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## Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 2 | • 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 3 | • 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 | - 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. |

## Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

**NEW QUESTION # 27**
What must an administrator configure to allow FortiNAC-F to process incoming syslog messages that are not supported by default?

- A. A Syslog Service Connector
- B. A Log Receiver
- C. A Security Event Parser
- D. A Security Action

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
FortiNAC-F provides a robust engine for processing security notifications from third-party devices. For standard integrations, such as FortiGate or Check Point, the system comes pre-loaded with templates to interpret incoming data. However, when an administrator needs FortiNAC-F to process syslog messages from a vendor or device that is not supported by default, they must configure a Security Event Parser.
The Security Event Parser acts as the translation layer. It uses regular expressions (Regex) or specific field mappings to identify key data points within a raw syslog string, such as the source IP address, the threat type, and the severity. Without a parser, FortiNAC-F may receive the syslog message but will be unable to "understand" its contents, meaning it cannot generate the necessary Security Event required to trigger automated responses. Once a parser is created, the system can extract the host's IP address from the message, resolve it to a MAC address via L3 polling, and then apply the appropriate security rules. This allows for the integration of any security appliance capable of sending RFC-compliant syslog messages.
"FortiNAC parses the information based on pre-defined security event parsers stored in FortiNAC's database... If the incoming message format is not recognized, a new Security Event Parser must be created to define how the system should extract data fields from the raw syslog message. This enables FortiNAC to generate a security event and take action based on the alarm configuration."
- FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Event Parsers.

**NEW QUESTION # 28**
An administrator wants FortiNAC-F to return a group of user-defined RADIUS attributes in RADIUS responses.
Which condition must be true to achieve this?

- A. RADIUS accounting must be enabled on the FortiNAC-F RADIUS server configuration.
- B. The device models in the inventory view must be configured for proxy-based authentication.
- C. The requesting device must support RFC 5176.
- D. Inbound RADIUS requests must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, the RADIUS Attribute Groups feature allows administrators to return customized RADIUS attributes (such as specific VLAN IDs, filter IDs, or vendor-specific attributes) in an Access-Accept packet sent back to a network device. This is particularly useful for supporting "Generic RADIUS" devices that are not natively supported but can be managed using standard AVPairs.
According to the FortiNAC-F Generic RADIUS Wired Cookbook and the RADIUS Attribute Groups section of the Administration Guide, there is one critical prerequisite for this feature to function: the inbound RADIUS request must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute. The Calling-Station-ID typically contains the MAC address of the connecting endpoint. Because FortiNAC-F is a host-centric system, it uses the MAC address as the unique identifier to look up the host record, evaluate the associated Network Access Policy, and determine which Logical Network (and thus which Attribute Group) should be applied. If the incoming request lacks this attribute, FortiNAC-F cannot reliably identify the host and, as a safety mechanism, will not include any user-defined RADIUS attributes in the response. This ensures that unauthorized or unidentifiable devices do not receive privileged access through misapplied attributes.
"Configure a set of attributes that must be included in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet returned by FortiNAC... Requirement:

Inbound RADIUS request must contain Calling-Station-Id. Otherwise, FortiNAC will not include the RADIUS attributes. This attribute is used to identify the host and its current state within the FortiNAC database." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 Generic RADIUS Wired Cookbook: Configure RADIUS Attribute Groups.

**NEW QUESTION # 29**

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 Security Events view
- B. The Admin Auditing view
- C. The Event Management view
- D. The Port Changes 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 # 30**

An organization wants to add a FortiNAC-F Manager to simplify their large FortiNAC-F deployment.
Which two policy types can be managed globally? (Choose two.)

- A. Supplicant EasyConnect
- B. Authentication
- C. Network Access
- D. Endpoint Compliance

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:
The FortiNAC-F Manager is designed to centralize the management of multiple Control and Application (CA) appliances, ensuring consistent security posture across a distributed enterprise. To achieve this, the Manager allows administrators to define and distribute specific types of policies globally rather than configuring them on each individual CA.
According to the FortiNAC Manager Guide, the two primary policy types that are managed globally are:
Network Access Policies (D): These policies define the "If-Then" logic for network entry. By managing these at the global level, an administrator can ensure that a "Contractor" receives the same restricted access regardless of which branch office or campus they connect to.
Endpoint Compliance Policies (B): Global management of compliance policies-which consist of scans and configurations-allows for a unified security baseline. For example, a global policy can mandate that all Windows devices across the entire organization must have a specific antivirus version installed and active before gaining access to the production network.

While the Manager provides visibility into authentication events and can synchronize directory data, the specific Authentication (A) configurations (like local RADIUS secrets or specific LDAP server links) are often localized to the CA to account for site-specific infrastructure. Supplicant EasyConnect (C) is a feature set for onboarding, but the structural "Global Policy" engine focuses primarily on the Access and Compliance frameworks.
"The FortiNAC Manager enables Global Policy Management, allowing for the creation and distribution of policies across all managed CA appliances. This includes Network Access Policies, which control VLAN and ACL assignment, and Endpoint Compliance Policies, which define the security requirements for hosts. Centralizing these policies ensures that security standards are enforced uniformly across the global network fabric." - FortiNAC Manager Administration Guide: Global Policy Management Overview.

**NEW QUESTION # 31**
When configuring isolation networks in the configuration wizard, why does a layer 3 network typo allow for mora than ono DHCP scope for each isolation network typo?

- A. The layer 3 network type allows for one scope for each possible host status.
- B. Any scopes beyond the first scope are used if the initial scope runs out of IP addresses.
- C. Configuring more than one DHCP scope allows for DHCP server redundancy
- D. There can be more than one isolation network of each type

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, the Layer 3 Network type is specifically designed for deployments where the isolation networks-such as Registration, Remediation, and Dead End-are separated from the FortiNAC appliance's service interface (port2) by one or more routers. This architecture is common in large, distributed enterprise environments where endpoints in different physical locations or branches must be isolated into subnets that are local to their respective network equipment.
The reason the Configuration Wizard allows for more than one DHCP scope for a single isolation network type (state) is that there can be more than one isolation network of each type across the infrastructure. For instance, if an organization has three different sites, each site might require its own unique Layer 3 registration subnet to ensure efficient routing and to accommodate local IP address management. By allowing multiple scopes for the "Registration" state, FortiNAC can provide the appropriate IP address, gateway, and DNS settings to a rogue host regardless of which site's registration VLAN it is placed into.
When an endpoint is isolated, the network infrastructure (via DHCP Relay/IP Helper) directs the DHCP request to the FortiNAC service interface. FortiNAC then identifies which scope to use based on the incoming request's gateway information. This flexibility ensures that the system is not limited to a single flat subnet for each isolation state, supporting a scalable, multi-routed network topology.
"Multiple scopes are allowed for each isolation state (Registration, Remediation, Dead End, VPN, Authentication, Isolation, and Access Point Management). Within these scopes, multiple ranges in the lease pool are also permitted... This configWizard option is used when Isolation Networks are separated from the FortiNAC Appliance's port2 interface by a router." - FortiNAC-F Configuration Wizard Reference Manual: Layer 3 Network Section.

**NEW QUESTION # 32**
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