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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

While deploying FortiNAC-F devices in a 1+1 HA configuration, the administrator has chosen to use the shared IP address option. Which condition must be met for this type of deployment?

- A. There is a direct cable link between FortiNAC-F devices.
- B. The isolation network type is Layer 2.
- C. The isolation network type is layer 3.
- D. The primary and secondary administrative interfaces are on the same subnet.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a 1+1 High Availability (HA) deployment, FortiNAC-F supports two primary methods for management access: individual IP addresses or a Shared IP Address (also known as a Virtual IP or VIP). The Shared IP option is part of a Layer 2 HA design, which simplifies administration by providing a single URL or IP that always points to whichever appliance is currently in the "Active" or "In Control" state.

For a Shared IP configuration to function correctly, the Primary and Secondary administrative interfaces (port1) must be on the same subnet. This requirement exists because the Shared IP is a logical address that is dynamically assigned to the physical interface of the active unit. Since only one unit can own the IP at a time, both units must reside on the same broadcast domain (Layer 2) to ensure that ARP requests for the Shared IP are correctly answered and that the gateway remains reachable regardless of which unit is active. If the appliances were on different subnets (a Layer 3 HA design), a shared IP could not be used because it cannot "float" across different network segments; instead, administrators would need to manage each unit via its unique physical IP or use a FortiNAC Manager.

"For L2 HA configurations, click the Use Shared IP Address checkbox and enter the Shared IP Address information... If your Primary and Secondary Servers are not in the same subnet, do not use a shared IP address. The shared IP address moves between appliances during a failover and recovery and requires both units to reside on the same network." - FortiNAC-F High Availability Reference Manual: Shared IP Configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 34

When FortiNAC-F is managing VPN clients connecting through FortiGate, why must the clients run a FortiNAC-F agent?

- A. To transparently update The client IP address upon successful authentication
- B. To collect the client IP address and MAC address**
- C. To validate the endpoint policy compliance
- D. To collect user authentication details

Answer: B

Explanation:

When FortiNAC-F manages VPN clients through a FortiGate, the agent plays a fundamental role in device identification that standard network protocols cannot provide on their own. In a standard VPN connection, the FortiGate establishes a Layer 3 tunnel and assigns a virtual IP address to the client. While the FortiGate sends a syslog message to FortiNAC-F containing the username and this assigned IP address, it typically does not provide the hardware (MAC) address of the remote endpoint's physical or virtual adapter.

FortiNAC-F relies on the MAC address as the primary unique identifier for all host records in its database. Without the MAC address, FortiNAC-F cannot correlate the incoming VPN session with an existing host record to apply specific policies or track the device's history. By running either a Persistent or Dissolvable Agent, the endpoint retrieves its own MAC address and communicates it directly to the FortiNAC-F service interface. This allows the "IP to MAC" mapping to occur. Once FortiNAC-F has both the IP and the MAC, it can successfully identify the device, verify its status, and send the appropriate FSSO tags or group information back to the FortiGate to lift network restrictions.

Furthermore, while the agent can also perform compliance checks (Option D), the architectural requirement for the agent in a managed VPN environment is primarily driven by the need for session data correlation—specifically the collection of the IP and MAC address pairing.

"Session Data Components: * User ID (collected via RADIUS, syslog and API from the FortiGate). * Remote IP address for the remote user connection (collected via syslog and API from the FortiGate and from the FortiNAC agent). * Device IP and MAC address (collected via FortiNAC agent). ... The Agent is used to provide the MAC address of the connecting VPN user (IP to MAC)." - FortiNAC-F FortiGate VPN Integration Guide: How it Works Section.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

Answer: D

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 # 36

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 confirm device profiling rule option is not enabled.
- C. The device profiling rule has registration set to manual.
- D. The devices match more than one device profiling rule.

Answer: B

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 # 37

An administrator wants to create a conference manager administrator account but would like to limit the number of conference accounts that can be generated to 30.

Which statement about conference accounts is true?

- A. Conference account limits are defined in the conference guest and contractor template.
- B. The administrator can set a maximum of 30 conference accounts in the administrative profile for the conference manager.
- C. The conference account limit is defined in the onboarding conference portal.
- D. In FortiNAC-F, conference accounts can be limited by multiples of 25, so the conference administrator could create 50 accounts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Conference Manager is a specialized administrative role designed for delegated administration, often used by receptionists or event organizers to create temporary guest accounts. To maintain security and prevent the over-provisioning of credentials, FortiNAC-F allows for granular restrictions on these accounts.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide regarding Administrative Profiles, when an administrator creates a profile for a Conference Manager, they can define specific "Account Limits." Under the profile settings (located in System > Settings > Admin Profiles), there is a field specifically for "Max Accounts." By entering "30" into this field, the administrator ensures that any user assigned to this profile cannot exceed 30 active conference accounts at any given time.

This setting is distinct from the Portal configuration or the Guest templates. While templates define the type of account (e.g., duration and access level), the Administrative Profile defines the capabilities and limitations of the person creating those accounts. This ensures that even if a guest template allows for unlimited registrations, the specific administrator is physically restricted by the system from generating more than the allotted 30.

"Administrative Profiles define what an administrator can see and do within the system. For delegated administration roles like the Conference Manager, the 'Max Accounts' field in the Administrative Profile is used to specify the maximum number of accounts the user is permitted to create. Once this limit is reached, the user will be unable to generate additional accounts until existing ones expire or are deleted." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Administrative Profiles and Delegated Administration.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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