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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Three Formats of VCE4Plus Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Practice Test Questions

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

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. Conference account limits are defined in the conference guest and contractor template.
- C. The conference account limit is defined in the onboarding conference portal.
- D. In FortiNAC-F, conference accounts can be limited by multiples of 25, so the conference administrator could create 50 accounts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Administrative Profiles and Delegated Administration.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 31

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

Answer: B

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 # 32

Refer to the exhibit.

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 or 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, 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.

NEW QUESTION # 33

An administrator manages a corporate environment where all users log into the corporate domain each time they connect to the network. The administrator wants to leverage login scripts to use a FortiNAC-F agent to enhance endpoint visibility Which agent can be deployed as part of a login script?

- A. Passive
- **B. Persistent**
- C. Dissolvable
- D. Mobile

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a corporate domain environment where "enhanced endpoint visibility" is required, the Persistent Agent is the recommended choice. Unlike the Dissolvable Agent, which is temporary and intended for one-time compliance scans during registration, the Persistent Agent is an "install-and-stay-resident" application.

The Persistent Agent is specifically designed to be distributed through automated enterprise methods, including login scripts, Group Policy Objects (GPO), or third-party software management tools. When deployed via a login script, the agent can be configured to silently install and immediately begin communicating with the FortiNAC-F service interface. Once active, it provides continuous visibility by reporting host details such as logged-on users, installed applications, and adapter information. It also listens for Windows session events (logon/logoff) to trigger automatic single-sign-on (SSO) registration in FortiNAC-F, ensuring that as soon as a user connects to the domain, their device is identified and assigned the correct network access policy.

"The Persistent Agent can be distributed to Windows domain machines via login script or by any other software distribution method your organization might use. The Persistent Agent remains installed on the host at all times. Once the agent is installed it runs in the background and communicates with FortiNAC at intervals established by the FortiNAC administrator." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Persistent Agent Overview.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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