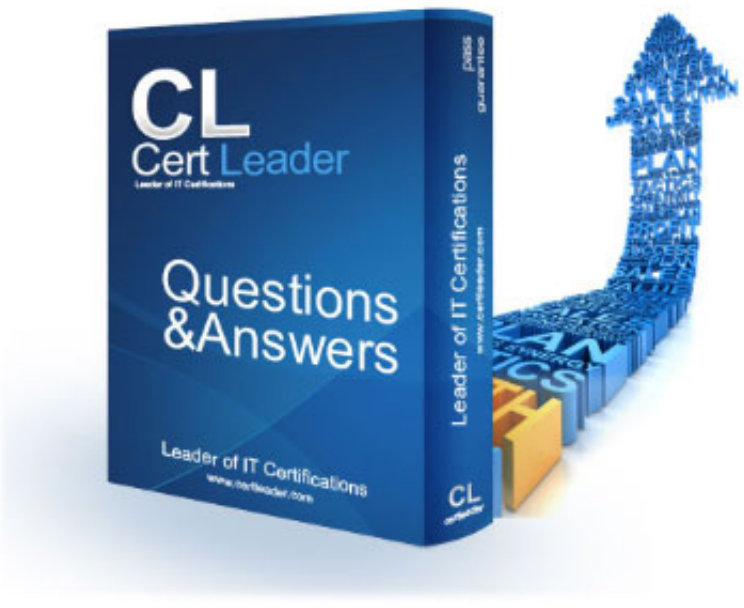
FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Dumps

FCSS - Network Security 7.6 Support Engineer

https://www.certleader.com/FCSS_NST_SE-7.6-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
What are two reasons you might see iprope_in_check() check failed, drop when using the debug flow? (Choose two.)

A. Packet was dropped because of policy route misconfiguration.
B. Packet was dropped because of traffic shaping.
C. Trusted host list misconfiguration.
D. VIP or IP pool misconfiguration.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibits.

```
FGT-B # get router info routing-table all
Routing table for VRF=0
S*      0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 192.168.1.1, port1, [1/0]
C       10.23.23.0/24 is directly connected, port4
```

```
FGT-B # get router info ospf database brief
...
                AS External Link States

Link ID         ADV Router      Age  Seq#      CkSum Flag Route              Tag
8.8.8.8         0.0.0.112       1464 80000002 3106  0002 E2 8.8.8.8/32      0
```

An administrator Is expecting to receive advertised route 8.8.8.8/32 from FGT-A. On FGT-B, they confirm that the route is being advertised and received, however, the route is not being injected into the routing table. What is the most likely cause of this issue?

A. A batter route to the 8.8.8.8/32 network exists in the routing table.
B. FGT-B is configured with a prefix list denying the 8.8.8.8/32 network to be injected into the routing table.
C. The administrator has misconfigured redistribution of routes on FGT-A.
D. FGT-8 is configured with a distribution list denying the 8.8.8.8/32 network to be injected into the routing table.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the output of diagnose sys session list.

Diagnose output

```
# diagnose sys session list
session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=73 expire=3597 timeout=3600
flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
class_id=0 ha_id-0 policy_dir=0 tunnel=/ vlan_cos=0/255
state=may_dirty synced none app_ntf
statistic (bytes/packets/allow_err): org=822/11/1 reply=9037/15/1 tuples=2
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=4->2/2->4
gwy=100.64.1.254/10.0.1.10
hook=post dir=org act=snat 10.0.1.10:65464->54.192.15.182:80 (100.64.1.1:65464)
hook=pre dir=reply act=dnat 54.192.15.182:80->100.64.1.1:65464(10.0.1.10:65464)
pos/ (before, after) 0/ (0,0), 0/ (0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00000098 tos=ff/if ips view=0 app_list=0 app=0
dd_type=0 dd_mode=0
```

If the HA ID for the primary device is 0, what happens if the primary fails and the secondary becomes the primary?

A. The secondary device has this session synchronized; however, because application control is applied, the session is marked dirty and has to be re-evaluated after failover.
B. Traffic for this session continues to be permitted on the new primary device after failover, without requiring the client to restart the session with the server.
C. The session will be removed from the session table of the secondary device because of the presence of allowed error packets, which will force the client to restart the session with the server.

D. The session state is preserved but the kernel will need to re-evaluate the session because NAT was applied.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
Consider the scenario where the server name indication (SNI) does not match either the common name (CN) or any of the subject alternative names (SAN) in the server certificate.
Which action will FortiGate take when using the default settings for SSL certificate inspection?

A. FortiGate uses the SNI from the user's web browser.
B. FortiGate closes the connection because this represents an invalid SSL/TLS configuration.
C. FortiGate uses the first entry listed in the SAN field in the server certificate.
D. FortiGate uses the CN information from the Subject field in the server certificate.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When FortiGate performs SSL certificate inspection with default settings, it checks if the Server Name Indication (SNI) matches either the Common Name (CN) or any Subject Alternative Name (SAN) in the server certificate. If there is no match, FortiGatedoes not block the connection; instead, it uses the CN value from the certificate's subject field to continue web filtering and categorization.
This behavior is described in the official Fortinet 7.6.4 Administration Guide:
"Check the SNI in the hello message with the CN or SAN field in the returned server certificate: Enable: If it is mismatched, use the CN in the server certificate."
This is the default (Enable) mode, which differs from the Strict mode that would block the mismatched connection.
By default, this policy ensures service continuity and prevents disruptions due to certificate mismatches, allowing FortiGate to log and inspect based on the CN

even when the requested SNI does not match. It provides a balance between connection reliability and the accuracy of filtering by certificate identity, allowing security policies to remain functional without unnecessary blocks. This approach is recommended by Fortinet to maintain usability for end-users while still supporting granular inspection.
[References:, FortiGate 7.6.4 Administration Guide: Certificate Inspection?, SSL/SSH Inspection Profile Configuration,]

NEW QUESTION 6
Which three common FortiGate-to-collector-agent connectivity issues can you identify using the FSSO real-time debug? (Choose three.)

A. Log is full on the collector agent.
B. Inability to reach IP address of the collector agent.
C. Refused connectio
D. Potential mismatch of TCP port.
E. Mismatched pre-shared password.
F. Incompatible collector agent software version.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
Which two statements about conserve mode are true? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate enters conserve mode when the system memory reaches the configured extreme threshold.
B. FortiGate starts taking the configured action for new sessions requiring content inspection when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.
C. FortiGate exits conserve mode when the system memory goes below the configured green threshold.
D. FortiGate starts dropping all new sessions when the system memory reaches the configured red threshold.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit, which shows one way communication of the downstream FortiGate with the upstream FortiGate within a Security Fabric.

```
# diagnose sniffer packet any "tcp port 8013 or udp port 8014" 4
Using Original Sniffing Mode
interfaces=[any]
filters=[tcp port 8013 or udp port 8014]
47.220358 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
48.215338 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
50.218552 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
54.222117 port1 in 192.168.1.112.11234 -> 192.168.1.111.8013: syn 1204417526
```

What three actions must you take to ensure successful communication? (Choose three.)
A. You must authorize the downstream FortiGate on the root FortiGate.
B. FortiGate must not be in NAT mode.
C. Ensure TCP port 8013 is not blocked along the way.
D. You must enable Security Fabric/Fortitelemetry on the receiving interface of the upstream FortiGate.
E. Ensure the port for Neighbor Discovery has been changed.

A.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 10
Which exchange lakes care of DoS protection in IKEv2?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheIKE_SA_INITexchange in IKEv2 is responsible for DoS protection measures. During IKE_SA_INIT, before authentication and further exchange, the responder can use cookie challenges (per RFC 7296 and Fortinet VPN documentation). If a DoS attack is suspected (many requests from the same source), the responder replies with a cookie. Only after the initiator returns the correct cookie does the exchange proceed, protecting the responder from state exhaustion and certain forms of DoS traffic at the handshake stage.
FortiOS VPN Manual: IKEv2 Exchange Process and DoS Protections
IKEv2 RFC 7296: Description of IKE_SA_INIT and DoS Cookie Mechanism

NEW QUESTION 14
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of a diagnose command.

```
# diagnose sys session list expectation
session info: proto=6 proto_state=00 duration=6 expire=23 timeout=3600 refresh_dir=both flags=00000000 sockflag=00000000
sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=3
origin-shaper=
reply-shaper=
per_ip_shaper=
ha_id=0 policy_dir=1 tunnel=/
state=new npu acct-ext complex
statistic(bytes/packets/allow_err): org=0/0/0 reply=0/0/0 tuples=2
orgin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=5->7/7->5 gwy=10.1.1.2/172.17.97.3

hook=pre dir=org act=dnat 93.157.14.94:0->10.200.1.1:60428(10.0.1.10:55402)
hook=pre dir=org act=noop 0.0.0.0:0->0.0.0.0:0(0.0.0.0:0)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=25 id_policy_id=0 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=008423f4 tos=ff/ff ips_view=0 app_list=0 app=0
```

Which two conclusions can you draw from the output shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)
A. FortiGate will drop the expected traffic if it does not arrive within 23 seconds.
B. Clearing the master session has no impact on the expectation session.
C. This is a pinhole session to allow traffic for a TCP protocol that dynamically assigns TCP ports.
D. The session is checked against firewall policy ID 25.

A.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 18
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 22
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=jZJfI8IwFMW%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 23
Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit 1

```
FGT-A # get router info bgp summary
...

Neighbor        V         AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.37.202 4      65110    2500    2552        5    0    0 1d11h33m          0
```

Exhibit 2

```
FGT-B # show router bgp

     config network
         edit 1
             set prefix 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
         next
     end
```

Exhibit 3

```
FGT-B # diagnose ip address  list | grep port3
IP=172.16.54.115->172.16.54.202/255.255.255.0 index=5 devname=port3
```

An administrator is attempting to advertise the network configured on port3. However, FGT-A is not receiving the prefix.
Which two actions can the administrator take to fix this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Modify the prefix using the network command from 172.16.0.0/16 to 172.16.54.0/24.
B. Manually add the BGP route on FGT-A.
C. Restart BGP using a soft reset to force both peers to exchange their complete BGP routing tables.
D. Use the set network-import-check disable command.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 24
In IKEv2, which exchange establishes the first CHILD_SA?

A. IKE_SA_INIT
B. INFORMATIONAL
C. CREATE_CHILD_SA
D. IKE_Auth

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to RFC 7296 (IKEv2) and Fortinet's official documentation, theIKE_SA_INIT exchangeis responsible for negotiating cryptographic parameters, performing the initial Diffie-Hellman exchange, and implementing the cookie challenge mechanism for DoS protection. When the responder suspects a DoS attack (such as mass requests by the same source), it includes a cookie in the IKE_SA_INIT response. The initiator must return the cookie in its next request to prove that it truly exists at the IP address it claims, thereby mitigating resource exhaustion attacks.
This two-step exchange ensures the responder only allocates resources after successful proof of address, aligning with best security practices. Fortinet documentation confirms that this process occurs strictly in the IKE_SA_INIT phase, not in subsequent IKE_Auth or CHILD_SA exchanges.
[References:, RFC 7296: IKEv2, Section 2.6, ??Denial of Service Protection??, Fortinet FortiOS VPN Handbook: IKEv2 Exchange Process and DoS Protection Mechanism, , ,]

NEW QUESTION 26
Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial output from the get router info routing-table database command.

```
# get router info routing-table database
---omitted---

Routing table for VRF=0
S           0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 100.64.2.254, port2, [10/0]
S           0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 100.64.1.254, port1 inactive, [50/0]
---omitted---
```

The administrator wants to configure a default static route for port3 and assign a distance of 50 and a priority of 0.
What will happen to the port1 and port2 default static routes after the port3 default static route is created?

A. The port2 default static route will be injected into the forwarding information base (FIB).
B. The port1 default static route will be injected into the FIB.
C. Neither of the routes shown in the output will be injected into the FIB.
D. Both default static routes shown in the output will be injected into the FIB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29
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 32
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 37
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 42
Which statement about IKEv2 is true?

A. Both IKEv1 and IKEv2 share the feature of asymmetric authentication.
B. IKEv1 and IKEv2 have enough of the header format in common that both versions can run over the same UDP port.
C. IKEv1 and IKEv2 use same TCP port but run on different UDP ports.
D. IKEv1 and IKEv2 share the concept of phase1 and phase2.

Answer: B

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 46
Refer to the exhibit, which shows the partial output of FortiOS kernel slabs.

```
...
packet_de_duplication     0     0    128    30    1 : tunables  252  126    0 : slabdata     0     0     0
ip6_nat_record            0     0    128    30    1 : tunables  252  126    0 : slabdata     0     0     0
tcp6_session              0     0   1536     5    2 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata     0     0     0
ip6_session               0     0   1300     3    1 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata     0     0     0
ip_nat_record             0     0     64    59    1 : tunables  252  126    0 : slabdata     0     0     0
sctp_session              0     0   1600     5    2 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata     0     0     0
tcp_session               3     5   1500     5    2 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata     1     1     0
ip_session                1     3   1200     3    1 : tunables   60   30    0 : slabdata     1     1     0
...
```

Which statement is true?

A. The total slab size of the sctp_session slab is 0 kB and is associated with the user space.
B. The total slab size of the ip_session slab is 3600 kB and is associated with the user space.
C. The total slab size of the ip6_session slab is 1300 kB and is associated with the kernel.
D. The total slab size of the tcp_session slab is 7500 kB and is associated with the kernel.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48
Refer to the exhibit.

Debug output

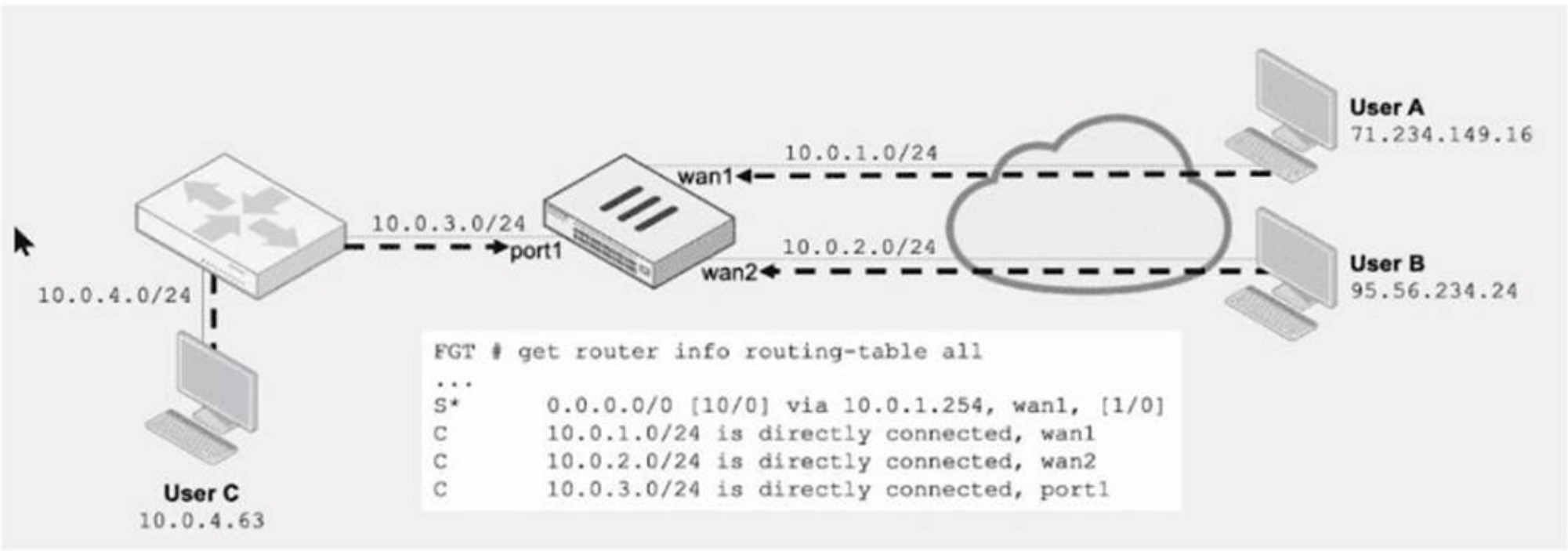
```
FGT # diagnose debug application ike -1

FGT # diagnose debug enable

FGT # ike 0: comes 73.25.189.174:4500->96.71.182.225:4500,ifindex=18,vrf=0....
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Informational id=61bba3725bd738d3/265a0b7a271799b7:9e253b8b len=108 vrf=0
ike 0: in
61BBA3725BD738D3265A0B7A271799B708100050019E253B8B0000006CE306FFBD5AD97F5AD027B12CAE19C5EFA091209F6D184E10DF2548B9B1FF68F6A13167A172
26398E                851BE86CDACD29234B58E5F48024711F4EA1F216E791CB1B13650F1E4698CFA5A653CE9E627C92E9
ike 0:VPN_0:24266: dec 977A47FB0000002000000000101108D2861BBA3725BD738D3265A0B7A271799B70000014D85DB9684B6CFE9C681AE840B
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: notify msg received: R-U-THERE
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: enc 0F45C66000000020000000101108D2930DB9994E7E8547D50F9D18113B6CA9900000000
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: out AD893C189C22FA2E8D3B17E7FB9574BA4BF1D49AD47DE62294ECA9B8204D890A367DBDDDB20E5812CB470F87CB15504E
ike 0: comes 73.25.189.174:4500->96.71.182.225:4500,ifindex=18,vrf=0....
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Informational id=30db9994e7e8547d/50f9d18113b6ca99:b1dd9b5f len=108 vrf=0
ike 0: in 82A79C36BC7F9ECDE1062B00FEBC8E239F55E1F3E38196550C41FDAAF20304B253855D2A3E253A6480D90
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: dec 8CC06CBDC0000002000000000101108D2830DB9994E7E8547D50F9D18113B6CA9900000001E186A982E6B2A3E9FBF8F30B
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: notify msg received: R-U-THERE
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: enc 11AEC31B0000002000000000101108D2930DB9994E7E8547D50F9D18113B6CA9900000001
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: out E83C93D51EF44D937E260373CC9A86A09398EA3EDDD78FAEC8DE4E1F650DDC2E9E5626F34EF2346DF1807983C12E80D2
ike shrank heap by 335872 bytes
ike 0: comes 73.25.189.174:4500->96.71.182.225:4500,ifindex=18,vrf=0....
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Informational id=30db9994e7e8547d/50f9d18113b6ca99:a9040efb len=108 vrf=0
ike 0: in 0710D9A5184A392DC8DB96B354FF46B84E6A79622FC1D44BC7F964986AD95D49AC93BEDE376CB31EA2BD57
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: dec 03A44559000000200000000101108D2830DB9994E7E8547D50F9D18113B6CA990000000 2C0D9F8CEB8B2B7CDD5CACA0B
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: notify msg received: R-U-THERE
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: enc E18A833800000020000000101108D2930DB9994E7E8547D50F9D18113B6CA9900000002
ike 0:VPN_0:24319: out C4906BDDB812D02AE1672BD0E893431344D7BC31E9323A2C56E27DB43B747870885D7954558993B25BC43118695BEA47
ike 0:VPN_0:24266: recv IPsec SA delete, spi count 1
ike 0:VPN_0: deleting IPsec SA with SPI 6161297a
ike 0:VPN_0:vpn2-1: deleted IPsec SA with SPI 6161297a, SA count: 0
ike 0:VPN_0:7220167: del route 172.21.27.56/255.255.255.255 tunnel 73.25.189.174 oif VPN_0(12922) metric 15 priority 1
ike 0:VPN_0: sending SNMP tunnel DOWN trap for vpn2-1
ike 0:VPN_0:vpn2-1: delete
```

An IPsec VPN tunnel is dropping, as shown by the debug output. Analyzing the debug output, what could be causing the tunnel to go down?

A. Phase 2 drops but Phase 1 is up.
B. Dead Peer Detection is not receiving its acknowledge packet.
C. The tunnel drops during rekey negotiation.
D. The tunnel drops after the timer expires.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51
Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming a default configuration, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Strict RPF is enabled by default.
B. User B: Fai
C. There is no route to 95.56.234.24 using wan2 in the routing table.
D. User A: Pas
E. The default static route through wan1 passes the RPF check regardless of the source IP address.
F. User B: Pas
G. FortiGate will use asymmetric routing using wan1 to reply to traffic for 95.56.234.24.
H. User C: Fai
I. There is no route to 10.0.4.63 using port1 in the touting table.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 53
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 57
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_FQDN-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 58
Exhibit.

```
ike 0: comes 10.0.0.2:500->10.0.0.1:500,ifindex=7.
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Aggressive id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 len=426
ike 0: Remotesite:3: initiator: aggressive mode get 1st response.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID DD AFCAD71368A1F1C96B8696FC77570100
ike 0: Remotesite:3: DPD negotiated                  FC77570100
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FORTIGATE 8299031757A3608
ike 0: Remotesite:3: peer is Fortifate/Fartios, (v2C6A621DE00000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EB0 bo)
ike 0: Remotesite:3: VID FRAGMENTATION 4048B7D56EBCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3
ike 0: Remotesite:3: received peer identifier FQDNCE88525E7DE7F00D6C2D3C0000000
ike 0: Remotesite:3: negotiation result              'remote"
ike 0: Remotesite:3: proposal id =1:
ike 0: Remotesite:3:       protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           trans id = KEY IKE.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           encapsulation = IKE/
ike 0: Remotesite:3:               type=OAKLEY _ENCI none
ike 0: Remotesite:3:               type=OAKLEY HASH RYPT _ALG, val=AES CBC, key-len=128
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           type=AUTH METHOD, va ALG, val=SHA.
ike 0: Remotesite:3:           type=OAKLEY _GROUP, l=PRESHARED KEY.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400      val=MODP1024.
ike 0: Remotesite:3: NAT-T unavailable
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06
ike 0: Remotesite:3: ISAKMP SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06b89c022d4df682 key 16:39915120ED73E520787C801DE3678916
ike 0: Remotesite:3: PSK authentication succeeded
ike 0: Remotesite:3: authentication OK
ike 0: Remotesite:3: add INITIAL-CONTACT
ike 0: Remotesite:3: enc A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF68208100401000000000000000500B000018882A07809026CA8B2
ike 0: Remotesite:3: out A2FBD6BB6394401A06B89C022D4DF68208100401000000000000005C64D5CBA90B873F150CB8B5CCZA
ike 0: Remotesite:3: sent IKE msg (agg i2send): 10.0.0.1:500->10.0.0.2:500, len=140, id=a2fbd6bb6394401a/
ike 0: Remotesite:3: established IKE SA a2fbd6bb6394401a/06689c022d4df682
```

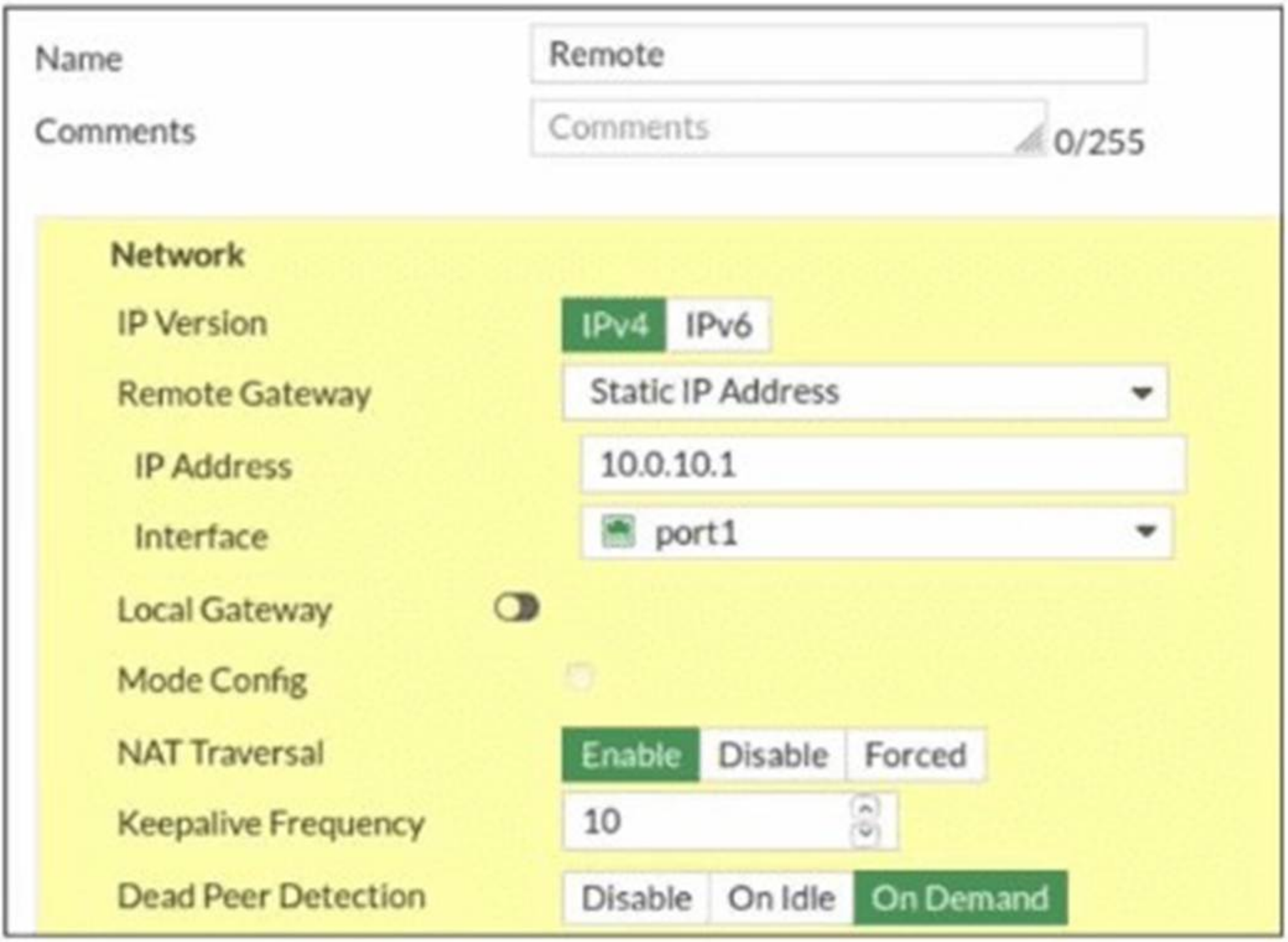
Refer to the exhibit, which contains partial output from an IKE real-time debug. Which two statements about this debug output are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is enabled in the configuration.
B. The local gateway IP address is 10.0.0.1.
C. It shows a phase 2 negotiation.

D. The initiator provided remote as its IPsec peer ID.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 60
Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit, which contains a screenshot of some phase 1 settings.
The VPN is not up. To diagnose the issue, the administrator enters the following CLI commands on an SSH session on FortiGate:

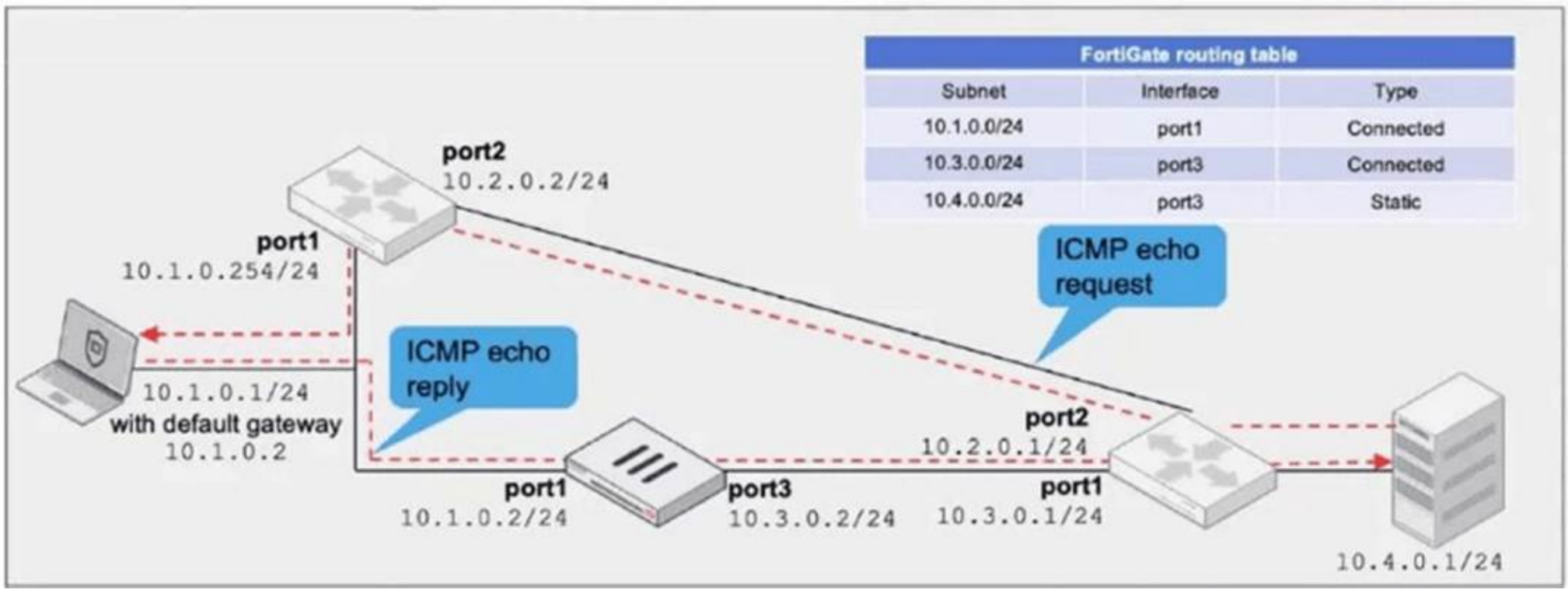
```
diagnose vpn ike log-filter dst-addr4 10.0.10.1
diagnose debug application ike -1
```

However, the IKE real-time debug does not show any output. Why?

A. The administrator must also run the command diagnose debug enable.
B. The debug shows only error message
C. If there is no output, then the phase 1 and phase 2 configurations match.
D. The log-filter setting is incorrec
E. The VPN traffic does not match this filter.
F. Replace diagnose debug application ike -1 with diagnose debug application ipsec -1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63
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 65
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your FCSS_NST_SE-7.6 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/FCSS_NST_SE-7.6-dumps.html