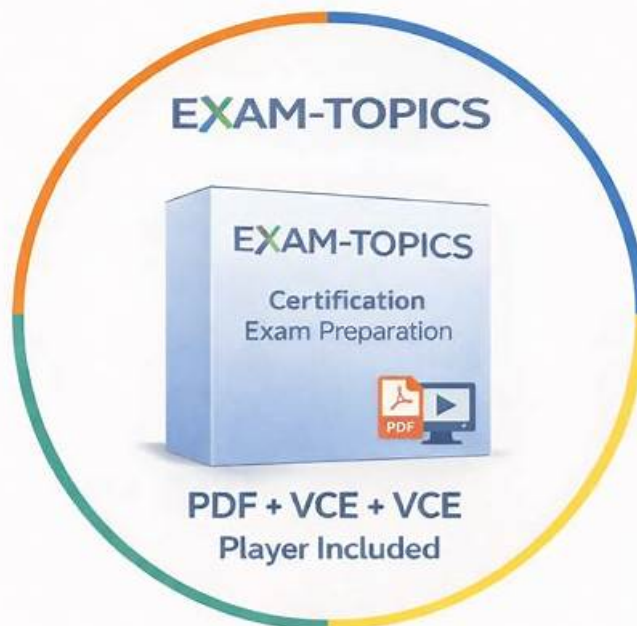


NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Trustworthy Dumps | Valid NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Test Questions



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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

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 Port Properties view of the hosts port
- B. The Policy Logs view
- C. The Connections view
- **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 # 17

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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. Inbound RADIUS requests must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute.**
- C. The device models in the inventory view must be configured for proxy-based authentication.
- D. The requesting device must support RFC 5176.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

Answer: B

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 # 20

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 21

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