wireless configuration shown in the exhibits, an AP is deployed in a remote site and has a wireless network (VAP) called Corporate deployed to it
The network is a tunneled network however clients connecting to a wireless network require access to a local printer Clients are trying to print to a printer on the remote site but are unable to do so
Which configuration change is required to allow clients connected to the Corporate SSID to print locally?

A. Configure split-tunneling in the vap configuration
B. Configure split-tunneling in the wtp-profile configuration
C. Disable the Block Intra-SSID Traffic (intra-vap-privacy) setting on the SSID (VAP) profile
D. Configure the printer as a wireless client on the Corporate wireless network

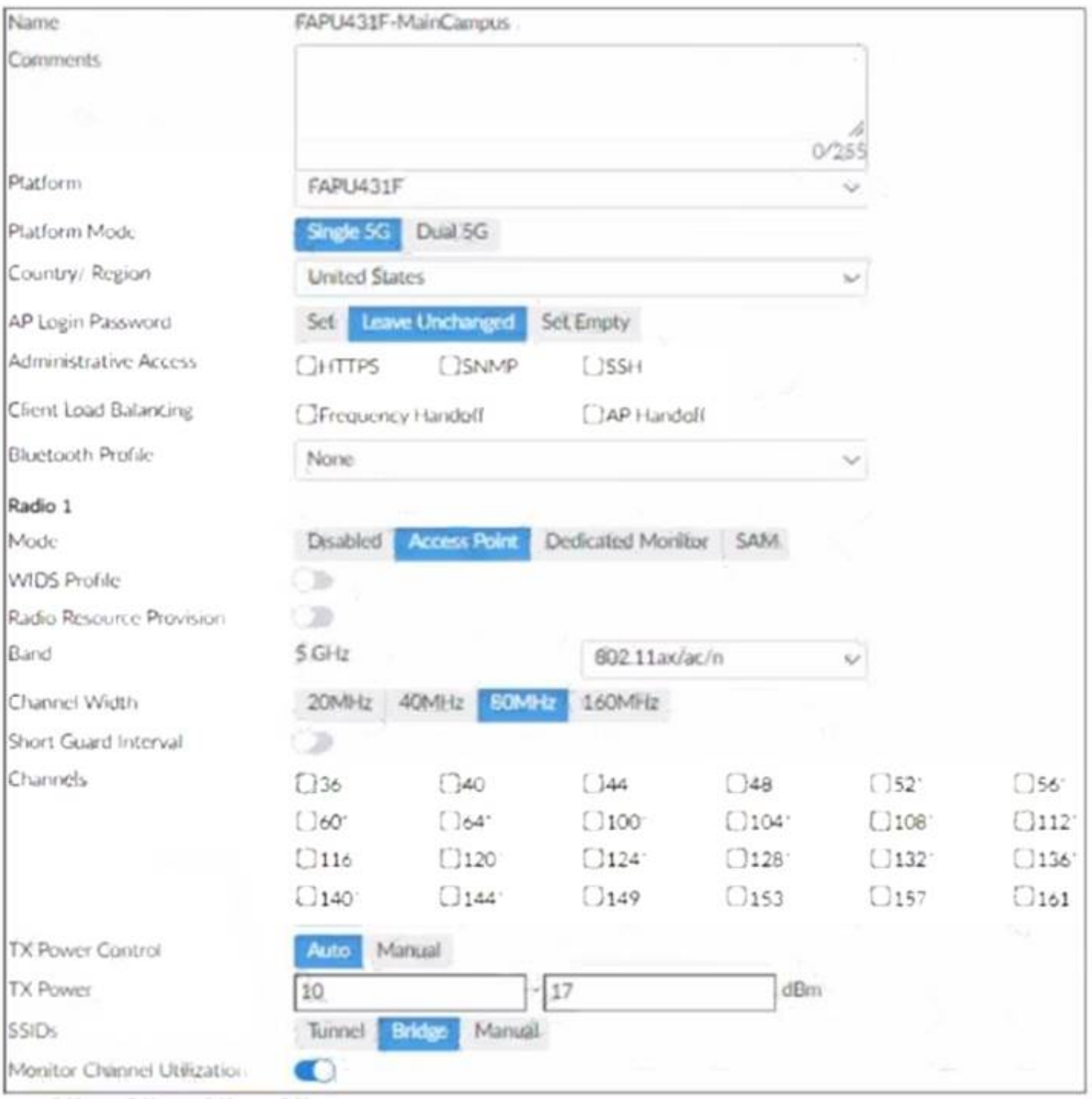
Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Fortinet documentation1, “Split tunneling allows you to specify which traffic is tunneled to the FortiGate and which traffic is sent directly to the Internet. This can improve performance and reduce bandwidth usage.” Therefore, by configuring split-tunneling in the vap configuration, you can allow the clients connected to the Corporate SSID to access both the corporate network and the local printer. Option B is incorrect because split-tunneling is configured at the vap level, not the wtp-profile level. Option C is incorrect because blocking intra-SSID traffic prevents wireless clients on the same SSID from communicating with each other, which is not related to accessing a local printer. Option D is unnecessary and impractical because the printer does not need to be a wireless client on the Corporate wireless network to be accessible by the clients.

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibits

SSID Profiles

AP Profile



The exhibits show the wireless network (VAP) SSID profiles defined on FortiManager and an AP profile assigned to a group of APs that are supported by FortiGate
None of the APs are broadcasting the SSIDs defined by the AP profile
Which changes do you need to make to enable the SSIDs to broadcast?

A. In the SSIDs section enable Tunnel
B. Enable one channel in the Channels section
C. Enable multiple channels in the Channels section and enable Radio Resource Provision
D. In the SSIDs section enable Manual and assign the networks manually

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the FortiManager Administration Guide1, “To enable the SSID, you must select at least one channel for the radio. If no channels are selected, the SSID will not be enabled.” Therefore, enabling one channel in the Channels section will allow the SSIDs to broadcast.

NEW QUESTION 10
You are setting up an SSID (VAP) to perform RADlUS-authenticated dynamic VLAN allocation Which three RADIUS attributes must be supplied by the RADIUS server to enable successful VLAN
allocation" (Choose three.)

A. Tunnel-Private-Group-ID
B. Tunnel-Pvt-Group-ID
C. Tunnel-Preference
D. Tunnel-Type

E. Tunnel-Medium-Type

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
According to the FortiAP Configuration Guide, "To perform RADIUS-authenticated dynamic VLAN allocation, the RADIUS server must supply the following RADIUS attributes: Tunnel-Private-Group-ID, which specifies the VLAN ID to assign to the user. Tunnel-Type, which specifies the tunneling protocol used for the VLAN. The value must be 13 (VLAN). Tunnel-Medium-Type, which specifies the transport medium used for the VLAN. The value must be 6 (802). Therefore, options A, D, and E are true because they describe the RADIUS attributes that must be supplied by the RADIUS server to enable successful VLAN allocation. Option B is false because Tunnel-Pvt-Group-ID is not a valid RADIUS attribute name, but rather a typo for Tunnel-Private-Group-ID. Option C is false because Tunnel-Preference is not a required RADIUS attribute for dynamic VLAN allocation, but rather an optional attribute that specifies the priority of the VLAN.

NEW QUESTION 14
When you configure a FortiAP wireless interface for auto TX power control which statement describes how it configures its transmission power"?

A. Every 30 seconds the AP will measure the signal strength of the AP using the client The AP will adjust its signal strength up or down until the AP signal is detected at -70 dBm
B. Every 30 seconds FortiGate measures the signal strength of adjacent AP interfaces It will adjust its own AP power to match the adjacent AP signal strength
C. Every 30 seconds FortiGate measures the signal strength of adjacent FortiAP interfaces It will adjust the adjacent AP power to be detectable at -70 dBm
D. Every 30 seconds FortiGate measures the signal strength of the weakest associated client The AP will then configure its radio power to match the detected signal strength of the client

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the FortiAP Configuration Guide1, “Auto TX power control allows the AP to adjust its transmit power based on the signal strength of the client. The AP will measure the signal strength of the client every 30 seconds and adjust its transmit power up or down until the client signal is detected at -70 dBm.” Therefore, option A is true because it describes how the FortiAP wireless interface configures its transmission power when auto TX power control is enabled. Option B is false because FortiGate does not measure the signal strength of adjacent AP interfaces, but rather the FortiAP does. Option C is false because FortiGate does not
adjust the adjacent AP power, but rather the FortiAP adjusts its own power. Option D is false becauseFortiGate does not measure the signal strength of the weakest associated client, but rather the FortiAP does.

NEW QUESTION 19
Which two statements about the MAC-based 802 1X security mode available on FortiSwitch are true? (Choose two.)

A. FortiSwitch authenticates a single device and opens the port to other devices connected to the port
B. FortiSwitch authenticates each device connected to the port
C. It cannot be used in conjunction with MAC authentication bypass
D. FortiSwitch can grant different access levels to each device connected to the port

Answer: BD

Explanation:
According to the FortiSwitch Administration Guide, “MAC-based 802.1X security mode allows you to authenticate each device connected to a port using its MAC address as the username and password.” Therefore, option B is true because it describes the MAC-based 802.1X security mode available on FortiSwitch. Option D is also true because FortiSwitch can grant different access levels to each device connected to the port based on the user group and security policy assigned to them. Option A is false because FortiSwitch does not authenticate a single device and open the port to other devices connected to the port, but rather authenticates each device individually. Option C is false because MAC-based 802.1X security mode can be used in conjunction with MAC authentication bypass (MAB) or EAP pass-through modes, which are fallback options for non-802.1X devices.

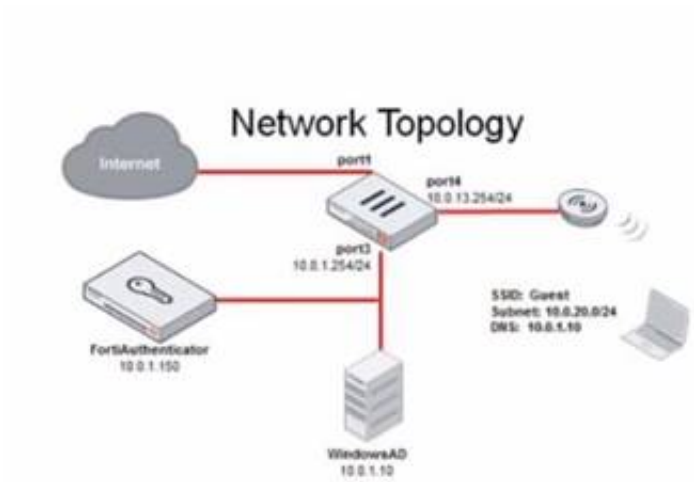
NEW QUESTION 22
Which CLI command should an administrator use to view the certificate verification process in real time?

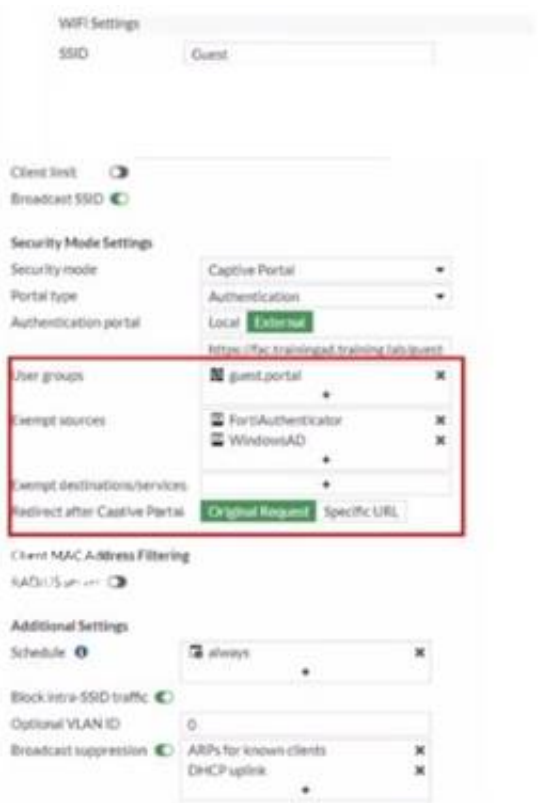
A. diagnose debug application foauthd -1
B. diagnose debug application radiusd -1
C. diagnose debug application authd -1
D. diagnose debug application fnbamd -1

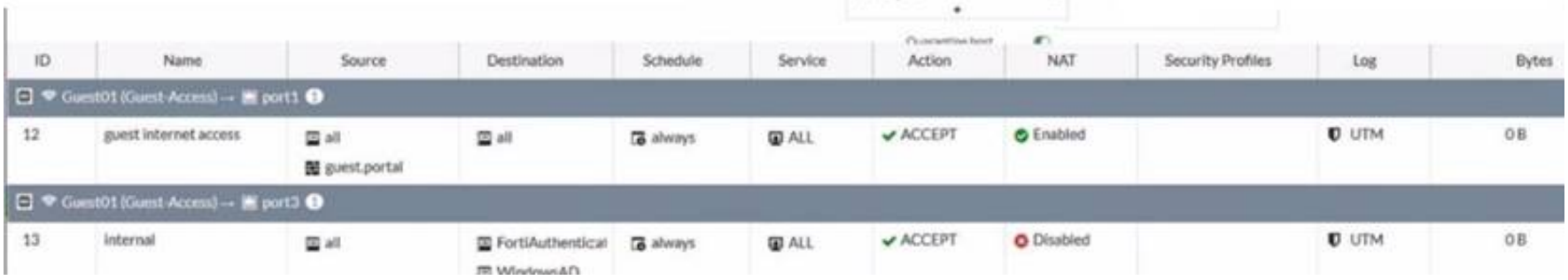
Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the FortiOS CLI Reference Guide, “The diagnose debug application foauthd command enables debugging of certificate verification process in real time.” Therefore, option A is true because it describes the CLI command that an administrator should use to view the certificate verification process in real time. Option B is false because diagnose debug application radiusd -1 enables debugging of RADIUS authentication process, not certificate verification process. Option C is false because diagnose debug application authd -1 enables debugging of authentication daemon process, not certificate verification process. Option D is false because diagnose debug application fnbamd -1 enables debugging of FSSO daemon process, not certificate verification process.

NEW QUESTION 25
Exhibit.







ID	Name	Source	Destination	Schedule	Service	Action	NAT	Security Profiles	Log	Bytes
Guest01 (Guest-Access) → port1										
12	guest internet access	all guest.portal	all	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Enabled		UTM	0 B
Guest01 (Guest-Access) → port3										
13	internal	all	FortiAuthenticat WindowsAD	always	ALL	ACCEPT	Disabled		UTM	0 B

Refer to the exhibit showing a network topology and SSID settings.
FortiGate is configured to use an external captive portal However wireless users are not able to see the captive portal login page
Which configuration change should the administrator make to fix the problem?

A. Enable NAT in the firewall policy with the ID 13.
B. Add the FortiAuthenticator and WindowsAD address objects as exempt destinations services
C. Enable the captive-portal-exempt option in the firewall policy with the ID 12
D. Remove the guest.portal user group in the firewall policy with the ID 12

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the exhibit, the network topology and SSID settings show that FortiGate is configured to use an external captive portal hosted on FortiAuthenticator, which is connected to a Windows AD server for user authentication. However, wireless users are not able to see the captive portal login page, which means that they are not redirected to the external captive portal URL. Therefore, option B is true because adding the FortiAuthenticator and WindowsAD address objects as exempt destinations services will allow the wireless users to access the external captive portal URL without being blocked by the firewall policy. Option A is false because enabling NAT in the firewall policy with the ID 13 will not affect the redirection to the external captive portal URL, but rather the source IP address of the wireless traffic. Option C is false because enabling the captive-portal-exempt option in the firewall policy with the ID 12will bypass the captive portal authentication for the wireless users, which is not the desired outcome. Option D is false because removing the guest.portal user group in the firewall policy with the ID 12 will prevent the wireless users from being authenticated by FortiGate, which is required for accessing the external captive portal.

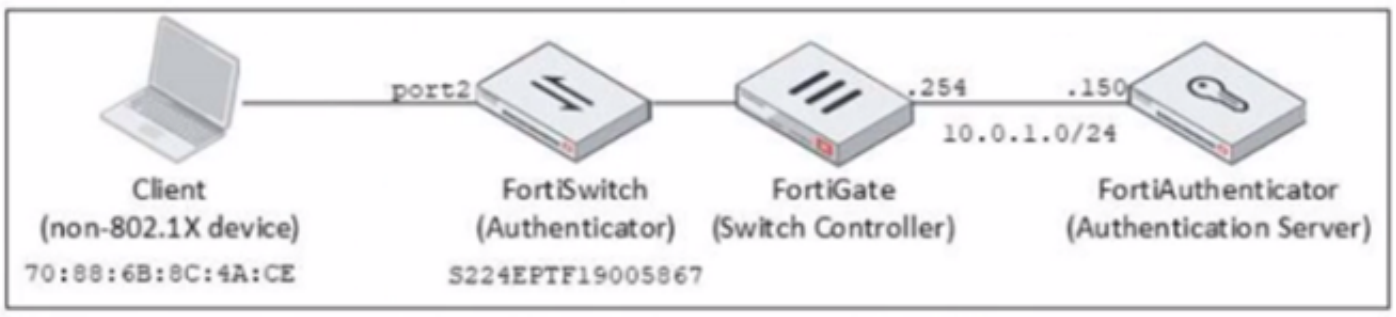
NEW QUESTION 27
A wireless network in a school provides guest access using a captive portal to allow unregistered users to self-register and access the network The administrator is requested to update the existing configuration to provide captive portal authentication through a secure connection (HTTPS)
Which two changes must the administrator make to enforce HTTPS authentication"? (Choose two >

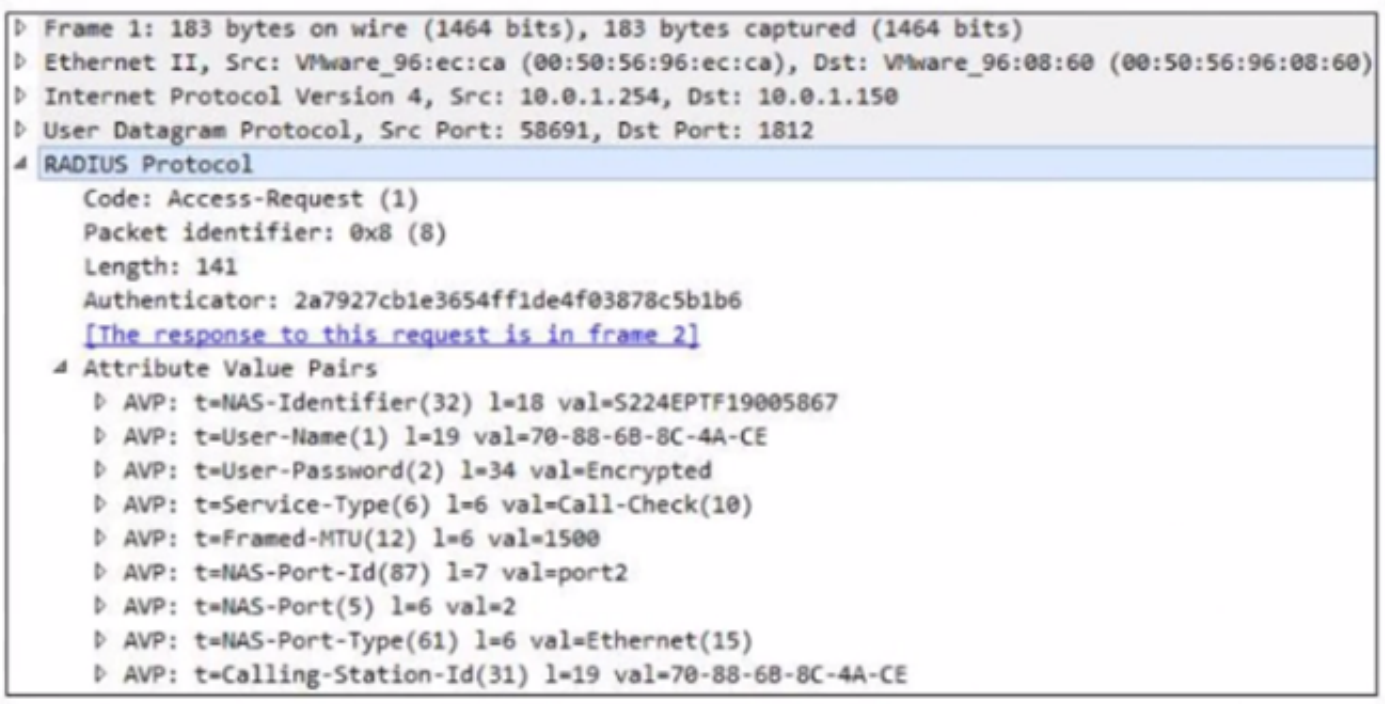
A. Create a new SSID with the HTTPS captive portal URL
B. Enable HTTP redirect in the user authentication settings
C. Disable HTTP administrative access on the guest SSID to enforce HTTPS connection
D. Update the captive portal URL to use HTTPS on FortiGate and FortiAuthenticator

Answer: BD

Explanation:
According to the FortiGate Administration Guide, “To enable HTTPS authentication, you must enable HTTP redirect in the user authentication settings. This redirects HTTP requests to HTTPS. You must also update the captive portal URL to use HTTPS on both FortiGate and FortiAuthenticator.” Therefore, options B and D are true because they describe the changes that the administrator must make to enforce HTTPS authentication for the captive portal. Option A is false because creating a new SSID with the HTTPS captive portal URL is not required, as the existing SSID can be updated with the new URL. Option C is false because disabling HTTP
administrative access on the guest SSID will not enforce HTTPS connection, but rather block HTTP connection.

NEW QUESTION 30
Refer to the exhibit.





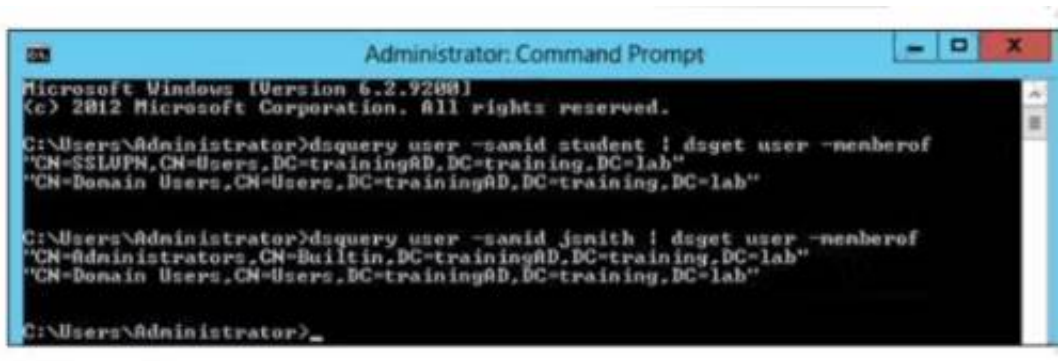
Examine the network diagram and packet capture shown in the exhibit
The packet capture was taken between FortiGate and FortiAuthenticator and shows a RADIUS Access-Request packet sent by FortiSwitch to FortiAuthenticator through FortiGate
Why does the User-Name attribute in the RADIUS Access-Request packet contain the client MAC address?

A. The client is performing AD machine authentication
B. FortiSwitch is authenticating the client using MAC authentication bypass
C. The client is performing user authentication
D. FortiSwitch is sending a RADIUS accounting message to FortiAuthenticator

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the exhibit, the User-Name attribute in the RADIUS Access-Request packet contains the client MAC address of 00:0c:29:6a:2b:3d. This indicates that FortiSwitch is authenticating the client using MAC authentication bypass (MAB), which is a method of authenticating devices that do not support 802.1X by using their MAC address as the username and password. Therefore, option B is true because it explains why the User-Name attribute contains the client MAC address. Option A is false because AD machine authentication uses a computer account name and password, not a MAC address. Option C is false because user authentication uses a user name and password, not a MAC address. Option D is false because FortiSwitch is sending a RADIUS Access-Request message to FortiAuthenticator, not a RADIUS accounting message.

NEW QUESTION 32
Refer to the exhibit.



Examine the FortiGate user group configuration and the Windows AD LDAP group membership information shown in the exhibit
FortiGate is configured to authenticate SSL VPN users against Windows AD using LDAP The administrator configured the SSL VPN user group for SSL VPN users However the administrator noticed that both the student and j smith users can connect to SSL VPN
Which change can the administrator make on FortiGate to restrict the SSL VPN service to the student user only?

A. In the SSL VPN user group configuration set Group Nam© to CN-SSLVPN, CN="users, DC-trainingAD, DC-training, DC-lab
B. In the SSL VPN user group configuration, change Name to cn=sslvpn, CN=users, DC=trainingAD, Detraining, DC-lab.
C. In the SSL VPN user group configuration set Group Name to :::=Domain users.CN-Users/DC=trainingAD, DC-training, DC=lab.
D. In the SSL VPN user group configuration change Type to Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO)

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the FortiGate Administration Guide, “The Group Name is the name of the LDAP group that you want to use for authentication. The name must match exactly the name of the LDAP group on the LDAP server.” Therefore, option A is true because it will set the Group Name to match the LDAP group that contains only the student user. Option B is false because changing the Name will not affect the authentication process, as it is only a local identifier for the user group on FortiGate. Option C is false because setting the Group Name to Domain Users will include all users in the domain, not just the student user. Option D is false because changing the Type to FSSO will require a different configuration method and will not solve the problem.

NEW QUESTION 34
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