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Question: 2918

An enterprise network administrator needs to drop all incoming SMTP traffic if the sending domain does not match the IP address reputation and structural metrics defined in Recurrent Pattern Detection (RPD). Which configuration path on a locally-managed Firebox enables this functionality?

- A. Proxy Policies -> SMTP Proxy -> Proxy Action -> spamBlocker -> Enable RPD.
- B. Packet Filter Policy Actions -> TCP Any -> Enable Stateful Header Inspection.
- C. Network Setup -> Interfaces -> Enable RPD Packet Tagging.
- D. Firewall Settings -> Geolocation -> Enable RPD Country Filtering.

Answer: A

Explanation: spamBlocker and its component features (such as RPD and RBL lookups) are integrated into Layer 7 proxy policies. To enable RPD for email traffic, the administrator must navigate to the proxy policy handling the mail traffic (SMTP Proxy), edit the associated Proxy Action, select the spamBlocker settings tab, and enable spamBlocker along with Recurrent Pattern Detection (RPD).

Question: 2919

Scenario: An administrator configures Mobile VPN with SSL and wants the data channel to use UDP for better performance. Which statement is correct?

- A. The port must stay 443 for both
- B. UDP cannot be used for SSL VPN
- C. The configuration channel must remain TCP while the data channel can be changed to UDP
- D. Both channels must use the same protocol

Answer: C

Explanation: The configuration/authentication channel stays on TCP (normally 443). The data channel can be independently set to UDP on the same or a different port to improve throughput.

Question: 2920

An administrator captures BOVPN traffic and sees UDP 500 followed by UDP 4500. The Firebox is behind NAT, and the tunnel works correctly. Which statement best explains why raw ESP is not normally used for the data packets in this case?

- A. ESP requires TCP port 443 before Phase 2 begins
- B. ESP is replaced by SHA2 after Phase 1 completes
- C. ESP is supported only by BOVPN virtual interfaces
- D. ESP cannot be translated by NAT in the same manner as UDP

Answer: D

Explanation: NAT devices translate IP and transport layer information in ways that do not directly accommodate raw ESP as a transport protocol. NAT Traversal therefore encapsulates ESP within UDP, normally using UDP 4500, so the NAT device can translate the traffic.

Question: 2921

Which of the following is true when a Backup Image that includes the Fireware OS is restored from USB?

- A. Only the Feature Key is restored
- B. The Firebox is upgraded or downgraded to the OS version contained in the image
- C. The device must be placed in drop-in mode first
- D. All interfaces are disabled after the restore
- E. The OS version on the Firebox is left unchanged

Answer: B

Explanation: When a USB Backup Image that embeds the Fireware OS is restored, the Firebox is automatically brought to the exact OS version that was stored inside the image.

Question: 2922

What is the default SA lifetime for Phase 1 on a Firebox BOVPN?

- A. 1 hour
- B. 8 hours
- C. 24 hours
- D. 48 hours

Answer: C

Explanation: The default Phase 1 SA lifetime is 24 hours.

Question: 2923

An HTTP response has a MIME type of application/pdf, but its filename ends with .exe. The administrator has configured a proxy action to AV scan PDF MIME content and allow executable filenames. Which consideration is most important when determining the final behavior?

- A. Only the filename can influence a proxy action
- B. Multiple matching rules can contribute, with action precedence determining the result
- C. MIME types are ignored whenever a filename extension is present
- D. Only the destination IP address can influence a proxy action

Answer: B

Explanation: Proxy actions can evaluate multiple characteristics of a transaction. A filename rule and a content-type rule can both match the same object. If their actions differ, WatchGuard evaluates rule processing and action precedence to determine the effective result. Therefore, the administrator must analyze all applicable matching rules rather than assuming one attribute automatically overrides the others.

Question: 2924

A Firebox has a default dynamic NAT configuration for all private addresses outbound to External. The administrator also configures a 1-to-1 NAT mapping for 10.25.25.25 to 198.51.100.25. When 10.25.25.25 initiates an outbound Internet connection, which NAT behavior takes precedence?

- A. The NAT loopback source translation rule
- B. The default dynamic NAT masquerading rule
- C. The static NAT action for inbound traffic
- D. The configured 1-to-1 NAT mapping

Answer: D

Explanation: A 1-to-1 NAT rule has precedence over dynamic NAT. When the internal host 10.25.25.25 initiates traffic, its source address is translated to its mapped public NAT base address, 198.51.100.25, instead of using the generic external interface address from default dynamic NAT masquerading.

Question: 2925

A user accesses <https://www.example.com/private/report.pdf>. The HTTPS proxy is configured only with SNI-based domain rules and has content inspection disabled. What portion of the destination can the proxy reliably use for such domain matching?

- A. The decrypted PDF body
- B. The MIME type discovered after HTTP response decryption
- C. The complete /private/report.pdf URL path
- D. The hostname represented by SNI or certificate identity

Answer: D

Explanation: Without HTTPS content inspection, the Firebox can use TLS negotiation information such as SNI and certificate Common Name to identify the web domain. The encrypted HTTP path and payload are not available for ordinary content inspection.

Question: 2926

A Windows administrator wants to use the current WatchGuard IPSec Mobile VPN Client for Mobile VPN with IKEv2. Which Fireware version introduced support for this client according to the current documentation?

- A. Fireware v12.8
- B. Fireware v13.0
- C. Fireware v12.5
- D. Fireware v12.11.1

Answer: D

Explanation: Current WatchGuard documentation states that Fireware v12.11.1 and higher supports the WatchGuard IPSec Mobile VPN Client for Windows. This is distinct from the native Windows IKEv2 functionality and from the Mobile VPN with SSL client.

Question: 2927

What is the log file name created by the WatchGuard SSO Agent service to capture operational logs and diagnostic errors?

- A. auth_portal.log
- B. elm_service.log
- C. wagsrv.log
- D. eventlogmonitor.log

Answer: C

Explanation: The WatchGuard SSO Agent (part of the WatchGuard Authentication Gateway) records its primary operational and debug log messages in a file named wagsrv.log located in its installation directory (C:\Program Files (x86)\WatchGuard\WatchGuard Authentication Gateway).

Question: 2928

Which of the following are true about SNI when content inspection is disabled? (Select Two)

- A. Domain-name rules can still Allow or Deny based on SNI without decrypting
- B. The Firebox can still extract the SNI and use it for WebBlocker categorization
- C. Certificate CN is never consulted when inspection is disabled
- D. SNI is completely ignored when inspection is off

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Even without full decryption the proxy can read the SNI (and fall back to the CN) and apply simple allow/deny decisions or feed the hostname to WebBlocker. Full payload inspection is not required for hostname-based controls.

Question: 2929

Which statement correctly describes the difference between a manual BOVPN and a BOVPN Virtual Interface (BOVPN-VI)?

- A. BOVPN-VI cannot use certificates
- B. Manual BOVPN is only for third-party devices
- C. Manual BOVPN supports OSPF while BOVPN-VI does not
- D. Manual BOVPN uses policy-based routing with explicit tunnel routes; BOVPN-VI is route-based and appears as a virtual interface that can participate in static or dynamic routing

Answer: D

Explanation: Manual (policy-based) BOVPNs rely on explicitly defined local-to-remote tunnel routes. BOVPN Virtual Interfaces create a route-based tunnel that the Firebox treats as a normal interface, allowing static routes, OSPF, or BGP to decide which traffic enters the tunnel.

Question: 2930

A company requires a Firebox deployment in Bridge Mode. The network administrator needs to pass VLAN-tagged traffic (802.1Q) through the Firebox between the upstream switch and downstream router. How does a Firebox in Bridge Mode handle 802.1Q tagged frames?

- A. It strips the VLAN tags and routes packets as untagged IPv4 traffic.
- B. It converts 802.1Q tags into MPLS labels automatically.
- C. It transparently passes VLAN-tagged traffic through the bridged interfaces.
- D. It drops all VLAN-tagged frames because Bridge Mode does not support 802.1Q.

Answer: C

Explanation: In Bridge Mode, the Firebox operates as a transparent Layer 2 device. It allows 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames to pass through the bridged interfaces transparently while performing stateful packet inspection on the allowed traffic.

Question: 2931

Scenario: The Event Log Monitor is installed on a domain controller but the SSO Agent cannot obtain user information. Which of the following should be verified first? (Select two.)

- A. The correct domain name and IP address of the ELM are entered in the SSO Agent Contacts settings
- B. The Authentication Portal is disabled
- C. Session Timeout is set to zero
- D. TCP port 4135 is open to the Event Log Monitor

Answer: A, D

Explanation: The agent must be able to reach ELM on port 4135 and must be configured with the correct domain and ELM IP address(es) in its contact settings.

Question: 2932

An administrator attempts to save a modified configuration file to a Firebox using WSM Policy Manager. Policy Manager displays an error stating that the configuration cannot be saved because the feature key in the file has expired. How can the administrator bypass this block to save the configuration?

- A. Import a valid, non-expired feature key or renew the license before saving to the device
- B. Delete the expired feature key from the configuration file within Policy Manager prior to saving
- C. Select File > Save > Ignore Expiration Warnings
- D. Downgrade Policy Manager to a legacy version that does not enforce feature key checking

Answer: A

Explanation: WSM Policy Manager enforces strict feature key validation before committing configuration files to hardware. If the configuration file contains an expired feature key or lacks a

required key for configured advanced services, Policy Manager blocks saving to the device until a valid, active feature key is imported into the configuration.

Question: 2933

Which of the following is a valid use case for a Custom interface? (Select Two)

- A. To replace the external interface
- B. To create a security zone that is distinct from both the Trusted and Optional zones
- C. To enable multi-WAN without an external interface
- D. To force all traffic through a single VLAN
- E. To apply a unique set of firewall policies that do not use the Any-Trusted or Any-Optional aliases

Answer: B, E

Explanation: Custom interfaces allow the administrator to define additional internal security zones that are independent of the built-in Trusted and Optional aliases, enabling more granular policy control.

Question: 2934

An administrator receives an alert that a Firebox system fault occurred. Which logging mechanism provides the most detailed kernel crash dumps and hardware diagnostics for WatchGuard Technical Support analysis?

- A. System Fault Reports sent to WatchGuard or logged locally
- B. SNMP Trap Forwarding
- C. HTTP Proxy Access Logs
- D. Event Notification via SMTP Alerting

Answer: A

Explanation: Under Global Settings, the "Fault Reports" feature enables the Firebox to collect detailed diagnostic data, kernel exceptions, program crashes, and hardware faults. These reports can be automatically gathered and sent to WatchGuard or reviewed by support for root-cause troubleshooting.

Question: 2935

A Firebox administrator wants to use TLS inspection on outbound traffic but discovers that an application fails only when its domain is inspected. Other HTTPS applications work normally. What is the most technically appropriate troubleshooting step?

- A. Replace all HTTP proxy actions with SMTP proxy actions
- B. Disable all certificate validation across the organization
- C. Examine the HTTPS proxy inspection rules and create a targeted exception if the application is incompatible
- D. Change the Firebox's internal interface address

Answer: C

Explanation: Application incompatibility is a known consideration with TLS content inspection. The administrator should identify the affected domain and review the HTTPS proxy's inspection rules. If the application cannot function through TLS interception, a targeted exception can preserve normal operation while allowing inspection elsewhere.

Question: 2936

An administrator compares two configurations:

Configuration X: only 10.0.0.0/8 and 172.16.0.0/12 use the VPN.

Configuration Y: 0.0.0.0/0 is routed through the VPN.

Which interpretation is correct?

- A. Both configurations represent full tunneling because VPN authentication is enabled
- B. X represents full tunneling, while Y represents split tunneling
- C. Both configurations represent split tunneling because they contain private routes
- D. X represents split tunneling, while Y represents full tunneling

Answer: D

Explanation: Configuration X explicitly routes selected private resources through the VPN, which is split tunneling. Configuration Y covers the entire IPv4 address space with 0.0.0.0/0, representing a default-route or full-tunnel design.

Question: 2937

A Firebox administrator plans to replace a device and wants to preserve the previous device's software and configuration state in a single recovery artifact. Which preparation best meets this requirement?

- A. Create a backup image containing the operating system, feature key, and system configuration
- B. Export the feature key and rely on the replacement device's factory defaults
- C. Save only the interface addressing table and administrative password
- D. Record the Quick Setup Wizard settings without saving the existing system state

Answer: A

Explanation: A backup image is intended to preserve the Fireware OS, feature key, and complete system state configuration together. This makes it suitable for recovery scenarios where the administrator needs more than a list of settings or licensing information. A feature key alone does not preserve the previous device's complete configuration or operating system state.

Question: 2938

What account type is recommended for running the SSO Agent and Event Log Monitor services?

- A. The built-in Guest account
- B. A local administrator account only
- C. A Domain Admins account
- D. A Domain Users account with rights to run services, search the directory, and read audit information

Answer: D

Explanation: For security reasons WatchGuard recommends a Domain Users account that has been granted the specific privileges required rather than a Domain Admins account.

Question: 2939

An administrator plans to configure licensed services immediately after setup. Why is obtaining the correct feature key early in the process important?

- A. The Firebox cannot be powered on without importing a feature key
- B. Licensed features and services are enabled according to the feature key
- C. The Web UI has no navigation menu until a feature key is removed
- D. Firewall policies cannot be viewed unless the external interface is unplugged

Answer: B

Explanation: The feature key tells the Firebox which features and services are licensed for that appliance. Obtaining and installing the appropriate key early enables the administrator to configure services that depend on valid licensing and prevents later compliance issues. The appliance can still power on and present management interfaces, but feature availability is determined by the installed entitlement.

Question: 2940

A company deploys WatchGuard Single Sign-On (SSO) using the Active Directory SSO Agent installed on a member server, along with the Event Log Monitor (ELM) installed on secondary domain controllers. A workstation user logs into a Windows domain environment, but traffic from their machine continues to hit IP-based fallback rules rather than user-specific firewall policies. What is the correct sequence of events the SSO Agent uses to resolve this user's identity?

- A. The SSO Agent triggers a netbios reverse lookup on port 137 and executes a local script on the Firebox via SSH port 22.
- B. The SSO Agent polls the Firebox-DB local database, resolves the user password hash, and updates the local Active Directory schema attributes.
- C. The SSO Agent intercepts the Kerberos authentication ticket directly from the Firebox Web Authentication Portal on port 4100 and creates a local local Firebox-DB session.
- D. The SSO Agent queries the Event Log Monitor on the domain controller for Windows Login Event ID 4624, maps the IP address to the AD user, and sends the IP-to-user mapping to the Firebox.

Answer: D

Explanation: The WatchGuard Active Directory SSO architecture relies on the SSO Agent communicating with the Event Log Monitor (ELM) running on Domain Controllers. When a user logs into a domain machine, Windows generates Audit Success event ID 4624 in the Security log. The ELM detects this event, extracts the username and IP address, and passes this information to the SSO Agent. The SSO Agent then sends this IP-to-user mapping to the Firebox, allowing the Firebox to associate network traffic originating from that IP address with the authenticated domain user without requiring manual login.

Question: 2941

How does an SD-WAN action configured in a firewall policy interact with the global multi-WAN settings?

- A. Both are ignored and the route table is used exclusively
- B. The policy is rejected if an SD-WAN action is present
- C. The SD-WAN action overrides the global multi-WAN configuration for traffic that matches the policy
- D. SD-WAN actions can be used only when multi-WAN is disabled
- E. The global multi-WAN settings always take precedence

Answer: C

Explanation: Policy-level SD-WAN actions have higher precedence than the global multi-WAN configuration. Matching traffic follows the SD-WAN action; all other traffic continues to use the global multi-WAN method.

Question: 2942

A company has a Firebox with a Trusted interface at 10.10.10.1/24. A legacy server uses the additional subnet 10.10.20.0/24 on the same physical LAN. The administrator wants the Firebox to recognize both networks through the same interface without adding another physical interface. Which feature is designed for this purpose?

- A. A separate interface bridge between the two subnets
- B. A DHCP relay to the legacy server
- C. A default gateway on the Trusted interface
- D. A secondary network address on the Trusted interface

Answer: D

Explanation: A secondary network allows an interface to support an additional IP network beyond its primary subnet. This can accommodate legacy devices or multiple IP subnets on the same physical network segment. It does not replace routing policies or the need for suitable addressing and gateway configuration on the connected devices.

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