

NSE7_EFW-6.4^{Q&As}

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 6.4

Pass Fortinet NSE7_EFW-6.4 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass2lead.com/nse7_efw-6-4.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Fortinet Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

Which two statements about an auxiliary session are true? (Choose two.)

- A. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, ECMP traffic is accelerated to the NP6 processor.
- B. With the auxiliary session setting enabled, two sessions will be created in case of routing change.
- C. With the auxiliary session setting disabled, for each traffic path, FortiGate will use the same auxiliary session.
- D. With the auxiliary session disabled, only auxiliary sessions will be offloaded.

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.1/administration-guide/14295/controllingreturn-path-with-auxiliary-session>

QUESTION 2

View the exhibit, which contains the output of diagnose sys session stat, and then answer the question below.

```
NGFW-1 # diagnose sys session stat
misc info:      session_count=591  setup_rate=0  exp_count=0
clash=162  memory_tension_drop=0  ephemeral=0/65536
removeable=0
delete=0, flush-0, dev_down=0/0
TCP sessions:
    166 in NONE state
    1 in ESTABLISHED state
    3 in SYN_SENT state
    2 in TIME_WAIT state
firewall error stat:
error1=00000000
error2=00000000
error3=00000000
error4=00000000
tt=00000000
cont=00000000
ids_recv=00000000
url_recv=00000000
av_recv=00000000
fqdn_count=00000006
global: ses_limit=0  ses6_limit=0  rt_limit=0  rt6_limit=0
```

Which statements are correct regarding the output shown? (Choose two.)

- A. There are 0 ephemeral sessions.
- B. All the sessions in the session table are TCP sessions.
- C. No sessions have been deleted because of memory pages exhaustion.
- D. There are 166 TCP sessions waiting to complete the three-way handshake.

Correct Answer: AC

<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/documentLink.do?externalID=FD40578>

QUESTION 3

Examine the following routing table and BGP configuration; then answer the question below.

```
#get router info routing-table all
*0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1
C10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, port1
S192.168.0.0/16 [10/0] via 10.200.1.254, port1
# show router bgp
config router bgp
set as 65500
set router-id 10.200.1.1
set network import check enable
set ebgp-multipath disable
config neighbor
edit "10.200.3.1"
set remote-as 65501
next
end
config network
edit1
```

The BGP connection is up, but the local peer is NOT advertising the prefix 192.168.1.0/24. Which configuration change will make the local peer advertise this prefix?

- A. Enable the redistribution of connected routers into BGP.
- B. Enable the redistribution of static routers into BGP.
- C. Disable the setting network-import-check.
- D. Enable the setting ebgp-multipath.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

An administrator added the following Ipsec VPN to a FortiGate configuration: config vpn ipsec phase1 -interface edit "RemoteSite" set type dynamic set interface "port1" set mode main set psksecret ENC LCVkCiK2E2PhVUzZe next end config vpn ipsec phase2-interface edit "RemoteSite" set phase1 name "RemoteSite" set proposal 3des-sha256 next end However, the phase 1 negotiation is failing. The administrator executed the IKF real time debug while attempting the Ipsec connection. The output is shown in the exhibit.

```
ike 0: comes 10.200.3.1:500->10.200.1.1:500,ifindex=2...
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Identity Protection id=xxx/xxx len=716
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: responder: main mode get 1st message...
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: VID RFC 3947 4A131C81070358455C5728F20E95452F
...
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: negotiation result
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: proposal id = 1:
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: protocol id = ISAKMP:
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: trans_id = KEY IKE.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: encapsulation = IKE/none
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: type=OAKLEY_ENCRYPT_ALG, val=AES_CBC.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: type=OAKLEY_HASH_ALG, val=SHA2_256.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: type=AUTH_METHOD, val=PRESHARED_KEY.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: type=OAKLEY_GROUP, val=MODP2048.
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: ISAKMP SA lifetime=86400
ike 0:xxx/xxx:16: SA proposal chosen, matched gateway DialUpUsers
...
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: sent IKE msg (ident_r1send): 10.200.1.1:500->10.200.3.1:500, len
id=xxx/xxx
ike 0: comes 10.200.3.1:500->10.200.1.1:500,ifindex=2...
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Identity Protection id=xxx/xxx len=380
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: responder:main mode get 2nd message...
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: NAT not detected
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: sent IKE msg (ident_r2send): 10.200.1.1:500->10.200.3.1:500, len
id=xxx/xxx
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: ISAKMP SA xxx/xxx key 16:3D33E2EF00BE927701B5C25B05A62415
ike 0: comes 10.200.3.1:500->10.200.1.1:500,ifindex=2...
ike 0: IKEv1 exchange=Identity Protection id=xxx/xxx len=108
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: responder: main mode get 3rd message...
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: probable pre-shared secret mismatch
ike 0:DialUpUsers:16: unable to parse msg
```

What is causing the IPsec problem in the phase 1 ?

- A. The incoming IPsec connection is matching the wrong VPN configuration
- B. The phase-1 mode must be changed to aggressive
- C. The pre-shared key is wrong
- D. NAT-T settings do not match

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

An administrator has decreased all the TCP session timers to optimize the FortiGate memory usage. However, after the changes, one network application started to have problems. During the troubleshooting, the administrator noticed that the FortiGate deletes the sessions after the clients send the SYN packets, and before the arrival of the SYN/ACKs. When the SYN/ACK packets arrive to the FortiGate, the unit has already deleted the respective sessions. Which TCP session timer must be increased to fix this problem?

- A. TCP half open.
- B. TCP half close.
- C. TCP time wait.
- D. TCP session time to live.

Correct Answer: A

http://docs-legacy.fortinet.com/fos40hlp/43prev/wwhelp/wwhimpl/common/html/wwhelp.htm?context=fgtandfile=CLI_get_Commands.58.25.html The tcp-halfopen-timer controls for how long, after a SYN packet, a session without SYN/ACK remains in the table. The tcp-halfclose-timer controls for how long, after a FIN packet, a session

without FIN/ACK remains in the table. The tcp-timewait-timer controls for how long, after a FIN/ACK packet, a session remains in the table. A closed session remains in the session table for a few seconds more to allow any out-of-sequence packet.

[NSE7_EFW-6.4 PDF Dumps](#)

[NSE7_EFW-6.4 Study Guide](#)

[NSE7_EFW-6.4 Braindumps](#)