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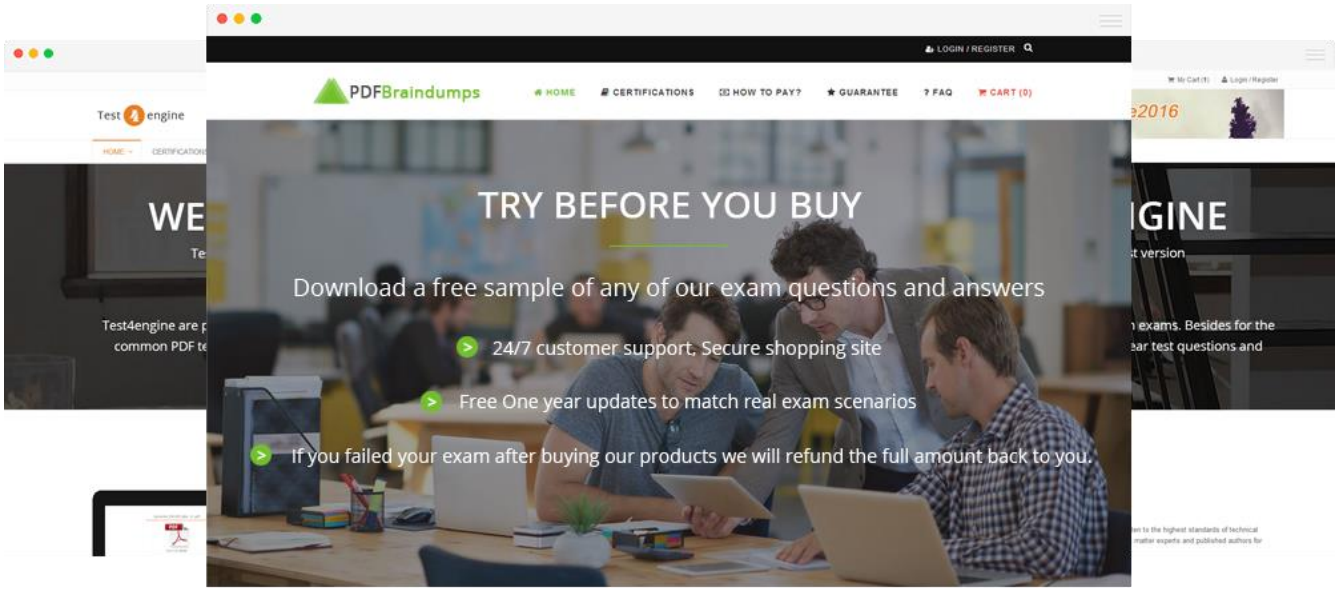

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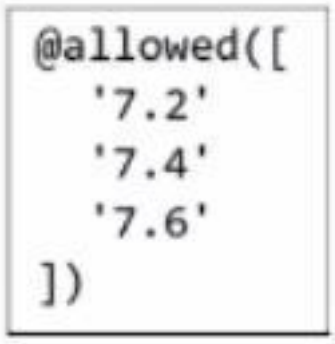
Exam : **NSE7_CDS_AR-7.6**

Title : Fortinet NSE 7 - Public Cloud Security 7.6 Architect

Vendor : Fortinet

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Refer to the exhibit.



What is the purpose of this section of an Azure Bicep file?

A. To restrict which FortiOS versions are accepted for deployment

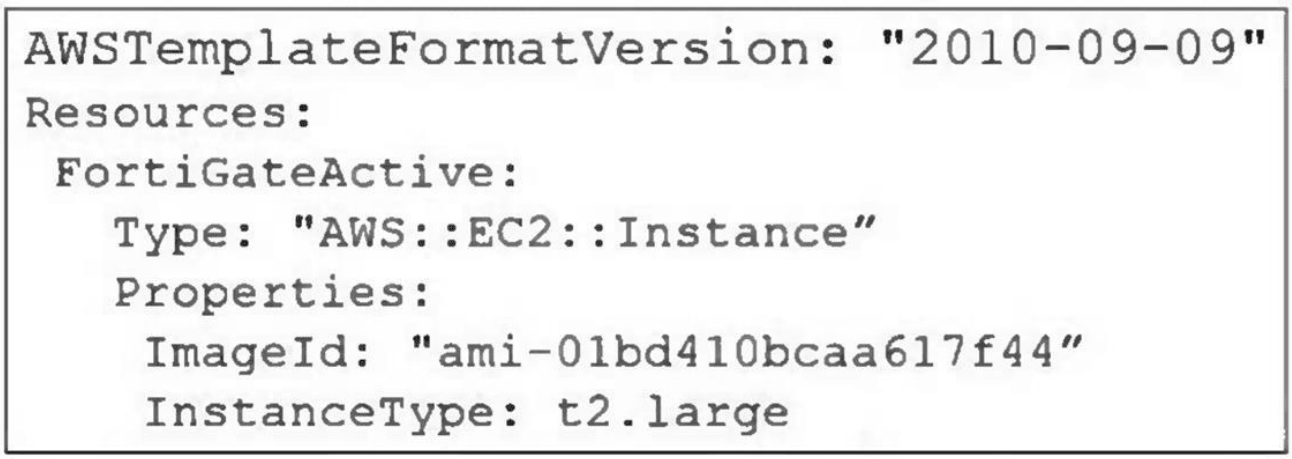
B. To indicate the correct FortiOS upgrade path after deployment

C. To add a comment with the permitted FortiOS versions that can be deployed

D. To document the FortiOS versions in the resulting topology

Answer: A

NO.2 Refer to the exhibit.



A senior administrator in a multinational organization needs to include a comment in the template shown in the exhibit to ensure that administrators from other regions change the EC2 instance size value to one that meets the requirements in their local deployments. How can the administrator add the comment in that section of the file? (Choose one answer)

A. The administrator can run the aws cloudformation update-stack and include the comment.

B. The administrator must update the AWSTemplateFormatVersion to a more current version.

C. The administrator must convert the template to JSON format before adding the comment.

D. The administrator can add the comment with the # character next to the InstanceType section.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiOS 7.6, FortiWeb 7.4 Exact Extract study guide:

According to the FortiOS 7.6 AWS Administration Guide and the Public Cloud Security documentation regarding AWS CloudFormation templates:

* YAML Format and Comments (Option D): The exhibit provided (image_dce708.png) displays an AWS CloudFormation template in YAML (YAML Ain't Markup Language) format. Unlike JSON, YAML

natively supports inline and block comments using the # character. An administrator can simply add # followed by the instruction next to the InstanceType line, and the CloudFormation parser will ignore it during stack creation.
* Infrastructure as Code (IaC) Best Practices: In a multinational deployment environment, using comments in YAML templates is a critical best practice for documentation. It allows the lead administrator to provide context for regional teams (e.g., "Change t2.large to a supported instance type in your region") directly within the code.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option A: The aws cloudformation update-stack command is used to apply changes to an existing stack. While you can provide a "Description" for the stack, it does not allow you to inject comments into the source template file itself.
* Option B: The AWSTemplateFormatVersion "2010-09-09" is the only currently supported version for CloudFormation. Changing this would not impact comment functionality, as comment support is a property of the YAML file format, not the template version.
* Option C: Converting the template to JSON would be counterproductive because the standard JSON specification does not support comments. If the template were in JSON, the administrator would actually need to convert it to YAML to add comments.

NO.3 Refer to the exhibit.

variable configuration

```
variable access_key {}
variable secret_key {}

variable "region" {
 default = "eu-west-1"
}

// Availability zones for the region
variable "az1" {
 default = "eu-west-1a"
}

variable "vpccidr" {
 default = "10.2.0.0/16"
}

variable "publiccidraz1" {
 default = "10.1.0.0/24"
}

variable "privatecidraz1" {
 default = "10.1.1.0/24"
}

// License Type to create FortiGate-VM
// Provide the license type for FortiGate-VM Instances, either
byol or payg. variable "license_type" {
 default = "byol" "Brave-Dumps.com"
}

// AMIs are for FGTVM-AWS(PAYG) - 7.6.0
variable "fgtvmami" {
```

You are tasked to deploy a FortiGate VM with private and public subnets in Amazon Web Services (AWS).
You examined the variables.tf file. Assume that all the other terraform files are in place. What will be the final result after running the terraform init and terraform apply commands? (Choose one answer)

A. Terraform will not deploy a FortiGate VM.
B. Terraform will deploy a FortiGate VM in the eu-West-1a availability zone without any subnets.
C. Terraform will deploy a FortiGate VM in the eu-West-1 region with private and public subnets.
D. Terraform will deploy a FortiGate VM in the eu-West-1a availability zone with two subnets and BYOL license.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiOS 7.6, FortiWeb 7.4 Exact Extract study guide: Based on the FortiOS 7.6 AWS Administration Guide and the Fortinet 7.4 Public Cloud Security documentation regarding Terraform deployments:
* Variable Validation and Logic (Option A): The variables.tf file contains a logic error that prevents a successful deployment.
* Specifically, the variable license_type has a default value defined as "byol" "Brave-Dumps.com".
* In Terraform HCL (HashiCorp Configuration Language), a variable's default attribute can only hold a single value string (e.g., "byol"). The inclusion of the secondary string "Brave-Dumps.
com" within the same default assignment is a syntax error.
* Impact on Execution: When terraform apply is executed, the Terraform engine performs a validation check on all loaded files. Because of this syntax error in the variable definition, the validation will fail, and Terraform will stop execution with an error message before any resources-including the FortiGate VM-are created in AWS.
* Network Mismatch: Additionally, the variable vpccidr is set to 10.2.0.0/16, while the public (10.1.0.0
/24) and private (10.1.1.0/24) subnets are defined within a completely different address space (10.1.x.
x). Even if the syntax error were fixed, the deployment would likely fail at the infrastructure level because subnets must reside within the CIDR block of their parent VPC.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Option B, C, & D: None of these successful deployment outcomes can occur because the Terraform parser will identify the invalid syntax in the variables.tf file and abort the process entirely.

NO.4 Exhibit.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-200 ~]$ sudo yum -y install unzip
Last metadata expiration check: 0:02:31 ago on Sun Jul 21 22:12:44 2024.
Package unzip-6.0-57.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-200 ~]$ unzip terraform_${TERRAFORM_VER}_linux_amd64.zip
Archive: terraform_1.5.3_linux_amd64.zip
inflating: terraform
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-200 ~]$ terraform version
-bash: terraform: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-200 ~]$
```

You are tasked with deploying FortiGate using Terraform. When you run the terraform version command during the Terraform installation, you get an error message.
What could you do to resolve the command not found error?

A. You must move the binary file to the bin directory.

B. You must reinstall Terraform.

C. You must change the directory location to the root directory.

D. You must assign correct permissions to the ec2-user.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://github.com/fortinet/fortigate-terraform-deploy

According to the Terraform documentation for installing Terraform on Linux, you need to download a zip archive that contains a single binary file called terraform. You need to unzip the archive and move the binary file to a directory that is included in your system's PATH environment variable, such as /usr/local/bin. This way, you can run the terraform command from any directory without specifying the full path.

If you do not move the binary file to the bin directory, you will get a command not found error when you try to run the terraform version command, as shown in the screenshot. To fix this error, you need to move the binary file to the bin directory or specify the full path of the binary file when running the command.

NO.5 Refer to the exhibit.

HA configuration

```
config system ha
    set session-pickup enable
    set session-pickup-connectionless enable
    set session-pickup-nat enable
    set session-pickup-expectation enable
    set override disable
end

config system standalone cluster
    edit 0
        set peerip 10.0.1.x
        set syncvd "root"
    next
end
```

You deployed an HA active-active load balance sandwich with two FortiGate VMs in Microsoft Azure. After the deployment, you prefer to use FGSP to synchronize sessions, and allow asymmetric return traffic. In the environment, FortiGate port 1 and port 2 are facing external and internal load balancers respectively.

What IP address must you use in the peerip configuration?

A. The opposite FortiGate port 2 IP address.

B. The public load balancer port 2 IP address.

C. The internal load balancer port 1 IP address.
D. The opposite FortiGate port 1 IP address.
Answer: D

NO.6 A Network security administrator is searching for a solution to secure traffic going in and out of the container infrastructure.
In which two ways can Fortinet container security help secure container infrastructures? (Choose two.)
A. FortiGate NGFW can inspect north-south container traffic with label aware policies.
B. FortiGate NGFW and FortiWeb can be used to secure container traffic.
C. FortiGate NGFW can connect to the worker nodes and protect the containers.
D. FortiGate NGFW can be placed between each application container for north-south traffic inspection.
Answer: A B