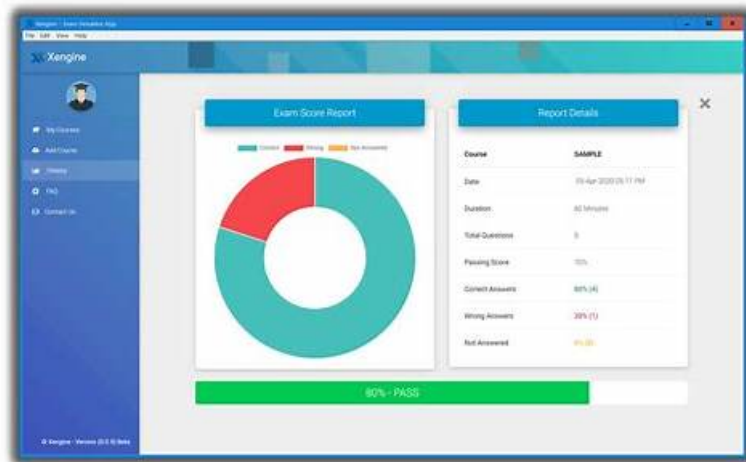


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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 35

Refer to the exhibit.

User/Host profile configuration

Name: Contractor Access

Who/What: ☒

Attributes (Satisfy Any of the Following)

Where	Host	Role	Contractor	x	+
OR	Host	Persistent Agent	Yes	x	
AND	Host	Security Access Value	Contractor	x	+

RADIUS Attributes (Satisfy Any of the Following)

Where: ☒

Locations: Any Of All Of None Of

Building 1 First Floor Ports x x

When: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM Edit Time

Notes:

OK Cancel

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 or a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 6 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, a security access value of contractor, and be connected between 9 AM and 5 PM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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. Network Access
- B. Supplicant EasyConnect
- C. Endpoint Compliance
- D. Authentication

Answer: A,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 # 37

When FortiNAC-F is managing VPN clients connecting through FortiGate, why must the clients run a FortiNAC-F agent?

- A. To validate the endpoint policy compliance
- B. To transparently update The client IP address upon successful authentication
- C. To collect user authentication details
- D. To collect the client IP address and MAC address

Answer: D

Explanation:

When FortiNAC-F manages VPN clients through a FortiGate, the agent plays a fundamental role in device identification that standard network protocols cannot provide on their own. In a standard VPN connection, the FortiGate establishes a Layer 3 tunnel and assigns a virtual IP address to the client. While the FortiGate sends a syslog message to FortiNAC-F containing the username and this assigned IP address, it typically does not provide the hardware (MAC) address of the remote endpoint's physical or virtual adapter.

FortiNAC-F relies on the MAC address as the primary unique identifier for all host records in its database. Without the MAC address, FortiNAC-F cannot correlate the incoming VPN session with an existing host record to apply specific policies or track the device's history. By running either a Persistent or Dissolvable Agent, the endpoint retrieves its own MAC address and communicates it directly to the FortiNAC-F service interface. This allows the "IP to MAC" mapping to occur. Once FortiNAC-F has both the IP and the MAC, it can successfully identify the device, verify its status, and send the appropriate FSSO tags or group information back to the FortiGate to lift network restrictions.

Furthermore, while the agent can also perform compliance checks (Option D), the architectural requirement for the agent in a

managed VPN environment is primarily driven by the need for session data correlation-specifically the collection of the IP and MAC address pairing.

"Session Data Components: * User ID (collected via RADIUS, syslog and API from the FortiGate). * Remote IP address for the remote user connection (collected via syslog and API from the FortiGate and from the FortiNAC agent). * Device IP and MAC address (collected via FortiNAC agent). ... The Agent is used to provide the MAC address of the connecting VPN user (IP to MAC)." - FortiNAC-F FortiGate VPN Integration Guide: How it Works Section.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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. Configuring more than one DHCP scope allows for DHCP server redundancy
- **B. There can be more than one isolation network of each type**
- C. The layer 3 network type allows for one scope for each possible host status.
- D. Any scopes beyond the first scope are used if the initial scope runs out of IP addresses.

Answer: B

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 # 39

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