

Updated Exam NSE6_FNC_AD-7.6 Exercise & Trustable Question NSE6_FNC_AD-7.6 Explanations & Hot Fortinet Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator



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Fortinet NSE6_FNC_AD-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Concepts and Initial Configuration	- Explain isolation networks and the configuration wizard - Model and organize infrastructure devices
Deployment and Provisioning	- Configure access control on FortiNAC-F - Configure security automation - Configure FortiNAC-F security policies - Configure and monitor high availability (HA)
Network Visibility and Monitoring	- Guests and contractors - Use logging options available on FortiNAC - Explain and configure device profiling - Troubleshoot network devices and device status
Integration	- Configure and use FortiNAC-F Manager - Explain and configure MDM integration - Integrate with third-party devices using Syslog and SNMP trap input

>> Exam NSE6_FNC_AD-7.6 Exercise <<

Question NSE6_FNC_AD-7.6 Explanations - Valid NSE6_FNC_AD-7.6 Test

Answers

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Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

What must an administrator configure to allow FortiNAC-F to process incoming syslog messages that are not supported by default?

- A. A Syslog Service Connector
- B. A Security Action
- C. A Log Receiver
- **D. A Security Event Parser**

Answer: D

Explanation:

FortiNAC-F provides a robust engine for processing security notifications from third-party devices. For standard integrations, such as FortiGate or Check Point, the system comes pre-loaded with templates to interpret incoming data. However, when an administrator needs FortiNAC-F to process syslog messages from a vendor or device that is not supported by default, they must configure a Security Event Parser.

The Security Event Parser acts as the translation layer. It uses regular expressions (Regex) or specific field mappings to identify key data points within a raw syslog string, such as the source IP address, the threat type, and the severity. Without a parser, FortiNAC-F may receive the syslog message but will be unable to "understand" its contents, meaning it cannot generate the necessary Security Event required to trigger automated responses. Once a parser is created, the system can extract the host's IP address from the message, resolve it to a MAC address via L3 polling, and then apply the appropriate security rules. This allows for the integration of any security appliance capable of sending RFC-compliant syslog messages.

"FortiNAC parses the information based on pre-defined security event parsers stored in FortiNAC's database... If the incoming message format is not recognized, a new Security Event Parser must be created to define how the system should extract data fields from the raw syslog message. This enables FortiNAC to generate a security event and take action based on the alarm configuration."

"-FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Event Parsers.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 19

An administrator wants FortiNAC-F to return a group of user-defined RADIUS attributes in RADIUS responses. Which condition must be true to achieve this?

- A. RADIUS accounting must be enabled on the FortiNAC-F RADIUS server configuration.
- B. The requesting device must support RFC 5176.
- C. The device models in the inventory view must be configured for proxy-based authentication.
- **D. Inbound RADIUS requests must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the RADIUS Attribute Groups feature allows administrators to return customized RADIUS attributes (such as specific VLAN IDs, filter IDs, or vendor-specific attributes) in an Access- Accept packet sent back to a network device. This is particularly useful for supporting

"Generic RADIUS" devices that are not natively supported but can be managed using standard AVPairs.

According to the FortiNAC-F Generic RADIUS Wired Cookbook and the RADIUS Attribute Groups section of the Administration Guide, there is one critical prerequisite for this feature to function: the inbound RADIUS request must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute. The Calling- Station-ID typically contains the MAC address of the connecting endpoint. Because FortiNAC-F is a host-centric system, it uses the MAC address as the unique identifier to look up the host record, evaluate the associated Network Access Policy, and determine which Logical Network (and thus which Attribute Group) should be applied. If the incoming request lacks this attribute, FortiNAC-F cannot reliably identify the host and, as a safety mechanism, will not include any user-defined RADIUS attributes in the response. This ensures that unauthorized or unidentifiable devices do not receive privileged access through misapplied attributes.

"Configure a set of attributes that must be included in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet returned by FortiNAC... Requirement: Inbound RADIUS request must contain Calling-Station-Id.

Otherwise, FortiNAC will not include the RADIUS attributes. This attribute is used to identify the host and its current state within the FortiNAC database."

NEW QUESTION # 20

A healthcare organization is integrating FortiNAC-F with its existing MDM. Communication is failing between the systems. What could be a probable cause?

- **A. REST API communication is failing**
- B. Security Fabric traffic is failing
- C. SSH communication is failing
- D. SOAP API communication is failing

Answer: A

Explanation:

The integration between FortiNAC-F and Mobile Device Management (MDM) platforms (such as Microsoft Intune, VMware Workspace ONE, or Jamf) is a critical component for providing visibility into mobile assets that do not connect directly to the managed infrastructure via standard wired or wireless protocols.

According to the FortiNAC-F MDM Integration Guide, the communication between the FortiNAC-F appliance and the MDM server is handled through REST API calls. FortiNAC-F acts as an API client, periodically polling the MDM server to retrieve device metadata, compliance status, and ownership information. If communication is failing, it is most likely because the API credentials (Client ID/Secret) are incorrect, the MDM's API endpoint is unreachable from the FortiNAC-F service port, or the SSL certificate presented by the MDM is not trusted by the FortiNAC-F root store.

While SSH (B) is used for switch CLI management and the Security Fabric (A) uses proprietary protocols for FortiGate synchronization, neither is the primary vehicle for MDM data exchange. SOAP API (D) is an older protocol that has been largely replaced by REST in modern FortiNAC integrations.

"FortiNAC integrates with MDM systems by utilizing REST API communication to query the MDM database for device information. To establish this link, administrators must configure the MDM Service Connector with the appropriate API URL and authentication credentials. If the 'Test Connection' fails, verify that the FortiNAC can reach the MDM provider via the REST API port (usually HTTPS 443). " - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: MDM Integration and Troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Where should you configure MAC notification traps on a supported switch?

- A. On all ports on the switch
- B. Only on ports defined as learned uplinks
- **C. On all ports except uplink ports**
- D. Only on ports that generate linkup and linkdown traps

Answer: C

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, MAC notification traps (also known as MAC Move or MAC Change traps) are essential for achieving real-time visibility of endpoint connections and disconnections. When a device connects to a switch port, the switch generates an SNMP trap that informs FortiNAC-F of the new MAC address on that specific interface. This allows FortiNAC-F to immediately initiate the profiling and policy evaluation process without waiting for the next scheduled L2 poll.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide and Switch Integration documentation, MAC notification traps should be configured on all ports except uplink ports. Uplink ports are the interfaces that connect one switch to another or to the core network. Because these ports see the MAC addresses of every device on the downstream switches, enabling MAC notification on uplinks would cause the switch to send a massive volume of redundant traps to FortiNAC-F every time any device anywhere in the downstream branch moves or reconnects. This can overwhelm the FortiNAC-F process queue and degrade system performance. By only enabling these traps on "edge" or "access" ports—where individual endpoints like PCs, printers, and VoIP phones connect—FortiNAC-F receives precise data regarding exactly where a device is physically located. Uplinks should be identified in the FortiNAC-F inventory as "Uplink" or "Learned Uplink," which tells the system to ignore MAC data seen on those specific ports. "To ensure accurate host tracking and optimal system performance, SNMP MAC notification traps must be enabled on all access (downlink) ports. Do not enable MAC notification traps on uplink ports, as this will result in excessive and unnecessary trap processing. Uplink ports should be excluded to prevent the system from attempting to map multiple downstream MAC addresses to a single infrastructure interface." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: SNMP Configuration for Network Devices.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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