

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6最新対策問題: Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator - JPTestKingちょっとした時間とエネルギーをかけて準備する



私たちは、このキャリアの中で、10年以上にわたりプロとしてNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6練習資料を作りました。NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6練習資料が最も全面的な参考書です。そして、私たちは十分な耐久力を持って、ずっとNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6練習資料の研究に取り組んでいます。私たちのNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6練習資料を利用したら、NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験に合格した人がかなり多いです。だから、弊社のNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6練習資料を早く購入しましょう！

これは、今後のNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6テストのために有効な試験準備資料を購入する良い方法です。適切な選択により、半分の労力で2倍の結果が得られます。適切な試験準備により、明確な方向性が示され、効率的な準備ができます。NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験の準備は正しい方向を示すだけでなく、実際の試験問題のほとんどをカバーできるため、試験の内容を事前に知ることができます。Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験準備の質問と回答をマスターし、試験気分を積極的に調整することもできます。

>> NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6最新対策問題 <<

NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6無料過去問 & NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6対応問題集

すべての働く人は、NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6がこの分野で支配的な人物であり、また彼らのキャリアに役立つことを知っています。NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6信頼性の高い試験ブートキャンプが試験に合格し、資格証明書を取得するのに役立つ場合、より良いキャリア、より良い人生を得ることができます。私たちの研究NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6ガイド資料は、最新のNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6テストの質問と回答のほとんどを網羅しています。確かにこの分野で何か違うことをしようと決心しているなら、役に立つ認定はあなたのキャリアの足がかりになるでしょう。

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator 認定 NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6 試験問題 (Q46-Q51):

質問 # 46

When configuring FortiNAC-F to manage FortiGate VPN users, an endpoint compliance policy must be created for the integration. Why is the endpoint compliance policy necessary for this type of integration?

- A. To validate the VPN client being used
- B. To validate the VPN user credentials
- **C. To designate the required agent type**
- D. To confirm the installed endpoint certificate

正解: C

解説:

The integration of FortiNAC-F with FortiGate VPN requires a specific policy workflow to bridge the gap between initial user authentication and full network access. When a user connects to the VPN, the FortiGate typically provides the User ID and IP

address, but FortiNAC-F requires a MAC address to uniquely identify and manage the endpoint's record.

According to the FortiGate VPN Integration Guide, the Endpoint Compliance Policy is a mandatory component of this setup because it is used to designate the required agent type.

Because a VPN connection is Layer 3, FortiNAC cannot "see" the MAC address through traditional SNMP or L2 polling. The compliance policy instructs the system to present a Captive Portal to the remote user, requiring them to download and run either the Persistent or Dissolvable Agent. The agent then reports the device's MAC address back to FortiNAC, allowing the system to correlate the VPN session with a host record.

Once the agent is running and the MAC is known, FortiNAC-F can evaluate the device's security posture (if scanning is configured) and send the necessary FSSO tags back to the FortiGate to lift the initial network restrictions. Without the compliance policy to enforce the agent requirement, the connection would remain in an isolated "IP-only" state with no unique hardware identity.

"The Endpoint Compliance Policy is necessary to control the agent requirement for VPN users.

Create a default VPN Endpoint Compliance Policy to distribute an agent via captive portal for isolated machines. This policy allows the administrator to designate the required agent type (Persistent or Dissolvable) that will be used to collect the hardware (MAC) address and perform health scans on the remote endpoint."

質問 # 47

Which group type can have members added directly from the FortiNAC Control Manager?

- A. Device
- B. Host
- C. Port
- **D. Administrator**

正解: D

質問 # 48

An administrator wants to create a conference manager administrator account but would like to limit the number of conference accounts that can be generated to 30.

Which statement about conference accounts is true?

- **A. The administrator can set a maximum of 30 conference accounts in the administrative profile for the conference manager.**
- B. In FortiNAC-F, conference accounts can be limited by multiples of 25, so the conference administrator could create 50 accounts.
- C. The conference account limit is defined in the onboarding conference portal.
- D. Conference account limits are defined in the conference guest and contractor template.

正解: A

解説:

In FortiNAC-F, the Conference Manager is a specialized administrative role designed for delegated administration, often used by receptionists or event organizers to create temporary guest accounts. To maintain security and prevent the over-provisioning of credentials, FortiNAC-F allows for granular restrictions on these accounts.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide regarding Administrative Profiles, when an administrator creates a profile for a Conference Manager, they can define specific "Account Limits." Under the profile settings (located in System > Settings > Admin Profiles), there is a field specifically for "Max Accounts." By entering "30" into this field, the administrator ensures that any user assigned to this profile cannot exceed 30 active conference accounts at any given time.

This setting is distinct from the Portal configuration or the Guest templates. While templates define the type of account (e.g., duration and access level), the Administrative Profile defines the capabilities and limitations of the person creating those accounts. This ensures that even if a guest template allows for unlimited registrations, the specific administrator is physically restricted by the system from generating more than the allotted 30.

"Administrative Profiles define what an administrator can see and do within the system. For delegated administration roles like the Conference Manager, the 'Max Accounts' field in the Administrative Profile is used to specify the maximum number of accounts the user is permitted to create. Once this limit is reached, the user will be unable to generate additional accounts until existing ones expire or are deleted."

質問 # 49

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 Connections view
- B. The Port Properties view of the hosts port
- C. The Policy Logs view
- **D. The Policy Details view for the host**

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 50

When creating a user or host profile, which three criteria can you apply? (Choose three.)

- **A. Host or user group memberships**
- **B. Location**
- C. An applied access policy
- **D. Host or user attributes**
- E. Adapter current VLAN

正解: A、B、D

解説:

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.

質問 # 51

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ご存知のように、すべての受験者は、知識とスキルを示すための最良の証拠となる関連するFortinetのNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6認定を取得する場合があります。準備プロセスを簡素化する場合は、良いニュースがあります。NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験問題は、多くの国のすべてのJPTestKingお客様から高く評価されており、当社はこの分野のリーダーになっています。NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験問題は、NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験に合格するために非常に正確です。NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6実践ガイドを購入すると、高いFortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator合格率が得られます。

NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6無料過去問: https://www.jpctestking.com/NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6-exam.html

NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験資格証明書を取得することは難しいです、NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験問題を使用すると、NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験に簡単に合格できます、NSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験に準備するためにインターネットで色々なトレーニングツールを見つけることができますが、JPTestKingのNSE5_FNC_AD-7.6試験資料は最も良い

