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## Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD\_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

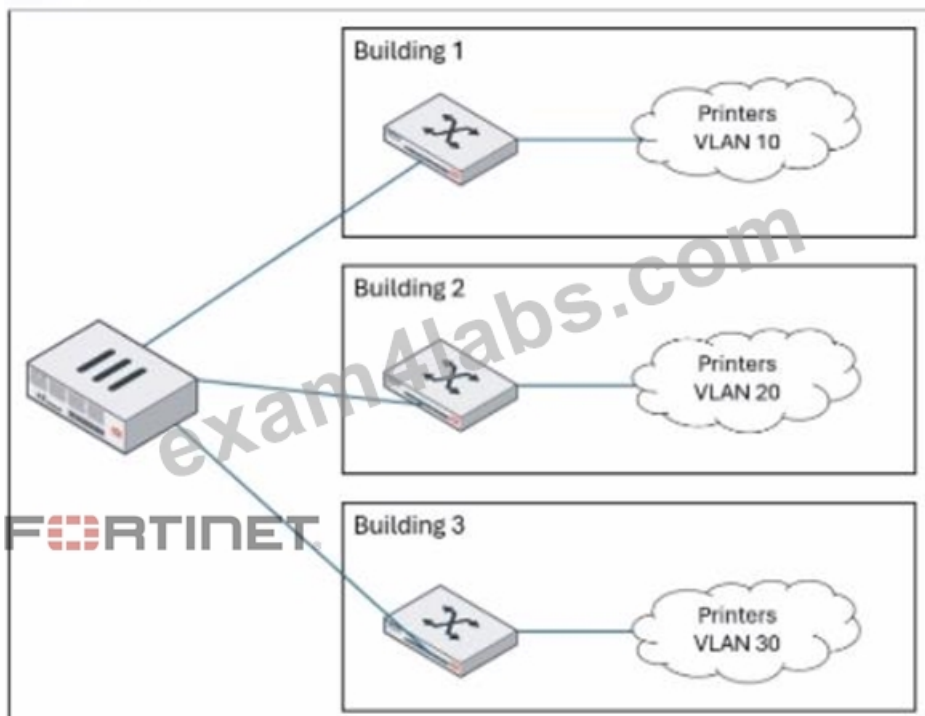
Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integration: This domain addresses connecting FortiNAC-F with other systems using Syslog and SNMP traps, managing multiple instances through FortiNAC-F Manager, and integrating Mobile Device Management for extending access control to mobile devices.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Refer to the exhibit.

#### Network topology



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. Preferred VLAN designations
- **D. Logical networks**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

An organization wants to add a FortiNAC-F Manager to simplify their large FortiNAC-F deployment.

Which two policy types can be managed globally? (Choose two.)

- **A. Network Access**
- B. Supplicant EasyConnect
- **C. Endpoint Compliance**
- D. Authentication

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

The FortiNAC-F Manager is designed to centralize the management of multiple Control and Application (CA) appliances, ensuring consistent security posture across a distributed enterprise. To achieve this, the Manager allows administrators to define and distribute specific types of policies globally rather than configuring them on each individual CA.

According to the FortiNAC Manager Guide, the two primary policy types that are managed globally are:

Network Access Policies (D): These policies define the "If-Then" logic for network entry. By managing these at the global level, an administrator can ensure that a "Contractor" receives the same restricted access regardless of which branch office or campus they connect to.

Endpoint Compliance Policies (B): Global management of compliance policies—which consist of scans and configurations—allows for a unified security baseline. For example, a global policy can mandate that all Windows devices across the entire organization must have a specific antivirus version installed and active before gaining access to the production network.

While the Manager provides visibility into authentication events and can synchronize directory data, the specific Authentication (A) configurations (like local RADIUS secrets or specific LDAP server links) are often localized to the CA to account for site-specific infrastructure. Supplicant EasyConnect (C) is a feature set for onboarding, but the structural "Global Policy" engine focuses primarily on the Access and Compliance frameworks.

"The FortiNAC Manager enables Global Policy Management, allowing for the creation and distribution of policies across all managed CA appliances. This includes Network Access Policies, which control VLAN and ACL assignment, and Endpoint Compliance Policies, which define the security requirements for hosts. Centralizing these policies ensures that security standards are enforced uniformly across the global network fabric." - FortiNAC Manager Administration Guide: Global Policy Management Overview.

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 18

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 19

Refer to the exhibit.

**User/Host profile configuration**

Name: Contractor Access

Who/What: ☒

Attributes (Satisfy Any of the Following)

Where	Host	Role	Contractor	X	+
OR	Host	Persistent Agent	Yes	X	
AND	Host	Security Access Value	Contractor	X	

RADIUS Attributes (Satisfy Any of the Following)

Groups: ☒ Any ☐ Any Of ☐ All Of ☐ None Of

Where: ☒

Locations: ☒ Any Of ☐ All Of ☐ None Of

Building 1 First Floor Ports X X

When: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Notes:

If a host is connected to a port in the Building 1 First Floor Ports group, what must also be true to match this user/host profile?

- A. The host must have a role value of contractor, an installed persistent agent or a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.
- B. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent or a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.
- C. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent and a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.
- D. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent, a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 9 AM and 5 PM.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The User/Host Profile in FortiNAC-F is the fundamental logic engine used to categorize endpoints for policy assignment. As seen in the exhibit, the configuration uses a combination of Boolean logic operators (OR and AND) to define the "Who/What" attributes. According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide, attributes grouped together within the same bracket or connected by an OR operator require only one of those conditions to be met. In the exhibit, the first two attributes are "Host Role = Contractor" OR "Host Persistent Agent = Yes". This forms a single logical block. This block is then joined to the third attribute ("Host Security Access Value = Contractor") by an AND operator. Consequently, a host must satisfy at least one of the first two conditions AND satisfy the third condition to match the "Who/What" section.

Furthermore, the profile includes Location and When (time) constraints. The exhibit shows the location is restricted to the "Building 1 First Floor Ports" group. The "When" schedule is explicitly set to Mon-Fri 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM. For a profile to match, all enabled sections (Who/What, Locations, and When) must be satisfied simultaneously. Therefore, the host must meet the conditional contractor/agent criteria, possess the specific security access value, and connect during the defined 6 AM to 5 PM window.

"User/Host Profiles use a combination of attributes to identify a match. Attributes joined by OR require any one to be true, while attributes joined by AND must all be true. If a Schedule (When) is applied, the host must also connect within the specified timeframe for the profile to be considered a match. All criteria in the Who/What, Where, and When sections are cumulative." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: User/Host Profile Configuration.

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