Fortinet

NSE7_FSN_AR-7.6

Fortinet NSE 7 - Secure Networking 7.6 Architect

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Question: 1

Users report that bulk file transfers and other large-packet flows stall or perform poorly across an IPsec overlay, while small-packet applications work fine. Path MTU discovery is being blocked somewhere in the provider network, so oversized packets after encapsulation are silently dropped.
Which two tuning actions on the tunnel directly mitigate this problem?
(Choose two.)

A. Lower the tunnel interface MTU to account for the IPsec encapsulation overhead.
B. Switch the tunnel from IKEv2 to IKEv1 to reduce header overhead.
C. Increase the DPD probe frequency on the tunnel.
D. Clamp the TCP MSS on the tunnel so TCP segments stay small enough to fit within the tunnel path after IPsec overhead.
E. Enable FEC on the tunnel to raise its effective MTU.

Answer: A,D

Question: 2

Two independent FortiGates, which are not a single FGCP cluster, sit in an environment where routing can send the two directions of a flow through different units. The design must survive inspection of asymmetric traffic while protecting the synchronized state as it crosses the link between the units.
Which statements about using FGSP here are correct?
(Choose two.)

A. FGSP synchronizes session state between the independent FortiGates, so a unit receiving one direction of an asymmetric flow has the session context created by the other unit.
B. FGSP session synchronization can be encrypted, for example carried over an IPsec connection, to protect the synchronized state as it traverses the link between the units.
C. FGSP requires the two units to first form a single FGCP cluster, because session sync is only possible within one logical cluster.
D. FGSP eliminates asymmetric routing by forcing both directions of every flow back through a single elected primary unit.

Answer: A,B

Question: 3

When planning a central SD-WAN deployment in FortiManager, an architect separates the SD-WAN settings that are common to every branch from the values that are unique to each site.
Which approach aligns with how central SD-WAN templates and metadata variables are intended to be used?

A. Store the site-specific values in the shared template and push the common core settings as per-device overrides
B. Define the common SD-WAN core settings once in the shared template and express the site-specific values through metadata variables
C. Place every value, both common and unique, directly into a separate dedicated template that is maintained individually for each branch site
D. Use CSV import to hold the per-site SD-WAN steering configuration and metadata for each individual branch device

Answer: B

Question: 4

An SD-WAN member failed, and its active sessions failed over to a backup member. The original member later recovers and again measures as the best member for the governing rule strategy. An application session that failed over is still established and passing traffic on the backup member.
By default, what happens to that established session when the original member recovers?

A. It returns to the recovered preferred member only if SNAT is disabled on the rule, and otherwise it stays on the backup member.
B. It is dropped so the client is forced to reconnect over the preferred member.
C. It remains on the backup member; returning it to the recovered member requires session reevaluation to be enabled.
D. It is immediately moved back to the recovered preferred member as soon as that member is healthy.

Answer: C

Question: 5

An MSSP carries multiple customer tenants over a shared ADVPN overlay on the same physical hubs and spokes, and must keep each tenant's traffic isolated from the others.
Which two statements correctly describe using VRF-aware overlays for this tenant isolation?
(Choose two.)

A. A VRF keeps each tenant's routes in a separate routing instance, so tenant traffic stays isolated across the shared overlay even though the same hubs and spokes carry it.
B. A single shared VRF for all tenants is sufficient, because ADVPN shortcuts are already isolated per spoke pair.

C. The BGP control plane carries each tenant's routes within its own VRF, so shortcuts form only between endpoints that belong to the same tenant and VRF.
D. Tenant isolation is achieved by encrypting each tenant's shortcut with a different IPsec algorithm negotiated per tenant at the hub.
E. VRF isolation removes the need for BGP because each tenant's routes can be pinned statically inside its VRF.

Answer: A,C

Question: 6

An architect is troubleshooting egress path selection. Outbound traffic from a subnet is leaving through an unexpected WAN member. Reviewing the configuration, the traffic does not match the source, destination, application, or Internet Services criteria of any explicitly configured SD-WAN rule, which are evaluated top-down with first-match wins.
What governs how this unmatched traffic is steered?

A. The implicit rule handles it, steering the traffic with its default strategy across the SD-WAN members.
B. The last configured SD-WAN rule is applied to any traffic that reaches the bottom of the rule list.
C. The traffic is dropped by the implicit deny because no explicit SD-WAN rule matched it on any egress interface.
D. An ECMP hash over equal-cost routes in the routing table selects the member, bypassing SD-WAN rule evaluation entirely.

Answer: A

Question: 7

An architect is enabling ADVPN across an existing hub-and-spoke overlay so that spokes can form direct shortcuts on demand.
Which two elements are required for ADVPN shortcuts to form?
(Choose two.)

A. A dynamic routing control plane across the overlay, typically BGP (often BGP-on-loopback), so spokes learn the routes and next-hop information needed to build and use shortcuts.
B. A dedicated backup hub that terminates every shortcut tunnel on behalf of the spokes before they talk directly.
C. Deep SSL inspection enabled on the hub so it can decrypt and re-broker each shortcut before the spokes connect.
D. Shortcut signaling on the hub and spokes so the hub can detect inter-spoke traffic and broker a direct spoke-to-spoke tunnel.
E. A static route on each spoke pointing at every other spoke's tunnel interface, defining the complete spoke-to-spoke mesh in advance.

Answer: A,D

Question: 8

An architect is building an enterprise SD-WAN interface at a branch that has two WAN underlays plus overlay tunnels.
Which statements correctly describe how SD-WAN aggregates and uses these links?
(Choose two.)

A. Each WAN member keeps a separate set of firewall policies that must be duplicated per member, because SD-WAN cannot present the members as one interface.
B. Traffic is steered across the members based on their health, so the SD-WAN interface can prefer or avoid a member according to measured link conditions.
C. Only physical underlay ports can be SD-WAN members; IPsec overlay tunnels cannot participate in the SD-WAN interface.
D. Multiple WAN members, both underlays and overlay tunnels, are aggregated into a single logical SD-WAN interface that policies and routes can reference as one entity.

Answer: B,D

Question: 9

A team must build a single logical high-availability cluster from two identical FortiGates so that one unit takes over transparently if the other fails, presenting the pair as one device.
Which protocol is designed for this?

A. VRRP, because it merges two FortiGates into one clustered device with a synchronized configuration and a shared session table across both units.
B. FGCP, which forms a single logical HA cluster from the two units, synchronizing configuration and sessions and failing over transparently.
C. FGSP, because it forms a single managed cluster from two FortiGates and elects one primary for the whole device.
D. Inter-VDOM routing, because it links the two units into a shared control plane that fails over as a single unit with synchronized sessions.

Answer: B

Question: 10

A global MSSP is designing an ADVPN overlay that spans several regions. Each region holds many spokes, most traffic is intra-region, and inter-region traffic must remain controlled and scalable.
Which design approach best fits this large multiregion deployment?

A. Build a static full mesh between all spokes across all regions so that no hub is needed for any inter-region traffic.
B. Deploy one global hub that terminates every spoke worldwide, since a single hub is required for the BGP control plane to broker any shortcut.
C. Tier the hubs by region so regional hubs serve their local spokes and interconnect at a higher tier for inter-region traffic.
D. Place every region's spokes in one BGP neighbor-group on a single hub and disable the regional hubs to keep the routing table small.

Answer: C

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