Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Accurate Questions & NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Training Material & Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Study Torrent

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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 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	• 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 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.

NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Questions & Answers & NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Study Guide & NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Preparation

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
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. REST API communication is failing
- C. Security Fabric traffic is failing
- D. SSH communication is failing

Answer: B

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 # 14
While discovering network infrastructure devices, a switch appears in the inventory topology with a question mark (?) on the icon.
What would cause this?

- A. A read-only SNMP community siring was used.
- B. SNMP is not enabled on the switch.
- C. The SNMP ObjectlD is not recognized by FortiNAC-F.
- D. The wrong SNMP community string was entered during discovery.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, the Inventory topology uses specific icons to represent the status and model of discovered network infrastructure. When a switch or other network device is discovered via SNMP, FortiNAC-F retrieves its System ObjectID (sysObjectID) to identify the specific make and model. This OID is then compared against the internal database of supported device mappings.
A question mark (?) icon appearing on a discovered switch indicates that while the discovery process successfully communicated

with the device (meaning SNMP credentials were correct), the SNMP ObjectID is not recognized or mapped in the current version of FortiNAC-F. This essentially means the device is "unsupported" by the current software out-of-the-box. Because the OID is unknown, FortiNAC-F does not know which CLI or SNMP command set to use for critical functions like L2 polling (host visibility) or VLAN switching (enforcement). To resolve this, an administrator can manually "Set Device Mapping" to a similar existing model or a "Generic SNMP Device" if only basic L3 visibility is required.
"Discovered devices displaying a '?' icon indicate the currently running version does not have a mapping for that device's System OID (device is not supported). Device mappings are used to manage the device by performing functions such as L2/L3 Polling, Reading, and Switching VLANs." - Fortinet Technical Tip: Options for devices unable to be modeled in Inventory.

NEW QUESTION # 15
When creating a user or host profile, which three criteria can you apply? (Choose three.)

- A. Host or user attributes
- B. An applied access policy
- C. Adapter current VLAN
- D. Location
- E. Host or user group memberships

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
The User/Host Profile is the primary mechanism in FortiNAC-F for identifying and categorizing endpoints to determine their level of network access. According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, a profile is built using a combination of criteria that define "Who" is connecting, "What" device they are using, and "Where" they are located on the network.
The three main categories of criteria available in the configuration are:
Host or User Attributes (B): This includes specific details such as the host's operating system, the user's role (e.g., Employee, Contractor), or custom attributes assigned to the record.
Host or User Group Memberships (A): Profiles can be configured to match endpoints that are members of specific internal FortiNAC groups or synchronized directory groups (like LDAP or Active Directory groups). This allows for broad policy application based on organizational structure.
Location (E): The "Where" component allows administrators to restrict a profile match to specific physical or logical areas of the network, such as a particular switch, a group of ports, or a specific SSID.
Criteria like an "applied access policy" (D) are the outcome of a profile match rather than a criterion used to define the profile itself. Similarly, the "Adapter current VLAN" (C) is a dynamic state that changes based on enforcement and is not a standard static identifier used for profile matching.
"User/Host Profiles are used to identify the hosts and users to which a policy will apply. Profiles are created by selecting various criteria in the Who/What (Attributes and Groups) and Where (Locations) sections. Attributes can include Host Role, User Role, and OS. Group memberships allow matching based on internal or directory-based groups. Location criteria allow for filtering based on the device or port where the host is connected." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: User/Host Profile Configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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. Trigger
- B. Security String
- C. Action
- D. Endpoint compliance policy
- E. Methods

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
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.

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

Answer: C

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 # 18
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Just like the old saying goes, there is no royal road to success, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its numinous summits. In a similar way, there is no smoothly paved road to the NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Certification. You have to work on it and get started from now. If you want to gain the related certification, it is very necessary that you are bound to spend some time on carefully preparing for the Fortinet exam, including choosing the convenient and practical study materials, sticking to study and keep an optimistic attitude and so on.

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