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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

When configuring FortiNAC-F to manage FortiGate VPN users, an endpoint compliance policy must be created for the integration. Why is the endpoint compliance policy necessary for this type of integration?

- A. To validate the VPN client being used
- B. To validate the VPN user credentials
- C. To designate the required agent type**
- D. To confirm the installed endpoint certificate

Answer: C

Explanation:

The integration of FortiNAC-F with FortiGate VPN requires a specific policy workflow to bridge the gap between initial user authentication and full network access. When a user connects to the VPN, the FortiGate typically provides the User ID and IP address, but FortiNAC-F requires a MAC address to uniquely identify and manage the endpoint's record.

According to the FortiGate VPN Integration Guide, the Endpoint Compliance Policy is a mandatory component of this setup because it is used to designate the required agent type. Because a VPN connection is Layer 3, FortiNAC cannot "see" the MAC address through traditional SNMP or L2 polling. The compliance policy instructs the system to present a Captive Portal to the remote user, requiring them to download and run either the Persistent or Dissolvable Agent. The agent then reports the device's MAC address back to FortiNAC, allowing the system to correlate the VPN session with a host record.

Once the agent is running and the MAC is known, FortiNAC-F can evaluate the device's security posture (if scanning is configured) and send the necessary FSSO tags back to the FortiGate to lift the initial network restrictions. Without the compliance policy to enforce the agent requirement, the connection would remain in an isolated "IP-only" state with no unique hardware identity.

"The Endpoint Compliance Policy is necessary to control the agent requirement for VPN users. Create a default VPN Endpoint Compliance Policy to distribute an agent via captive portal for isolated machines. This policy allows the administrator to designate the required agent type (Persistent or Dissolvable) that will be used to collect the hardware (MAC) address and perform health scans on the remote endpoint." - FortiNAC FortiGate VPN Integration Guide: Default Endpoint Compliance Policy (Optional) Section.

NEW QUESTION # 28

How can an administrator configure FortiNAC-F to normalize incoming syslog event levels across vendors?

- A. Configure severity mappings.**
- B. Configure event to alarm mappings.

- C. Configure the vendor OUI settings.
- D. Configure the security rule settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FortiNAC-F serves as a central manager for security events originating from a diverse ecosystem of third-party security appliances, such as FortiGate, Check Point, and Cisco. Each vendor utilizes its own internal scale for severity levels within syslog messages (e.g., Check Point uses a 1-5 scale, while others may use 0-7). To provide a consistent response regardless of the source, FortiNAC-F uses Severity Mappings to normalize these incoming values.

According to the FortiNAC-F Administration Guide, severity mappings allow the administrator to translate vendor-specific threat levels into standardized FortiNAC Security Levels (such as High, Medium, or Low Violation). When a syslog message arrives, the parser extracts the vendor's severity code, and the system immediately references the Security Event Severity Level Mappings table to determine how that event should be categorized internally. This normalization is vital because it allows a single Security Alarm to be configured to respond to any "High Violation" event, whether it was reported as a "Critical" by one vendor or a "Level 5" by another. Without these mappings, the administrator would have to create separate, redundant security rules for every vendor to account for their different naming conventions and numerical scales.

"Each vendor defines its own severity levels for syslog messages. The following table shows the equivalent FortiNAC security level... To normalize these events, configure the Severity Level Mappings found in the device integration guides. This allows FortiNAC to generate a consistent security event that can then trigger an alarm regardless of the reporting vendor's specific terminology." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Vendor Severity Levels and Syslog Management.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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. Configuring more than one DHCP scope allows for DHCP server redundancy
- C. Any scopes beyond the first scope are used if the initial scope runs out of IP addresses.
- 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 # 30

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 primary and secondary administrative interfaces are on the same subnet.
- B. The isolation network type is layer 3.
- C. The isolation network type is Layer 2.

- D. There is a direct cable link between FortiNAC-F devices.

Answer: A

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 # 31

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. Endpoint Compliance
- C. Network Access
- D. Authentication

Answer: B,C

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 # 32

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