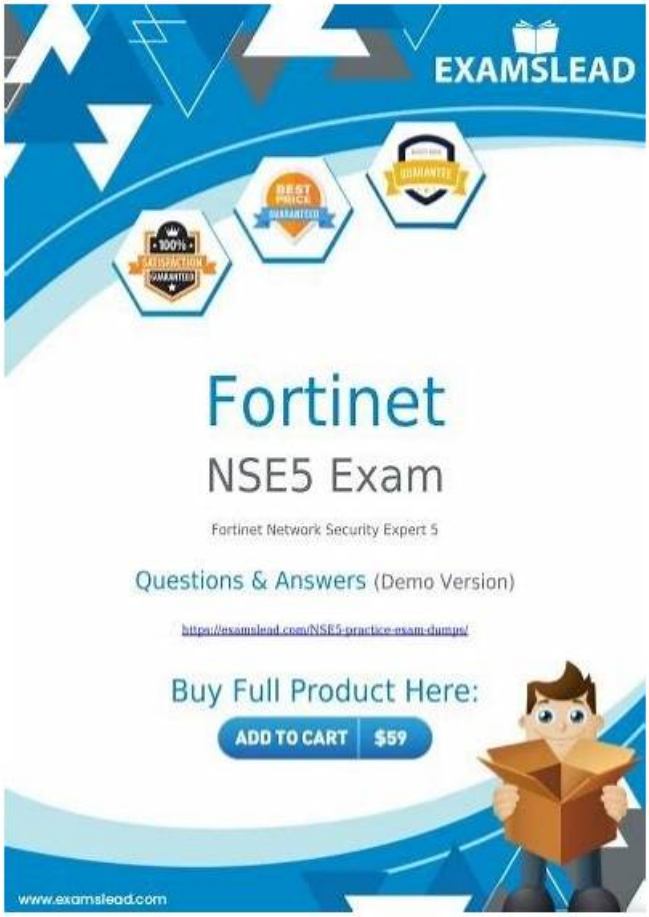
Valid NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Sims, NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Valid Exam Duration



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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Questions - Failure Will Result In A Refund

For the Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator (NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6) web-based practice exam no special software installation is required. because it is a browser-based Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator (NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6)

practice test. The web-based Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator (NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6) practice exam works on all operating systems like Mac, Linux, iOS, Android, and Windows. In the same way, IE, Firefox, Opera and Safari, and all the major browsers support the web-based Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Practice Test.

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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	• 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.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
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. Security rule
- C. Device profiling rule
- D. Logical network

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

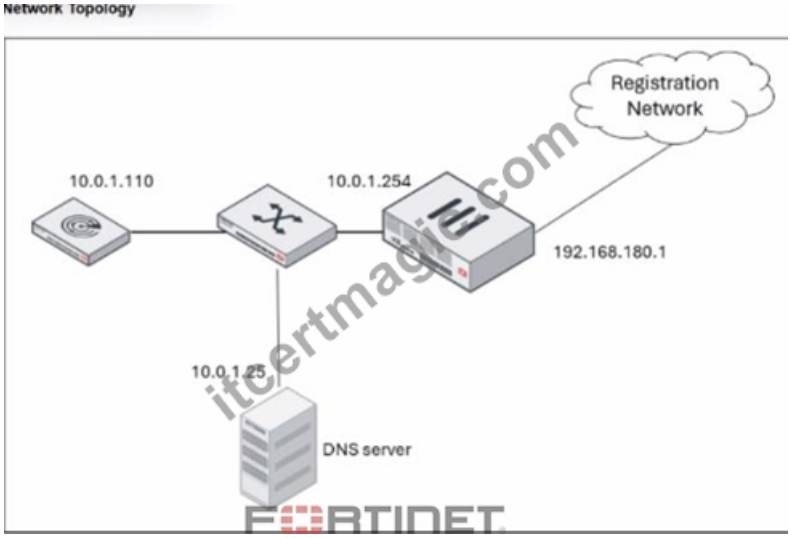
NEW QUESTION # 19
How can an administrator configure FortiNAC-F to normalize incoming syslog event levels across vendors?

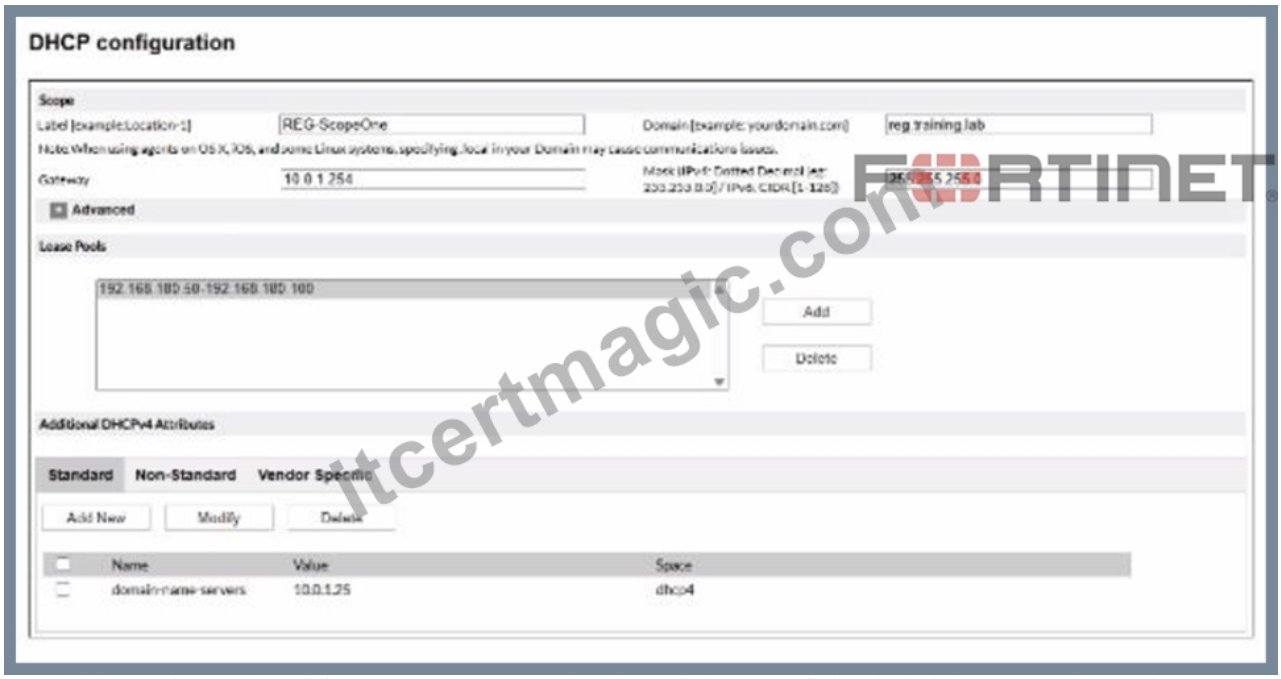
- A. Configure event to alarm mappings.
- B. Configure the security rule settings.
- C. Configure the vendor OUI settings.
- D. Configure severity mappings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
FortiNAC-F serves as a central manager for security events originating from a diverse ecosystem of third-party security appliances, such as FortiGate, Check Point, and Cisco. Each vendor utilizes its own internal scale for severity levels within syslog messages (e.g., Check Point uses a 1-5 scale, while others may use 0-7). To provide a consistent response regardless of the source, FortiNAC-F uses Severity Mappings to normalize these incoming values.
According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, severity mappings allow the administrator to translate vendor-specific threat levels into standardized FortiNAC Security Levels (such as High, Medium, or Low Violation). When a syslog message arrives, the parser extracts the vendor's severity code, and the system immediately references the Security Event Severity Level Mappings table to determine how that event should be categorized internally. This normalization is vital because it allows a single Security Alarm to be configured to respond to any "High Violation" event, whether it was reported as a "Critical" by one vendor or a "Level 5" by another. Without these mappings, the administrator would have to create separate, redundant security rules for every vendor to account for their different naming conventions and numerical scales.
"Each vendor defines its own severity levels for syslog messages. The following table shows the equivalent FortiNAC security level... To normalize these events, configure the Severity Level Mappings found in the device integration guides. This allows FortiNAC to generate a consistent security event that can then trigger an alarm regardless of the reporting vendor's specific terminology." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Vendor Severity Levels and Syslog Management.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Refer to the exhibit.





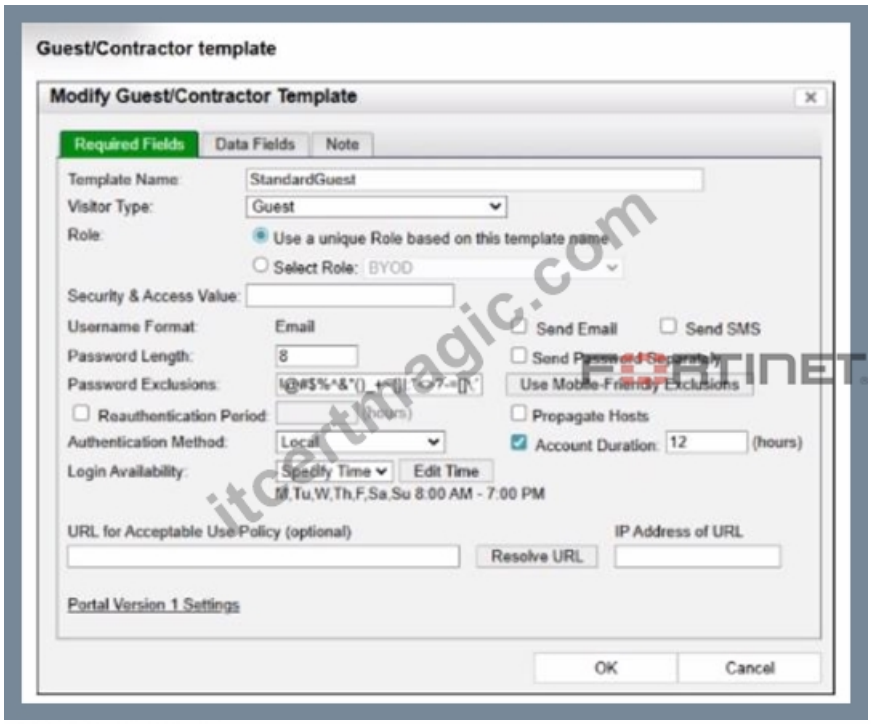
An administrator has configured the DHCP scope for a registration isolation network, but the isolation process isn't working. What is the problem with the configuration?

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

Answer: B

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 # 21
Refer to the exhibits.



Account creation wizard

Based on the given configurations and settings, on which date and time would a guest account created at 8:00 AM on 2025/09/12 expire?

- A. 2025/09/12 at 17:00:00
- B. 2025/09/13 at 17:00:00
- C. 2025/09/12 at 8:00 PM
- D. 2025/09/12 at 7:00 PM

Answer: B

Explanation:
Questio ns no: 22
Verified Answe r: D
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 expiration of a guest or contractor account is determined by the configuration settings within the Account Creation Wizard and the associated Guest/Contractor Template. While a template can define a default "Account Duration" (as seen in the 12-hour setting in the second exhibit), the Account Creation Wizard allows an administrator to manually specify or override the start and end parameters for a specific user session.
According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide regarding guest management, the Account End Date field in the creation wizard is the definitive timestamp for when the account object will be disabled or deleted from the system. In the provided exhibit (Account Creation Wizard), the administrator has explicitly set the Account Start Date to 2025/09/12 08:00:00 and the Account End Date to 2025/09/13 17:00:00.

Even though the template indicates an "Account Duration" of 12 hours, this value typically serves as a pre-populated default. When a manual date and time are entered into the wizard, those specific values take precedence for that individual account. The account will remain active and valid until 5:00 PM (17:00:00) on the following day, 2025/09/13. It is also important to note the "Login Availability" from the template (8:00 AM - 7:00 PM); while the account exists until the 13th at 17:00:00, the user would only be able to authenticate during the active hours defined by the login schedule on both days.
"When creating an account, the administrator can select a template to provide default settings. However, specific values such as the Account End Date can be modified within the Account Creation Wizard. The date and time specified in the 'Account End Date' field determines the absolute expiration of the account. Once this time is reached, the account is moved to an expired state and the user's network access is revoked." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Guest and Contractor Account Management.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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 # 23
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