

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Online Prüfung, NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsantworten



Die Fortinet Zertifizierungsprüfung ist jetzt eine sehr populäre Prüfung. Haben Sie diese Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierung abgelegt? Wenn nein, sollen Sie bitte schneller etwas machen. Es ist sehr wichtig für Sie, diese wichtige Zertifizierung zu besitzen. Wie Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung hocheffektiv vorzubereiten und nur einmal die Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfung zu bestehen spielt heute eine sehr übergreifende Rolle.

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	<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.
Thema 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.

>> Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Online Prüfung <<

NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsantworten - NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfung

Sie können im Internet teilweise die Fragenkataloge zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Fast2test kostenlos herunterladen. Dann würden Sie sich ganz gelassen auf Ihre Prüfung vorbereiten. Wählen Sie die zielgerichteten Schulungsunterlagen, können Sie ganz leicht die Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q33-Q38):

33. Frage

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

Antwort: A,D,E

Begründung:

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.

34. Frage

An administrator manages a corporate environment where all users log into the corporate domain each time they connect to the network. The administrator wants to leverage login scripts to use a FortiNAC-F agent to enhance endpoint visibility. Which agent can be deployed as part of a login script?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

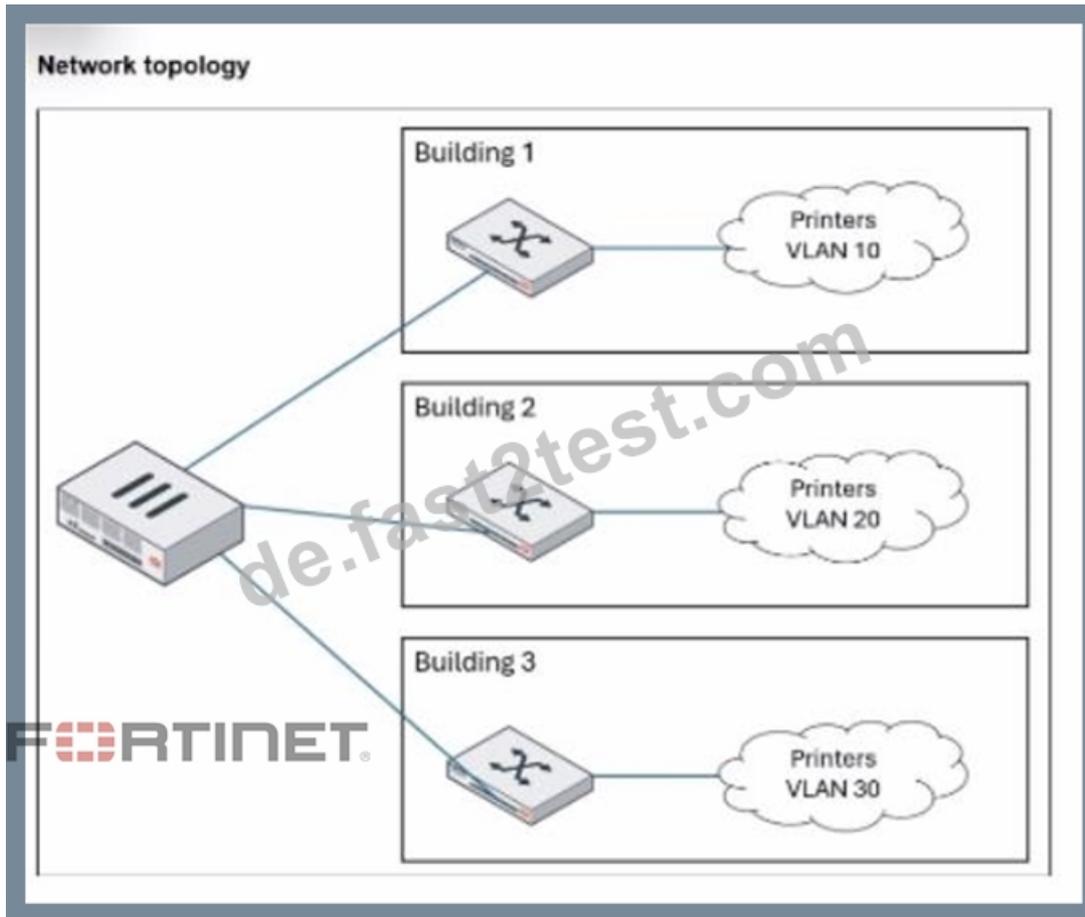
In a corporate domain environment where "enhanced endpoint visibility" is required, the Persistent Agent is the recommended choice. Unlike the Dissolvable Agent, which is temporary and intended for one-time compliance scans during registration, the Persistent Agent is an "install-and-stay-resident" application.

The Persistent Agent is specifically designed to be distributed through automated enterprise methods, including login scripts, Group Policy Objects (GPO), or third-party software management tools. When deployed via a login script, the agent can be configured to silently install and immediately begin communicating with the FortiNAC-F service interface. Once active, it provides continuous visibility by reporting host details such as logged-on users, installed applications, and adapter information. It also listens for Windows session events (logon/logoff) to trigger automatic single-sign-on (SSO) registration in FortiNAC-F, ensuring that as soon as a user connects to the domain, their device is identified and assigned the correct network access policy.

"The Persistent Agent can be distributed to Windows domain machines via login script or by any other software distribution method your organization might use. The Persistent Agent remains installed on the host at all times. Once the agent is installed it runs in the background and communicates with FortiNAC at intervals established by the FortiNAC administrator." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Persistent Agent Overview.

35. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator wants to use FortiNAC-F to automatically provision printers throughout their organization. Each building uses its own local VLAN for printers.

Which FortiNAC-F feature would allow this to be accomplished with a single network access policy?

- A. Dynamic host groups
- B. Device profiling rules
- C. Logical networks
- D. Preferred VLAN designations

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The FortiNAC-F Logical Network feature is specifically designed to provide an abstraction layer between high-level security policies and the underlying physical network infrastructure. In large-scale deployments where different physical locations (like Building 1, 2, and 3 in the exhibit) use different local VLAN IDs for the same type of device (e.g., VLAN 10, 20, and 30 for printers), managing separate policies for each building would create significant administrative overhead.

By using a Logical Network, an administrator can create a single entity—for example, a logical network named "Printers"—and use it as the "Access Value" in a single Network Access Policy. The mapping of this logical label to a specific physical VLAN occurs at the Model Configuration level for each network device. When a printer connects to a switch in Building 1, FortiNAC-F evaluates the policy, identifies that the printer should be in the "Printers" logical network, and checks the Model Configuration for that specific switch to see which VLAN ID is mapped to that label (VLAN 10). If the same printer moves to Building 3, the same single policy applies, but FortiNAC-F provisions it to VLAN 30 based on the local mapping for that building's switch.

This architectural approach ensures that policies remain consistent and easy to manage regardless of the complexity or variations in the local network topology.

"Logical Networks provide a way to define a network access requirement once and apply it across many different network devices that may use different VLAN IDs for that access... Each managed device can use different VLAN IDs for the same Logical Network label. You can define the Logical Networks based on requirements and then associate the network to a VLAN ID when the managed device is configured in the Model Configuration." - FortiNAC-F IoT Deployment Guide: Define the Logical Networks.

36. Frage

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

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

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."
- FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Event Parsers.

37. Frage

Where should you configure MAC notification traps on a supported switch?

- A. Only on ports defined as learned uplinks
- B. Only on ports that generate linkup and linkdown traps
- **C. On all ports except uplink ports**
- D. On all ports on the switch

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In FortiNAC-F, MAC notification traps (also known as MAC Move or MAC Change traps) are essential for achieving real-time visibility of endpoint connections and disconnections. When a device connects to a switch port, the switch generates an SNMP trap that informs FortiNAC-F of the new MAC address on that specific interface. This allows FortiNAC-F to immediately initiate the profiling and policy evaluation process without waiting for the next scheduled L2 poll.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide and Switch Integration documentation, MAC notification traps should be configured on all ports except uplink ports. Uplink ports are the interfaces that connect one switch to another or to the core network. Because these ports see the MAC addresses of every device on the downstream switches, enabling MAC notification on uplinks would cause the switch to send a massive volume of redundant traps to FortiNAC-F every time any device anywhere in the downstream branch moves or reconnects. This can overwhelm the FortiNAC-F process queue and degrade system performance. By only enabling these traps on "edge" or "access" ports-where individual endpoints like PCs, printers, and VoIP phones connect-FortiNAC-F receives precise data regarding exactly where a device is physically located. Uplinks should be identified in the FortiNAC-F inventory as "Uplink" or "Learned Uplink," which tells the system to ignore MAC data seen on those specific ports. "To ensure accurate host tracking and optimal system performance, SNMP MAC notification traps must be enabled on all access (downlink) ports. Do not enable MAC notification traps on uplink ports, as this will result in excessive and unnecessary trap processing. Uplink ports should be excluded to prevent the system from attempting to map multiple downstream MAC addresses to a single infrastructure interface." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: SNMP Configuration for Network Devices.

38. Frage

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Gehen Sie einen entscheidenden Schritt weiter. Mit der Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierung erhalten Sie einen Nachweis Ihrer besonderen Qualifikationen und eine Anerkennung für Ihr technisches Fachwissen. Fortinet bietet eine Reihe verschiedener

