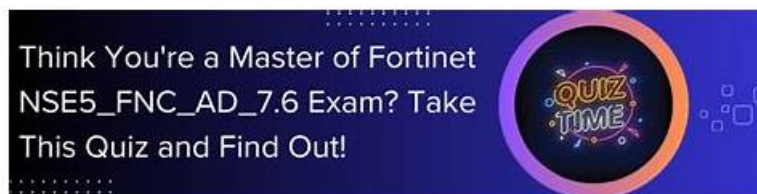


NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Vce Format & NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Question Explanations



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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">• 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 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.

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

While discovering network infrastructure devices, a switch appears in the inventory topology with a question mark (?) on the icon. What would cause this?

- A. SNMP is not enabled on the switch.
- **B. The SNMP ObjectID is not recognized by FortiNAC-F.**
- C. A read-only SNMP community string was used.
- D. The wrong SNMP community string was entered during discovery.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Inventory topology uses specific icons to represent the status and model of discovered network infrastructure. When a switch or other network device is discovered via SNMP, FortiNAC-F retrieves its System ObjectID (sysObjectID) to identify the specific make and model. This OID is then compared against the internal database of supported device mappings.

A question mark (?) icon appearing on a discovered switch indicates that while the discovery process successfully communicated with the device (meaning SNMP credentials were correct), the SNMP ObjectID is not recognized or mapped in the current version of FortiNAC-F. This essentially means the device is "unsupported" by the current software out-of-the-box. Because the OID is unknown, FortiNAC-F does not know which CLI or SNMP command set to use for critical functions like L2 polling (host visibility) or VLAN switching (enforcement). To resolve this, an administrator can manually "Set Device Mapping" to a similar existing model or a "Generic SNMP Device" if only basic L3 visibility is required.

"Discovered devices displaying a '?' icon indicate the currently running version does not have a mapping for that device's System ObjectID (device is not supported). Device mappings are used to manage the device by performing functions such as L2/L3 Polling, Reading, and Switching VLANs." - Fortinet Technical Tip: Options for devices unable to be modeled in Inventory.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which two requirements must be met to set up an N+1 HA cluster? (Choose two.)

- **A. A FortiNAC-F manager**
- **B. A FortiNAC-F device designated as a secondary**
- C. A dedicated VLAN for primary and secondary synchronization
- D. At least two FortiNAC-F devices designated as primary

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The N+1 High Availability (HA) architecture was introduced in FortiNAC-F version 7.6 to provide a more scalable and flexible redundancy model compared to the traditional 1+1 active/passive setup. In an N+1 configuration, a single secondary (standby) appliance can provide coverage for multiple primary (active) Control and Application (CA) appliances.

To set up an N+1 HA cluster, there are two fundamental structural requirements:

A FortiNAC-F Manager (FortiNAC-M): Unlike standard 1+1 HA, which can be configured directly between two CAs, N+1 management is centralized. The FortiNAC-M acts as the orchestrator that manages the failover groups, monitors the health of the primaries, and coordinates the promotion of the secondary server if a primary fails.

A FortiNAC-F device designated as a Secondary: The cluster must have one appliance explicitly configured with the Secondary failover role. This device remains in a standby state, receiving database replications from all N primaries in its group until it is called upon to take over the functions of a failed unit.

While a cluster can support multiple primaries (D), it does not strictly require "at least two" to function as an N+1 group; it simply requires N primaries (where $N \geq 1$). Additionally, N+1 is typically a Layer 3 managed solution via the Manager, meaning it does not mandate a "dedicated VLAN" for synchronization like some Layer 2 HA deployments.

"In FortiNAC-F 7.6, FortiNAC-M functions as a manager to manage the N+1 Failover Groups... enabling N+M high availability for CAs. To create an N+1 Failover group, you should add the secondary CA to the FortiNAC-M first, then add the primary CAs. The secondary CA is designed to take over the functionality of any single failed primary component." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Refer to the exhibits.

□

Based on the given configurations and settings, on which date and time would a guest account created at 8:00 AM on 2025/09/12 expire?

- **A. 2025/09/13 at 17:00:00**
- B. 2025/09/12 at 8:00 PM
- C. 2025/09/12 at 17:00:00

- D. 2025/09/12 at 7:00 PM

Answer: A

Explanation:

Questions no: 22

Verified Answer: D

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 300 words each Explanation with Exact Matched Extract from FortiNAC-F Administrator library and documentation for current versions (including F 7.2, 7.4, and 7.6) documents:

In FortiNAC-F, the expiration of a guest or contractor account is determined by the configuration settings within the Account Creation Wizard and the associated Guest/Contractor Template. While a template can define a default "Account Duration" (as seen in the 12-hour setting in the second exhibit), the Account Creation Wizard allows an administrator to manually specify or override the start and end parameters for a specific user session.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide regarding guest management, the Account End Date field in the creation wizard is the definitive timestamp for when the account object will be disabled or deleted from the system. In the provided exhibit (Account Creation Wizard), the administrator has explicitly set the Account Start Date to 2025/09/12 08:00:00 and the Account End Date to 2025/09/13 17:00:00.

Even though the template indicates an "Account Duration" of 12 hours, this value typically serves as a pre-populated default. When a manual date and time are entered into the wizard, those specific values take precedence for that individual account. The account will remain active and valid until 5:00 PM (17:00:00) on the following day, 2025/09/13. It is also important to note the "Login Availability" from the template (8:00 AM - 7:00 PM); while the account exists until the 13th at 17:00:00, the user would only be able to authenticate during the active hours defined by the login schedule on both days.

"When creating an account, the administrator can select a template to provide default settings. However, specific values such as the Account End Date can be modified within the Account Creation Wizard. The date and time specified in the 'Account End Date' field determines the absolute expiration of the account. Once this time is reached, the account is moved to an expired state and the user's network access is revoked." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Guest and Contractor Account Management.

NEW QUESTION # 28

An administrator wants to build a security rule that will quarantine contractors who attempt to access specific websites.

In addition to a user host profile, which two components must the administrator configure to create the security rule? (Choose two.)

- A. Action
- B. Trigger
- C. Security String
- D. Methods
- E. Endpoint compliance policy

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Security Incidents engine is used to automate responses to security threats reported by external devices. When an administrator wants to enforce a policy, such as quarantining contractors who access restricted websites, they must create a Security Rule. A Security Rule acts as the "if-then" logic that correlates incoming security data with the internal host database.

The documentation specifies that a Security Rule consists of three primary configurable components:

User/Host Profile: This identifies who or what the rule applies to (in this case, "Contractors").

Trigger: This is the event that initiates the rule evaluation. In this scenario, the Trigger would be configured to match specific syslog messages or NetFlow data indicating access to prohibited websites. Triggers use filters to match vendor-specific data, such as a "Web Filter" event from a FortiGate.

Action: This defines what happens when the Trigger and User/Host Profile are matched. For this scenario, the administrator would select a "Quarantine" action, which instructs FortiNAC-F to move the endpoint to a restricted VLAN or apply a restrictive ACL. While "Methods" (A) relate to authentication and "Security Strings" (E) are used for specific SNMP or CLI matching, they are not the structural components of a Security Rule in the Security Incidents menu.

"Security Rules are used to perform a specific action based on certain criteria... To configure a Security Rule, navigate to Logs > Security Incidents > Rules. Each rule requires a Trigger to define the event criteria, an Action to define the automated response (such as Quarantine), and a User/Host Profile to limit the rule to specific groups." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Rules and Incident Management.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

Answer: D

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 # 30

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