



Fortinet NSE 7 Public Cloud Security 7.2 (FCSS)

Fortinet NSE7 PBC-7.2

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

An administrator runs `terraform plan -out=fortigate.tfplan` after reviewing a Terraform configuration for a FortiGate deployment in Azure. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The command saves the execution plan in the `fortigate.tfplan` file.
- B. The saved plan can be applied by running `terraform apply fortigate.tfplan`.
- C. The command creates the Azure resources described in the configuration.
- D. The command permanently stores Terraform state in the local directory.
- E. The command replaces the need to initialize the Terraform working directory.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The `-out` option saves the generated execution plan to the specified file. Running `terraform apply fortigate.tfplan` applies that saved plan rather than creating a new plan at apply time. The plan command does not create, modify, or remove Azure resources. A saved plan is useful when the reviewed actions must be applied as the same set of proposed changes.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are storing the Terraform state for an Azure FortiGate deployment in an Azure Storage account by using the `azurerm` backend. Several administrators can run Terraform from different workstations. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The backend key identifies the state file within the configured Azure Blob container.
- B. The AzureRM backend can lock state to help prevent concurrent modifications.
- C. Running `terraform init` with the backend provisions the FortiGate-VM instances.
- D. Every Terraform configuration automatically uses the same state file in the storage account.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The backend key identifies the state file stored in the configured Azure Blob container. The AzureRM backend supports state locking by using Azure Blob Storage capabilities, helping to prevent concurrent state modifications. Running `terraform init` configures the backend, but it does not deploy the FortiGate resources. A state backend does not make separate Terraform configurations share a state file unless they are configured with the same backend location and key.