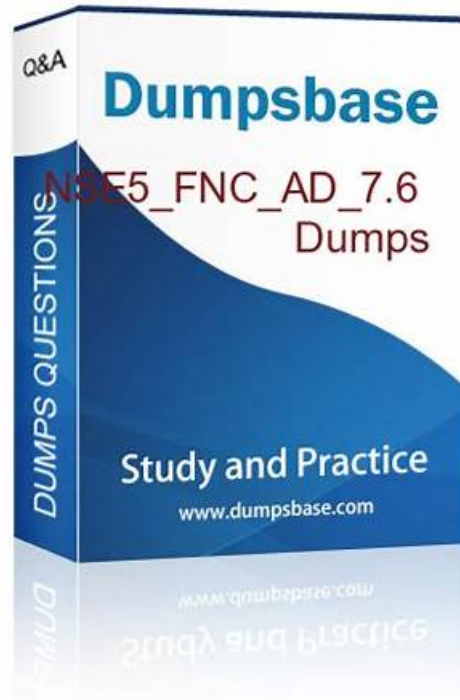


# Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD\_7.6 Valid Exam Notes - NSE5\_FNC\_AD\_7.6 Reliable Dumps Files



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## Fortinet NSE5\_FNC\_AD\_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## Free PDF NSE5\_FNC\_AD\_7.6 - Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Useful Valid Exam Notes

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### Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

An administrator wants to build device profiling rules based on network traffic, but the network session view is not populated with any records.

Which two settings can be enabled to gather network session information? (Choose two.)

- A. Network traffic polling on any modeled infrastructure device
- B. Netflow setting on the FortiNAC-F interfaces
- C. Firewall session polling on modeled FortiGate devices
- D. Layer 3 polling on the infrastructure devices

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Network Sessions view provides a real-time and historical log of traffic flows, including source/destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols. This data is essential for building Device Profiling Rules that rely on "Traffic Patterns" or "Network Footprints" to identify devices (e.g., an IP camera communicating with its specific NVR). If the network session view is empty, the system is not receiving the necessary flow or session data from the network infrastructure.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, there are two primary methods to populate this view:

NetFlow/sFlow/IPFIX (C): FortiNAC-F can act as a flow collector. By enabling NetFlow settings on the FortiNAC-F service interface (port2/eth1) and configuring your switches or routers to export flow data to the FortiNAC IP, the system can parse these packets and record sessions.

Firewall Session Polling (B): For environments with FortiGate firewalls, FortiNAC-F can proactively poll the FortiGate via the REST API to retrieve its current session table. This is particularly useful as it provides session visibility without requiring the overhead of configuring NetFlow on every access layer switch.

Settings like Layer 3 Polling (D) only provide ARP table mappings (IP to MAC correlation) and do not provide the detailed flow information required for the session view.

"The Network Sessions view displays information regarding active and inactive network traffic sessions... To populate this view, FortiNAC must receive data through one of the following methods: \* NetFlow/sFlow Support: Configure network devices to send flow data to the FortiNAC service interface. \* Firewall Session Polling: Enable session polling on modeled FortiGate devices to retrieve session information via API. These records are then used by the Device Profiler to match rules based on traffic patterns." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Network Sessions and Flow Data Collection.

#### NEW QUESTION # 19

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

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

**Answer: A,B,D**

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 # 20

When configuring isolation networks in the configuration wizard, why does a layer 3 network type allow for more than one DHCP scope for each isolation network type?

- 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.

**Answer: A**

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 # 21

An administrator manages a corporate environment where all users log into the corporate domain each time they connect to the network. The administrator wants to leverage login scripts to use a FortiNAC-F agent to enhance endpoint visibility. Which agent can be deployed as part of a login script?

- A. Passive
- B. Persistent
- C. Mobile
- D. Dissolvable

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In a corporate domain environment where "enhanced endpoint visibility" is required, the Persistent Agent is the recommended choice. Unlike the Dissolvable Agent, which is temporary and intended for one-time compliance scans during registration, the Persistent Agent is an "install-and-stay-resident" application.

The Persistent Agent is specifically designed to be distributed through automated enterprise methods, including login scripts, Group Policy Objects (GPO), or third-party software management tools. When deployed via a login script, the agent can be configured to silently install and immediately begin communicating with the FortiNAC-F service interface. Once active, it provides continuous visibility by reporting host details such as logged-on users, installed applications, and adapter information. It also listens for Windows session events (logon/logoff) to trigger automatic single-sign-on (SSO) registration in FortiNAC-F, ensuring that as soon as a user connects to the domain, their device is identified and assigned the correct network access policy.

"The Persistent Agent can be distributed to Windows domain machines via login script or by any other software distribution method your organization might use. The Persistent Agent remains installed on the host at all times. Once the agent is installed it runs in the background and communicates with FortiNAC at intervals established by the FortiNAC administrator." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Persistent Agent Overview.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

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 # 23

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