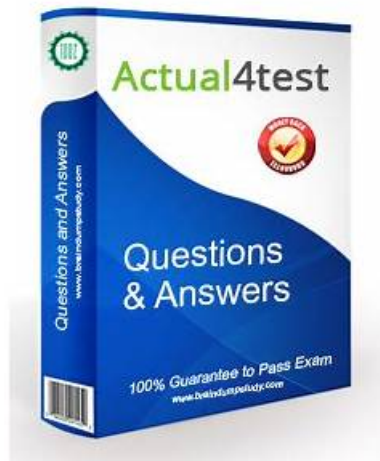


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## NSE5\_FNC\_AD\_7.6 Accurate Test, NSE5\_FNC\_AD\_7.6 Latest Test Prep

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## Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q32-

## Q37):

### NEW QUESTION # 32

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

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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. Layer 3 polling on the infrastructure devices
- C. Firewall session polling on modeled FortiGate devices
- D. Netflow setting on the FortiNAC-F interfaces

**Answer: C,D**

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 # 34

When configuring isolation networks in the configuration wizard, why does a layer 3 network type allow for more than one DHCP scope for each isolation network type?

- A. Configuring more than one DHCP scope allows for DHCP server redundancy
- **B. There can be more than one isolation network of each type**
- C. The layer 3 network type allows for one scope for each possible host status.
- D. Any scopes beyond the first scope are used if the initial scope runs out of IP addresses.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Layer 3 Network type is specifically designed for deployments where the isolation networks—such as Registration, Remediation, and Dead End—are separated from the FortiNAC appliance's service interface (port2) by one or more routers. This architecture is common in large, distributed enterprise environments where endpoints in different physical locations or branches must be isolated into subnets that are local to their respective network equipment.

The reason the Configuration Wizard allows for more than one DHCP scope for a single isolation network type (state) is that there can be more than one isolation network of each type across the infrastructure. For instance, if an organization has three different sites, each site might require its own unique Layer 3 registration subnet to ensure efficient routing and to accommodate local IP address management. By allowing multiple scopes for the "Registration" state, FortiNAC can provide the appropriate IP address, gateway, and DNS settings to a rogue host regardless of which site's registration VLAN it is placed into.

When an endpoint is isolated, the network infrastructure (via DHCP Relay/IP Helper) directs the DHCP request to the FortiNAC service interface. FortiNAC then identifies which scope to use based on the incoming request's gateway information. This flexibility ensures that the system is not limited to a single flat subnet for each isolation state, supporting a scalable, multi-routed network topology.

"Multiple scopes are allowed for each isolation state (Registration, Remediation, Dead End, VPN, Authentication, Isolation, and Access Point Management). Within these scopes, multiple ranges in the lease pool are also permitted... This configWizard option is used when Isolation Networks are separated from the FortiNAC Appliance's port2 interface by a router." - FortiNAC-F Configuration Wizard Reference Manual: Layer 3 Network Section.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

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. Adapter current VLAN
- **D. Host or user group memberships**
- **E. Location**

**Answer: B,D,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 # 36

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Questions 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 # 37

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