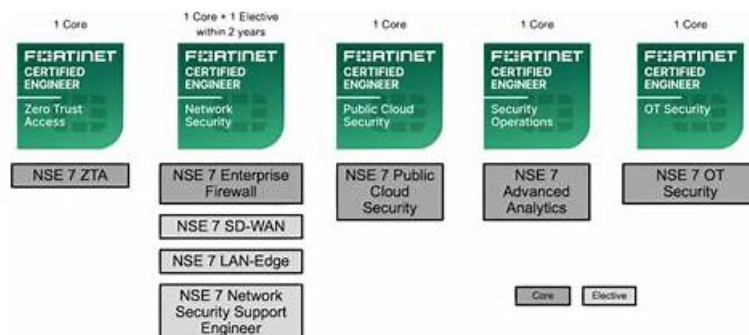


NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Aktuelle Prüfung - NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsguide & NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Praxisprüfung



Wir können mit Stolz sagen, dass wir ITZert professionell ist! Denn die Bestehensquote der Prüflingen, die unsere Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Software benutzt haben, ist unglaublich hoch. Denn unsere Tech-Gruppe ist unglaublich kompetent. Der Kundendienst ist ein sehr wichtiger Standard für eine Firma. Um den hohen Standard zu entsprechen, bieten wir 24/7 online Kundendienst, einjähriger kostenloser Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Aktualisierungsdienst nach dem Kauf und die Erstattungspolitik beim Durchfall. Wenn Sie wirklich Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 bestehen möchten, wählen Sie unsere Produkte!

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	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.
Thema 3	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.
Thema 4	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.

>> NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Fragen&Antworten <<

NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Quizfragen Und Antworten, NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Testengine

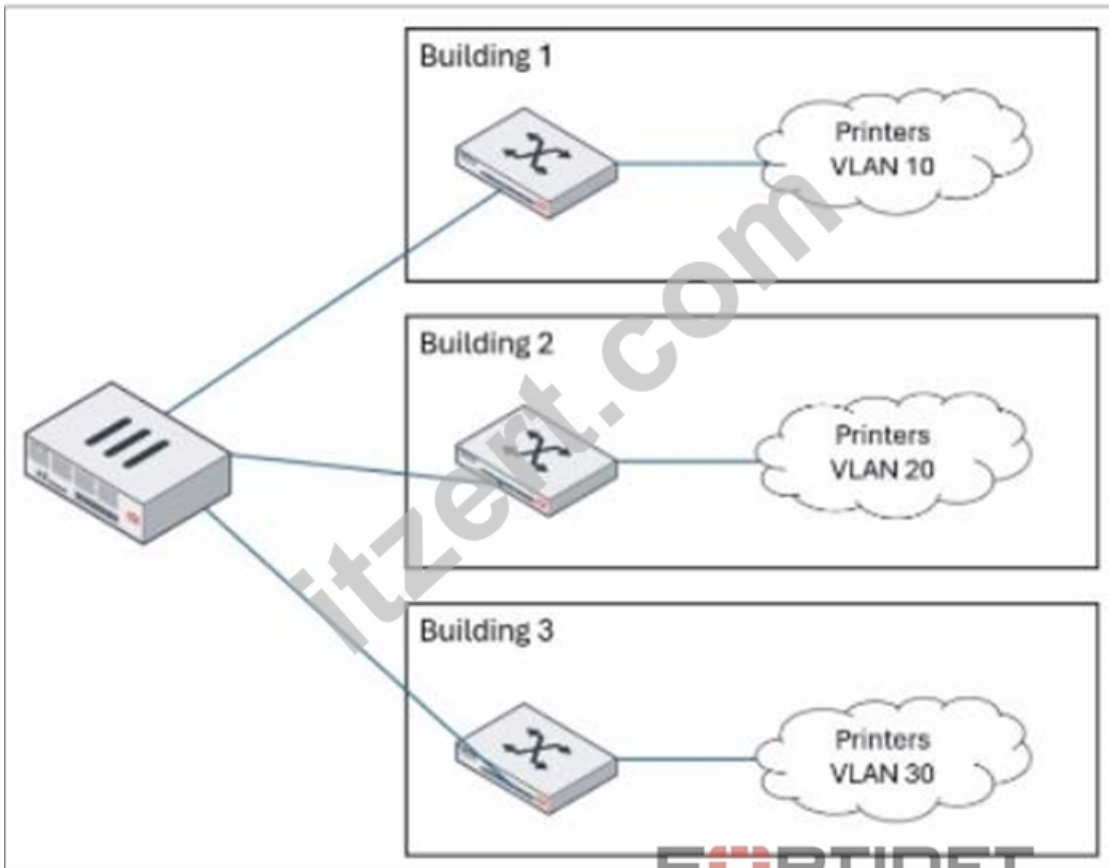
Falls Sie nicht wissen, wie die Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungen hocheffektiv zu bestehen, können Sie eine gute Online-Bildung auswählen, sehr effektiv diese Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfungen zu bestehen. Wir ITZert bemühen uns um Prüfungsteilnehmer originale Zertifizierungsunterlagen anzubieten und Die Dumps zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert sind die Produkte, die von Lieferanten Genehmigungen bekommen und vielfältige Inhalte abdecken. Damit können Sie viel Zeit und Energie sparen. Und es kann Ihnen gewährleisten, einmal Erfolg zu machen. Ansonst geben wir Ihnen voll Geld zurück.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q33-Q38):

33. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

Network topology



An administrator wants to use FortiNAC-F to automatically provision printers throughout their organization. Each building uses its own local VLAN for printers.

Which FortiNAC-F feature would allow this to be accomplished with a single network access policy?

- A. Device profiling rules
- B. Dynamic host groups
- C. Logical networks
- D. Preferred VLAN designations

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The FortiNAC-F Logical Network feature is specifically designed to provide an abstraction layer between high-level security policies and the underlying physical network infrastructure. In large-scale deployments where different physical locations (like Building 1, 2, and 3 in the exhibit) use different local VLAN IDs for the same type of device (e.g., VLAN 10, 20, and 30 for printers), managing separate policies for each building would create significant administrative overhead.

By using a Logical Network, an administrator can create a single entity—for example, a logical network named "Printers"—and use it as the "Access Value" in a single Network Access Policy. The mapping of this logical label to a specific physical VLAN occurs at the Model Configuration level for each network device. When a printer connects to a switch in Building 1, FortiNAC-F evaluates the policy, identifies that the printer should be in the "Printers" logical network, and checks the Model Configuration for that specific switch to see which VLAN ID is mapped to that label (VLAN 10). If the same printer moves to Building 3, the same single policy applies, but FortiNAC-F provisions it to VLAN 30 based on the local mapping for that building's switch.

This architectural approach ensures that policies remain consistent and easy to manage regardless of the complexity or variations in the local network topology.

"Logical Networks provide a way to define a network access requirement once and apply it across many different network devices that may use different VLAN IDs for that access... Each managed device can use different VLAN IDs for the same Logical

Network label. You can define the Logical Networks based on requirements and then associate the network to a VLAN ID when the managed device is configured in the Model Configuration." - FortiNAC-F IoT Deployment Guide: Define the Logical Networks.

34. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

Frequency	Vendor	Type	Sub Type	Threat ID	Description	Severity	Prefer Destination Address	Number of Custom Fields
1	Fortinet		virus			No	No	1
1	Fortinet		virus			No	No	1

What would FortiNAC-F generate if only one of the security filters is satisfied?

- A. A normal event
- B. A security alarm
- C. A security event
- D. A normal alarm

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In FortiNAC-F, Security Triggers are used to identify specific security-related activities based on incoming data such as Syslog messages or SNMP traps from external security devices (like a FortiGate or an IDS). These triggers act as a filtering mechanism to determine if an incoming notification should be escalated from a standard system event to a Security Event.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide and relevant training materials for versions 7.2 and 7.4, the Filter Match setting is the critical logic gate for this process. As seen in the exhibit, the "Filter Match" configuration is set to "All". This means that for the Security Trigger named "Infected File Detected" to "fire" and generate a Security Event or a subsequent Security Alarm, every single filter listed in the Security Filters table must be satisfied simultaneously by the incoming data.

In the provided exhibit, there are two filters: one looking for the Vendor "Fortinet" and another looking for the Sub Type "virus". If only one of these filters is satisfied (for example, a message from Fortinet that does not contain the "virus" subtype), the logic for the Security Trigger is not met. Consequently, FortiNAC-F does not escalate the notification. Instead, it processes the incoming data as a Normal Event, which is recorded in the Event Log but does not trigger the automated security response workflows associated with security alarms.

"The Filter Match option defines the logic used when multiple filters are defined. If 'All' is selected, then all filter criteria must be met in order for the trigger to fire and a Security Event to be generated. If the criteria are not met, the incoming data is processed as a normal event. If 'Any' is selected, the trigger fires if at least one of the filters matches." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Triggers Section.

35. Frage

Where should you configure MAC notification traps on a supported switch?

- A. On all ports on the switch
- B. Only on ports defined as learned uplinks
- C. Only on ports that generate linkup and linkdown traps
- D. On all ports except uplink ports

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In FortiNAC-F, MAC notification traps (also known as MAC Move or MAC Change traps) are essential for achieving real-time visibility of endpoint connections and disconnections. When a device connects to a switch port, the switch generates an SNMP trap that informs FortiNAC-F of the new MAC address on that specific interface. This allows FortiNAC-F to immediately initiate the

profiling and policy evaluation process without waiting for the next scheduled L2 poll.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide and Switch Integration documentation, MAC notification traps should be configured on all ports except uplink ports. Uplink ports are the interfaces that connect one switch to another or to the core network. Because these ports see the MAC addresses of every device on the downstream switches, enabling MAC notification on uplinks would cause the switch to send a massive volume of redundant traps to FortiNAC-F every time any device anywhere in the downstream branch moves or reconnects. This can overwhelm the FortiNAC-F process queue and degrade system performance. By only enabling these traps on "edge" or "access" ports-where individual endpoints like PCs, printers, and VoIP phones connect- FortiNAC-F receives precise data regarding exactly where a device is physically located. Uplinks should be identified in the FortiNAC-F inventory as "Uplink" or "Learned Uplink," which tells the system to ignore MAC data seen on those specific ports. "To ensure accurate host tracking and optimal system performance, SNMP MAC notification traps must be enabled on all access (downlink) ports. Do not enable MAC notification traps on uplink ports, as this will result in excessive and unnecessary trap processing. Uplink ports should be excluded to prevent the system from attempting to map multiple downstream MAC addresses to a single infrastructure interface." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: SNMP Configuration for Network Devices.

36. Frage

An administrator manages a corporate environment where all users log into the corporate domain each time they connect to the network. The administrator wants to leverage login scripts to use a FortiNAC-F agent to enhance endpoint visibility Which agent can be deployed as part of a login script?

- A. Passive
- B. Dissolvable
- C. Mobile
- **D. Persistent**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In a corporate domain environment where "enhanced endpoint visibility" is required, the Persistent Agent is the recommended choice. Unlike the Dissolvable Agent, which is temporary and intended for one-time compliance scans during registration, the Persistent Agent is an "install-and-stay-resident" application.

The Persistent Agent is specifically designed to be distributed through automated enterprise methods, including login scripts, Group Policy Objects (GPO), or third-party software management tools. When deployed via a login script, the agent can be configured to silently install and immediately begin communicating with the FortiNAC-F service interface. Once active, it provides continuous visibility by reporting host details such as logged-on users, installed applications, and adapter information. It also listens for Windows session events (logon/logoff) to trigger automatic single-sign-on (SSO) registration in FortiNAC-F, ensuring that as soon as a user connects to the domain, their device is identified and assigned the correct network access policy.

"The Persistent Agent can be distributed to Windows domain machines via login script or by any other software distribution method your organization might use. The Persistent Agent remains installed on the host at all times. Once the agent is installed it runs in the background and communicates with FortiNAC at intervals established by the FortiNAC administrator." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Persistent Agent Overview.

37. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

User/Host profile configuration

Name: Contractor Access

Who/What: ☒

Attributes (Satisfy Any of the Following)

Where	Host	Role	Contractor	X	+ -
OR	Host	Persistent Agent	Yes	X	
AND	Host	Security Access Value	Contractor	X	

RADIUS Attributes (Satisfy Any of the Following)

Groups: ☒ Any ☐ Any Of ☐ All Of ☐ None Of

Where: ☒ Any Of ☐ All Of ☐ None Of

Locations: Building 1 First Floor Ports X X

When: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Notes:

If a host is connected to a port in the Building 1 First Floor Ports group, what must also be true to match this user/host profile?

- A. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent and a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.
- B. The host must have a role value of contractor, an installed persistent agent or a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.
- C. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent, a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 9 AM and 5 PM.
- D. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent or a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The User/Host Profile in FortiNAC-F is the fundamental logic engine used to categorize endpoints for policy assignment. As seen in the exhibit, the configuration uses a combination of Boolean logic operators (OR and AND) to define the "Who/What" attributes. According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide, attributes grouped together within the same bracket or connected by an OR operator require only one of those conditions to be met. In the exhibit, the first two attributes are "Host Role = Contractor" OR "Host Persistent Agent = Yes". This forms a single logical block. This block is then joined to the third attribute ("Host Security Access Value = Contractor") by an AND operator. Consequently, a host must satisfy at least one of the first two conditions AND satisfy the third condition to match the "Who/What" section.

Furthermore, the profile includes Location and When (time) constraints. The exhibit shows the location is restricted to the "Building 1 First Floor Ports" group. The "When" schedule is explicitly set to Mon-Fri 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM. For a profile to match, all enabled sections (Who/What, Locations, and When) must be satisfied simultaneously. Therefore, the host must meet the conditional contractor/agent criteria, possess the specific security access value, and connect during the defined 6 AM to 5 PM window.

- [illegible]