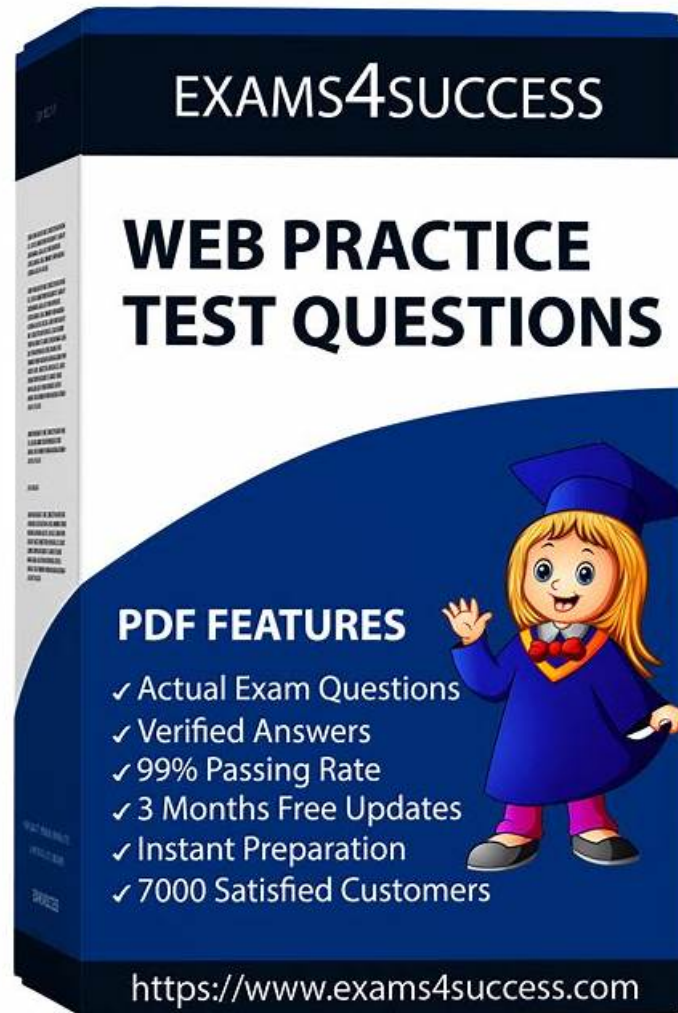


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## Preparation Method

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## Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

### NEW QUESTION # 28

When creating a device profiling rule, what are two advantages of registering the device in the host view? (Choose two.)

- A. The devices can be polled for connection status.
- B. The devices can be managed as a generic SNMP device.
- C. The devices can be associated with a user.
- D. The devices will have connection logs.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

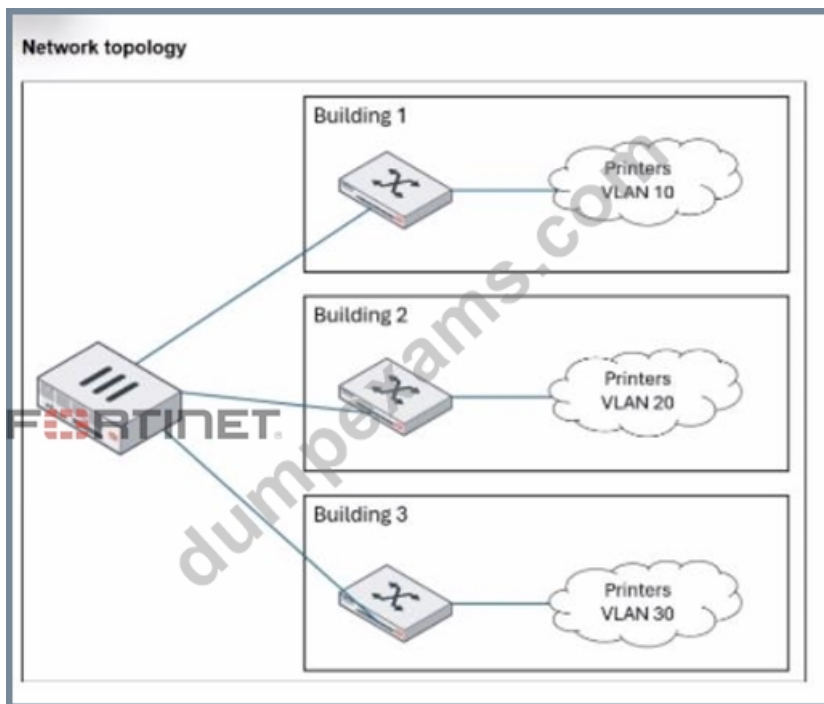
In FortiNAC-F, the Device Profiler is a rule-based engine that evaluates unknown "rogue" devices and classifies them based on fingerprints and behavior. When a profiling rule matches a device, the administrator can configure the rule to automatically register that device. The registration process can place the device record in two primary locations: the Topology View (as a device) or the Host View (as a registered host).

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, registering a device in the Host View provides significant advantages for identity management and historical tracking. First, the devices can be associated with a user (C). In the FortiNAC database architecture, the Host View is the primary repository for endpoint identity; placing a profiled device here allows the system to link that hardware (MAC address) to a specific user account, whether that user is an employee, guest, or a system-level "owner". This association is essential for Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and for tracking accountability across the network fabric. Second, devices registered in the Host View will have connection logs (B). FortiNAC-F maintains a detailed operational history for all host records, including every instance of the device connecting to or disconnecting from a port, its IP address assignments, and the specific policies applied during each session. These logs are invaluable for troubleshooting connectivity issues and for security forensic audits, as they provide a clear timeline of the device's lifecycle on the network. In contrast, devices managed only in the Topology View are typically treated as infrastructure components where the focus is on device availability rather than individual session history.

"Devices that are registered and associated with a user are placed in the Host View and removed from the Profiled Devices window... Placing a device in the Host View allows for the tracking of connection history and the association of the device with a specific identity or user record within the FortiNAC database." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Device Profiler How it Works.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator wants to use FortiNAC-F to automatically provision printers throughout their organization. Each building uses its own local VLAN for printers.

Which FortiNAC-F feature would allow this to be accomplished with a single network access policy?

- A. Dynamic host groups
- B. Device profiling rules
- C. Logical networks
- D. Preferred VLAN designations

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The FortiNAC-F Logical Network feature is specifically designed to provide an abstraction layer between high-level security policies and the underlying physical network infrastructure. In large-scale deployments where different physical locations (like Building 1, 2, and 3 in the exhibit) use different local VLAN IDs for the same type of device (e.g., VLAN 10, 20, and 30 for printers), managing separate policies for each building would create significant administrative overhead.

By using a Logical Network, an administrator can create a single entity—for example, a logical network named "Printers"—and use it as the "Access Value" in a single Network Access Policy. The mapping of this logical label to a specific physical VLAN occurs at the Model Configuration level for each network device. When a printer connects to a switch in Building 1, FortiNAC-F evaluates the policy, identifies that the printer should be in the "Printers" logical network, and checks the Model Configuration for that specific switch to see which VLAN ID is mapped to that label (VLAN 10). If the same printer moves to Building 3, the same single policy applies, but FortiNAC-F provisions it to VLAN 30 based on the local mapping for that building's switch.

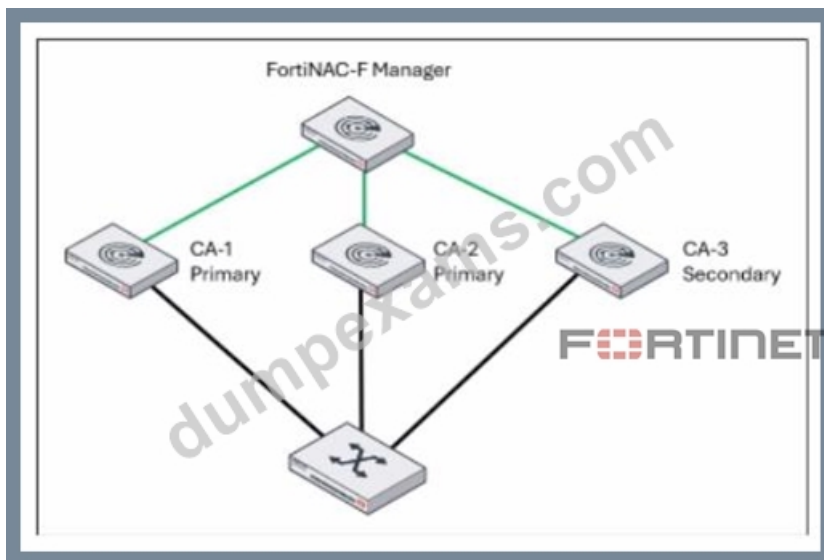
This architectural approach ensures that policies remain consistent and easy to manage regardless of the complexity or variations in the local network topology.

"Logical Networks provide a way to define a network access requirement once and apply it across many different network devices that may use different VLAN IDs for that access... Each managed device can use different VLAN IDs for the same Logical Network label. You can define the Logical Networks based on requirements and then associate the network to a VLAN ID when the managed device is configured in the Model Configuration." - FortiNAC-F IoT Deployment Guide: Define the Logical Networks.

## NEW QUESTION # 30

Refer to the exhibit.

A FortiNAC-F N+1 HA configuration is shown.



What will occur if CA-2 fails?

- A. CA-1 and CA-3 will operate as a 1+1 HA cluster with CA-3 acting as a hot standby.
- B. CA-3 will be promoted to a primary and FortiNAC-F manager will load balance between CA-1 and CA-3.
- C. CA-3 will be promoted to a primary and share management responsibilities with CA-1.
- **D. CA-3 will continue to operate as a secondary in an N+1 HA configuration.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In an N+1 High Availability (HA) configuration, a single secondary Control and Application (CA) server provides backup for multiple primary CA servers. The FortiNAC-F Manager (FortiNAC-M) acts as the centralized orchestrator for this cluster, monitoring the health of all participating nodes.

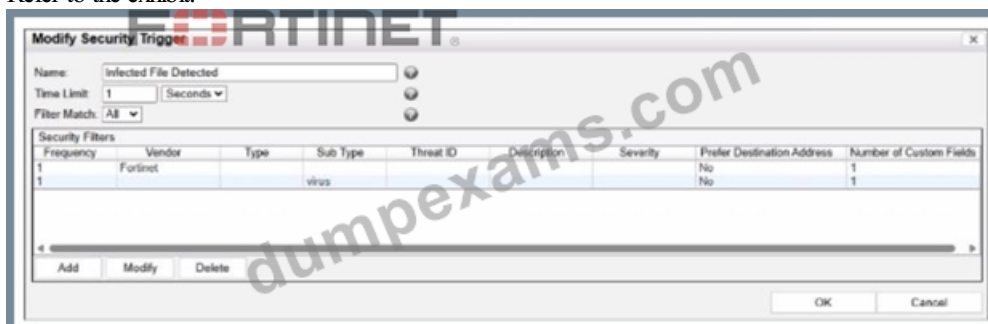
According to the FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual, when a primary CA (such as CA-2 in the exhibit) fails, the secondary CA (CA-3) is automatically promoted by the Manager to take over the specific workload and database functions of that failed primary. Crucially, the documentation specifies that even after this promotion, the system architecture maintains its N+1 logic. The secondary CA effectively "assumes the identity" of the failed primary while continuing to operate within the N+1 framework established by the Manager.

It does not merge with CA-1 to form a traditional 1+1 active/passive cluster (A), nor does it engage in load balancing (D), as FortiNAC-F HA is designed for redundancy and failover rather than active traffic distribution. Furthermore, CA-3 does not "share" management with CA-1 (C); it independently handles the tasks originally assigned to CA-2. Throughout this failover state, the Manager continues to oversee the group, and CA-3 remains the designated secondary unit currently acting in a primary capacity for the downed node until CA-2 is restored.

"In an N+1 Failover Group, the Secondary CA is designed to take over the functionality of any single failed primary component within the group. The FortiNAC Manager monitors the primaries and initiates the failover to the secondary... Once failover occurs, the secondary continues to operate as the backup unit for the failed primary while remaining part of the managed N+1 HA configuration." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual: Failover Behavior Section.

## NEW QUESTION # 31

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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.

## NEW QUESTION # 32

Refer to the exhibits.

**Ports tab**

Status	Device	Label	IP Address	Connection State	Default VLAN	Current VLAN	Admin Status	Operational Status
Not Connected	Building 1 Switch	IF#5	192.168.10.5	Not Connected			On	Link Up
Registered Host	Building 1 Switch	IF#6	192.168.10.6	Registered Host			On	Link Up
Not Connected	Building 1 Switch	IF#7	192.168.10.7	Not Connected			On	Link Up
Not Connected	Building 1 Switch	IF#8	192.168.10.8	Not Connected			On	Link Up
Not Connected	Building 1 Switch	IF#9	192.168.10.9	Not Connected			On	Link Down
Registered Host	Building 1 Switch	IF#10	192.168.10.10	Registered Host			On	Link Up
Not Connected	Building 1 Switch	IF#11	192.168.10.11	Not Connected			On	Link Down
Not Connected	Building 1 Switch	IF#12	192.168.10.12	Not Connected			On	Link Down
Multiple Hosts	Building 1 Switch	IF#13	192.168.10.13	Multiple Hosts			On	Link Up
Not Connected	Building 1 Switch	IF#14	192.168.10.14	Not Connected			On	Link Down

## Adapters tab

Status	Host Status	IP Address	Physical Address	All IPs	Connected Container	Rule Name	Media	Acc
Not Connected	+		00:06:D6:AC:7F:17		Wired Infrastructure	Lab Hosts		
Not Connected	+		00:11:2F:CB:01:52		Wired Infrastructure			

What would happen if the highlighted port with connected hosts was placed in both the Forced Registration and Forced Remediation port groups?

- A. Enforcement would be applied only to rogue hosts
- B. Only the higher ranked enforcement group would be applied.
- C. Multiple enforcement groups could not contain the same port.
- D. Both types of enforcement would be applied

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, Port Groups are used to apply specific enforcement behaviors to switch ports. When a port is assigned to an enforcement group, such as Forced Registration or Forced Remediation, FortiNAC-F overrides normal policy logic to force all connected adapters into that specific state. The exhibit shows a port (IF#13) with "Multiple Hosts" connected, which is a common scenario in environments using unmanaged switches or hubs downstream from a managed switch port.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administrator Guide, it is possible for a single port to be a member of multiple port groups. However, when those groups have conflicting enforcement actions-such as one group forcing a registration state and another forcing a remediation state-FortiNAC-F utilizes a ranking system to resolve the conflict. In the FortiNAC-F GUI under Network > Port Management > Port Groups, each group is assigned a rank. The system evaluates these ranks, and only the higher ranked enforcement group is applied to the port. If a port is in both a Forced Registration group and a Forced Remediation group, the group with the numerical priority (rank) will dictate the VLAN and access level assigned to all hosts on that port.

This mechanism ensures consistent behavior across the fabric. If the ranking determines that "Forced Registration" is higher priority, then even a known host that is failing a compliance scan (which would normally trigger Remediation) will be held in the Registration VLAN because the port-level enforcement takes precedence based on its rank.

"A port can be a member of multiple groups. If more than one group has an enforcement assigned, the group with the highest rank (lowest numerical value) is used to determine the enforcement for the port. When a port is placed in a group with an enforcement, that enforcement is applied to all hosts connected to that port, regardless of the host's current state." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Port Group Enforcement and Ranking.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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