NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Musterprüfungsfragen - NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsfragen

Jeder Kandidat der Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist sich darüber klar sein, dass Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierung eine wichtige Rolle in seinem Leben darstellt. Wir stellen den Kandidaten die Simulationsfragen und Antworten mit ultra-niedrigem Preis und hoher Qualität zur Verfügung. Unsere Produkte sind kostengünstig und wir bieten einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierung sind alle leicht zugänglich. Unsere Website ist ein erstklassiger Anbieter in Bezug auf die Antwortenspeicherung. Wir haben die neuesten und genauesten Schulungsunterlagen, die Sie brauchen.

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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	• 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 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.

>> NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Musterprüfungsfragen <<

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsfragen & NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Probesfragen

Ist es nicht einfach, die Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen? Es ist sehr wahrscheinlich, Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen, wenn Sie die Fragenkataloge zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 aus It-Pruefung wählen. Die Fragenkataloge zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 aus It-Pruefung sind die Sammlung von den höchsten zertifizierten Experten im Fortinet -Bereich und das Ergebnis von Innovation, sie haben absolute Autorität. Wählen Sie It-Pruefung, bereuen Sie niemals.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q12-Q17):

12. Frage
When FortiNAC-F is managing VPN clients connecting through FortiGate, why must the clients run a FortiNAC-F agent?

- A. To transparently update The client IP address upon successful authentication
- B. To collect user authentication details
- C. To collect the client IP address and MAC address
- D. To validate the endpoint policy compliance

Antwort: C

Begründung:
When FortiNAC-F manages VPN clients through a FortiGate, the agent plays a fundamental role in device identification that standard network protocols cannot provide on their own. In a standard VPN connection, the FortiGate establishes a Layer 3 tunnel and assigns a virtual IP address to the client. While the FortiGate sends a syslog message to FortiNAC-F containing the username and this assigned IP address, it typically does not provide the hardware (MAC) address of the remote endpoint's physical or virtual adapter.
FortiNAC-F relies on the MAC address as the primary unique identifier for all host records in its database. Without the MAC address, FortiNAC-F cannot correlate the incoming VPN session with an existing host record to apply specific policies or track the device's history. By running either a Persistent or Dissolvable Agent, the endpoint retrieves its own MAC address and communicates it directly to the FortiNAC-F service interface. This allows the "IP to MAC" mapping to occur. Once FortiNAC-F has both the IP and the MAC, it can successfully identify the device, verify its status, and send the appropriate FSSO tags or group information back to the FortiGate to lift network restrictions.
Furthermore, while the agent can also perform compliance checks (Option D), the architectural requirement for the agent in a managed VPN environment is primarily driven by the need for session data correlation-specifically the collection of the IP and MAC address pairing.
"Session Data Components: * User ID (collected via RADIUS, syslog and API from the FortiGate). * Remote IP address for the remote user connection (collected via syslog and API from the FortiGate and from the FortiNAC agent). * Device IP and MAC address (collected via FortiNAC agent). ... The Agent is used to provide the MAC address of the connecting VPN user (IP to MAC)." - FortiNAC-F FortiGate VPN Integration Guide: How it Works Section.

13. Frage
While deploying FortiNAC-F devices in a 1+1 HA configuration, the administrator has chosen to use the shared IP address option. Which condition must be met for this type of deployment?

- A. There is a direct cable link between FortiNAC-F devices.

- B. The isolation network type is layer 3.
- C. The isolation network type is Layer 2.
- D. The primary and secondary administrative interfaces are on the same subnet.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
In a 1+1 High Availability (HA) deployment, FortiNAC-F supports two primary methods for management access: individual IP addresses or a Shared IP Address (also known as a Virtual IP or VIP). The Shared IP option is part of a Layer 2 HA design, which simplifies administration by providing a single URL or IP that always points to whichever appliance is currently in the "Active" or "In Control" state.
For a Shared IP configuration to function correctly, the Primary and Secondary administrative interfaces (port1) must be on the same subnet. This requirement exists because the Shared IP is a logical address that is dynamically assigned to the physical interface of the active unit. Since only one unit can own the IP at a time, both units must reside on the same broadcast domain (Layer 2) to ensure that ARP requests for the Shared IP are correctly answered and that the gateway remains reachable regardless of which unit is active. If the appliances were on different subnets (a Layer 3 HA design), a shared IP could not be used because it cannot "float" across different network segments; instead, administrators would need to manage each unit via its unique physical IP or use a FortiNAC Manager.
"For L2 HA configurations, click the Use Shared IP Address checkbox and enter the Shared IP Address information... If your Primary and Secondary Servers are not in the same subnet, do not use a shared IP address. The shared IP address moves between appliances during a failover and recovery and requires both units to reside on the same network." - FortiNAC-F High Availability Reference Manual: Shared IP Configuration.

14. Frage
A user was attempting to register their host through the registration captive portal. After successfully registering, the host remained in the registration VLAN. Which two conditions would cause this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. There is another unregistered host on the same port
- B. The wrong agent s installed.
- C. There is no agent installed on the host.
- D. The port default VLAN is the same as the Registration VLAN.

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:
The process of moving a host from a Registration VLAN to a Production VLAN (Access VLAN) is a fundamental part of the FortiNAC-F "VLAN steering" workflow. When a host successfully registers via the captive portal, FortiNAC-F evaluates its Network Access Policies to determine the correct VLAN. If the host remains stuck in the Registration VLAN despite a successful registration, it is typically due to port-level restrictions or the presence of other unregistered devices.
The two most common reasons for this behavior as per the documentation are:
The port default VLAN is the same as the Registration VLAN: If the "Default VLAN" field in the switch port's model configuration is set to the same ID as the Registration VLAN, the port will not change state because FortiNAC-F believes it is already in its "normal" or "forced" state.
There is another unregistered host on the same port: FortiNAC-F maintains the security posture of the physical port. If multiple hosts are connected to a single port (e.g., via a hub or unmanaged switch) and at least one host remains "Rogue" (unregistered), FortiNAC-F will generally keep the entire port in the isolation/registration VLAN to prevent the unregistered host from gaining unauthorized access to the production network.
Issues with agents (A, B) typically prevent a host from completing compliance or registration but do not usually result in a "stuck" status after registration has already been marked as successful in the system.
"If a port is identified as having Multiple Hosts, and those hosts require different levels of access, FortiNAC remains in the most restrictive state (Registration or Isolation) until all hosts on that port are authorized... Additionally, verify the Default VLAN setting for the port; if the Default VLAN and Registration VLAN match, the system will not trigger a VLAN change upon registration." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Troubleshooting Host Management.

15. Frage
An administrator wants to build device profiling rules based on network traffic, but the network session view is not populated with any records.
Which two settings can be enabled to gather network session information? (Choose two.)

- A. Firewall session polling on modeled FortiGate devices
- B. Layer 3 polling on the infrastructure devices
- C. Netflow setting on the FortiNAC-F interfaces
- D. Network traffic polling on any modeled infrastructure device

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:
In FortiNAC-F, the Network Sessions view provides a real-time and historical log of traffic flows, including source/destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols. This data is essential for building Device Profiling Rules that rely on "Traffic Patterns" or "Network Footprints" to identify devices (e.g., an IP camera communicating with its specific NVR). If the network session view is empty, the system is not receiving the necessary flow or session data from the network infrastructure.
According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, there are two primary methods to populate this view:
NetFlow/sFlow/IPFIX (C): FortiNAC-F can act as a flow collector. By enabling NetFlow settings on the FortiNAC-F service interface (port2/eth1) and configuring your switches or routers to export flow data to the FortiNAC IP, the system can parse these packets and record sessions.
Firewall Session Polling (B): For environments with FortiGate firewalls, FortiNAC-F can proactively poll the FortiGate via the REST API to retrieve its current session table. This is particularly useful as it provides session visibility without requiring the overhead of configuring NetFlow on every access layer switch.
Settings like Layer 3 Polling (D) only provide ARP table mappings (IP to MAC correlation) and do not provide the detailed flow information required for the session view.
"The Network Sessions view displays information regarding active and inactive network traffic sessions... To populate this view, FortiNAC must receive data through one of the following methods: * NetFlow/sFlow Support: Configure network devices to send flow data to the FortiNAC service interface. * Firewall Session Polling: Enable session polling on modeled FortiGate devices to retrieve session information via API. These records are then used by the Device Profiler to match rules based on traffic patterns." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Network Sessions and Flow Data Collection.

16. Frage
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 Policy Details view for the host
- C. The Policy Logs view
- D. The Port Properties view of the hosts port

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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.

17. Frage
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Sie können im Inernet kostenlos die Lerntipps und einen Teil der Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierungsprüfung von It-Pruefung als Probe herunterladen.

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