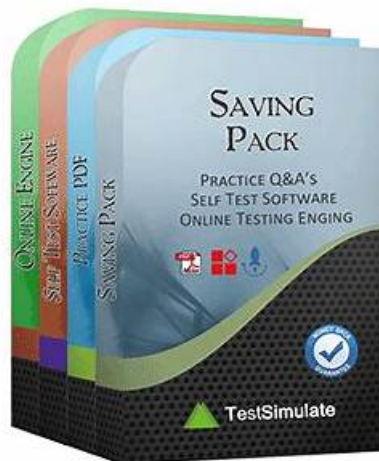


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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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	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 5	• 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 (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

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

Answer: A

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 # 11

A healthcare organization is integrating FortiNAC-F with its existing MDM. Communication is failing between the systems. What could be a probable cause?

- **A. REST API communication is failing**
- B. SOAP API communication is failing
- C. SSH communication is failing
- D. Security Fabric traffic is failing

Answer: A

Explanation:

The integration between FortiNAC-F and Mobile Device Management (MDM) platforms (such as Microsoft Intune, VMware Workspace ONE, or Jamf) is a critical component for providing visibility into mobile assets that do not connect directly to the managed infrastructure via standard wired or wireless protocols.

According to the FortiNAC-F MDM Integration Guide, the communication between the FortiNAC-F appliance and the MDM server is handled through REST API calls. FortiNAC-F acts as an API client, periodically polling the MDM server to retrieve device metadata, compliance status, and ownership information. If communication is failing, it is most likely because the API credentials (Client ID/Secret) are incorrect, the MDM's API endpoint is unreachable from the FortiNAC-F service port, or the SSL certificate presented by the MDM is not trusted by the FortiNAC-F root store.

While SSH (B) is used for switch CLI management and the Security Fabric (A) uses proprietary protocols for FortiGate synchronization, neither is the primary vehicle for MDM data exchange. SOAP API (D) is an older protocol that has been largely replaced by REST in modern FortiNAC integrations.

"FortiNAC integrates with MDM systems by utilizing REST API communication to query the MDM database for device information. To establish this link, administrators must configure the MDM Service Connector with the appropriate API URL and authentication credentials. If the 'Test Connection' fails, verify that the FortiNAC can reach the MDM provider via the REST API port (usually HTTPS 443)." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: MDM Integration and Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 13

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 Security Events view
- D. The Event Management 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 # 14

In which three ways would deploying a FortiNAC-F Manager into a large environment consisting of several FortiNAC-F CAs simplify management? (Choose three.)

- A. Global authentication security policies
- B. Global infrastructure device inventory
- C. Global visibility
- D. Global version control
- E. Pooled licenses

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

The FortiNAC-F Manager (FortiNAC-M) is designed as a centralized management platform for large-scale distributed environments where multiple FortiNAC-F Control and Application (CA) appliances are deployed across different sites. According to the FortiNAC-F Manager Administration Guide, the deployment of a Manager simplifies administrative overhead in three specific ways:

First, it provides Global Version Control (B). The Manager serves as a central repository for firmware and software updates, allowing administrators to push specific versions to all managed CAs simultaneously, ensuring consistency across the entire fabric. Second, it enables Pooled Licenses (D). Instead of purchasing and managing individual licenses for every CA, licenses are centralized on the Manager. The Manager then distributes these licenses to the CAs as needed based on their host counts. This "floating" license model optimizes cost and prevents individual sites from running out of capacity while others have excess. Third, it offers Global Visibility (E). The Manager aggregates host and device data from every managed CA into a single console. This "single pane of glass" allows an administrator to search for a specific MAC address or user across the entire global organization without logging into individual servers.

While the Manager can assist with configuration templates, authentication security policies (C) and infrastructure modeling (A) are still predominantly managed at the local CA level to ensure site-specific logic and performance.

"The FortiNAC Manager provides a central management console for multiple FortiNAC-F servers (CAs). Key benefits include: * License Management: Licenses are pooled on the Manager and allocated to managed CAs as needed. * Software Management: Firmware updates can be centrally managed and pushed to all CAs from the Manager. * Centralized Monitoring: Provides a global view of all hosts, adapters, and events across the entire managed environment." - FortiNAC-F Manager Administration Guide: Overview and Benefits.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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