시험패스가능한NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6최신덤프공부자료 인증공부자료

Fast2test는 고객님의 IT자격증취득의 작은 소원을 이루어지게 도워드리는 IT인증시험덤프를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다. Fast2test 표 Fortinet인증NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6시험덤프가 있으면 인증시험걱정을 버리셔도 됩니다. Fast2test 표 Fortinet인증NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6덤프는 시험출제 예상문제를 정리해둔 실제시험문제에 가장 가까운 시험준비공부자료로서 공을 들이지않고도 시험패스가 가능합니다.

Fast2test는 가장 효율높은 Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6시험대비방법을 가르쳐드립니다. 저희 Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6덤프는 실제 시험문제의 모든 범위를 커버하고 있어 Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6덤프의 문제만 이해하고 기억하신다면 제일 빠른 시일내에 시험패스할수 있습니다. 경쟁율이 심한 IT시대에 Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6시험 패스만으로 이 사회에서 자신만의 위치를 보장할수 있고 더욱이는 한층 업된 삶을 누릴수도 있습니다.

>> NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6최신 덤프공부자료 <<

NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 다운 - NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6시험패스 가능한 인증덤프

Fast2test 의 학습가이드에는Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6인증시험의 예상문제, 시험문제와 답입니다. 그리고 중요한 건 시험과 매우 유사한 시험문제와 답도 제공해드립니다. Fast2test 을 선택하면 Fast2test 는 여러분을 빠른시일내에

시험관련지식을 터득하게 할 것이고Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6인증시험도 고득점으로 패스하게 해드릴 것입니다.

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 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.
주제 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.
주제 4	• 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.

최신 Fortinet Network Security Expert NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 무료샘플문제 (Q11-Q16):

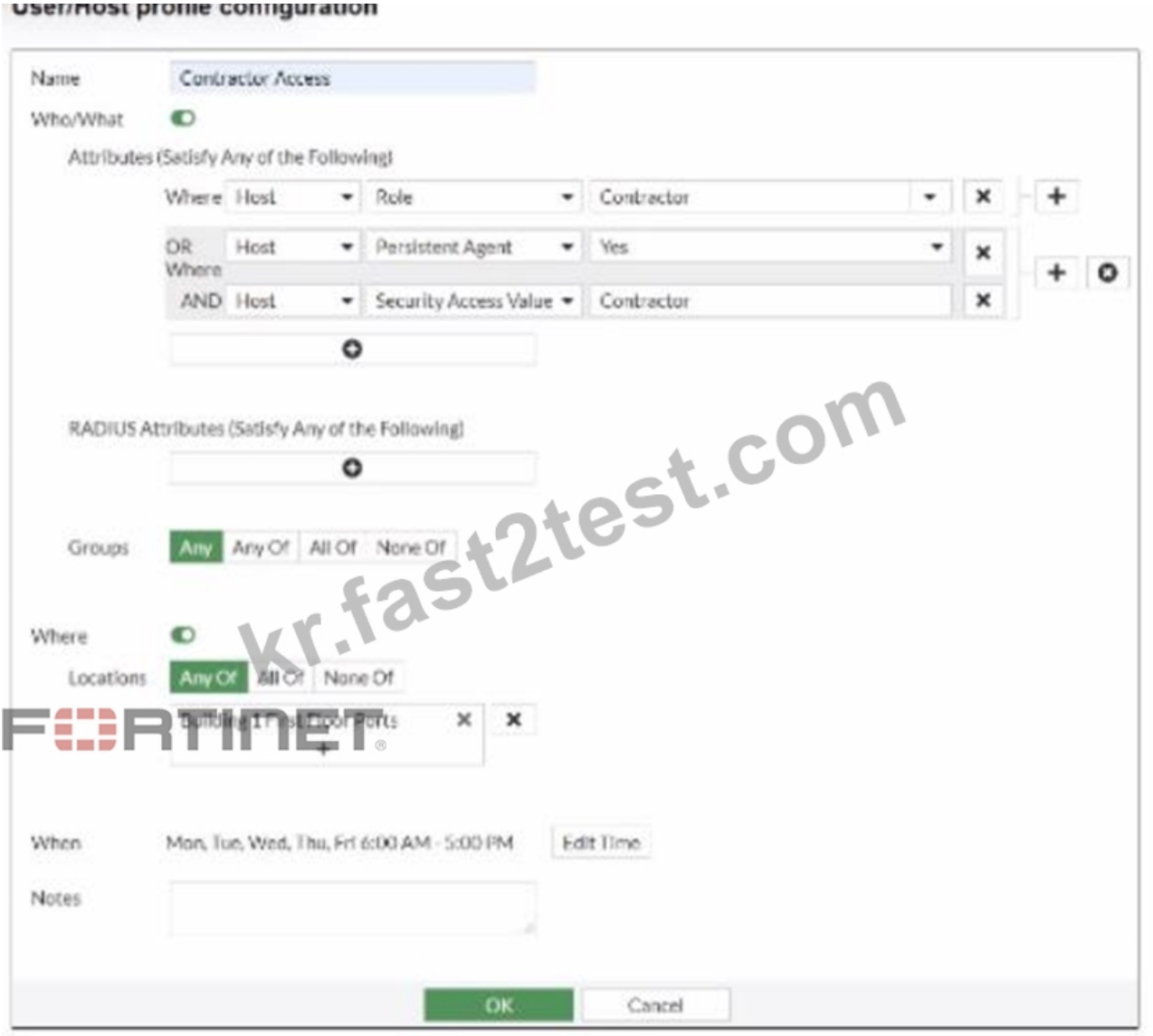
질문 # 11
What must an administrator configure to allow FortiNAC-F to process incoming syslog messages that are not supported by default?

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

정답：C

설명:
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.

질문 # 12
Refer to the exhibit.



If a host is connected to a port in the Building 1 First Floor Ports group, what must also be true to match this user/host profile?

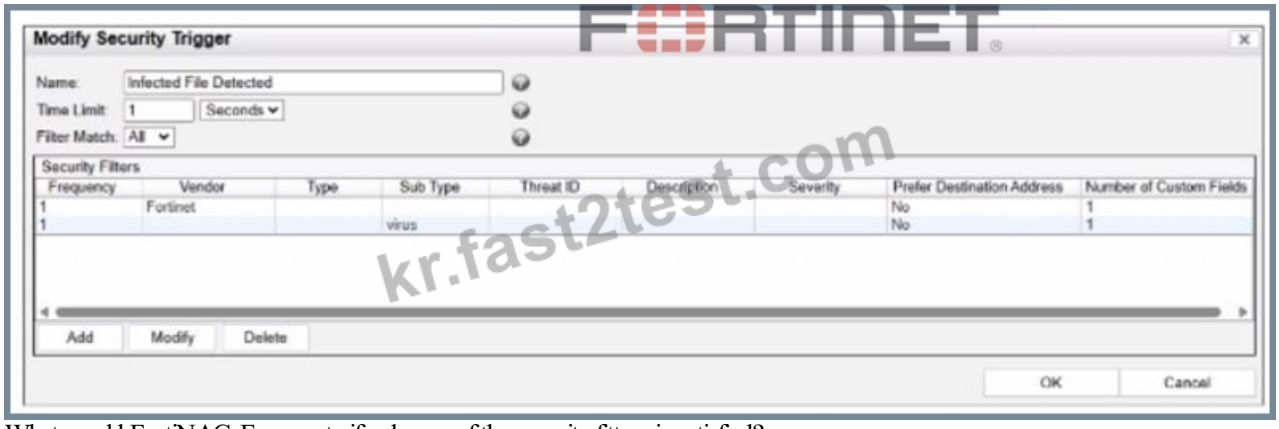
- A. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent and a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.
- B. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent, a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 9 AM and 5 PM.
- C. The host must have a role value of contractor, an installed persistent agent or a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.
- D. The host must have a role value of contractor or an installed persistent agent or a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 AM and 5 PM.

정답：A

설명:
The User/Host Profile in FortiNAC-F is the fundamental logic engine used to categorize endpoints for policy assignment. As seen in the exhibit, the configuration uses a combination of Boolean logic operators (OR and AND) to define the "Who/What" attributes. According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide, attributes grouped together within the same bracket or connected by an OR operator require only one of those conditions to be met. In the exhibit, the first two attributes are "Host Role = Contractor" OR "Host Persistent Agent = Yes". This forms a single logical block. This block is then joined to the third attribute ("Host Security Access Value = Contractor") by an AND operator. Consequently, a host must satisfy at least one of the first two conditions AND satisfy the third condition to match the "Who/What" section.
Furthermore, the profile includes Location and When (time) constraints. The exhibit shows the location is restricted to the "Building 1 First Floor Ports" group. The "When" schedule is explicitly set to Mon-Fri 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM. For a profile to match, all enabled sections (Who/What, Locations, and When) must be satisfied simultaneously. Therefore, the host must meet the conditional contractor/agent criteria, possess the specific security access value, and connect during the defined 6 AM to 5 PM window.

"User/Host Profiles use a combination of attributes to identify a match. Attributes joined by OR require any one to be true, while attributes joined by AND must all be true. If a Schedule (When) is applied, the host must also connect within the specified timeframe for the profile to be considered a match. All criteria in the Who/What, Where, and When sections are cumulative." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: User/Host Profile Configuration.

질문 # 13
Refer to the exhibit.



What would FortiNAC-F generate if only one of the security fitters is satisfied?

- A. A security alarm
- B. A security event
- C. A normal event
- D. A normal alarm

정답：C

설명:
In FortiNAC-F, Security Triggers are used to identify specific security-related activities based on incoming data such as Syslog messages or SNMP traps from external security devices (like a FortiGate or an IDS). These triggers act as a filtering mechanism to determine if an incoming notification should be escalated from a standard system event to a Security Event.
According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide and relevant training materials for versions 7.2 and 7.4, the Filter Match setting is the critical logic gate for this process. As seen in the exhibit, the "Filter Match" configuration is set to "All". This means that for the Security Trigger named "Infected File Detected" to "fire" and generate a Security Event or a subsequent Security Alarm, every single filter listed in the Security Filters table must be satisfied simultaneously by the incoming data.
In the provided exhibit, there are two filters: one looking for the Vendor "Fortinet" and another looking for the Sub Type "virus". If only one of these filters is satisfied (for example, a message from Fortinet that does not contain the "virus" subtype), the logic for the Security Trigger is not met. Consequently, FortiNAC-F does not escalate the notification. Instead, it processes the incoming data as a Normal Event, which is recorded in the Event Log but does not trigger the automated security response workflows associated with security alarms.
"The Filter Match option defines the logic used when multiple filters are defined. If 'All' is selected, then all filter criteria must be met in order for the trigger to fire and a Security Event to be generated. If the criteria are not met, the incoming data is processed as a normal event. If 'Any' is selected, the trigger fires if at least one of the filters matches." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Triggers Section.

질문 # 14
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 3.
- B. The isolation network type is Layer 2.
- C. There is a direct cable link between FortiNAC-F devices.
- D. The primary and secondary administrative interfaces are on the same subnet.

정답：D

설명:

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.

질문 # 15
Where should you configure MAC notification traps on a supported switch?

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

정답：B

설명:
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.

질문 # 16
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