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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.

```
# get router info bgp neighbors
VRF 0 neighbor table:
BGP neighbor is 10.2.0.254, remote AS 65100, local AS 65200, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Not directly connected EBGP
  Last read 00:04:40, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Configured hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 5 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 4 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  NLRI treated as withdraw: 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds...
```

Refer to the exhibit, which provides information on BGP neighbors.

Which can you conclude from this command output?

Options:

- A- The router are in the number to match the remote peer.
- B- You must change the AS number to match the remote peer.
- C- BGP is attempting to establish a TCP connection with the BGP peer.
- D- The bfd configuration to set to enable.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The BGP state is "Idle", indicating that BGP is attempting to establish a TCP connection with the peer. This is the first state in the BGP finite state machine, and it means that no TCP connection has been established yet. If the TCP connection fails, the BGP state will reset to either active or idle, depending on the configuration. Reference: You can find more information about BGP states and troubleshooting in the following Fortinet Enterprise Firewall 7.2 documents:

[Troubleshooting BGP](#)

[How BGP works](#)

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which ADVPN configuration must be configured using a script on FortiManager, when using VPN Manager to manage FortiGate VPN tunnels?

Options:

- A- Enable AD-VPN in IPsec phase 1
- B- Disable add-route on hub
- C- Configure IP addresses on IPsec virtual interfaces
- D- Set protected network to all

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To enable AD-VPN, you need to edit an SD-WAN overlay template and enable the Auto-Discovery VPN toggle. This will automatically add the required settings to the IPsec template and the BGP template. You cannot enable AD-VPN directly in the IPsec phase 1 settings using VPN Manager. Reference: [ADVPN | FortiManager 7.2.0 - Fortinet Documentation](#)

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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
      is directly connected, tunnel_1
C   172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, tunnel_0
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.)

Options:

- 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:

B, D

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 device⁴. This option is not related to the routing table or the phase 1 configuration. Reference: =

1: Technical Tip: 'set net-device' new route-based IPsec logic²

2: Adding a static route⁵

3: IPsec VPN concepts⁶

4: Dynamic routing over IPsec VPN⁷

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a routing table.

| Network | Gateway IP | Interfaces | Distance | Type |
|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 0.0.0.0/0 | 10.1.0.254 | port1 | 10 | Static |
| 10.1.0.0/24 | 0.0.0.0 | port1 | 0 | Connected |
| 10.1.4.0/24 | 10.1.0.100 | port1 | 110 | OSPF |
| 10.1.10.0/24 | 0.0.0.0 | port3 | 0 | Connected |
| 172.16.100.0/24 | 0.0.0.0 | port8 | 0 | Connected |

What two options can you configure in OSPF to block the advertisement of the 10.1.10.0 prefix? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Remove the 16.1.10.C prefix from the OSPF network
- B- Configure a distribute-list-out
- C- Configure a route-map out
- D- Disable Redistribute Connected

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

To block the advertisement of the 10.1.10.0 prefix in OSPF, you can configure a distribute-list-out or a route-map out. A distribute-list-out is used to filter outgoing routing updates from being advertised to OSPF neighbors¹. A route-map out can also be used for filtering and is applied to outbound routing updates². Reference: [Technical Tip: Inbound route filtering in OSPF using distribute-list-out - Fortinet Community](#), [OSPF | FortiGate / FortiOS 7.2.2 - Fortinet Documentation](#)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config system global
  set admin-https-pki-required disable
  set av-failopen pass
  set check-protocol-header loose
  set memory-use-threshold-extreme 95
  set strict-dirty-session-check enable
  ...
end
```

which contains a partial configuration of the global system. What can you conclude from this output?

Options:

- A- NPs and CPs are enabled
- B- Only CPs are disabled
- C- Only NPs are disabled
- D- NPs and CPs are disabled

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The configuration output shows various global settings for a FortiGate device. The terms NP (Network Processor) and CP (Content Processor) relate to FortiGate's hardware acceleration features. However, the provided configuration output does not directly mention the status (enabled or disabled) of NPs and CPs. Typically, the command to disable or enable hardware acceleration features would specifically mention NP or CP in the command syntax. Therefore, based on the output provided, we cannot conclusively determine the status of NPs and CPs, hence option D is the closest answer since the output does not confirm that they are enabled.

FortiOS Handbook - CLI Reference for FortiOS 5.2

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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:

A, B

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

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.)

Options:

- A- The port3 network has more than 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:

A, C

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.

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