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

NEW QUESTION # 18

An administrator has created several device profiling rules and evaluated all existing devices in the database. Some of the devices appear in the profiled devices view because they matched a rule, but they remain unknown and the registration column in the profiled devices view shows "No".

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The confirm device profiling rule option is not enabled.
- B. The devices match more than one device profiling rule.
- C. The devices have persistent agents installed, and the point of connection has PA optimization enabled.
- D. The device profiling rule has registration set to manual.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, Device Profiling Rules are used to automatically identify and categorize devices (such as IP cameras, printers, or IoT devices) based on fingerprints like DHCP fingerprints, OIDs, or MAC prefixes. When a device matches a rule, it appears in the Profiled Devices view.

However, matching a rule does not automatically register the device in the database unless the rule is configured to do so. If the devices appear in the view but remain "Unknown" and show "No" in the registration column, it indicates that the "Confirm" (or "Auto-register") action has not been triggered. In the Device Profiling Rule configuration, there is a setting called "Allow Auto-Approval" or "Confirm". If this is not enabled, the system identifies the device but waits for an administrator to manually approve the match before changing the host status from "Unknown" to "Registered".

This is a common "safety" configuration used during the initial deployment phase to ensure that the profiling rules are accurate before the system begins automatically granting network access based on those matches.

"If a device matches a rule but is not registered, check the rule configuration. The Confirm option (within the Method or Rule settings) determines if the system automatically registers the device upon a match. If Confirm is not enabled, the device will remain in the 'Profiled' state with a registration status of 'No' until an administrator manually promotes the device." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Device Profiling Rules.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Refer to the exhibit.

A FortiNAC-F N+1 HA configuration is shown.

What will occur if CA-2 fails?

- A. CA-1 and CA-3 will operate as a 1+1 HA cluster with CA-3 acting as a hot standby.
- **B. CA-3 will continue to operate as a secondary in an N+1 HA configuration.**
- C. CA-3 will be promoted to a primary and FortiNAC-F manager will load balance between CA-1 and CA-3.
- D. CA-3 will be promoted to a primary and share management responsibilities with CA-1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an N+1 High Availability (HA) configuration, a single secondary Control and Application (CA) server provides backup for multiple primary CA servers. The FortiNAC-F Manager (FortiNAC-M) acts as the centralized orchestrator for this cluster, monitoring the health of all participating nodes.

According to the FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual, when a primary CA (such as CA-2 in the exhibit) fails, the secondary CA (CA-3) is automatically promoted by the Manager to take over the specific workload and database functions of that failed primary. Crucially, the documentation specifies that even after this promotion, the system architecture maintains its N+1 logic. The secondary CA effectively "assumes the identity" of the failed primary while continuing to operate within the N+1 framework established by the Manager.

It does not merge with CA-1 to form a traditional 1+1 active/passive cluster (A), nor does it engage in load balancing (D), as FortiNAC-F HA is designed for redundancy and failover rather than active traffic distribution. Furthermore, CA-3 does not "share" management with CA-1 (C); it independently handles the tasks originally assigned to CA-2. Throughout this failover state, the Manager continues to oversee the group, and CA-3 remains the designated secondary unit currently acting in a primary capacity for the downed node until CA-2 is restored.

"In an N+1 Failover Group, the Secondary CA is designed to take over the functionality of any single failed primary component within the group. The FortiNAC Manager monitors the primaries and initiates the failover to the secondary... Once failover occurs, the secondary continues to operate as the backup unit for the failed primary while remaining part of the managed N+1 HA configuration." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual: Failover Behavior Section.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Refer to the exhibit.

What will happen to the host of a guest user created from this template if the time of connection is 8:00 PM?

- A. The host will be administratively disabled.
- B. The host will be marked as at-risk.
- C. The host will be marked as a rogue device.
- **D. The host will be marked as non-authenticated.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Guest & Contractor Template is a configuration object that defines the parameters for accounts created by sponsors or through self-registration. One of the critical security controls within this template is the Login Availability setting. This setting restricts the specific days and times during which a guest or contractor is permitted to authenticate and access the network. As shown in the exhibit, the "StandardGuest" template has Login Availability set to "Specify Time", with a schedule defined as Mon-Fri, 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM. If a guest user attempts to connect or authenticate at 8:00 PM, which is outside of the permitted window, FortiNAC-F's policy engine will automatically deny the authentication request. When an authentication attempt is denied due to schedule restrictions, the system does not move the host into the "Authenticated" or "Registered" state required for production access. Instead, the host is marked as non-authenticated in the adapter or host view.

This behavior ensures that even if a guest possesses valid credentials, their access is strictly bound by the organizational policy for visitor hours. The host will typically remain in its current isolation or registration VLAN, and the user will see a message on the captive portal indicating that their account is not currently authorized for login. It is important to distinguish this from "at-risk" (C), which relates to security scan failures, or "rogue" (B), which typically refers to unknown devices that have not yet been associated with a valid account or profiling rule.

"Login Availability defines the timeframe during which the guest or contractor account is valid for network access. This schedule is enforced at the time of authentication. If a user attempts to log in outside of the designated window, the authentication is rejected by the system. Consequently, the host record will reflect a non-authenticated status, and the device will remain restricted to the isolation or registration network until a valid login window is reached." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Guest and Contractor Templates Section.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 22

Refer to the exhibit.

□ What would FortiNAC-F generate if only one of the security fitters is satisfied?

- A. A security alarm
- B. A normal alarm
- C. A security event
- D. A normal event

Answer: D

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, Security Triggers are used to identify specific security-related activities based on incoming data such as Syslog messages or SNMP traps from external security devices (like a FortiGate or an IDS). These triggers act as a filtering mechanism to determine if an incoming notification should be escalated from a standard system event to a Security Event.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide and relevant training materials for versions 7.2 and 7.4, the Filter Match setting is the critical logic gate for this process. As seen in the exhibit, the "Filter Match" configuration is set to "All". This means that for the Security Trigger named "Infected File Detected" to "fire" and generate a Security Event or a subsequent Security Alarm, every single filter listed in the Security Filters table must be satisfied simultaneously by the incoming data.

In the provided exhibit, there are two filters: one looking for the Vendor "Fortinet" and another looking for the Sub Type "virus". If only one of these filters is satisfied (for example, a message from Fortinet that does not contain the "virus" subtype), the logic for the Security Trigger is not met. Consequently, FortiNAC-F does not escalate the notification. Instead, it processes the incoming data as a Normal Event, which is recorded in the Event Log but does not trigger the automated security response workflows associated with security alarms.

"The Filter Match option defines the logic used when multiple filters are defined. If 'All' is selected, then all filter criteria must be met in order for the trigger to fire and a Security Event to be generated. If the criteria are not met, the incoming data is processed as a normal event. If 'Any' is selected, the trigger fires if at least one of the filters matches." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Triggers Section.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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