

DUMPSBOSS.

Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiMail 7.2

Fortinet NSE6 FML-7.2

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

Total Premium Questions: 23

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsboss.co>

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Basic Setup	4
Topic 2, Access Control and Policies	6
Topic 3, Authentication	3
Topic 4, Session Management	2
Topic 5, Antispam	2
Topic 6, Content Inspection	3
Topic 7, High Availability	2
Topic 8, Troubleshooting	1
Total	23

QUESTION NO: 1

A bulk-mail application is opening excessive SMTP connections to FortiMail and affects message processing for other internal systems. The administrator must limit the application's connection usage without applying the limit to all clients.

Which configuration should the administrator use?

- A. Apply a recipient policy matching the bulk-mail application's sender address.
- B. Create an antispam profile with a higher spam threshold.
- C. Create an archive policy for mail sent by the application.
- D. Associate a resource profile with an IP policy matching the application's source address.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A resource profile can define limits such as SMTP session and message-processing resources. By associating the resource profile with an IP policy that matches the bulk-mail application's source address, FortiMail applies the restriction only to that application.

A recipient policy is selected using mail recipients, not the connecting application's source address. Antispam and archive profiles also do not provide the required per-source SMTP resource control.

QUESTION NO: 2

An organization publishes a public SMTP service on FortiMail and requires external senders to validate the TLS certificate without receiving certificate warnings.

Which two certificate requirements must be met? (Choose two.)

- A. The certificate must use the same serial number as the FortiMail system certificate.
- B. The certificate must have a validity period longer than one year.
- C. The certificate name must match the SMTP host name used by external senders.
- D. The issuing CA chain must be trusted by the connecting mail server.
- E. The certificate must be issued by the organization's internal CA.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

The certificate name must match the SMTP host name that external senders use, normally through the certificate subject alternative name or common name. In addition, the certificate chain must lead to a certificate authority trusted by the connecting mail server, including any required intermediate certificates.

A private certificate authority can be appropriate for internal services, but it is not generally trusted by external mail servers. The certificate expiration date should also be valid, but a long validity period alone does not establish trust or hostname identity.