NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Trainingsunterlagen & NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Online Test

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EchteFrage ist der beste Katalysator für den Erfolg der IT-Fachleute, Viele Kandidaten, die Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen bestanden haben, haben Schulungsunterlagen von EchteFrage benutzt. Unser Expertenteam von EchteFrage hat die neuesten und effizientesten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsteste.

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Ist es nicht einfach, die Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen? Es ist sehr wahrscheinlich, Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen, wenn Sie die Fragenkataloge zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 aus EchteFrage wählen. Die Fragenkataloge zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 aus EchteFrage sind die Sammlung von den höchsten zertifizierten Experten im Fortinet -Bereich und das Ergebnis von Innovation, sie haben absolute Autorität. Wählen Sie EchteFrage, bereuen Sie niemals.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q26-Q31):

26. Frage
An administrator wants to control user access to corporate resources by integrating FortiNAC-F with FortiGate using firewall tags defined on FortiNAC-F.
Where would the administrator assign the firewall tag value that will be sent to FortiGate?

- A. Logical network
- B. Device profiling rule
- C. RADIUS group attribute
- D. Security rule

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Questio ns no: 9
Verified Answe r: B
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 300 words each Explanation with Exact Matched Extract from FortiNAC-F Administrator library and documentation for current versions (including F 7.2, 7.4, and 7.6) documents:
In FortiNAC-F, the integration with FortiGate for Security Fabric and Single Sign-On (FSSO) allows the system to communicate the access level of an endpoint directly to the firewall using firewall tags. This eliminates the need for complex VLAN steering in some environments by allowing the FortiGate to apply policies based on these dynamic tags instead of just a physical or virtual network segment.
The actual assignment of the firewall tag value occurs within a Logical Network. In the FortiNAC-F architectural model, a Logical Network acts as a container for "Access Values". When an administrator configures a Logical Network (located under Network > Logical Networks), they define what that network represents-such as "Corporate Access" or "Contractor Limited". Within that definition, they assign the specific Firewall Tag that matches the tag created on the FortiGate. Once a user or host matches a Network Access Policy, FortiNAC-F identifies the associated Logical Network and pushes the defined tag to the FortiGate via the FSSO connector.
It is important to note that while Network Access Policies (and by extension Security Rules) are the logic engines that trigger the assignment, they do not hold the tag value itself. They simply point to a Logical Network, which serves as the central repository for that specific access configuration.
"To assign firewall tags, navigate to Network > Logical Networks. Select the desired logical network and click Edit. Under the Access Value section, select Firewall Tag as the type and enter the tag name exactly as it appears on the FortiGate. When a Network Access Policy matches a host, FortiNAC sends this tag to the FortiGate as an FSSO message." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Logical Networks and Security Fabric Integration.

27. Frage
An administrator wants FortiNAC-F to return a group of user-defined RADIUS attributes in RADIUS responses.
Which condition must be true to achieve this?

- A. RADIUS accounting must be enabled on the FortiNAC-F RADIUS server configuration.
- B. The requesting device must support RFC 5176.
- C. The device models in the inventory view must be configured for proxy-based authentication.
- D. Inbound RADIUS requests must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
In FortiNAC-F, the RADIUS Attribute Groups feature allows administrators to return customized RADIUS attributes (such as specific VLAN IDs, filter IDs, or vendor-specific attributes) in an Access-Accept packet sent back to a network device. This is particularly useful for supporting "Generic RADIUS" devices that are not natively supported but can be managed using standard AVPairs.
According to the FortiNAC-F Generic RADIUS Wired Cookbook and the RADIUS Attribute Groups section of the Administration Guide, there is one critical prerequisite for this feature to function: the inbound RADIUS request must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute. The Calling-Station-ID typically contains the MAC address of the connecting endpoint. Because FortiNAC-F is a host-centric system, it uses the MAC address as the unique identifier to look up the host record, evaluate the associated Network Access Policy, and determine which Logical Network (and thus which Attribute Group) should be applied. If the incoming request lacks this attribute, FortiNAC-F cannot reliably identify the host and, as a safety mechanism, will not include any user-defined RADIUS attributes in the response. This ensures that unauthorized or unidentifiable devices do not receive privileged access through misapplied attributes.
"Configure a set of attributes that must be included in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet returned by FortiNAC... Requirement:

Inbound RADIUS request must contain Calling-Station-Id. Otherwise, FortiNAC will not include the RADIUS attributes. This attribute is used to identify the host and its current state within the FortiNAC database." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 Generic RADIUS Wired Cookbook: Configure RADIUS Attribute Groups.

28. Frage
An administrator wants to build device profiling rules based on network traffic, but the network session view is not populated with any records.
Which two settings can be enabled to gather network session information? (Choose two.)

- A. Network traffic polling on any modeled infrastructure device
- B. Firewall session polling on modeled FortiGate devices
- C. Netflow setting on the FortiNAC-F interfaces
- D. Layer 3 polling on the infrastructure devices

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:
In FortiNAC-F, the Network Sessions view provides a real-time and historical log of traffic flows, including source/destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols. This data is essential for building Device Profiling Rules that rely on "Traffic Patterns" or "Network Footprints" to identify devices (e.g., an IP camera communicating with its specific NVR). If the network session view is empty, the system is not receiving the necessary flow or session data from the network infrastructure.
According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, there are two primary methods to populate this view:
NetFlow/sFlow/IPFIX (C): FortiNAC-F can act as a flow collector. By enabling NetFlow settings on the FortiNAC-F service interface (port2/eth1) and configuring your switches or routers to export flow data to the FortiNAC IP, the system can parse these packets and record sessions.
Firewall Session Polling (B): For environments with FortiGate firewalls, FortiNAC-F can proactively poll the FortiGate via the REST API to retrieve its current session table. This is particularly useful as it provides session visibility without requiring the overhead of configuring NetFlow on every access layer switch.
Settings like Layer 3 Polling (D) only provide ARP table mappings (IP to MAC correlation) and do not provide the detailed flow information required for the session view.
"The Network Sessions view displays information regarding active and inactive network traffic sessions... To populate this view, FortiNAC must receive data through one of the following methods: * NetFlow/sFlow Support: Configure network devices to send flow data to the FortiNAC service interface. * Firewall Session Polling: Enable session polling on modeled FortiGate devices to retrieve session information via API. These records are then used by the Device Profiler to match rules based on traffic patterns." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Network Sessions and Flow Data Collection.

29. Frage
When configuring FortiNAC-F to manage FortiGate VPN users, an endpoint compliance policy must be created for the integration. Why is the endpoint compliance policy necessary for this type of integration?

- A. To confirm the installed endpoint certificate
- B. To validate the VPN user credentials
- C. To validate the VPN client being used
- D. To designate the required agent type

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The integration of FortiNAC-F with FortiGate VPN requires a specific policy workflow to bridge the gap between initial user authentication and full network access. When a user connects to the VPN, the FortiGate typically provides the User ID and IP address, but FortiNAC-F requires a MAC address to uniquely identify and manage the endpoint's record.
According to the FortiGate VPN Integration Guide, the Endpoint Compliance Policy is a mandatory component of this setup because it is used to designate the required agent type. Because a VPN connection is Layer 3, FortiNAC cannot "see" the MAC address through traditional SNMP or L2 polling. The compliance policy instructs the system to present a Captive Portal to the remote user, requiring them to download and run either the Persistent or Dissolvable Agent. The agent then reports the device's MAC address back to FortiNAC, allowing the system to correlate the VPN session with a host record.
Once the agent is running and the MAC is known, FortiNAC-F can evaluate the device's security posture (if scanning is configured) and send the necessary FSSO tags back to the FortiGate to lift the initial network restrictions. Without the compliance policy to enforce the agent requirement, the connection would remain in an isolated "IP-only" state with no unique hardware identity.

"The Endpoint Compliance Policy is necessary to control the agent requirement for VPN users. Create a default VPN Endpoint Compliance Policy to distribute an agent via captive portal for isolated machines. This policy allows the administrator to designate the required agent type (Persistent or Dissolvable) that will be used to collect the hardware (MAC) address and perform health scans on the remote endpoint." - FortiNAC FortiGate VPN Integration Guide: Default Endpoint Compliance Policy (Optional) Section.

30. Frage
A user was attempting to register their host through the registration captive portal. After successfully registering, the host remained in the registration VLAN. Which two conditions would cause this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. There is another unregistered host on the same port
- B. The port default VLAN is the same as the Registration VLAN.
- C. There is no agent installed on the host.
- D. The wrong agent s installed.

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:
The process of moving a host from a Registration VLAN to a Production VLAN (Access VLAN) is a fundamental part of the FortiNAC-F "VLAN steering" workflow. When a host successfully registers via the captive portal, FortiNAC-F evaluates its Network Access Policies to determine the correct VLAN. If the host remains stuck in the Registration VLAN despite a successful registration, it is typically due to port-level restrictions or the presence of other unregistered devices.
The two most common reasons for this behavior as per the documentation are:
The port default VLAN is the same as the Registration VLAN: If the "Default VLAN" field in the switch port's model configuration is set to the same ID as the Registration VLAN, the port will not change state because FortiNAC-F believes it is already in its "normal" or "forced" state.
There is another unregistered host on the same port: FortiNAC-F maintains the security posture of the physical port. If multiple hosts are connected to a single port (e.g., via a hub or unmanaged switch) and at least one host remains "Rogue" (unregistered), FortiNAC-F will generally keep the entire port in the isolation/registration VLAN to prevent the unregistered host from gaining unauthorized access to the production network.
Issues with agents (A, B) typically prevent a host from completing compliance or registration but do not usually result in a "stuck" status after registration has already been marked as successful in the system.
"If a port is identified as having Multiple Hosts, and those hosts require different levels of access, FortiNAC remains in the most restrictive state (Registration or Isolation) until all hosts on that port are authorized... Additionally, verify the Default VLAN setting for the port; if the Default VLAN and Registration VLAN match, the system will not trigger a VLAN change upon registration." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Troubleshooting Host Management.

31. Frage
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