NSE8_812 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

You must configure an environment with dual-homed servers connected to a pair of FortiSwitch units using an MCLAG.

Multicast traffic is expected in this environment, and you should ensure unnecessary traffic is pruned from links that do not have a multicast listener.

In which two ways must you configure the igmps-f lood-traffic and igmps-flood-report settings? (Choose two.)

A. disable on ICL trunks

B. enable on ICL trunks

C. disable on the ISL and FortiLink trunks

D. enable on the ISL and FortiLink trunks

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: To ensure that unnecessary multicast traffic is pruned from links that do not have a multicast listener, you must disable IGMP flood traffic on the ICL trunks and enable IGMP flood reports on the ISL and FortiLink trunks. Disabling

IGMP flood traffic will prevent the FortiSwitch units from flooding multicast traffic to all ports on the ICL trunks. This will help to reduce unnecessary multicast traffic on the network.

Enabling IGMP flood reports will allow the FortiSwitch units to learn which ports are interested in receiving multicast traffic. This will help the FortiSwitch units to prune multicast traffic from links that do not have a multicast listener.

QUESTION 2

Which two methods are supported for importing user defined Lookup Table Data into the FortiSIEM? (Choose two.)

A. Report

B. FTP

C. API D. SCP

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: FortiSIEM supports two methods for importing user defined Lookup Table Data:

Report: You can import lookup table data from a report. This is the most common method for importing lookup table data.

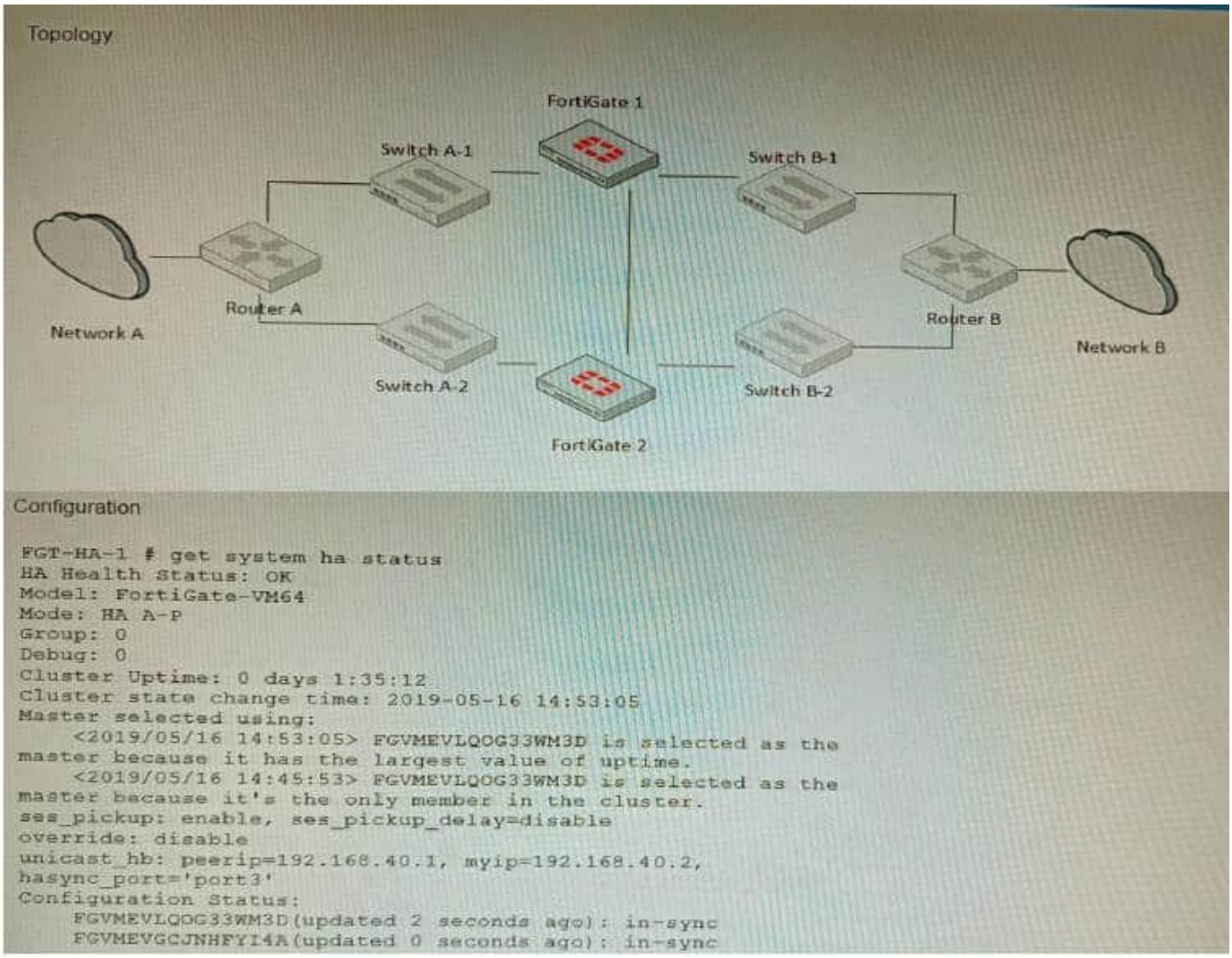
API: You can also import lookup table data using the FortiSIEM API. This is a more advanced method that allows you to import lookup table data programmatically.

FTP, SCP, and other file transfer protocols are not supported for importing lookup table data into FortiSIEM.

Reference:https://help.fortinet.com/fsiem/6-7-4/Online- Help/HTML5_Help/importing_lookup_table_data.htm

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibits.



The exhibits show a FortiGate network topology and the output of the status of high availability on the FortiGate. Given this information, which statement is correct?

A. The ethertype values of the HA packets are 0x8890, 0x8891, and 0x8892

B. The cluster mode can support a maximum of four (4) FortiGate VMs

C. The cluster members are on the same network and the IP addresses were statically assigned.

D. FGVMEVLQOG33WM3D and FGVMEVGCJNHFYI4A share a virtual MAC address.

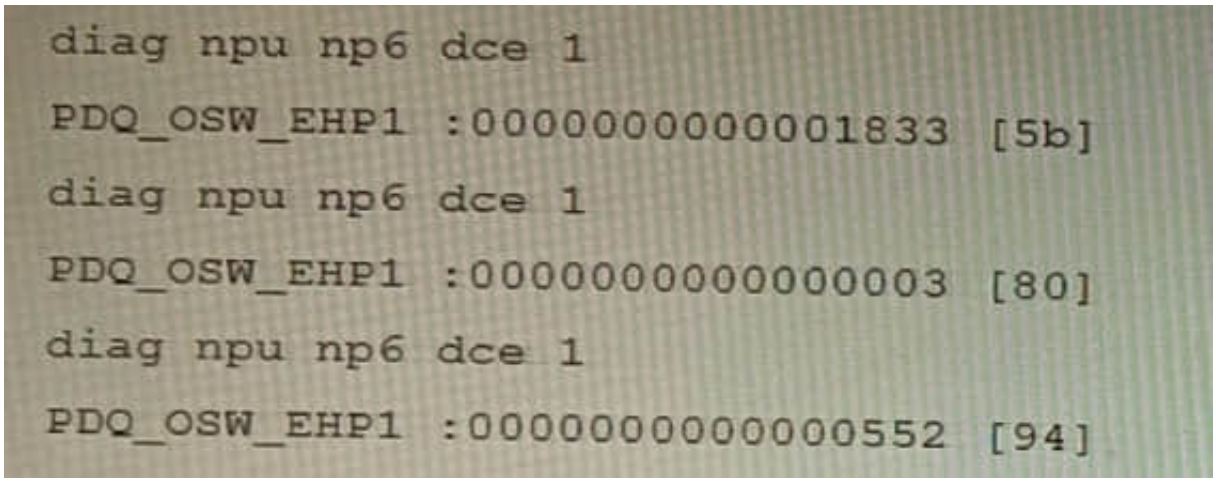
Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The output of the status of high availability on the FortiGate shows that the cluster mode is active-passive, which means that only one FortiGate unit is active at a time, while the other unit is in standby mode. The active unit handles all traffic and also sends HA heartbeat packets to monitor the standby unit. The standby unit becomes active if it stops receiving heartbeat packets from the active unit, or if it receives a higher priority from another cluster unit. In

active-passive mode, all cluster units share a virtual MAC address for each interface, which is used as the source MAC address for all packets forwarded by the cluster.
References:https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.4.0/cookbook/103439/high- availability-with-two-fortigates

QUESTION 4

You are running a diagnose command continuously as traffic flows through a platform with NP6 and you obtain the following output: Given the information shown in the output, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)



A. Enabling bandwidth control between the ISF and the NP will change the output

B. The output is showing a packet descriptor queue accumulated counter

C. Enable HPE shaper for the NP6 will change the output

D. Host-shortcut mode is enabled.

E. There are packet drops at the XAUI.

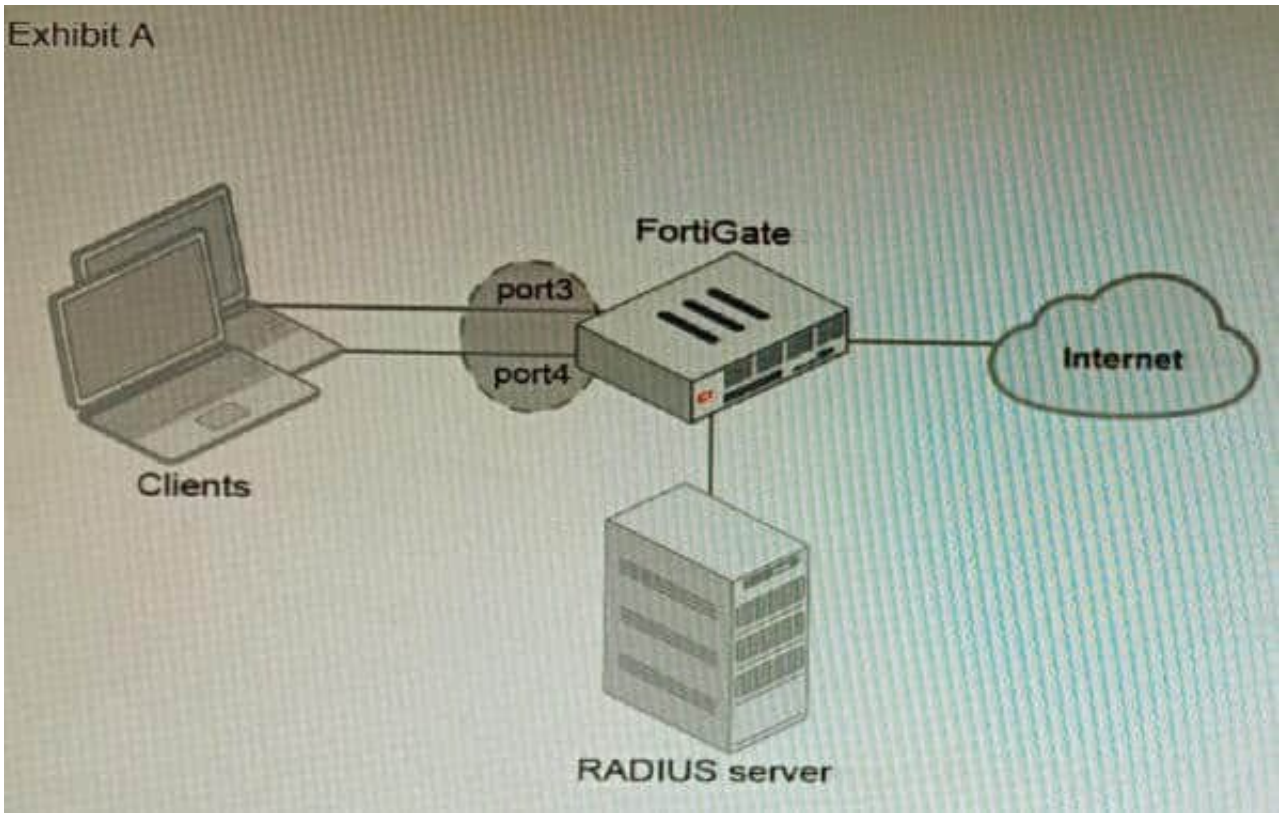
Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: The diagnose command shown in the output is used to display information about NP6 packet descriptor queues. The output shows that there are 16 NP6 units in total, and each unit has four XAUI ports (XA0-XA3). The output also shows that there are some non-zero values in the columns PDQ ACCU (packet descriptor queue accumulated counter) and PDQ DROP (packet descriptor queue drop counter). These values indicate that there are some packet descriptor queues that have reached their maximum capacity and have dropped some packets at the XAUI ports. This could be caused by congestion or misconfiguration of the XAUI ports or the ISF (Internal Switch Fabric).
References:https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/cli- reference/19662/diagnose-np6-pdq

The output is showing a packet descriptor queue accumulated counter, which is a measure of the number of packets that have been dropped by the NP6 due to congestion. The counter will increase if there are more packets than the NP6 can handle, which can happen if the bandwidth between the ISF and the NP is not sufficient or if the HPE shaper is enabled. The output also shows that there are packet drops at the XAUI, which is the interface between the NP6 and the FortiGate\\'s backplane. This means that the NP6 is not able to keep up with the traffic and is dropping packets. The other statements are not true. Host-shortcut mode is not enabled, and enabling bandwidth control between the ISF and the NP will not change the output. HPE shaper is a feature that can be enabled to improve performance, but it will not change the output of the diagnose command. Reference: https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.4.0/hardware-acceleration/48875/diagnose-npu-np6-dce-np6-id-number-of-dropped-np6-packets

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibits.



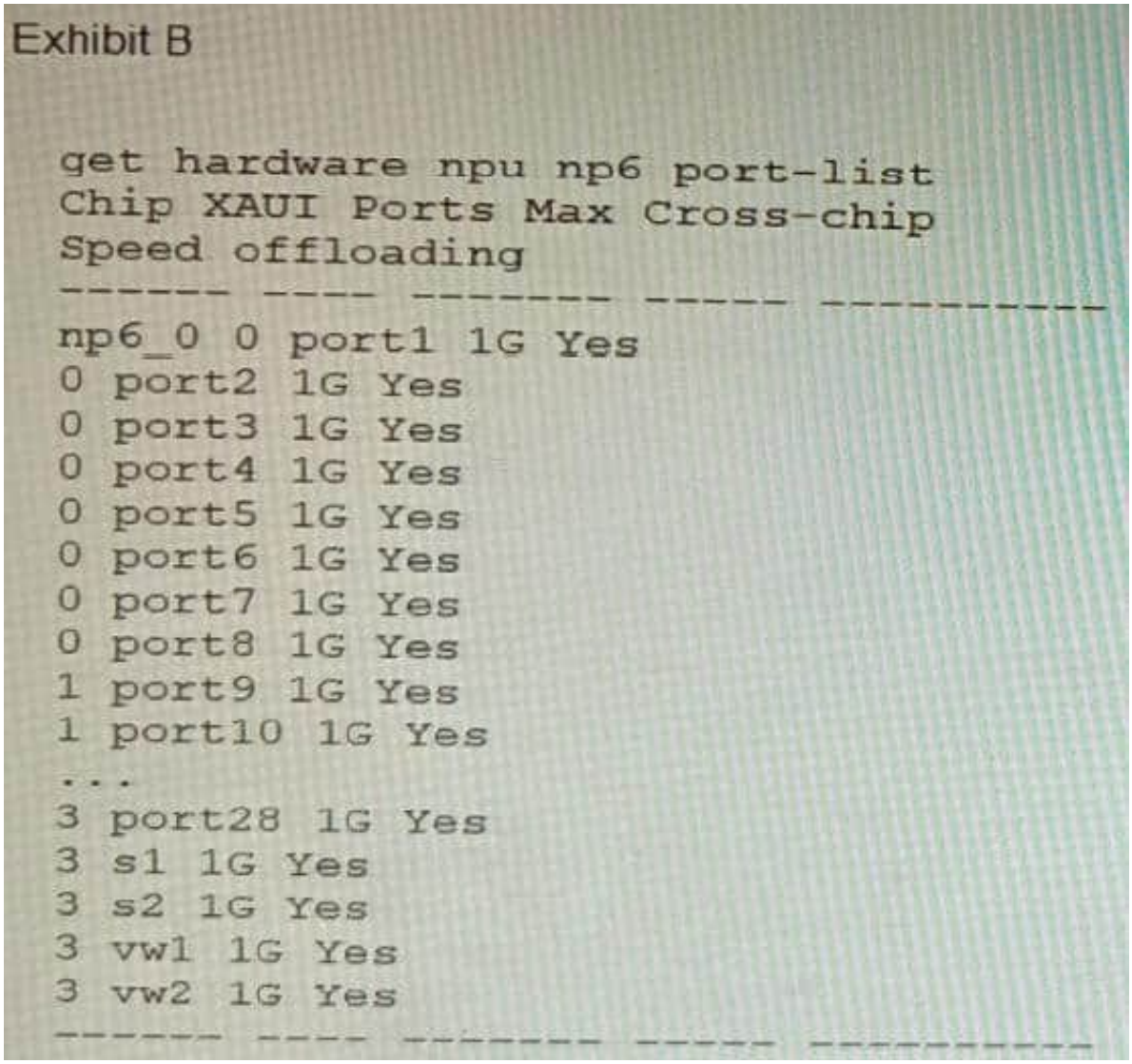


Exhibit B

```
get hardware npu np6 port-list
Chip XAUI Ports Max Cross-chip
Speed offloading
------ ---- ------- ----- ----------
np6_0 0 port1 1G Yes
0 port2 1G Yes
0 port3 1G Yes
0 port4 1G Yes
0 port5 1G Yes
0 port6 1G Yes
0 port7 1G Yes
0 port8 1G Yes
1 port9 1G Yes
1 port10 1G Yes
...
3 port28 1G Yes
3 s1 1G Yes
3 s2 1G Yes
3 vw1 1G Yes
3 vw2 1G Yes
------ ---- ------- ----- ----------
```

A customer is looking for a solution to authenticate the clients connected to a hardware switch interface of a FortiGate 400E.

Referring to the exhibits, which two conditions allow authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address? (Choose two.)

A. FortiGate devices with NP6 and hardware switch interfaces cannot support 802.1X authentication.

B. Devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802 1X authentication.

C. Ports 3 and 4 can be part of different switch interfaces.

D. Client devices must have 802 1X authentication enabled

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: The customer wants to deploy a solution to authenticate the clients connected to a hardware switch interface of a FortiGate 400E device. A hardware switch interface is an interface that combines multiple physical interfaces into one logical interface, allowing them to act as a singleswitch with one IP address and one set of security policies. The customer wants to use 802.1X authentication for this solution, which is a standard protocol for port-based network access control (PNAC) that authenticates clients based on their credentials before granting them access to

network resources. One condition that allows authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address is that devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication. This is because ports 3 and 4 are part of the hardware switch interface named "lan", which has an IP address of 10.10.10.254/24 and an inbound SSL inspection profile named "sslinspection". The inbound SSL inspection profile enables the FortiGate device to intercept and inspect SSL/TLS traffic from clients before forwarding it to servers, which allows it to apply security policies and features such as antivirus, web filtering, application control, etc. However, before performing SSL inspection, the FortiGate device needs to authenticate the clients using 802.1X authentication, which requires the clients to send their credentials (such as username and password) to the FortiGate device over a secure EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) channel. The FortiGate device then verifies the credentials with an authentication server (such as RADIUS or LDAP) and grants or denies access to the clients based on the authentication result. Therefore, devices connected directly to ports 3 and 4 can perform 802.1X authentication before assigning an IP address. Another condition that allows authentication to the client devices before assigning an IP address is that client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled. This is because 802.1X authentication is a mutual process that requires both the client devices and the FortiGate device to support and enable it. The client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled in their network settings, which allows them to initiate the authentication process when they connect to the hardware switch interface of the FortiGate device. The client devices must also have an 802.1X supplicant software installed, which is a program that runs on the client devices and handles the communication with the FortiGate device using EAP messages. The client devices must also have a trusted certificate installed, which is used to verify the identity of the FortiGate device and establish a secure EAP channel. Therefore, client devices must have 802.1X authentication enabled before assigning an IP address. References: https:// docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration- guide/19662/hardware-switchinterfaceshttps://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/7.0.0/administration- guide/19662/802-1x-authentication