



Fortinet

Exam Questions NSE7_SDW-7.2

Fortinet NSE 7 - SD-WAN 7.2

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NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A

```
branch1_fgt (3) # show
config service
  edit 3
    set name "Corp"
    set mode sla
    set dst "Corp-net"
    set src "LAN-net"
    config sla
      edit "VPN_PING"
        set id 1
      next
      edit "VPN_HTTP"
        set id 1
      next
    end
    set priority-members 3 4 5
    set gateway enable
  next
end
```

Exhibit B -

```
branch1_fgt # diagnose sys sdwan service 3

Service(3): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x200 use-shortcut-sla
Gen(1), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0: 1->65535), Mode(sla), sla-compare-order
Members(2):
  1: Seq_num(5 T_MPLS_0), alive, sla(0x3), gid(0), cfg_order(2), cost(0), selected
  2: Seq_num(4 T_INET_1_0), alive, sla(0x1), gid(0), cfg_order(1), cost(0), selected
  3: Seq_num(3 T_INET_0_0), alive, sla(0x0), gid(0), cfg_order(0), cost(0), selected
Src address(1):
  10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

Dst address(1):
  10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255

branch1_fgt # get router info routing-table all | grep T_
S      10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via T_INET_0_0 tunnel 100.64.1.1
        [1/0] via T_INET_1_0 tunnel 100.64.1.9
S      10.201.1.254/32 [15/0] via T_INET_0_0 tunnel 100.64.1.1
S      10.202.1.254/32 [15/0] via T_INET_1_0 tunnel 100.64.1.9
S      10.203.1.254/32 [15/0] via T_MPLS_0 tunnel 172.16.1.5

branch1_fgt # diagnose sys sdwan member | grep T_
Member(3): interface: T_INET_0_0, flags=0x4, gateway: 100.64.1.1, peer: 10.201.1.254,
priority: 0 1024, weight: 0
Member(4): interface: T_INET_1_0, flags=0x4, gateway: 100.64.1.9, peer: 10.202.1.254,
priority: 0 1024, weight: 0
Member(5): interface: T_MPLS_0, flags=0x4, gateway: 172.16.1.5, peer: 10.203.1.254,
priority: 0 1024, weight: 0
```

Exhibit A shows the configuration for an SD-WAN rule and exhibit B shows the respective rule status, the routing table, and the member status.

The administrator wants to understand the expected behavior for traffic matching the SD- WAN rule.

Based on the exhibits, what can the administrator expect for traffic matching the SD-WAN rule?

- A. The traffic will be load balanced across all three overlays.
- B. The traffic will be routed over T_INET_0_0.
- C. The traffic will be routed over T_MPLS_0.
- D. The traffic will be routed over T_INET_1_0.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

What is a benefit of using application steering in SD-WAN?

- A. The traffic always skips the regular policy routes.
- B. You steer traffic based on the detected application.
- C. You do not need to enable SSL inspection.
- D. You do not need to configure firewall policies that accept the SD-WAN traffic.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two statements about the SD-WAN zone configuration are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The service-sla-tie-break setting enables you to configure preferred member selection based on the best route to the destination.
- B. You can delete the default zones.
- C. The default zones are virtual-wan-link and SASE.
- D. An SD-WAN member can belong to two or more zones.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true about using SD-WAN to steer local-out traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate does not consider the source address of the packet when matching an SD- WAN rule for local-out traffic.
- B. By default, local-out traffic does not use SD-WAN.
- C. By default, FortiGate does not check if the selected member has a valid route to the destination.
- D. You must configure each local-out feature individually, to use SD-WAN.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the Exhibits:

Exhibit A

Exhibit B

Link Status

Check interval

500

ms

Failures before inactive

3

Restore link after

2

check(s)

Actions when Inactive

Update static route

Exhibit A

Exhibit B

```
NGFW-1 # diagnose sys sdwan health-check
Health Check (Ping):
Seq (1 port1): state (alive), packet-loss (0.000%) latency
(6.196), jitter (0.079) sla_map=0x0
Seq (2 port2): state (dead), packet-loss (6.000%) sla_map=0x0
```

Exhibit A, which shows the SD-WAN performance SLA and exhibit B shows the health of the participating SD-WAN members. Based on the exhibits, which statement is correct?

- A. The dead member interface stays unavailable until an administrator manually brings the interface back.
- B. Port2 needs to wait 500 milliseconds to change the status from alive to dead.
- C. Static routes using port2 are active in the routing table.
- D. FortiGate has not received three consecutive requests from the SLA server configured for port2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

Which best describes the SD-WAN traffic shaping mode that bases itself on a percentage of available bandwidth?

- A. Interface-based shaping mode
- B. Reverse-policy shaping mode
- C. Shared-policy shaping mode
- D. Per-IP shaping mode

Answer: A

Explanation:

Interface-based shaping goes further, enabling traffic controls based on percentage of the interface bandwidth.

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibits.

Exhibit A

+ Create New

Edit

Name

Branch_IPsec_1

Branch_IPsec_2

BRANCH_IPsec_Recomm

+ Create New

Edit

Delete

More

Name

Type

Outgoing Interface

HUB1-VPN1

Static

\$(ISP1)

Exhibit B

invalid template assignment - conflicting template assignment scope: device branch1_fgt, vdom root, _ipsec template [Branch_IPsec_1] and [Branch_IPsec_2]

Exhibit A shows two IPsec templates to define Branch_IPsec_1 and Branch_IPsec_2. Each template defines a VPN tunnel. Exhibit B shows the error message that FortiManager displayed when the administrator tried to assign the second template to the FortiGate device. Which statement best explain the cause for this issue?

- A. You can assign only one template with a tunnel of type static to each FortiGate device
- B. You can define only one IPsec tunnel from branch devices to HUB1.
- C. You can assign only one IPsec template to each FortiGate device.
- D. You should review the branch1_fgt configuration for the already configured tunnel with the name HUB1-VPN2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error message in Exhibit B indicates a conflicting template assignment. This occurs because FortiManager does not allow the assignment of multiple IPsec templates that define VPN tunnels with the same name or settings to the same FortiGate device. The conflict arises from trying to assign a second IPsec template to a device that already has one assigned. References: This is based on Fortinet's best practices and administrative guidelines which state that each FortiGate device should be assigned a unique IPsec template to avoid configuration conflicts.

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config firewall policy
  edit 1
    set anti-replay disable
  next
end
```

In a dual-hub hub-and-spoke SD-WAN deployment, which is a benefit of disabling the anti- replay setting on the hubs?

- A. It instructs the hub to disable the reordering of TCP packets on behalf of the receiver, to improve performance.
- B. It instructs the hub to disable TCP sequence number check, which is required for TCP sessions originated from spokes to fail over back and forth between the hubs.
- C. It instructs the hub to not check the ESP sequence numbers on IPsec traffic, to improve performance.
- D. It instructs the hub to skip content inspection on TCP traffic, to improve performance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.

```
# diagnose sys session list

session info: proto=6 proto_state=01 duration=39 expire=3593 timeout=3600 flags=00000000
socktype=0 sockport=0 av_idx=0 use=4
state=may_dirty npu
origin->sink: org pre->post, reply pre->post dev=7->5/5->7 gw=10.10.10.1/10.9.31.160
hook=pre dir=org act=noop 10.9.31.160:7932->10.0.1.7:22(0.0.0.0:0)
hook=post dir=reply act=noop 10.0.1.7:22->10.9.31.160:7932(0.0.0.0:0)
pos/(before,after) 0/(0,0), 0/(0,0)
misc=0 policy_id=1 auth_info=0 chk_client_info=0 vd=0
serial=00045e02 tos=ff/ff app_list=0 app=0 url_cat=0
sdwan_mbr_seq=1 sdwan_service_id=1
rpd_b_link_id=80000000 rpd_b_svc_id=0 ngfwid=n/a
npu_state=0x4000c00
npu_info: flag=0x81/0x81, offload=8/8, ips_offload=0/0, epid=64/76, ipid=76/64,
vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=76/64, vtag_in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=1/1, out_npu=1/1, fwd_en=0/0, qid=2/2
reflect info 0:
dev=7->6/6->7
npu_state=0x4000800
npu_info: flag=0x00/0x81, offload=0/8, ips_offload=0/0, epid=0/76, ipid=0/65, vlan=0x0000/0x0000
vlifid=0/65, vtag_in=0x0000/0x0000 in_npu=0/1, out_npu=0/1, fwd_en=0/0, qid=0/2
total reflect session num: 1
total session 1

# diagnose netlink interface list

if=port1 family=00 type=1 index=5 mtu=1500 link=0 master=0
if=port2 family=00 type=1 index=6 mtu=1500 link=0 master=0
if=port3 family=00 type=1 index=7 mtu=1500 link=0 master=0
```

The exhibit shows the details of a session and the index numbers of some relevant interfaces on a FortiGate appliance that supports hardware offloading. Based on the information shown in the exhibits, which two statements about the session are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The reply direction of the asymmetric traffic flows from port2 to port3.
- B. The auxiliary session can be offloaded to hardware.
- C. The original direction of the symmetric traffic flows from port3 to port2.
- D. The main session cannot be offloaded to hardware.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two performance SLA protocols enable you to verify that the server response contains a specific value? (Choose two.)

- A. http
- B. icmp
- C. twamp
- D. dns

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Performance SLA (Service Level Agreement) protocols are used in SD-WAN to monitor the quality and performance of various network services. The two

protocols that specifically allow for verifying a specific value in the server response are:

? HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): HTTP is the foundation of data communication on the World Wide Web. It allows for fetching resources, such as HTML documents. You can configure an HTTP performance SLA to send specific requests (e.g., GET or POST) and then check if the response body contains a particular string or value. This is useful for validating web server functionality and content delivery.

? DNS (Domain Name System): DNS is responsible for translating domain names into IP addresses. A DNS performance SLA can be set up to query a specific domain and verify that the returned IP address or other DNS record values match what is expected. This helps ensure proper name resolution and accessibility of resources.

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit.

```
7: [...]logid="0101037141" type="event" subtype="vpn" level="notice" vd="root" logdesc="IPsec tunnel statistics" msg="IPsec tunnel statistics" action="tunnel-stats" remip=100.64.1.9 locip=192.2.0.9 remport=500 locport=500 outintf="port2" cookies="773c72b40060051d/529ac435532959b6" user="N/A" group="N/A" useralt="N/A" xauthuser="N/A" xauthgroup="N/A" assignip=10.202.1.1 vpntunnel="T_INET_1" tunnelip=N/A tunnelid=2595348112 tunneltype="ipsec" duration=3581 sentbyte=386431 rcvbyte=387326 nextstat=600 advpnsc=0
```

```
8: [...]logid="0101037141" type="event" subtype="vpn" level="notice" vd="root" logdesc="IPsec tunnel statistics" msg="IPsec tunnel statistics" action="tunnel-stats" remip=172.16.0.9 locip=172.16.0.1 remport=500 locport=500 outintf="port4" cookies="0624890597f0096d/ed1bd5247375c46f" user="N/A" group="N/A" useralt="N/A" xauthuser="N/A" xauthgroup="N/A" assignip=N/A vpntunnel="T_MPLS_0" tunnelip=0.0.0.0 tunnelid=2595348102 tunneltype="ipsec" duration=223 sentbyte=115040 rcvbyte=345160 nextstat=600 advpnsc=1
```

```
9: [...]logid="0101037141" type="event" subtype="vpn" level="notice" vd="root" logdesc="IPsec tunnel statistics" msg="IPsec tunnel statistics" action="tunnel-stats" remip=100.64.1.1 locip=192.2.0.1 remport=500 locport=500 outintf="port1" cookies="747b432459497188/6616a969a6937853" user="N/A" group="N/A" useralt="N/A" xauthuser="N/A" xauthgroup="N/A" assignip=10.201.1.1 vpntunnel="T_INET_0" tunnelip=N/A tunnelid=2595348115 tunneltype="ipsec" duration=3560 sentbyte=388020 rcvbyte=387994 nextstat=600 advpnsc=0
```

The exhibit shows VPN event logs on FortiGate. In the output shown in the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. There are no IPsec tunnel statistics log messages for ADVPN cuts.
- B. There is one shortcut tunnel built from master tunnel T_MPLS_0.
- C. The VPN tunnel T_MPLS_0 is a shortcut tunnel.
- D. The master tunnel T_INET_0 cannot accept the ADVPN shortcut.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VPN event logs record the status of VPN tunnels, such as the establishment, termination, or failure of a tunnel. The output includes the following information:

- ? logid: the log ID number
- ? type: the log type, either traffic or event
- ? subtype: the log subtype, either vpn or ipsec
- ? level: the log level, either error, warning, or notice
- ? vd: the virtual domain name
- ? logdesc: the log description
- ? msg: the log message
- ? action: the log action, such as tunnel-up, tunnel-down, or tunnel-stats
- ? remip: the remote IP address
- ? locip: the local IP address
- ? remport: the remote port number
- ? locport: the local port number
- ? outintf: the outgoing interface name
- ? cookies: the IKE SA cookies
- ? user: the user name
- ? group: the user group name
- ? useralt: the alternative user name
- ? xauthuser: the XAuth user name
- ? authgroup: the XAuth user group name
- ? assignip: the assigned IP address
- ? vpntunnel: the VPN tunnel name
- ? tunnelip: the tunnel loopback IP address
- ? tunnelid: the tunnel ID number
- ? tunneltype: the tunnel type, either ipsec or ssl
- ? duration: the tunnel duration in seconds
- ? sentbyte: the number of bytes sent
- ? rcvbyte: the number of bytes received
- ? nextstat: the next statistics interval in seconds
- ? advpnsc: the ADVPN shortcut flag, either 0 or 1

Based on the exhibit, the following statement is true:

? There is one shortcut tunnel built from master tunnel T_MPLS_0. This means that the VPN tunnel T_MPLS_0 is a master tunnel that can send ADVPN shortcut offers to other spokes, and the VPN tunnel T_MPLS_0_0 is a shortcut tunnel that is built from the master tunnel T_MPLS_01. In the exhibit, the log action for T_MPLS_0 is tunnel-up, and the log action for T_MPLS_0_0 is shortcut-up. The advpnsc flag for T_MPLS_0 is 0, indicating that it is not a shortcut tunnel, while the advpnsc flag for T_MPLS_0_0 is 1, indicating that it is a shortcut tunnel.

NEW QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit A -

Edit Traffic Shaping Policy

IP Version

IPv4 IPv6

Name

Limit_YouTube

Status

Enable Disable

Comments

If Traffic Matches:

Source Internet Service

Source Address

LAN-net

Source User

+

Source User Group

+

Destination Internet Service

Destination Address

all

Schedule

+

Service

ALL

Application

YouTube

Application Category

+

Application Group

+

URL Category

+

Type Of Service

0x00

Type Of Service Mask

0x00

Then:

Action

Apply Shaper Assign Group

Outgoing Interface

underlay

Shared Shaper

low-priority

Reverse Shaper

low-priority

Per-IP Shaper

+

Differentiated Services

Differentiated Services Reverse

Exhibit B -

Edit Firewall Policy

ID

1

Name

DIA

ZTNA

Disable Full ZTNA IP/MAC filtering

Incoming Interface

LAN

Outgoing Interface

underlay

Source Internet Service

IPv4 Source Address

LAN-net

IPv6 Source Address

+

Source User

+

Source User Group

+

FSSO Groups

+

Destination Internet Service

IPv4 Destination Address

all

IPv6 Destination Address

+

Service

ALL

Schedule

always

Action

Deny Accept IPSEC

Inspection Mode

Flow-based Proxy-based

Firewall/Network Options

NAT

NAT NAT46 NAT64

IP Pool Configuration

Use Outgoing Interface Address Use Dynamic IP Pool

Preserve Source Port

Protocol Options

default

Disclaimer Options

Display Disclaimer

Security Profiles

SSL/SSH Inspection

deep-inspection

Decrypted Traffic Mirror

+

Traffic Shaping Options

Shared Shaper

+

Reverse Shaper

+

Per-IP Shaper

+

Logging Options

Log Allowed Traffic

No Log Log Security Events Log All Sessions

Capture Packets

Generate Logs when Session Starts

Exhibit A shows the traffic shaping policy and exhibit B shows the firewall policy.

The administrator wants FortiGate to limit the bandwidth used by YouTube. When testing, the administrator determines that FortiGate does not apply traffic shaping on YouTube traffic.

Based on the policies shown in the exhibits, what configuration change must be made so FortiGate performs traffic shaping on YouTube traffic?

- A. Destination internet service must be enabled on the traffic shaping policy.
- B. Application control must be enabled on the firewall policy.
- C. Web filtering must be enabled on the firewall policy.
- D. Individual SD-WAN members must be selected as the outgoing interface on the traffic shaping policy.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

Refer to the exhibit.

```
branch1_fgt # diagnose sys sdwan service 3

Service(3): Address Mode(IPV4) flags=0x200 use-shortcut-sla
Gen(5), TOS(0x0/0x0), Protocol(0: 1->65535), Mode(priority), link-cost-
factor(latency), link-cost-threshold(10), heath-check(VPN_PING)
Members(3):
  1: Seq_num(3 T_INET_0_0), alive, latency: 101.349, selected
  2: Seq_num(4 T_INET_1_0), alive, latency: 151.278, selected
  3: Seq_num(5 T_MPLS_0), alive, latency: 200.984, selected
Src address(1):
  10.0.1.0-10.0.1.255

Dst address(1):
  10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255

branch1_fgt (3) # show
config service
edit 3
  set name "Corp"
  set mode priority
  set dst "Corp-net"
  set src "LAN-net"
  set health-check "VPN_PING"
  set priority-members 3 4 5
next
end
```

The exhibit shows the SD-WAN rule status and configuration.

Based on the exhibit, which change in the measured latency will make T_MPLS_0 the new preferred member?

- A. When T_INET_0_0 and T_MPLS_0 have the same latency.
- B. When T_MPLS_0 has a latency of 100 ms.
- C. When T_INET_0_0 has a latency of 250 ms.
- D. When T_N1PLS_0 has a latency of 80 ms.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config system virtual-wan-link
  set status enable
  set load-balance-mode source-ip-based
  config members
    edit 1
      set interface "port1"
      set gateway 100.64.1.254
      set source 100.64.1.1
      set cost 15
    next
    edit 2
      set interface "port2"
      set gateway 100.64.2.254
      set priority 10
    next
  end
end
```

Based on the output shown in the exhibit, which two criteria on the SD-WAN member configuration can be used to select an outgoing interface in an SD-WAN rule? (Choose two.)

- A. Set priority 10.
- B. Set cost 15.
- C. Set load-balance-mode source-ip-ip-based.
- D. Set source 100.64.1.1.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 19

What are two benefits of using the Internet service database (ISDB) in an SD-WAN rule? (Choose two.)

- A. The ISDB is dynamically updated and reduces administrative overhead.
- B. The ISDB requires application control to maintain signatures and perform load balancing.
- C. The ISDB applies rules to traffic from specific sources, based on application type.
- D. The ISDB contains the IP addresses and port ranges of well-known internet services.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 22

Refer to the exhibit.


```
config system sdwan
  set fail-detect enable
  set fail-alert-interfaces "port5"
  config health-check
    edit "Level3_DNS"
      set update-cascade-interface enable
      set members 1 2
    next
    edit "HQ"
      set update-cascade-interface enable
      set members 3
    next
  end
end
```

Based on the exhibit, which action does FortiGate take?

- A. FortiGate bounces port5 after it detects all SD-WAN members as dead.
- B. FortiGate fails over to the secondary device after it detects all SD-WAN members as dead.
- C. FortiGate brings up port5 after it detects all SD-WAN members as alive.
- D. FortiGate brings down port5 after it detects all SD-WAN members as dead.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

What is the route-tag setting in an SD-WAN rule used for?

- A. To indicate the routes for health check probes.
- B. To indicate the destination of a rule based on learned BGP prefixes.
- C. To indicate the routes that can be used for routing SD-WAN traffic.
- D. To indicate the members that can be used to route SD-WAN traffic.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

Refer to the exhibit.

Create New SD-WAN Interface Member

Sequence Number	1
Interface Member	
SD-WAN Zone	virtual-wan-link
Gateway IP	0.0.0.0
Cost	0
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Priority	0
Advanced Options >	

Which two SD-WAN template member settings support the use of FortiManager meta fields? (Choose two.)

- A. Cost
- B. Interface member
- C. Priority
- D. Gateway IP

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 31

What are two benefits of choosing packet duplication over FEC for data loss correction on noisy links? (Choose two.)

- A. Packet duplication can leverage multiple IPsec overlays for sending additional data.
- B. Packet duplication does not require a route to the destination.
- C. Packet duplication supports hardware offloading.
- D. Packet duplication uses smaller parity packets which results in less bandwidth consumption.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 32

.....

Relate Links

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