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Fortinet NSE 7 - Public Cloud Security 6.4

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QUESTION 1

You are deploying Amazon Web Services (AWS) GuardDuty to monitor malicious or unauthorized behaviors related to AWS resources. You will also use the Fortinet aws-lambda-guardduty script to translate feeds from AWS GuardDuty findings into a list of malicious IP addresses. FortiGate can then consume this list as an external threat feed.

Which Amazon AWS services must you subscribe to in order to use this feature?

A. GuardDuty, CloudWatch, S3, Inspector, WAF, and Shield.

B. GuardDuty, CloudWatch, S3, and DynamoDB.

C. Inspector, Shield, GuardDuty, S3, and DynamoDB.

D. WAF, Shield, GuardDuty, S3, and DynamoDB.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://fortinetweb.s3.amazonaws.com/docs.fortinet.com/v2/attachments/ed901ad2-4424

QUESTION 2

Which two statements about Microsoft Azure network security groups are true? (Choose two.)

A. Network security groups can be applied to subnets and virtual network interfaces.

B. Network security groups can be applied to subnets only.

C. Network security groups are stateless inbound and outbound rules used for traffic filtering.

D. Network security groups are a stateful inbound and outbound rules used for traffic filtering.

Correct Answer: BD

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview
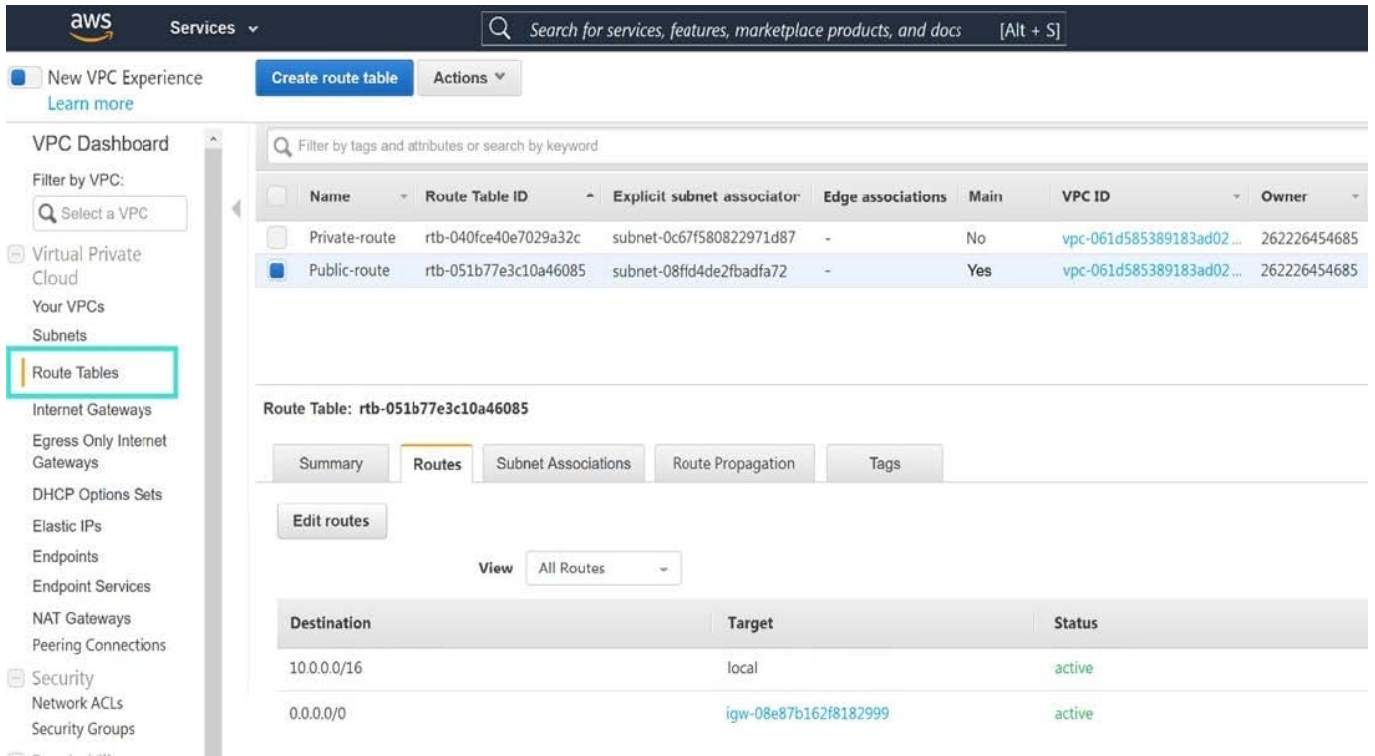
Refer to the exhibit. In your Amazon Web Services (AWS) virtual private cloud (VPC), you must allow outbound access to the internet and upgrade software on an EC2 instance, without using a NAT instance. This specific EC2 instance is running in a private subnet: 10.0.1.0/24.

Also, you must ensure that the EC2 instance source IP address is not exposed to the public internet. There are two subnets in this VPC in the same availability zone, named public (10.0.0.0/24) and private (10.0.1.0/24).

How do you achieve this outcome with minimum configuration?

A. Deploy a NAT gateway with an EIP in the private subnet, edit the public main routing table, and change the destination route 0.0.0.0/0 to the target NAT gateway.

B. Deploy a NAT gateway with an EIP in the public subnet, edit route tables, select Public-route, and delete the route destination 10.0.0.0/16 to target local.

C. Deploy a NAT gateway with an EIP in the private subnet, edit route tables, select Private-route, and add a new route destination 0.0.0.0/0 to the target internet gateway.

D. Deploy a NAT gateway with an EIP in the public subnet, edit route tables, select Private-route and add a new route destination 0.0.0.0/0 to target the NAT gateway.

QUESTION 3

Your company deploys FortiGate VM devices in high availability (HA) (active-active) mode with Microsoft Azure load balancers using the Microsoft Azure ARM template. Your senior administrator instructs you to connect to one of the FortiGate devices and configure the necessary firewall rules. However, you are not sure now to obtain the correct public IP address of the deployed FortiGate VM and identify the access ports.

How do you obtain the public IP address of the FortiGate VM and identify the correct ports to access the device?

A. In the configured load balancer, access the inbound NAT rules section.

B. In the configured load balancer, access the backend pools section.

C. In the configured load balancer, access the inbound and outbound NAT rules section.

D. In the configured load balancer, access the health probes section.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://www.fortinet.com/content/dam/fortinet/assets/deployment-guides/dg-fortigate-highavailability-azure.pdf

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QUESTION 4

What is the bandwidth limitation of an Amazon Web Services (AWS) transit gateway VPC attachment?

A. Up to 1.25 Gbps per attachment

B. Up to 50 Gbps per attachment

C. Up to 10 Gbps per attachment

D. Up to 1 Gbps per attachment

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/building-a-scalable-and-secure-multi-vpc-aws-networkinfrastructure.pdf (5)

QUESTION 5

Which two statements about the Amazon Cloud Services (AWS) network access control lists (ACLs) are true? (Choose two.)

A. Network ACLs are stateless, and inbound and outbound rules are used for traffic filtering.

B. Network ACLs are stateful, and inbound and outbound rules are used for traffic filtering.

C. Network ACLs must be manually applied to virtual network interfaces.

D. Network ACLs support allow rules and deny rules.

Correct Answer: AD

Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-network-acls.html

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