



Fortinet

NSE7_EFW-7.2 Exam

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 7.2

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DEMO
VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Questions
& Answers

Version: 5.1

Question: 1

Which two statements about metadata variables are true? (Choose two.)

- A. You create them on FortiGate
- B. They apply only to non-firewall objects.
- C. The metadata format is \$<metadata_variabie_name>.
- D. They can be used as variables in scripts

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Metadata variables in FortiGate are created to store metadata associated with different FortiGate features. These variables can be used in various configurations and scripts to dynamically replace the variable with its actual value during processing. A: You create metadata variables on FortiGate. They are used to store metadata for FortiGate features and can be called upon in different configurations. D: They can be used as variables in scripts. Metadata variables are utilized within the scripts to dynamically insert values as per the context when the script runs.

Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: CLI Reference

Question: 2

Refer to the exhibit, which contains a partial BGP combination.

```
config router bgp
  set as 65200
  set router-id 172.16.1.254
  config neighbor
    edit 100.64.1.254
      set remote-as 65100
    next
  end
end
```

You want to configure a loopback as the OGP source.

Which two parameters must you set in the BGP configuration? (Choose two)

- A. ebgp-enforce-multihop
- B. recursive-next-hop
- C. ibgp-enforce-multihop
- D. update-source

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

To configure a loopback as the BGP source, you need to set the “ebgp-enforce-multihop” and “update-source” parameters in the BGP configuration. The “ebgp-enforce-multihop” allows EBGP connections to neighbor routers that are not directly connected, while “update-source” specifies the IP address that should be used for the BGP session¹. Reference := [BGP on loopback](#), [Loopback interface](#), [Technical Tip: Configuring EBGP Multihop Load-Balancing](#), [Technical Tip: BGP routes are not installed in routing table with loopback as update source](#)

Question: 3

Exhibit.

FortiGuard Category Based Filter

Allow Monitor Block Warning Authenticate

Name	Action
News and Media	Allow
Social Networking	Allow

URL Filter

+ Create New Edit Delete Search

URL	Type	Action	Status
https://www.facebook.com/	Wildcard	Block	Enable

Content Filter

+ Create New Edit Delete

Pattern Type	Pattern	Language	Action	Status
Wildcard	facebook	Western	Block	Enable

Rating Options

Allow websites when a rating error occurs

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a partial web filter profile conjuration

What can you conclude from this configuration about access to www.facebook.com, which is categorized as Social Networking?

- A. The access is blocked based on the Content Filter configuration
- B. The access is allowed based on the FortiGuard Category Based Filter configuration
- C. The access is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration
- D. The access is blocked if the local or the public FortiGuard server does not reply

Answer: C

Explanation:

The access to www.facebook.com is blocked based on the URL Filter configuration. In the exhibit, it shows that the URL “www.facebook.com” is specifically set to “Block” under the URL Filter section1. Reference := [Fortigate: How to configure Web Filter function on Fortigate, Web filter |](#)

[FortiGate / FortiOS 7.0.2 | Fortinet Document Library](#), [FortiGate HTTPS web URL filtering ... - Fortinet ... - Fortinet Community](#)

Question: 4

An administrator has configured two FortiGate devices for an HA cluster. While testing HA failover, the administrator notices that some of the switches in the network continue to send traffic to the former primary device. What can the administrator do to fix this problem?

- A. Verify that the speed and duplex settings match between the FortiGate interfaces and the connected switch ports
- B. Configure `set link-failed-signal enable` under `config system ha` on both Cluster members
- C. Configure remote link monitoring to detect an issue in the forwarding path
- D. Configure `set send-garp-on-failover enable` under `config system ha` on both cluster members

Answer: B

Explanation:

Virtual MAC Address and Failover

- The new primary broadcasts Gratuitous ARP packets to notify the network that each virtual MAC is now reachable through a different switch port.

- Some high-end switches might not clear their MAC table correctly after a failover - Solution: Force former primary to shut down all its interfaces for one second when the failover happens (excluding heartbeat and reserved management interfaces):

```
#Config system ha
```

```
set link-failed-signal enable
```

```
end
```

- This simulates a link failure that clears the related entries from MAC table of the switches.

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: 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.

Reference:

Fortinet FortiOS Handbook: OSPF Configuration

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