

# NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 aktueller Test, Test VCE-Dumps für Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator



Die Zertifizierung der Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 zu erwerben bedeutet mehr Möglichkeiten in der IT-Branche. Wir ITZert haben schon reichliche Erfahrungen von der Entwicklung der Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Prüfungssoftware. Unsere Technik-Gruppe verbessert beständig die Prüfungsunterlagen, um die Benutzer der Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Prüfungssoftware immer leichter die Prüfung bestehen zu lassen.

Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert sind unvergleichbar. Das hat nicht nur mit der Qualität zu tun. Am wichtigsten ist es, dass Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert mit allen IT-Zertifizierungen im Einklang sind. So kümmern sich viele Kandidaten um uns. Sie glauben in uns und sind von uns abhängig. Das hat genau unsere Stärke reflektiert. Sie werden sicher Ihren Freuden nach dem Kauf unserer Produkte ITZert empfehlen. Denn es kann Ihnen wirklich sehr helfen.

>> NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Echte Fragen <<

## **NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen 2026: Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator - Zertifizierungsprüfung Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 in Deutsch Englisch pdf downloaden**

Hohe Effizienz ist genau das, was unsere Gesellschaft von uns fordern. Die in der IT-Branche arbeitende Leute haben bestimmt das erfahren. Möchten Sie so schnell wie möglich die Zertifikat der Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 erwerben? Insofern Sie uns finden, finden Sie doch die Methode, mit der Sie effektiv die Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Prüfung bestehen können. Die Technik-Gruppe von uns ITZert haben seit einigen Jahren große Menge von Prüfungsunterlagen der Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Prüfung systematisch gesammelt und analysiert. Außerdem haben Sie insgesamt 3 Versionen hergestellt. Damit können Sie sich irgendwo und irgendwie auf Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 mit hoher Effizienz vorbereiten.

## **Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q67-Q72):**

67. Frage

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 validate the endpoint policy compliance
- **C. To collect the client IP address and MAC address**
- D. To collect user authentication details

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

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.

### 68. Frage

What must an administrator configure to allow FortiNAC-F to process incoming syslog messages that are not supported by default?

- A. A Log Receiver
- B. A Security Action
- **C. A Security Event Parser**
- D. A Syslog Service Connector

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

FortiNAC-F provides a robust engine for processing security notifications from third-party devices.

For standard integrations, such as FortiGate or Check Point, the system comes pre-loaded with templates to interpret incoming data. However, when an administrator needs FortiNAC-F to process syslog messages from a vendor or device that is not supported by default, they must configure a Security Event Parser.

The Security Event Parser acts as the translation layer. It uses regular expressions (Regex) or specific field mappings to identify key data points within a raw syslog string, such as the source IP address, the threat type, and the severity. Without a parser, FortiNAC-F may receive the syslog message but will be unable to "understand" its contents, meaning it cannot generate the necessary Security Event required to trigger automated responses. Once a parser is created, the system can extract the host's IP address from the message, resolve it to a MAC address via L3 polling, and then apply the appropriate security rules. This allows for the integration of any security appliance capable of sending RFC-compliant syslog messages.

"FortiNAC parses the information based on pre-defined security event parsers stored in FortiNAC's database... If the incoming message format is not recognized, a new Security Event Parser must be created to define how the system should extract data fields from the raw syslog message. This enables FortiNAC to generate a security event and take action based on the alarm configuration."

### 69. Frage

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

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

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

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."

#### 70. Frage

Which two agents can validate endpoint compliance transparently to the end user? (Choose two.)

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

Antwort: A,C

#### 71. Frage

How can an administrator configure FortiNAC-F to normalize incoming syslog event levels across vendors?

- A. Configure event to alarm mappings.
- B. Configure the vendor OUI settings.
- C. Configure severity mappings.
- D. Configure the security rule settings.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

FortiNAC-F serves as a central manager for security events originating from a diverse ecosystem of third-party security appliances, such as FortiGate, Check Point, and Cisco. Each vendor utilizes its own internal scale for severity levels within syslog messages (e.g., Check Point uses a 1-7 scale, while others may use 0-7). To provide a consistent response regardless of the source, FortiNAC-F uses Severity Mappings to normalize these incoming values.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, severity mappings allow the administrator to translate vendor-specific threat levels into standardized FortiNAC Security Levels (such as High, Medium, or Low Violation). When a syslog message arrives, the parser extracts the vendor's severity code, and the system immediately references the Security Event Severity Level Mappings table to determine how that event should be categorized internally. This normalization is vital because it allows a single Security Alarm to be configured to respond to any "High Violation" event, whether it was reported as a "Critical" by one vendor or a "Level 5" by another.

Without these mappings, the administrator would have to create separate, redundant security rules for every vendor to account for their different naming conventions and numerical scales.

"Each vendor defines its own severity levels for syslog messages. The following table shows the equivalent FortiNAC security level.. To normalize these events, configure the Severity Level Mappings found in the device integration guides. This allows FortiNAC to generate a consistent security event that can then trigger an alarm regardless of the reporting vendor's specific terminology."

#### 72. Frage

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Wie kann man die Schulungsunterlagen von Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD-7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung kaufen, die preiswert und doch von guter Qualität sind? ITZert wird den Wunsch der breiten Kandidaten erfüllen, dadurch dass ITZert ihnen die echten Testaufgaben und Antworten mit niedrigem Preis und hoher Qualität bietet. Im Vergleich zu den kollegen in der selben Branche liegt



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