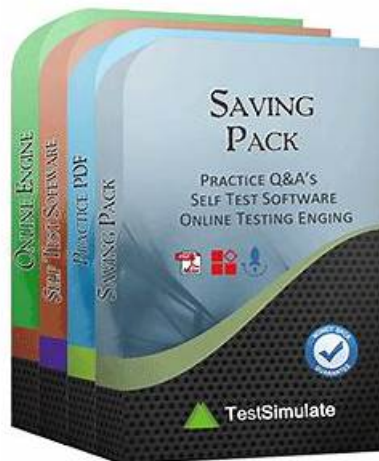


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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> • 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	<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 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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>> **Reliable NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Test Objectives** <<

Reliable NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Test Objectives Will Be Your Wisest Choice to Pass Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

Answer: D

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 # 17

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

Answer: D

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.

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"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 # 18

An administrator has created several device profiling rules and evaluated all existing devices in the database. Some of the devices appear in the profiled devices view because they matched a rule, but they remain unknown and the registration column in the profiled devices view shows "No".

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The devices match more than one device profiling rule.
- B. The device profiling rule has registration set to manual.
- C. The devices have persistent agents installed, and the point of connection has PA optimization enabled.
- **D. The confirm device profiling rule option is not enabled.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, Device Profiling Rules are used to automatically identify and categorize devices (such as IP cameras, printers, or IoT devices) based on fingerprints like DHCP fingerprints, OIDs, or MAC prefixes. When a device matches a rule, it appears in the Profiled Devices view.

However, matching a rule does not automatically register the device in the database unless the rule is configured to do so. If the devices appear in the view but remain "Unknown" and show "No" in the registration column, it indicates that the "Confirm" (or "Auto-register") action has not been triggered. In the Device Profiling Rule configuration, there is a setting called "Allow Auto-Approval" or "Confirm". If this is not enabled, the system identifies the device but waits for an administrator to manually approve the match before changing the host status from "Unknown" to "Registered".

This is a common "safety" configuration used during the initial deployment phase to ensure that the profiling rules are accurate before the system begins automatically granting network access based on those matches.

"If a device matches a rule but is not registered, check the rule configuration. The Confirm option (within the Method or Rule settings) determines if the system automatically registers the device upon a match. If Confirm is not enabled, the device will remain in the 'Profiled' state with a registration status of 'No' until an administrator manually promotes the device." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Device Profiling Rules.

NEW QUESTION # 19

During an evaluation of state-based enforcement, an administrator discovers that ports that should not be under enforcement have been added to enforcement groups.

In which view would the administrator be able to identify who added the ports to the groups?

(Selected)

- A. The Port Changes view
- **B. The Admin Auditing view**
- C. The Event Management view
- D. The Security Events view

Answer: B

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, accountability and forensic tracking of configuration changes are managed through the Admin Auditing functionality. When an administrator performs an action that modifies the system state-such as creating a policy, changing a device's status, or adding a switch port to an Enforcement Group-the system generates an audit record. This record is essential for troubleshooting scenarios where unauthorized or accidental configuration changes have occurred, leading to unintended network behavior.

The Admin Auditing view (found under Logs > Admin Auditing) provides a comprehensive log of the "Who, What, and When" for every administrative session. Each entry includes the username of the administrator, the source IP address from which they accessed the FortiNAC-F console, a precise timestamp, and a detailed description of the modification. In the scenario described, where ports have been incorrectly added to enforcement groups, the Admin Auditing view allows a supervisor to filter by the specific "Port" or "Group" object to identify exactly which administrator executed the command.

In contrast, the Event Management view (B) is designed to monitor system and network events, such as RADIUS authentications, host connections, and SNMP trap arrivals. While it tracks system activity, it does not typically log the manual configuration changes performed by admins. The Port Changes view (C) tracks the operational history of a port (such as VLAN assignment changes and host movements) but does not attribute the administrative assignment of the port to a group. Finally, the Security Events view (D) is dedicated to alerts triggered by security rules and external threat feeds.

"Admin Auditing displays a record of all modifications made to the FortiNAC-F system by an administrator. This view includes the administrator's name, the date and time of the change, and a description of the action taken. It is the primary resource for determining which administrative user performed a specific configuration change, such as modifying port group memberships or altering policy settings." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Logging and Auditing Section.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 21

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