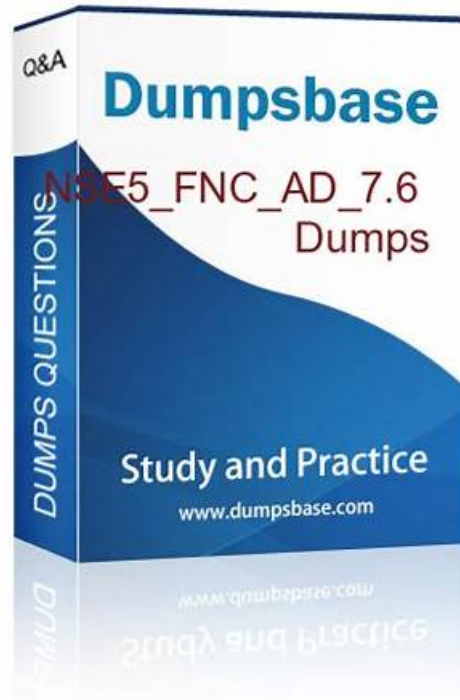


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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration: This domain addresses connecting FortiNAC-F with other systems using Syslog and SNMP traps, managing multiple instances through FortiNAC-F Manager, and integrating Mobile Device Management for extending access control to mobile devices.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Visibility and Monitoring: This domain covers managing guest and contractor access, utilizing logging options for tracking network events, configuring device profiling for automatic device identification and classification, and troubleshooting network device connection issues.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepts and Initial Configuration: This domain covers organizing infrastructure devices within FortiNAC-F and understanding isolation networks for quarantining non-compliant devices. It includes using the configuration wizard for initial system setup and deployment.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment and Provisioning: This domain focuses on configuring security automation for automatic event responses, implementing access control policies, setting up high availability for system redundancy, and creating security policies to enforce network security requirements.

2026 NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6: The Best Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Reliable Braindumps Ppt

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

An administrator has created several device profiling rules and evaluated all existing devices in the database. Some of the devices appear in the profiled devices view because they matched a rule, but they remain unknown and the registration column in the profiled devices view shows "No".

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The devices have persistent agents installed, and the point of connection has PA optimization enabled.
- B. The device profiling rule has registration set to manual.
- C. The devices match more than one device profiling rule.
- D. The confirm device profiling rule option is not enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, Device Profiling Rules are used to automatically identify and categorize devices (such as IP cameras, printers, or IoT devices) based on fingerprints like DHCP fingerprints, OIDs, or MAC prefixes. When a device matches a rule, it appears in the Profiled Devices view.

However, matching a rule does not automatically register the device in the database unless the rule is configured to do so. If the devices appear in the view but remain "Unknown" and show "No" in the registration column, it indicates that the "Confirm" (or "Auto-register") action has not been triggered. In the Device Profiling Rule configuration, there is a setting called "Allow Auto-Approval" or "Confirm". If this is not enabled, the system identifies the device but waits for an administrator to manually approve the match before changing the host status from "Unknown" to "Registered".

This is a common "safety" configuration used during the initial deployment phase to ensure that the profiling rules are accurate before the system begins automatically granting network access based on those matches.

"If a device matches a rule but is not registered, check the rule configuration. The Confirm option (within the Method or Rule settings) determines if the system automatically registers the device upon a match. If Confirm is not enabled, the device will remain in the 'Profiled' state with a registration status of 'No' until an administrator manually promotes the device." - FortiNAC-F

Administration Guide: Device Profiling Rules.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A network administrator is troubleshooting a network access issue for a specific host. The administrator suspects the host is being assigned a different network access policy than expected.

Where would the administrator look to identify which network access policy, if any, is being applied to a particular host?

- A. The Connections view
- B. The Port Properties view of the hosts port
- C. The Policy Details view for the host
- D. The Policy Logs view

Answer: C

Explanation:

When troubleshooting network access in FortiNAC-F, it is often necessary to verify exactly why a host has been granted a specific level of access. Since FortiNAC-F evaluates policies from the top down and assigns access based on the first match, an administrator needs a clear way to see the results of this evaluation for a specific live endpoint.

The Policy Details (C) view is the designated tool for this purpose. By navigating to the Hosts > Hosts (or Adapter View) in the Administration UI, an administrator can search for the specific MAC address or IP of the host in question. Right-clicking on the host record reveals a context menu from which Policy Details can be selected. This view provides a real-time "look" into the policy engine's decision for that specific host, showing the Network Access Policy that was matched, the User/Host Profile that triggered the match, and the resulting Network Access Configuration (VLAN/ACL) currently applied.

While Policy Logs (A) provide a historical record of all policy transitions across the system, they are often too high-volume to efficiently find a single host's current state. The Connections view (B) shows the physical port and basic status but lacks the granular policy logic breakdown. The Port Properties (D) view shows the configuration of the switch interface itself, which is only one component of the final access determination.

"To identify which policy is currently applied to a specific endpoint, use the Policy Details view. Navigate to Hosts > Hosts, select the host, right-click and choose Policy Details. This window displays the specific Network Access Policy, User/Host Profile, and Network Access Configuration currently in effect for that host record." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Policy Details and Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION # 28

In which three ways would deploying a FortiNAC-F Manager into a large environment consisting of several FortiNAC-F CAs simplify management? (Choose three.)

- A. Pooled licenses
- B. Global authentication security policies
- C. Global version control
- D. Global infrastructure device inventory
- E. Global visibility

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

The FortiNAC-F Manager (FortiNAC-M) is designed as a centralized management platform for large-scale distributed environments where multiple FortiNAC-F Control and Application (CA) appliances are deployed across different sites. According to the FortiNAC-F Manager Administration Guide, the deployment of a Manager simplifies administrative overhead in three specific ways:

First, it provides Global Version Control (B). The Manager serves as a central repository for firmware and software updates, allowing administrators to push specific versions to all managed CAs simultaneously, ensuring consistency across the entire fabric. Second, it enables Pooled Licenses (D). Instead of purchasing and managing individual licenses for every CA, licenses are centralized on the Manager. The Manager then distributes these licenses to the CAs as needed based on their host counts. This "floating" license model optimizes cost and prevents individual sites from running out of capacity while others have excess. Third, it offers Global Visibility (E). The Manager aggregates host and device data from every managed CA into a single console. This "single pane of glass" allows an administrator to search for a specific MAC address or user across the entire global organization without logging into individual servers.

While the Manager can assist with configuration templates, authentication security policies (C) and infrastructure modeling (A) are still predominantly managed at the local CA level to ensure site-specific logic and performance.

"The FortiNAC Manager provides a central management console for multiple FortiNAC-F servers (CAs). Key benefits include: * License Management: Licenses are pooled on the Manager and allocated to managed CAs as needed. * Software Management: Firmware updates can be centrally managed and pushed to all CAs from the Manager. * Centralized Monitoring: Provides a global view of all hosts, adapters, and events across the entire managed environment." - FortiNAC-F Manager Administration Guide: Overview and Benefits.

NEW QUESTION # 29

A healthcare organization is integrating FortiNAC-F with its existing MDM. Communication is failing between the systems. What could be a probable cause?

- A. SSH communication is failing
- B. SOAP API communication is failing
- C. Security Fabric traffic is failing

- **D. REST API communication is failing**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The integration between FortiNAC-F and Mobile Device Management (MDM) platforms (such as Microsoft Intune, VMware Workspace ONE, or Jamf) is a critical component for providing visibility into mobile assets that do not connect directly to the managed infrastructure via standard wired or wireless protocols.

According to the FortiNAC-F MDM Integration Guide, the communication between the FortiNAC-F appliance and the MDM server is handled through REST API calls. FortiNAC-F acts as an API client, periodically polling the MDM server to retrieve device metadata, compliance status, and ownership information. If communication is failing, it is most likely because the API credentials (Client ID/Secret) are incorrect, the MDM's API endpoint is unreachable from the FortiNAC-F service port, or the SSL certificate presented by the MDM is not trusted by the FortiNAC-F root store.

While SSH (B) is used for switch CLI management and the Security Fabric (A) uses proprietary protocols for FortiGate synchronization, neither is the primary vehicle for MDM data exchange. SOAP API (D) is an older protocol that has been largely replaced by REST in modern FortiNAC integrations.

"FortiNAC integrates with MDM systems by utilizing REST API communication to query the MDM database for device information. To establish this link, administrators must configure the MDM Service Connector with the appropriate API URL and authentication credentials. If the 'Test Connection' fails, verify that the FortiNAC can reach the MDM provider via the REST API port (usually HTTPS 443)." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: MDM Integration and Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION # 30

While discovering network infrastructure devices, a switch appears in the inventory topology with a question mark (?) on the icon. What would cause this?

- A. A read-only SNMP community string was used.
- B. The wrong SNMP community string was entered during discovery.
- C. SNMP is not enabled on the switch.
- **D. The SNMP ObjectID is not recognized by FortiNAC-F.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Inventory topology uses specific icons to represent the status and model of discovered network infrastructure. When a switch or other network device is discovered via SNMP, FortiNAC-F retrieves its System ObjectID (sysObjectID) to identify the specific make and model. This OID is then compared against the internal database of supported device mappings.

A question mark (?) icon appearing on a discovered switch indicates that while the discovery process successfully communicated with the device (meaning SNMP credentials were correct), the SNMP ObjectID is not recognized or mapped in the current version of FortiNAC-F. This essentially means the device is "unsupported" by the current software out-of-the-box. Because the OID is unknown, FortiNAC-F does not know which CLI or SNMP command set to use for critical functions like L2 polling (host visibility) or VLAN switching (enforcement). To resolve this, an administrator can manually "Set Device Mapping" to a similar existing model or a "Generic SNMP Device" if only basic L3 visibility is required.

"Discovered devices displaying a '?' icon indicate the currently running version does not have a mapping for that device's System ObjectID (device is not supported). Device mappings are used to manage the device by performing functions such as L2/L3 Polling, Reading, and Switching VLANs." - Fortinet Technical Tip: Options for devices unable to be modeled in Inventory.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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