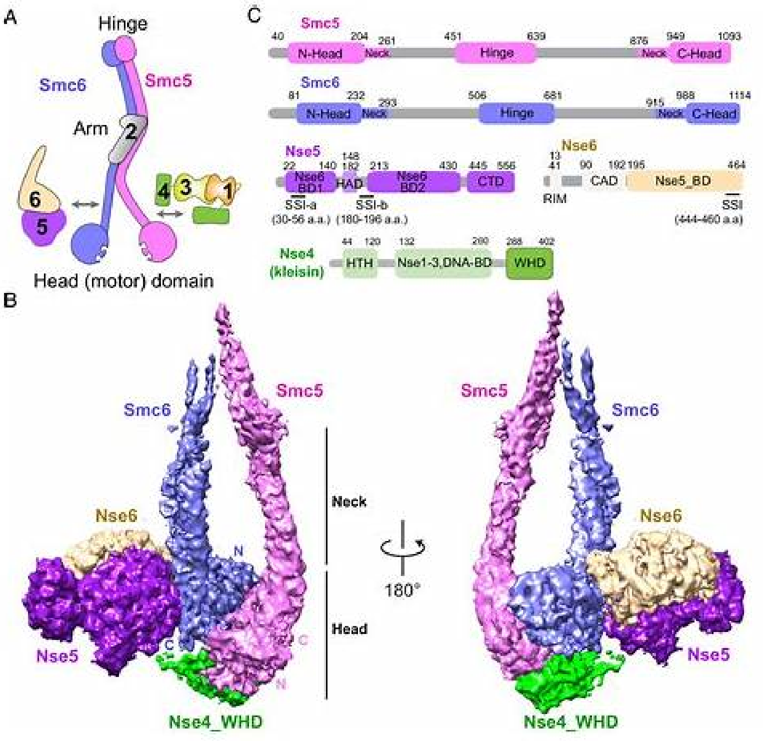
熱門的NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6考古題介紹，全面覆蓋NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6考試知識點



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>> NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6考古題介紹 <<

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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.

主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 5	- 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.

最新的 Fortinet Network Security Expert NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 免費考試真題 (Q11-Q16):

問題 #11
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 confirm device profiling rule option is not enabled.
- B. The devices match more than one device profiling rule.
- C. The devices have persistent agents installed, and the point of connection has PA optimization enabled.
- D. The device profiling rule has registration set to manual.

答案：A

解題說明：
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.

問題 #12
Where should you configure MAC notification traps on a supported switch?

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

答案：B

解題說明：
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.

問題 #13

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. Action
- C. Endpoint compliance policy
- D. Methods
- E. Trigger

答案： B,E

解題說明：
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.

問題 #14

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. There can be more than one isolation network of each type
- 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. The layer 3 network type allows for one scope for each possible host status.

答案： A

解題說明：
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.

問題 #15
A healthcare organization is integrating FortiNAC-F with its existing MDM. Communication is failing between the systems.
What could be a probable cause?

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

答案：C

解題說明：
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.

問題 #16
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