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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.
Topic 3	• 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	• 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.

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Pass Guaranteed 2026 Valid NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6: Valid Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Test Review

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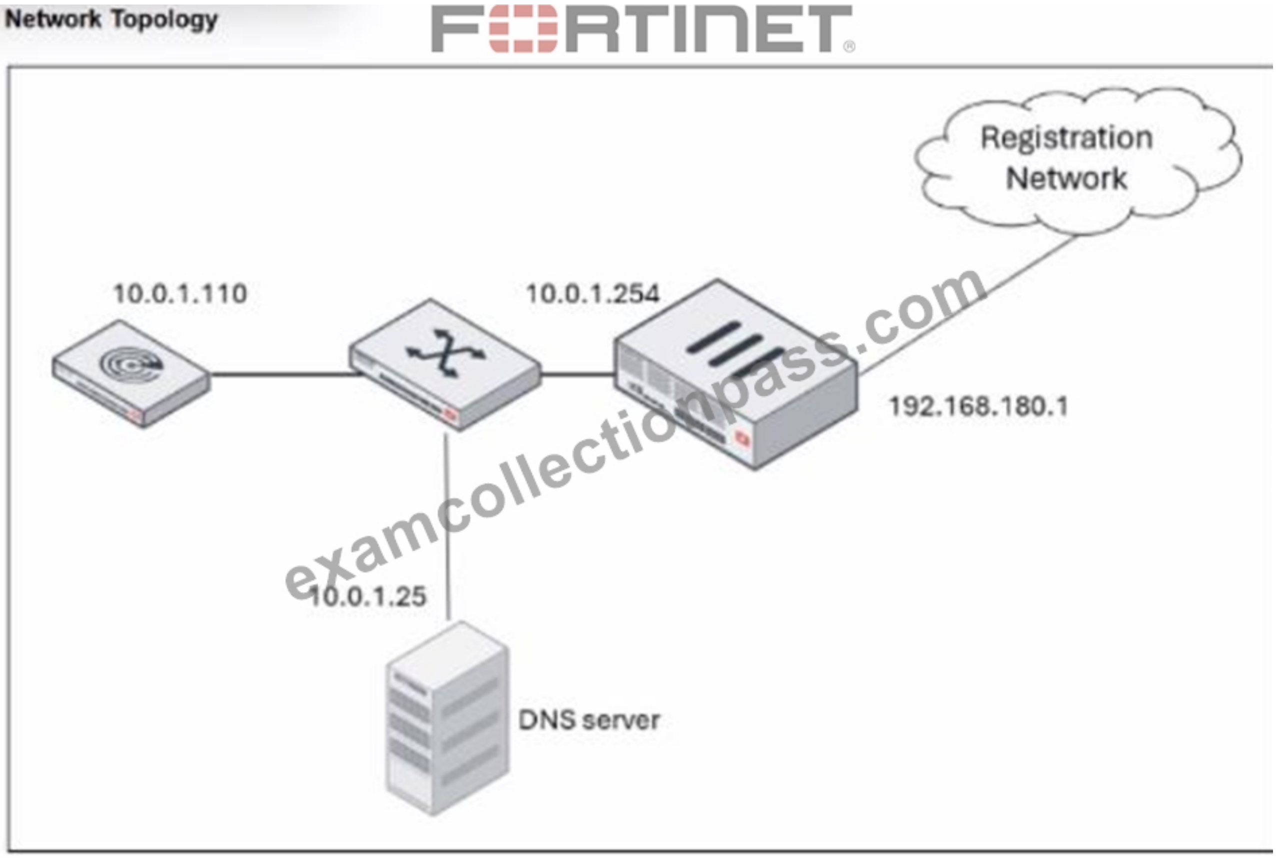
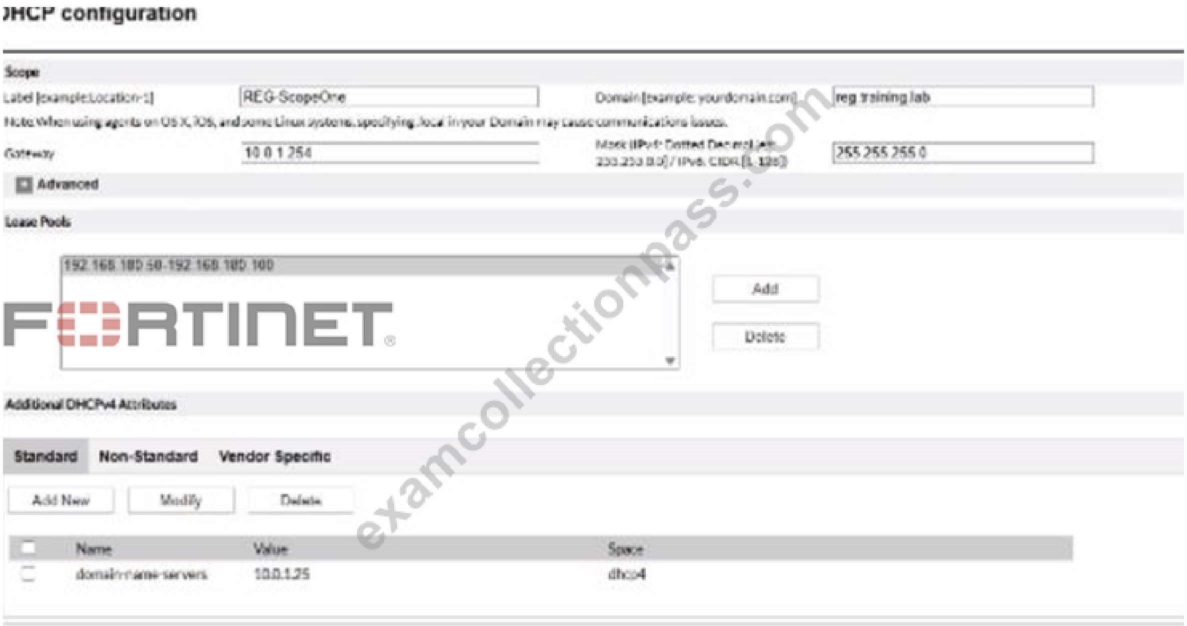
Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
Refer to the exhibit.





DHCP configuration

Scope

Label [example:Location-1] REG-ScopeOne

Domain [example: yourdomain.com] reg.training.lab

Note: When using agents on OS X, iOS, and some Linux systems, specifying .local in your Domain may cause communications issues.

Gateway 10.0.1.254

Mask (IPv4: Dotted Decimal [ex: 255.255.0.0] / IPv6: CIDR[1..128]) 255.255.255.0

Advanced

Lease Pools

192.168.180.50-192.168.180.100

Additional DHCPv4 Attributes

□	Name	Value	Space
□	domain-name-servers	10.0.1.25	dhcp4

An administrator has configured the DHCP scope for a registration isolation network, but the isolation process isn't working. What is the problem with the configuration?

- A. The gateway defined for the scope is incorrect.
- B. The lease pool does not contain a complete subnet.
- C. The domain name server designation is incorrect.
- D. The label uses a system-reserved value.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a FortiNAC-F deployment, the configuration of the DHCP scope for isolation networks (Registration, Remediation, etc.) must perfectly align with the underlying network infrastructure to ensure that isolated hosts can communicate with the FortiNAC appliance. In the provided exhibits, there is a clear discrepancy between the DHCP configuration and the Network Topology.
As shown in the "Network Topology" exhibit, the Registration Network resides on a router interface (or sub-interface) with the IP address 192.168.180.1. This address represents the default gateway for any host placed into the Registration VLAN. However, the "DHCP configuration" exhibit shows the scope "REG-ScopeOne" configured with a Gateway of 10.0.1.254. This 10.0.1.254 address belongs to the management/service network (port2 of FortiNAC), not the registration subnet. If a host in the Registration VLAN receives this incorrect gateway via DHCP, it will attempt to send all off-link traffic to an unreachable IP, preventing it from loading the Captive Portal or communicating with the FortiNAC server.
According to the FortiNAC-F Configuration Wizard Reference, when defining a Layer 3 network scope, the "Gateway" field must contain the IP address of the router interface that acts as the gateway for that specific isolation VLAN. The FortiNAC appliance itself usually sits on a different subnet, and traffic is directed to it via the router's DHCP Relay (IP Helper) and DNS redirection.
"When configuring scopes for a Layer 3 network, the Gateway value must be the IP address of the router interface for that subnet. This allows the host to reach its local gateway to route traffic. If the gateway is misconfigured, the host will be unable to reach the FortiNAC eth1/port2 interface for registration... Ensure the Gateway matches the network topology for the isolation VLAN." - FortiNAC-F Configuration Wizard Reference Manual: DHCP Scopes.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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. Network traffic polling on any modeled infrastructure device
- B. Layer 3 polling on the infrastructure devices
- C. Firewall session polling on modeled FortiGate devices
- D. Netflow setting on the FortiNAC-F interfaces

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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.

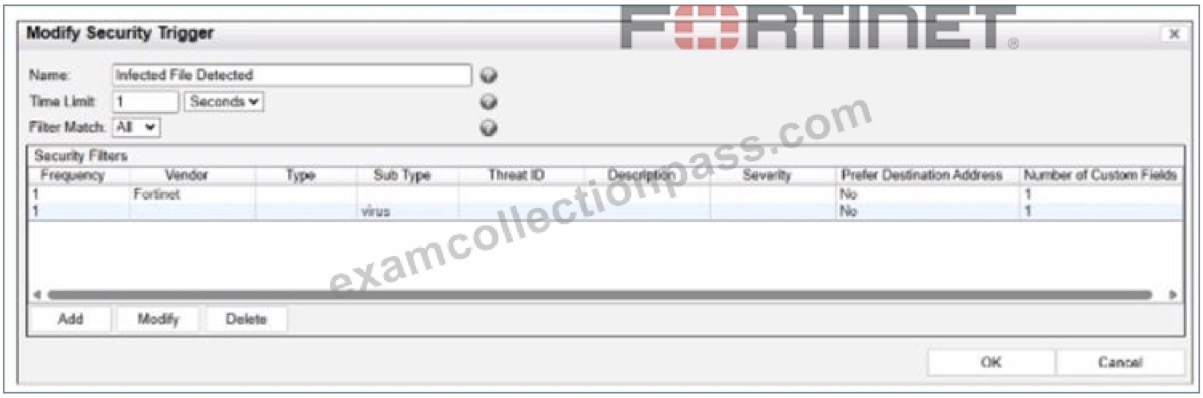
NEW QUESTION # 26
While deploying FortiNAC-F devices in a 1+1 HA configuration, the administrator has chosen to use the shared IP address option. Which condition must be met for this type of deployment?

- A. The isolation network type is layer 3.
- B. The primary and secondary administrative interfaces are on the same subnet.
- C. There is a direct cable link between FortiNAC-F devices.
- D. The isolation network type is Layer 2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Refer to the exhibit.



Modify Security Trigger

Name: Infected File Detected

Time Limit: 1 Seconds

Filter Match: All

Security Filters

Frequency	Vendor	Type	Sub Type	Threat ID	Description	Severity	Prefer Destination Address	Number of Custom Fields
1	Fortinet						No	1
1			virus				No	1

What would FortiNAC-F generate if only one of the security fitters is satisfied?

- A. A security alarm
- B. A security event
- C. A normal event
- D. A normal alarm

Answer: C

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, Security Triggers are used to identify specific security-related activities based on incoming data such as Syslog messages or SNMP traps from external security devices (like a FortiGate or an IDS). These triggers act as a filtering mechanism to determine if an incoming notification should be escalated from a standard system event to a Security Event.
According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide and relevant training materials for versions 7.2 and 7.4, the Filter Match setting is the critical logic gate for this process. As seen in the exhibit, the "Filter Match" configuration is set to "All". This means that for the Security Trigger named "Infected File Detected" to "fire" and generate a Security Event or a subsequent Security Alarm, every single filter listed in the Security Filters table must be satisfied simultaneously by the incoming data.
In the provided exhibit, there are two filters: one looking for the Vendor "Fortinet" and another looking for the Sub Type "virus". If only one of these filters is satisfied (for example, a message from Fortinet that does not contain the "virus" subtype), the logic for the Security Trigger is not met. Consequently, FortiNAC-F does not escalate the notification. Instead, it processes the incoming data as a Normal Event, which is recorded in the Event Log but does not trigger the automated security response workflows associated with security alarms.
"The Filter Match option defines the logic used when multiple filters are defined. If 'All' is selected, then all filter criteria must be met in order for the trigger to fire and a Security Event to be generated. If the criteria are not met, the incoming data is processed as a normal event. If 'Any' is selected, the trigger fires if at least one of the filters matches." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Triggers Section.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Where should you configure MAC notification traps on a supported switch?

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

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 # 29

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