

# Fortinet

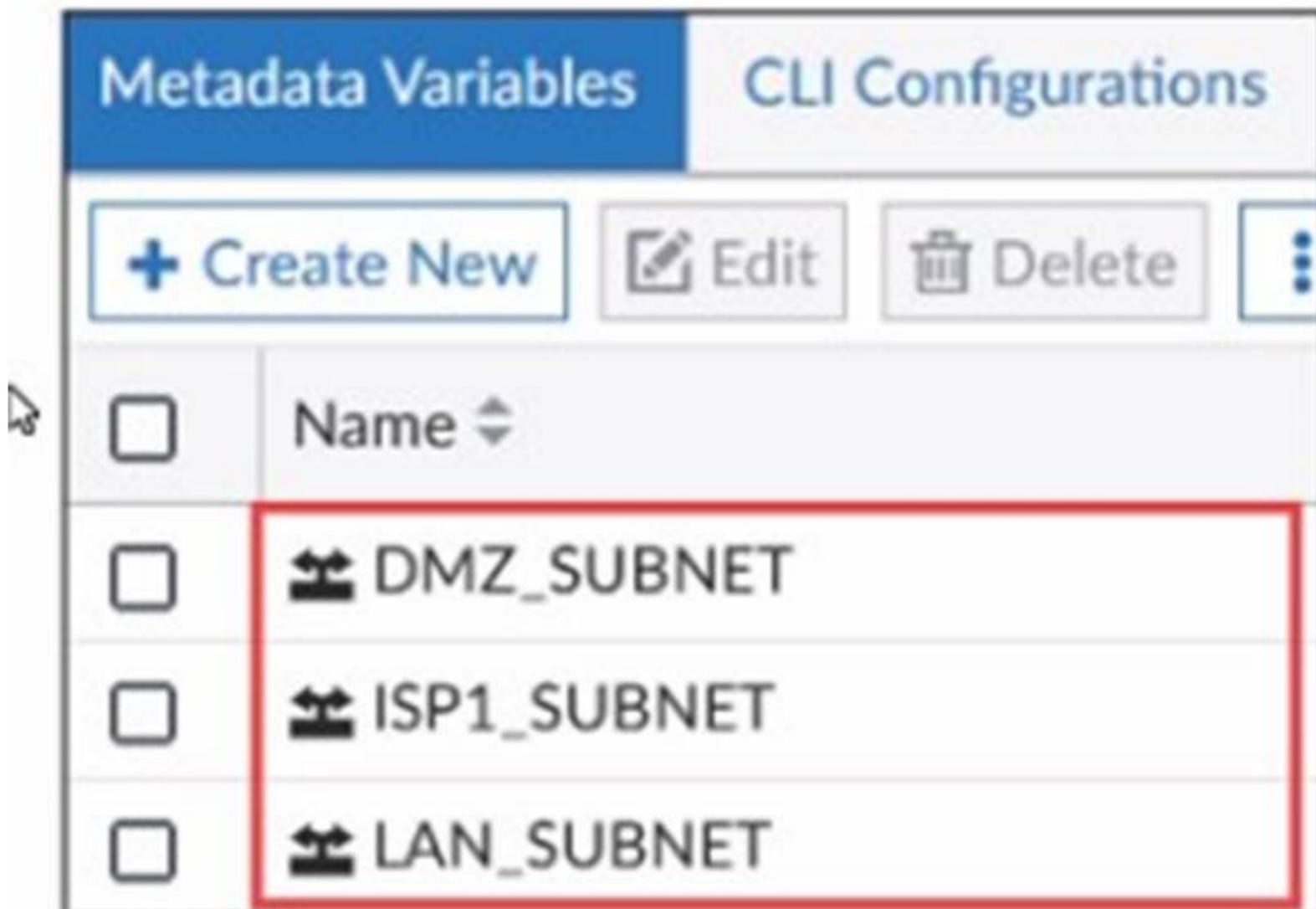
## Exam Questions FCP\_FMG\_AD-7.4

FCP - FortiManager 7.4 Administrator



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Exhibit.



What is true about the objects highlighted in the image?

- A. They can be set to optional or required.
- B. They are available across all ADOMs by default.
- C. They can be used as variables in scripts.
- D. They cannot be created in the global database ADOM.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The objects highlighted in the image (DMZ\_SUBNET, ISP1\_SUBNET, LAN\_SUBNET) are metadata variables.

? C. They can be used as variables in scripts.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because:

? A suggests optional or required settings, which do not apply to metadata variables.

? B implies they are available across all ADOMs by default, which is not always the case.

? D states they cannot be created in the global database ADOM, but metadata variables are typically managed within ADOMs and can be utilized globally based on specific configurations.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Using Metadata Variables and Script Management.

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Which two items does an FGFM keepalive message include? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate IPS version
- B. FortiGate license information
- C. FortiGate configuration checksum
- D. FortiGate uptime

**Answer: CD**

**Explanation:**

The FortiGate-FortiManager (FGFM) protocol is used for communication between a FortiGate device and FortiManager. The keepalive messages are essential for maintaining communication and monitoring the health of the FortiGate devices connected to FortiManager. These messages provide important status information about the device. Here are the items included in an FGFM keepalive message:

? A. FortiGate IPS version

? B. FortiGate license information

? C. FortiGate configuration checksum

? D. FortiGate uptime

**NEW QUESTION 3**

An administrator has enabled Service Access on FortiManager. What is the purpose of Service Access on the FortiManager interface?

- A. It allows administrative access to FortiManager.
- B. It allows FortiManager to respond to requests for FortiGuard services from FortiGate devices.
- C. It allows third-party applications to gain read/write access to FortiManager.
- D. It allows FortiManager to determine the connection status of managed devices.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? Option B: It allows FortiManager to respond to requests for FortiGuard services from FortiGate devices. This is the correct answer. When Service Access is enabled on FortiManager, it allows FortiManager to act as a local FortiGuard server for the managed FortiGate devices. This enables the FortiManager to respond to requests for FortiGuard services, such as updates for antivirus, web filtering, and other security services.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

? Option A: It allows administrative access to FortiManager is incorrect because Service Access is specifically for FortiGuard service communication, not for administrative access.

? Option C: It allows third-party applications to gain read/write access to FortiManager is incorrect because Service Access does not provide API or third-party access capabilities.

? Option D: It allows FortiManager to determine the connection status of managed devices is incorrect because Service Access does not directly manage or check connectivity status of devices; it is used for FortiGuard service requests.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to the "FortiManager Administration Guide," particularly the sections on "Service Access Settings" and "FortiGuard Services."

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit.

## FortiManager script

**Create New Script**

Script Name	Routing
Comments	
Type	CLI Script <span style="float: right;">▼</span>
Run script on	Device Database <span style="float: right;">▼</span>
Script details	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <input style="width: 80%; border: none;" type="text" value="Search..."/> <span>🔍</span> <span>⬆️</span> <span>⬇️</span> </div> <pre style="margin: 0; padding: 5px 0 5px 20px;"> 1 config router prefix-list 2 edit public 3 config rule 4 edit 1 5 set prefix 0.0.0.0/0 6 set action permit 7 next 8 edit 2 9 set prefix 8.8.8.8/32 10 set action deny 11 end                     </pre>

Advanced Device Filters >

Revert All Changes

Which two results occur if the script is run using the Device Database option? (Choose two.)

- A. You must install these changes on a managed device using the Install Wizard.
- B. The successful execution of a script on the Device Database creates a new revision history.
- C. The script history shows successful installation of the script on the remote FortiGate device.
- D. The device Config Status is tagged as Modified.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

If the script is run using the "Device Database" option on FortiManager, the following occurs:

- ? A.You must install these changes on a managed device using the Install Wizard.
- ? D.The device Config Status is tagged as Modified. Options B and C are incorrect because:
- ? Bsuggests a new revision history is created, but this only happens when changes are actually installed on the managed device.
- ? Cimplies the script is directly executed on the FortiGate, which is not the case when using the Device Database option.

FortiManager References:

- ? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Scripting and Configuration Management.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

An administrator created a new global policy package that includes header and footer policies and then assigned it to an ADOM. What are two outcomes of this action? (Choose two.)

- A. To assign another global policy package later to the same ADO
- B. you must unassign this policy first.
- C. After you assign the global policy package to an ADO
- D. the impacted policy packages become hidden in that ADOM.
- E. You can edit or delete all the global objects in the global ADOM.
- F. You must manually move the header and footer policies after the policy assignment.

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

? Option A: To assign another global policy package later to the same ADOM, you must unassign this policy first. This is correct. FortiManager does not allow multiple global policy packages to be assigned to a single ADOM simultaneously. If you want to assign a different global policy package, the existing one must be unassigned first.

? Option C: You can edit or delete all the global objects in the global ADOM. This is correct. Once a global policy package is assigned, you have the flexibility to edit or delete global objects in the global ADOM, affecting all ADOMs to which this package is assigned.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

? Option B: After you assign the global policy package to an ADOM, the impacted policy packages become hidden in that ADOM is incorrect because the policy packages do not become hidden; they are modified according to the global policies.

? Option D: You must manually move the header and footer policies after the policy assignment is incorrect because header and footer policies are automatically applied when assigned.

FortiManager References:

? See the "Global Policy and ADOM Management" section in the FortiManager Administration Guide.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Which statement about the policy lock feature on FortiManager is true?

- A. Policy locking is available in workspace normal mode.
- B. Locking a policy takes precedence over a locked ADOM.
- C. When a policy is locked, the ADOM that contains it is also locked.
- D. Administrators in the approval group can work concurrently on a locked policy.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The statement that is true about the policy lock feature on FortiManager is:

? A. Policy locking is available in workspace normal mode.

In FortiManager, when working in "workspace-mode normal," policies can be locked by administrators to prevent other administrators from editing them simultaneously. This ensures that only one administrator makes changes at any given time, reducing conflicts or mistakes due to concurrent modifications.

Statements B, C, and D are incorrect because:

? B is incorrect since locking a policy does not override a locked ADOM. The ADOM lock takes precedence.

? C is incorrect because when a policy is locked, it does not necessarily mean the ADOM is locked.

? D is incorrect because administrators in the approval group cannot work concurrently on a locked policy; the policy lock prevents concurrent modifications.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Policy and Objects > Policy Locking to understand how the policy lock feature functions in different workspace modes.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Refer to the exhibit.

**FortiManager managed devices**

The screenshot shows the FortiManager interface for managed devices. On the left, there is a sidebar with a search bar and a list of managed devices: Managed FortiGate (3) including ISFW, Local-FortiGate, and Remote-FortiGate; and Managed FortiAnalyzer (1) including FAZVM64-KVM. The main area displays two donut charts: 'Connectivity' showing 3 devices 'Connection Up' and 'Device Config Sta...' showing 3 devices, with 2 'Auto-Updated' and 1 'Modified'. Below the charts is a table of devices with columns for Device Name, Config Status, IP Address, Policy Package Status, and Platform. A context menu is open over the 'Remote-FortiGate' device, showing options: 'Install Wizard', 'Quick Install (Device DB)' (highlighted with a red box), and 'Re-install Policy'.

Device Name	Config Status	IP Address	Policy Package Status	Platform
Remote-FortiGate	Modified (recent)	10.200.3.1	✓ Remote-FortiGate	FortiGate-V
ISFW	✓ Auto-update	10.200.1.1	⚠ Never Installed	FortiGate-V
Local-FortiGate*	✓ Auto-update	10.200.1.1	✓ Local-FortiGate_root	FortiGate-V

You are using the Quick Install option to install configuration changes on the managed FortiGate. Which two statements correctly describe the result? (Choose two.)

- A. It installs provisioning template changes on the FortiGate device.
- B. It provides the option to preview only the policy package changes before installing them.
- C. It installs all the changes in the device database first and the administrator must reinstall the changes on the FortiGate device.
- D. It installs device-level changes on the FortiGate device without launching the Install Wizard

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

? Option B: It provides the option to preview only the policy package changes before installing them. This is correct. The Quick Install option in FortiManager provides a preview of policy changes before they are applied, allowing administrators to review and confirm the changes.

? Option D: It installs device-level changes on the FortiGate device without launching the Install Wizard. This is correct. Quick Install allows for the immediate installation of device-level changes, such as interface or routing configurations, directly onto the FortiGate without going through the full Install Wizard.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

? Option A: It installs provisioning template changes on the FortiGate device is incorrect because Quick Install does not specifically deal with provisioning templates.

? Option C: It installs all the changes in the device database first and the administrator must reinstall the changes on the FortiGate device is incorrect because Quick Install directly applies changes to the FortiGate device, not requiring a separate reinstall step.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to "FortiManager Administration Guide" for details on "Quick Install" functionality under "Device Management."

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Which statement about the upgrade of ADOMs on FortiManager is true?

- A. To ensure database consistency, you must upgrade an ADOM before you upgrade the devices in it.
- B. Upgrading the FortiManager version upgrades all existing ADOMs automatically.
- C. You cannot import policies from a device until its FortiOS version matches the ADOM version.
- D. ADOMs using global objects can be upgraded before or after upgrading the global database ADOM.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? Option A: To ensure database consistency, you must upgrade an ADOM before you upgrade the devices in it. This is the correct answer. When upgrading ADOMs on FortiManager, the ADOM must be upgraded first to match the FortiOS version of the devices it manages. This is necessary to ensure compatibility and consistency between the ADOM's database schema and the FortiGate's configuration.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

? Option B: Upgrading the FortiManager version upgrades all existing ADOMs automatically is incorrect because the ADOMs must be upgraded manually or individually after upgrading the FortiManager.

? Option C: You cannot import policies from a device until its FortiOS version matches the ADOM version is incorrect because while version matching is important, it is not strictly necessary for policy import.

? Option D: ADOMs using global objects can be upgraded before or after upgrading the global database ADOM is incorrect as the order of upgrade matters to maintain compatibility.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to "FortiManager Upgrade Guide" for detailed procedures on upgrading ADOMs and devices.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Which API method is used to create objects or overwrite existing ones?

- A. Set
- B. Add
- C. Exec
- D. Update

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In the context of the FortiManager JSON API, the `set` method is used to create new objects or overwrite existing ones. The API allows administrators to manage FortiManager and its associated devices by automating tasks like configuration changes, policy updates, and object creation.

Explanation of Options:

? A. Set:

? B. Add:

? C. Exec:

? D. Update:

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Exhibit.

```
FortiManager # config system global
(global)# set workspace-mode normal
(global)# end
FortiManager #
```

Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, what are two results from this configuration?  
 (Choose two.)

- A. You can validate administrator login attempts through external servers.
- B. The same administrator can lock more than one ADOM at the same time.
- C. Two or more administrators can make configuration changes at the same time, in the same ADOM.
- D. Concurrent read-write access to an ADOM is disabled.

**Answer: BD**

**Explanation:**

The configuration shown in the exhibit sets the workspace-mode to normal. The workspace mode in FortiManager defines how configuration changes and administrative tasks are handled, specifically regarding locking and collaboration in ADOMs (Administrative Domains).

Understanding the workspace modes:

? Normal Mode: In this mode, only one administrator at a time can lock and edit an ADOM. The changes made by one administrator must be completed and saved before another administrator can make changes. It prevents concurrent read-write access within the same ADOM.

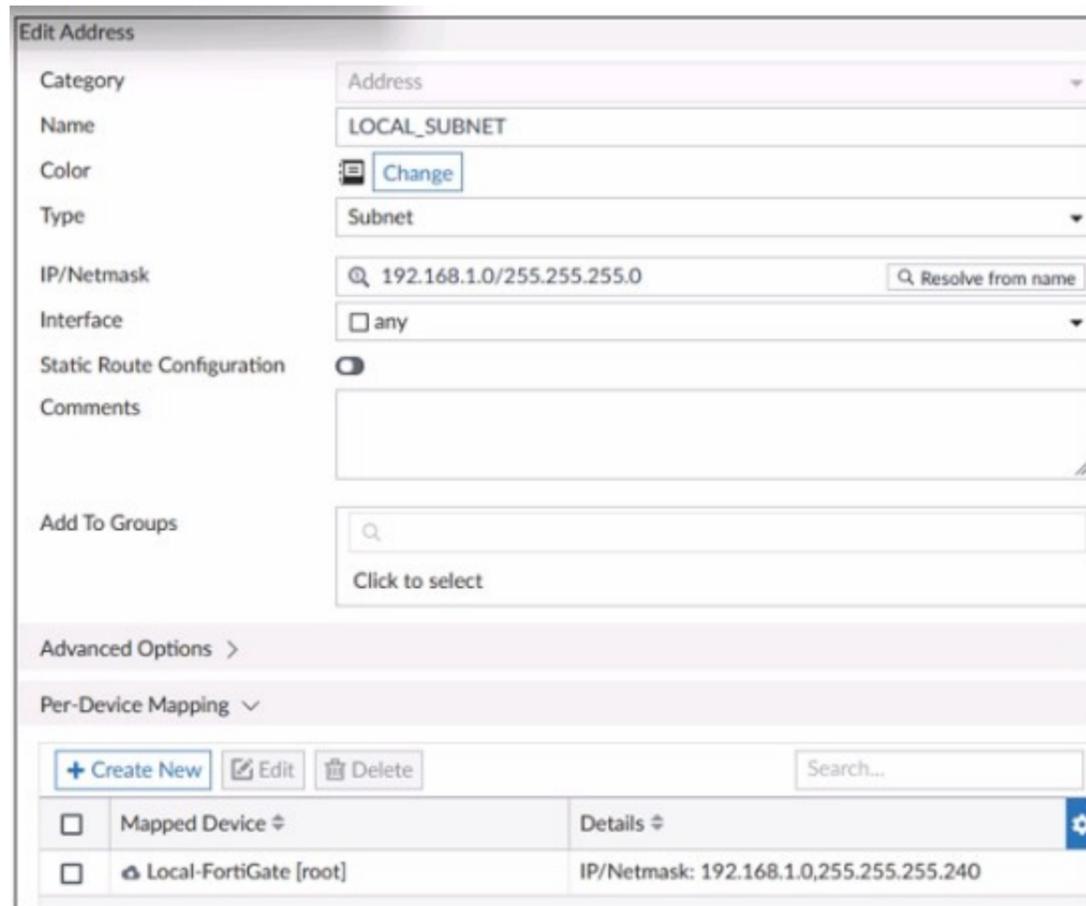
? Workflow Mode: This mode allows multiple administrators to work on different tasks within the same ADOM, but changes still need to be approved before being committed.

Explanation of Options:

- ? A. You can validate administrator login attempts through external servers.
- ? B. The same administrator can lock more than one ADOM at the same time.
- ? C. Two or more administrators can make configuration changes at the same time, in the same ADOM.
- ? D. Concurrent read-write access to an ADOM is disabled.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator has created a firewall address object that is used in multiple policy packages for multiple FortiGate devices in an ADOM. After the installation operation is performed, which IP/netmask is shown on FortiManager for this firewall address object for devices without a Per-Device Mapping set?

- A. FortiManager generates an error for each FortiGate without a per-device mapping defined for that object.
- B. 192.168.1.0/24
- C. 192.168.1.0/28
- D. FortiManager replaces the address object to none.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? Option B: 192.168.1.0/24 is the correct answer. In FortiManager, when a firewall address object is defined and used across multiple policy packages without any Per-Device Mapping, the default value configured in the object definition (192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0) is applied to all devices. The exhibit shows that the address object LOCAL\_SUBNET has a default IP/netmask of 192.168.1.0/24. Therefore, FortiManager will use this default value for any FortiGate device that does not have a specific Per-Device Mapping configured.

? Explanation of Incorrect Options:

FortiManager References:

? Refer to the FortiManager 7.4 Administration Guide, specifically in sections related to "Address Object Management" and "Per-Device Mapping," which detail the behavior of address objects without specific device mappings.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

An administrator wants to create a policy on an ADOM that is in backup mode and install it on a FortiGate device in the same ADOM. How can the administrator perform this task?

- A. The administrator must use the Policy & Objects section to create a policy first.

- B. The administrator must use a FortiManager script.
- C. The administrator must disable the FortiManager offline mode first.
- D. The administrator must change the ADOM mode to Advanced to bring the FortiManager online.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To create and install a policy on a FortiGate device in an ADOM (Administrative Domain) that is in backup mode, the administrator must use a FortiManager script. This is because backup mode restricts direct configuration changes, and scripts can be used to push specific configuration changes without altering the ADOM mode.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because:

? A requires the ADOM to be in normal or advanced mode to create policies directly in the Policy & Objects section.

? C suggests disabling offline mode, which is irrelevant to the backup mode configuration.

? D implies changing the ADOM mode, which is unnecessary if using a script to perform the task.

FortiManager References:

? Refer to FortiManager 7.4 Administrator Guide: Working with ADOMs and Using Scripts for managing policies in backup mode.

**NEW QUESTION 20**

An administrator enabled workspace mode and now wants to delete an address object that is currently referenced in a firewall policy. Which two results can the administrator expect? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiManager will temporarily change the status of the referenced firewall policy to disabled.
- B. FortiManager will disable the status of the address object until the changes are installed.
- C. FortiManager will not allow the administrator to delete a referenced address object until they lock the ADOM.
- D. FortiManager will replace the deleted address object with the none address object in the referenced firewall policy.

**Answer: CD**

**Explanation:**

When operating in workspace mode on FortiManager 7.4, the administrator must understand how object references and deletions work:

? Option C- "FortiManager will not allow the administrator to delete a referenced

address object until they lock the ADOM":In workspace mode, all changes are managed within an Administrative Domain (ADOM) scope. When an object (like an address object) is referenced in a policy, FortiManager prevents its deletion to maintain configuration integrity. The ADOM must be locked by the administrator to make changes to any referenced objects. This locking mechanism ensures that no unintended deletions or changes occur that could disrupt the policies or configuration.

? Option D- "FortiManager will replace the deleted address object with the none

address object in the referenced firewall policy":If the administrator attempts to delete an address object that is currently referenced by a firewall policy, FortiManager will replace the deleted object with the 'none' address object. This is done to maintain the policy structure and avoid policy corruption due to a missing reference. This behavior ensures that the firewall policy remains syntactically correct, even though the specific address object is no longer in use.

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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