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Fortinet

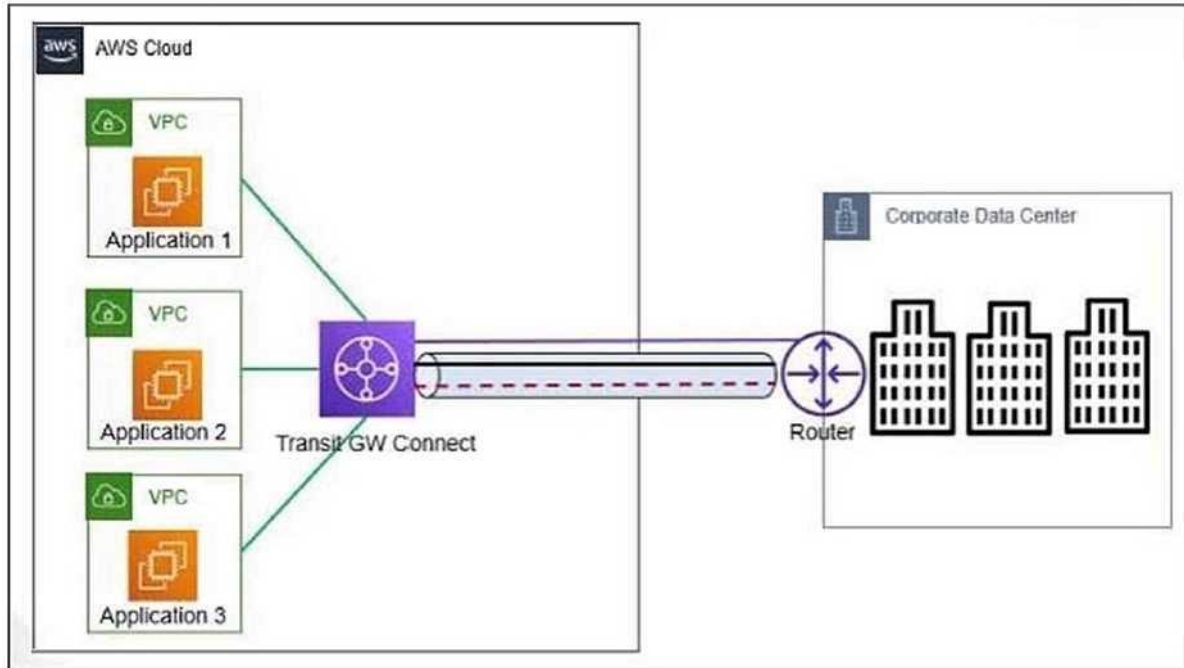
NSE6_WCS-7.0

Fortinet NSE 6 - Cloud

Security 7.0 for AWS

QUESTION: 1

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization deployed the application servers in the AWS VPC that connects to the corporate data center using Transit Gateway Connect. Demand for the applications has grown and the connection requires more bandwidth.

What is required to achieve higher bandwidth?

- A. Use routable public IP addresses instead of private IP addresses for connectivity.
- B. You cannot increase bandwidth the connection has a fixed limit.
- C. No configuration change is required because GRE tunnels are scaled to provide higher bandwidth.
- D. You add a Transit VPC between the organization's VPCs.

Answer(s): C

Explanation:

Understanding Transit Gateway Connect:

Transit Gateway Connect is a feature of AWS Transit Gateway that simplifies the integration of SD-WAN networks with AWS. It uses Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnels to facilitate this connection.

GRE Tunnels and Bandwidth:

GRE tunnels can dynamically scale to meet increasing bandwidth demands. They allow multiple tunnels between the same endpoints, which can aggregate bandwidth without requiring additional configuration.

Scaling Bandwidth with GRE:

The GRE protocol used by Transit Gateway Connect can support high bandwidth requirements

by spreading traffic across multiple tunnels. As demand grows, additional tunnels can be automatically used to handle the increased traffic load.

Comparison with Other Options:

Option A suggests using public IP addresses, which is not relevant to bandwidth scaling. Option B is incorrect because bandwidth can be increased through GRE scaling. Option D suggests adding a Transit VPC, which is unnecessary for increasing bandwidth when using Transit Gateway Connect.

Reference:

AWS Transit Gateway Documentation: AWS Transit Gateway GRE Tunnels and AWS: AWS GRE Tunnels

QUESTION: 2

You want to deploy the Fortinet HA CloudFormation template to stage and bootstrap the FortiGate configuration in the same region in which you created your VPC, which is Ohio US-East-2. Based on this information, which statement is correct?

- A. You create an S3 bucket to stage and bootstrap FortiGate with an FGCP unicast configuration. The S3 bucket can be hosted in any region.
- B. The Fortinet HA cloud formation template automatically creates an S3 bucket.
- C. You create an S3 bucket to stage and bootstrap FortiGate with an FGCP unicast configuration. The S3 bucket needs to be hosted in the Ohio US-East-2 region.
- D. You create a DynamoDB to stage and bootstrap FortiGate with an FGCP unicast configuration. It needs to be hosted in the Ohio US-East-2 region.

Answer(s): C

Explanation:

Understanding Fortinet HA CloudFormation Template:

The Fortinet High Availability (HA) CloudFormation template is used to automate the deployment and configuration of FortiGate instances in AWS.

Staging and Bootstrapping FortiGate:

Staging involves preparing the necessary configuration files and resources needed for deployment. Bootstrapping is the process of automatically configuring FortiGate instances upon deployment.

S3 Bucket Requirement:

The configuration files required for staging and bootstrapping are typically stored in an S3 bucket.

Since the deployment is in the Ohio (US-East-2) region, it is recommended to host the S3 bucket in the same region to minimize latency and ensure regional compliance.

Comparison with Other Options:

Option A is incorrect because while an S3 bucket is required, it should be in the same region (US-East-2).

Option B is incorrect as the template does not automatically create the S3 bucket. Option D is incorrect as DynamoDB is not used for staging and bootstrapping in this scenario.

Reference:

Fortinet Documentation: FortiGate on AWS