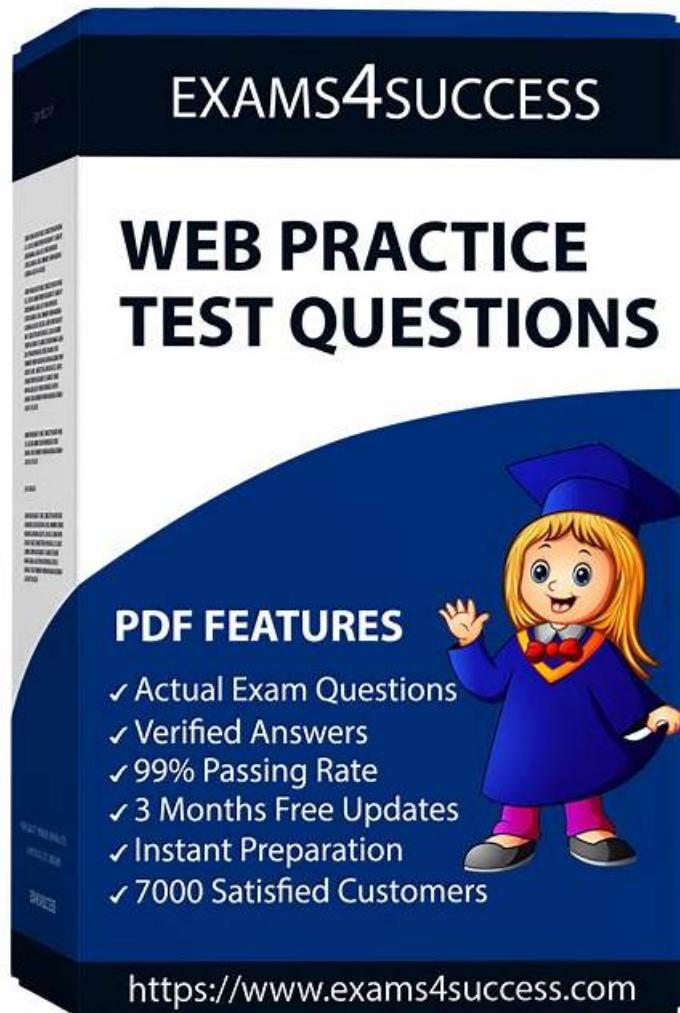


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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">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"> 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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

When creating a user or host profile, which three criteria can you apply? (Choose three.)

- A. An applied access policy
- B. Host or user attributes**
- C. Host or user group memberships**
- D. Adapter current VLAN
- E. Location**

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

The User/Host Profile is the primary mechanism in FortiNAC-F for identifying and categorizing endpoints to determine their level of network access. According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, a profile is built using a combination of criteria that define "Who" is connecting, "What" device they are using, and "Where" they are located on the network.

The three main categories of criteria available in the configuration are:

Host or User Attributes (B): This includes specific details such as the host's operating system, the user's role (e.g., Employee, Contractor), or custom attributes assigned to the record.

Host or User Group Memberships (A): Profiles can be configured to match endpoints that are members of specific internal FortiNAC groups or synchronized directory groups (like LDAP or Active Directory groups). This allows for broad policy application based on organizational structure.

Location (E): The "Where" component allows administrators to restrict a profile match to specific physical or logical areas of the network, such as a particular switch, a group of ports, or a specific SSID.

Criteria like an "applied access policy" (D) are the outcome of a profile match rather than a criterion used to define the profile itself. Similarly, the "Adapter current VLAN" (C) is a dynamic state that changes based on enforcement and is not a standard static identifier used for profile matching.

"User/Host Profiles are used to identify the hosts and users to which a policy will apply. Profiles are created by selecting various criteria in the Who/What (Attributes and Groups) and Where (Locations) sections. Attributes can include Host Role, User Role, and OS. Group memberships allow matching based on internal or directory-based groups. Location criteria allow for filtering based on the device or port where the host is connected." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: User/Host Profile Configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 18

An administrator wants to build a security rule that will quarantine contractors who attempt to access specific websites.

In addition to a user host profile, which two components must the administrator configure to create the security rule? (Choose two.)

- A. Trigger
- B. Endpoint compliance policy
- C. Methods
- D. Security String
- E. Action

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Security Incidents engine is used to automate responses to security threats reported by external devices. When an administrator wants to enforce a policy, such as quarantining contractors who access restricted websites, they must create a Security Rule. A Security Rule acts as the "if-then" logic that correlates incoming security data with the internal host database.

The documentation specifies that a Security Rule consists of three primary configurable components:

User/Host Profile: This identifies who or what the rule applies to (in this case, "Contractors").

Trigger: This is the event that initiates the rule evaluation. In this scenario, the Trigger would be configured to match specific syslog messages or NetFlow data indicating access to prohibited websites. Triggers use filters to match vendor-specific data, such as a "Web Filter" event from a FortiGate.

Action: This defines what happens when the Trigger and User/Host Profile are matched. For this scenario, the administrator would select a "Quarantine" action, which instructs FortiNAC-F to move the endpoint to a restricted VLAN or apply a restrictive ACL. While "Methods" (A) relate to authentication and "Security Strings" (E) are used for specific SNMP or CLI matching, they are not the structural components of a Security Rule in the Security Incidents menu.

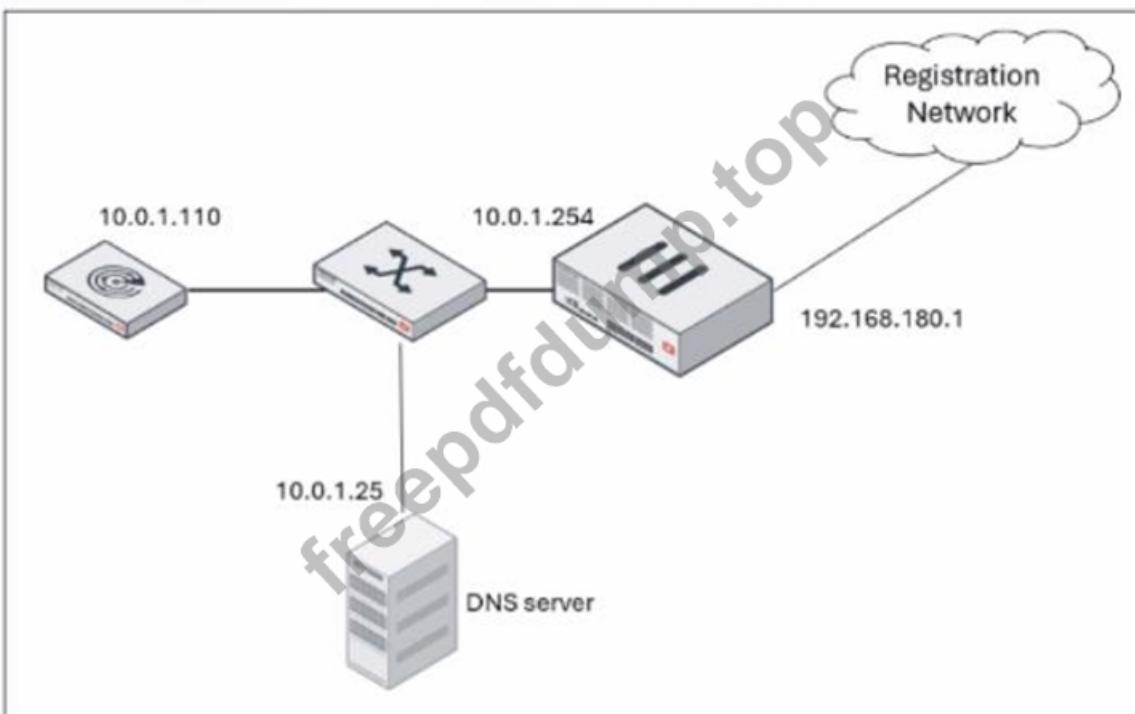
"Security Rules are used to perform a specific action based on certain criteria... To configure a Security Rule, navigate to Logs > Security Incidents > Rules. Each rule requires a Trigger to define the event criteria, an Action to define the automated response (such as Quarantine), and a User/Host Profile to limit the rule to specific groups." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Rules and Incident Management.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Refer to the exhibit.

Network Topology

FORTINET



DHCP configuration



Scope
Label [example:Location-1] Domain [example: yourdomain.com]
Note: When using agents on OSX, iOS, and some Linux systems, specifying .local in your Domain may cause communication issues.

Gateway Mask [IPv4: Default Mask] /IPv6: CIDR [1-128]

Advanced

Lease Pools

192.168.180.50-192.168.180.100	Add	Delete
--------------------------------	-----	--------

Additional DHCPv4 Attributes

Standard	Non-Standard	Vendor Specific
<input type="button" value="Add New"/>	<input type="button" value="Modify"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name	<input type="text" value="domain-name-servers"/>	<input type="text" value="10.0.1.254"/> Space
<input type="checkbox"/> domain-name-servers		dhcp4

An administrator has configured the DHCP scope for a registration isolation network, but the isolation process isn't working. What is the problem with the configuration?

- A. The gateway defined for the scope is incorrect.
- B. The lease pool does not contain a complete subnet.
- C. The domain name server designation is incorrect.
- D. The label uses a system-reserved value.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a FortiNAC-F deployment, the configuration of the DHCP scope for isolation networks (Registration, Remediation, etc.) must perfectly align with the underlying network infrastructure to ensure that isolated hosts can communicate with the FortiNAC appliance. In the provided exhibits, there is a clear discrepancy between the DHCP configuration and the Network Topology. As shown in the 'Network Topology' exhibit, the Registration Network resides on a router interface (or sub-interface) with the IP address 192.168.180.1. This address represents the default gateway for any host placed into the Registration VLAN. However, the 'DHCP configuration' exhibit shows the scope "REG-ScopeOne" configured with a Gateway of 10.0.1.254. This 10.0.1.254 address belongs to the management/service network (port2 of FortiNAC), not the registration subnet. If a host in the Registration VLAN receives this incorrect gateway via DHCP, it will attempt to send all off-link traffic to an unreachable IP, preventing it from loading the Captive Portal or communicating with the FortiNAC server.

According to the FortiNAC-F Configuration Wizard Reference, when defining a Layer 3 network scope, the "Gateway" field must contain the IP address of the router interface that acts as the gateway for that specific isolation VLAN. The FortiNAC appliance itself usually sits on a different subnet, and traffic is directed to it via the router's DHCP Relay (IP Helper) and DNS redirection. "When configuring scopes for a Layer 3 network, the Gateway value must be the IP address of the router interface for that subnet. This allows the host to reach its local gateway to route traffic. If the gateway is misconfigured, the host will be unable to reach the FortiNAC eth1/port2 interface for registration... Ensure the Gateway matches the network topology for the isolation VLAN." - FortiNAC-F Configuration Wizard Reference Manual: DHCP Scopes.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

Answer: C,D,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 # 21

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question no: 9

Verified Answer: 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.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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SWREG payment costs more tax. Especially for part of countries, intellectual property taxation will be collected by your countries if you use SWREG payment for NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 exam test engine. So if you want to save money, please choose PayPal. Here choosing PayPal doesn't need to have a PayPal. In fact here you should have credit card. If you click PayPal payment, it will automatically transfer to credit card payment for NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Test engine. On the other hands, PayPal have strict restriction for sellers account to keep buyers' benefits, so that you can share worry-free purchasing for NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 exam test engine.

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