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NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Online Test - NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Fragen Und Antworten

Die echten und originalen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Zertifizierung (Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator) bei Fast2test wurden verfasst von unseren IT-Experten mit den Informationen von NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungen (Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator) aus dem Testcenter wie PROMETRIC oder VUE.

Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q17-Q22):

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:
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.

18. Frage
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. Netflow setting on the FortiNAC-F interfaces
- B. Firewall session polling on modeled FortiGate devices
- C. Layer 3 polling on the infrastructure devices

- D. Network traffic polling on any modeled infrastructure device

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:
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.

19. Frage
Which two requirements must be met to set up an N+1 HA cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. A FortiNAC-F device designated as a secondary
- B. A FortiNAC-F manager
- C. At least two FortiNAC-F devices designated as primary
- D. A dedicated VLAN for primary and secondary synchronization

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:
The N+1 High Availability (HA) architecture was introduced in FortiNAC-F version 7.6 to provide a more scalable and flexible redundancy model compared to the traditional 1+1 active/passive setup. In an N+1 configuration, a single secondary (standby) appliance can provide coverage for multiple primary (active) Control and Application (CA) appliances.
To set up an N+1 HA cluster, there are two fundamental structural requirements:
A FortiNAC-F Manager (FortiNAC-M): Unlike standard 1+1 HA, which can be configured directly between two CAs, N+1 management is centralized. The FortiNAC-M acts as the orchestrator that manages the failover groups, monitors the health of the primaries, and coordinates the promotion of the secondary server if a primary fails.
A FortiNAC-F device designated as a Secondary: The cluster must have one appliance explicitly configured with the Secondary failover role. This device remains in a standby state, receiving database replications from all N primaries in its group until it is called upon to take over the functions of a failed unit.
While a cluster can support multiple primaries (D), it does not strictly require "at least two" to function as an N+1 group; it simply requires N primaries (where $N \geq 1$). Additionally, N+1 is typically a Layer 3 managed solution via the Manager, meaning it does not mandate a "dedicated VLAN" for synchronization like some Layer 2 HA deployments.
"In FortiNAC-F 7.6, FortiNAC-M functions as a manager to manage the N+1 Failover Groups... enabling N+M high availability for CAs. To create an N+1 Failover group, you should add the secondary CA to the FortiNAC-M first, then add the primary CAs. The secondary CA is designed to take over the functionality of any single failed primary component." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 N+1 Failover Reference Manual.

20. Frage
A network administrator is troubleshooting a network access issue for a specific host. The administrator suspects the host is being assigned a different network access policy than expected.
Where would the administrator look to identify which network access policy, if any, is being applied to a particular host?

- A. The Connections view

- B. The Policy Details view for the host
- C. The Port Properties view of the hosts port
- D. The Policy Logs view

Antwort: B

Begründung:
When troubleshooting network access in FortiNAC-F, it is often necessary to verify exactly why a host has been granted a specific level of access. Since FortiNAC-F evaluates policies from the top down and assigns access based on the first match, an administrator needs a clear way to see the results of this evaluation for a specific live endpoint.
The Policy Details (C) view is the designated tool for this purpose. By navigating to the Hosts > Hosts (or Adapter View) in the Administration UI, an administrator can search for the specific MAC address or IP of the host in question. Right-clicking on the host record reveals a context menu from which Policy Details can be selected. This view provides a real-time "look" into the policy engine's decision for that specific host, showing the Network Access Policy that was matched, the User/Host Profile that triggered the match, and the resulting Network Access Configuration (VLAN/ACL) currently applied.
While Policy Logs (A) provide a historical record of all policy transitions across the system, they are often too high-volume to efficiently find a single host's current state. The Connections view (B) shows the physical port and basic status but lacks the granular policy logic breakdown. The Port Properties (D) view shows the configuration of the switch interface itself, which is only one component of the final access determination.
"To identify which policy is currently applied to a specific endpoint, use the Policy Details view. Navigate to Hosts > Hosts, select the host, right-click and choose Policy Details. This window displays the specific Network Access Policy, User/Host Profile, and Network Access Configuration currently in effect for that host record." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Policy Details and Troubleshooting.

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:
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.

22. Frage
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