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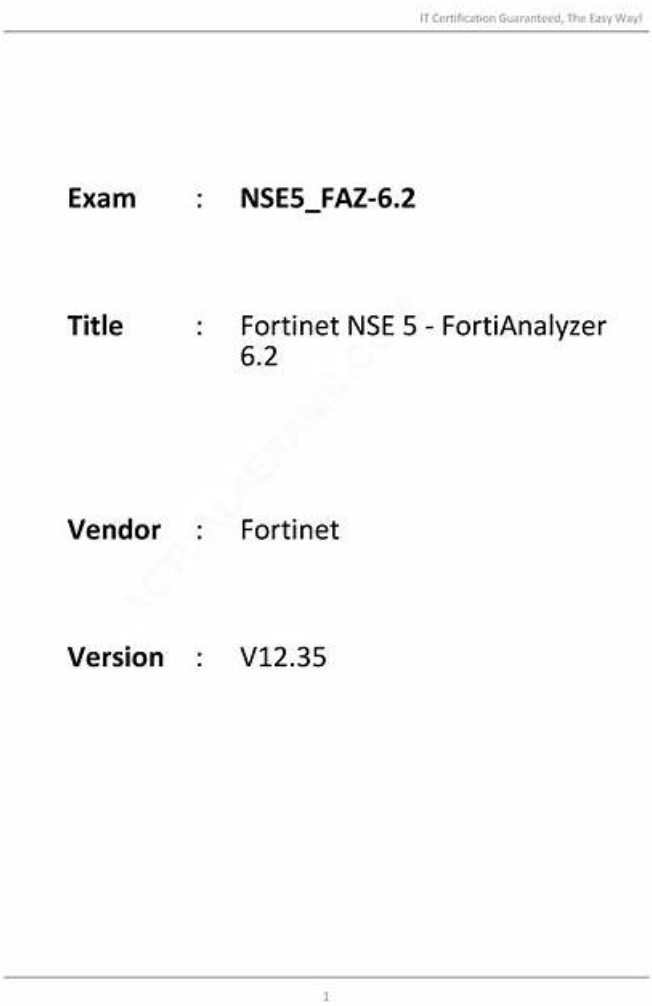

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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

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 Iwo components must the administrator configure to create the security rule? (Choose two.)

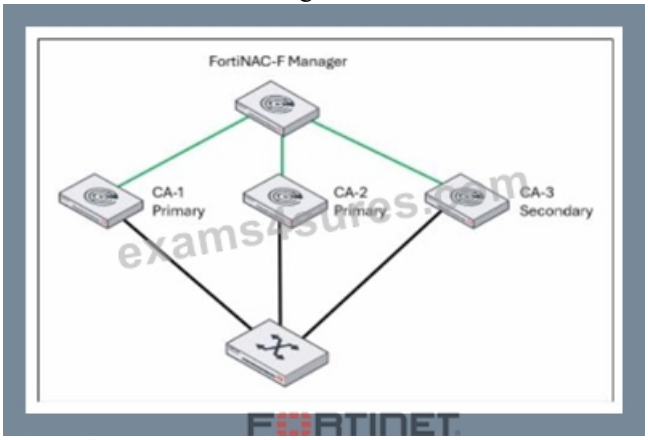
- A. Security String
- B. Trigger
- C. Methods
- D. Action
- E. Endpoint compliance policy

Answer: B,D

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
Refer to the exhibit.
A FortiNAC-F N+1 HA configuration is shown.



What will occur if CA-2 fails?

- A. CA-3 will be promoted to a primary and FortiNAC-F manager will load balance between CA-1 and CA-3.
- B. CA-3 will be promoted to a primary and share management responsibilities with CA-1.
- C. CA-3 will continue to operate as a secondary in an N+1 HA configuration.
- D. CA-1 and CA-3 will operate as a 1+1 HA cluster with CA-3 acting as a hot standby.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In an N+1 High Availability (HA) configuration, a single secondary Control and Application (CA) server provides backup for multiple primary CA servers. The FortiNAC-F Manager (FortiNAC-M) acts as the centralized orchestrator for this cluster, monitoring the health of all participating nodes.
According to the FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual, when a primary CA (such as CA-2 in the exhibit) fails, the secondary CA (CA-3) is automatically promoted by the Manager to take over the specific workload and database functions of that failed primary. Crucially, the documentation specifies that even after this promotion, the system architecture maintains its N+1 logic. The secondary CA effectively "assumes the identity" of the failed primary while continuing to operate within the N+1 framework established by the Manager.
It does not merge with CA-1 to form a traditional 1+1 active/passive cluster (A), nor does it engage in load balancing (D), as FortiNAC-F HA is designed for redundancy and failover rather than active traffic distribution. Furthermore, CA-3 does not "share" management with CA-1 (C); it independently handles the tasks originally assigned to CA-2. Throughout this failover state, the Manager continues to oversee the group, and CA-3 remains the designated secondary unit currently acting in a primary capacity for the downed node until CA-2 is restored.
"In an N+1 Failover Group, the Secondary CA is designed to take over the functionality of any single failed primary component within the group. The FortiNAC Manager monitors the primaries and initiates the failover to the secondary... Once failover occurs, the secondary continues to operate as the backup unit for the failed primary while remaining part of the managed N+1 HA configuration." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual: Failover Behavior Section.

NEW QUESTION # 30
When creating a device profiling rule, what are two advantages of registering the device in the host view? (Choose two.)

- A. The devices will have connection logs.
- B. The devices can be associated with a user.
- C. The devices can be managed as a generic SNMP device.
- D. The devices can be polled for connection status.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, the Device Profiler is a rule-based engine that evaluates unknown "rogue" devices and classifies them based on

fingerprints and behavior. When a profiling rule matches a device, the administrator can configure the rule to automatically register that device. The registration process can place the device record in two primary locations: the Topology View (as a device) or the Host View (as a registered host).
According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, registering a device in the Host View provides significant advantages for identity management and historical tracking. First, the devices can be associated with a user (C). In the FortiNAC database architecture, the Host View is the primary repository for endpoint identity; placing a profiled device here allows the system to link that hardware (MAC address) to a specific user account, whether that user is an employee, guest, or a system-level "owner". This association is essential for Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and for tracking accountability across the network fabric.
Second, devices registered in the Host View will have connection logs (B). FortiNAC-F maintains a detailed operational history for all host records, including every instance of the device connecting to or disconnecting from a port, its IP address assignments, and the specific policies applied during each session. These logs are invaluable for troubleshooting connectivity issues and for security forensic audits, as they provide a clear timeline of the device's lifecycle on the network. In contrast, devices managed only in the Topology View are typically treated as infrastructure components where the focus is on device availability rather than individual session history.
"Devices that are registered and associated with a user are placed in the Host View and removed from the Profiled Devices window... Placing a device in the Host View allows for the tracking of connection history and the association of the device with a specific identity or user record within the FortiNAC database." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Device Profiler How it Works.

NEW QUESTION # 31
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?

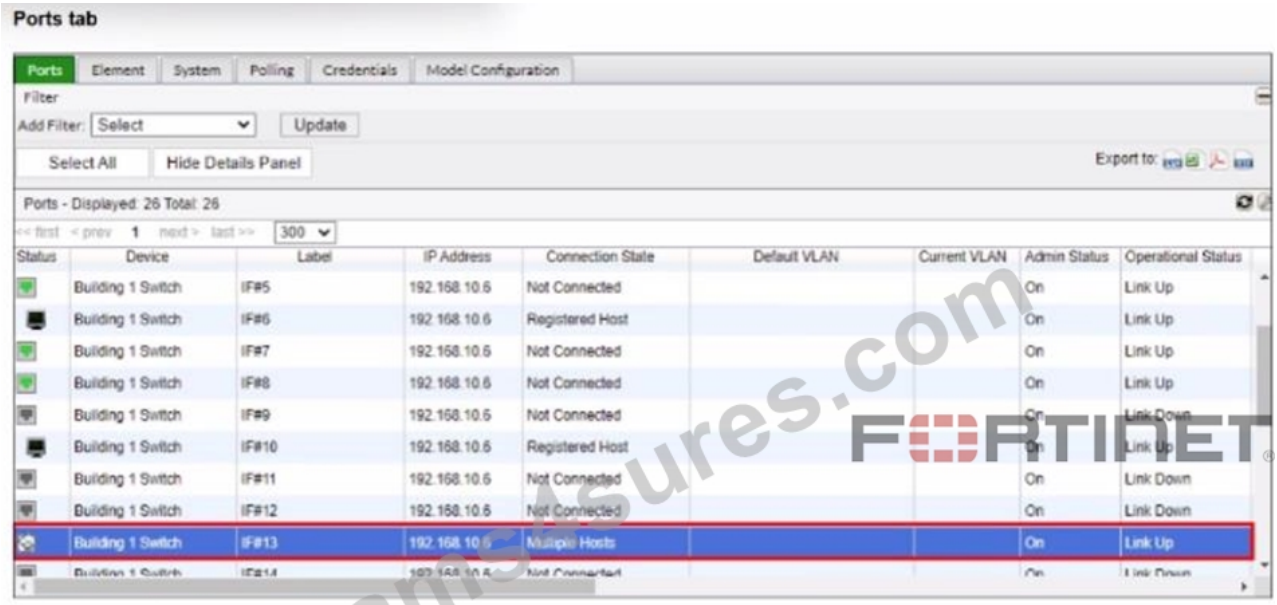
- A. The Port Properties view of the hosts port
- B. The Connections view
- C. The Policy Details view for the host
- D. The Policy Logs view

Answer: C

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 # 32
Refer to the exhibits.

Ports tab



Adapters tab

What would happen if the highlighted port with connected hosts was placed in both the Forced Registration and Forced Remediation port groups?

- A. Multiple enforcement groups could not contain the same port.
- B. Both types of enforcement would be applied
- C. Enforcement would be applied only to rogue hosts
- D. Only the higher ranked enforcement group would be applied.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, Port Groups are used to apply specific enforcement behaviors to switch ports. When a port is assigned to an enforcement group, such as Forced Registration or Forced Remediation, FortiNAC-F overrides normal policy logic to force all connected adapters into that specific state. The exhibit shows a port (IF#13) with "Multiple Hosts" connected, which is a common scenario in environments using unmanaged switches or hubs downstream from a managed switch port.
According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide, it is possible for a single port to be a member of multiple port groups. However, when those groups have conflicting enforcement actions-such as one group forcing a registration state and another forcing a remediation state-FortiNAC-F utilizes a ranking system to resolve the conflict. In the FortiNAC-F GUI under Network > Port Management > Port Groups, each group is assigned a rank. The system evaluates these ranks, and only the higher ranked enforcement group is applied to the port. If a port is in both a Forced Registration group and a Forced Remediation group, the group with the numerical priority (rank) will dictate the VLAN and access level assigned to all hosts on that port.
This mechanism ensures consistent behavior across the fabric. If the ranking determines that "Forced Registration" is higher priority, then even a known host that is failing a compliance scan (which would normally trigger Remediation) will be held in the Registration VLAN because the port-level enforcement takes precedence based on its rank.
"A port can be a member of multiple groups. If more than one group has an enforcement assigned, the group with the highest rank (lowest numerical value) is used to determine the enforcement for the port. When a port is placed in a group with an enforcement, that enforcement is applied to all hosts connected to that port, regardless of the host's current state." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Port Group Enforcement and Ranking.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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