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Fortinet NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	- 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 3	- 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 4	- 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.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

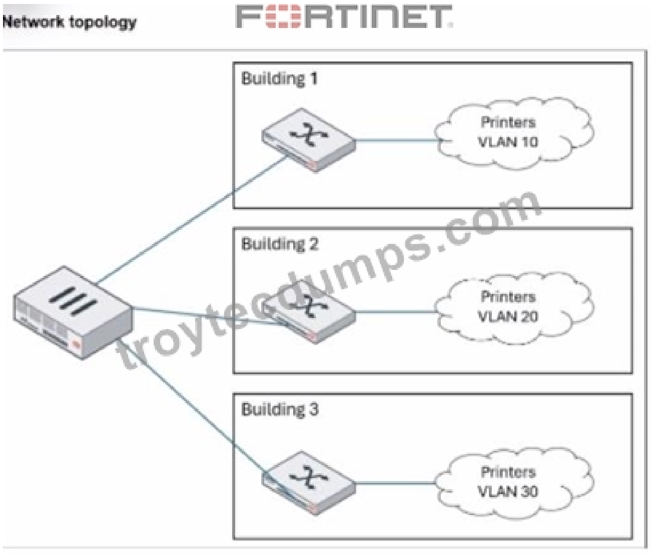
NEW QUESTION # 16
An administrator has created several device profiling rules and evaluated all existing devices in the database. Some of the devices appear in the profiled devices view because they matched a rule, but they remain unknown and the registration column in the profiled devices view shows "No".
What is the most likely cause?

- A. The confirm device profiling rule option is not enabled.
- B. The devices match more than one device profiling rule.
- C. The device profiling rule has registration set to manual.
- D. The devices have persistent agents installed, and the point of connection has PA optimization enabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, Device Profiling Rules are used to automatically identify and categorize devices (such as IP cameras, printers, or IoT devices) based on fingerprints like DHCP fingerprints, OIDs, or MAC prefixes. When a device matches a rule, it appears in the Profiled Devices view.
However, matching a rule does not automatically register the device in the database unless the rule is configured to do so. If the devices appear in the view but remain "Unknown" and show "No" in the registration column, it indicates that the "Confirm" (or "Auto-register") action has not been triggered. In the Device Profiling Rule configuration, there is a setting called "Allow Auto-Approval" or "Confirm". If this is not enabled, the system identifies the device but waits for an administrator to manually approve the match before changing the host status from "Unknown" to "Registered".
This is a common "safety" configuration used during the initial deployment phase to ensure that the profiling rules are accurate before the system begins automatically granting network access based on those matches.
"If a device matches a rule but is not registered, check the rule configuration. The Confirm option (within the Method or Rule settings) determines if the system automatically registers the device upon a match. If Confirm is not enabled, the device will remain in the 'Profiled' state with a registration status of 'No' until an administrator manually promotes the device." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Device Profiling Rules.

NEW QUESTION # 17
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. Logical networks
- B. Preferred VLAN designations
- C. Dynamic host groups
- D. Device profiling rules

Answer: A

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 # 18
An administrator wants FortiNAC-F to return a group of user-defined RADIUS attributes in RADIUS responses.
Which condition must be true to achieve this?

- A. RADIUS accounting must be enabled on the FortiNAC-F RADIUS server configuration.
- B. Inbound RADIUS requests must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute.
- C. The device models in the inventory view must be configured for proxy-based authentication.
- D. The requesting device must support RFC 5176.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In FortiNAC-F, the RADIUS Attribute Groups feature allows administrators to return customized RADIUS attributes (such as specific VLAN IDs, filter IDs, or vendor-specific attributes) in an Access-Accept packet sent back to a network device. This is

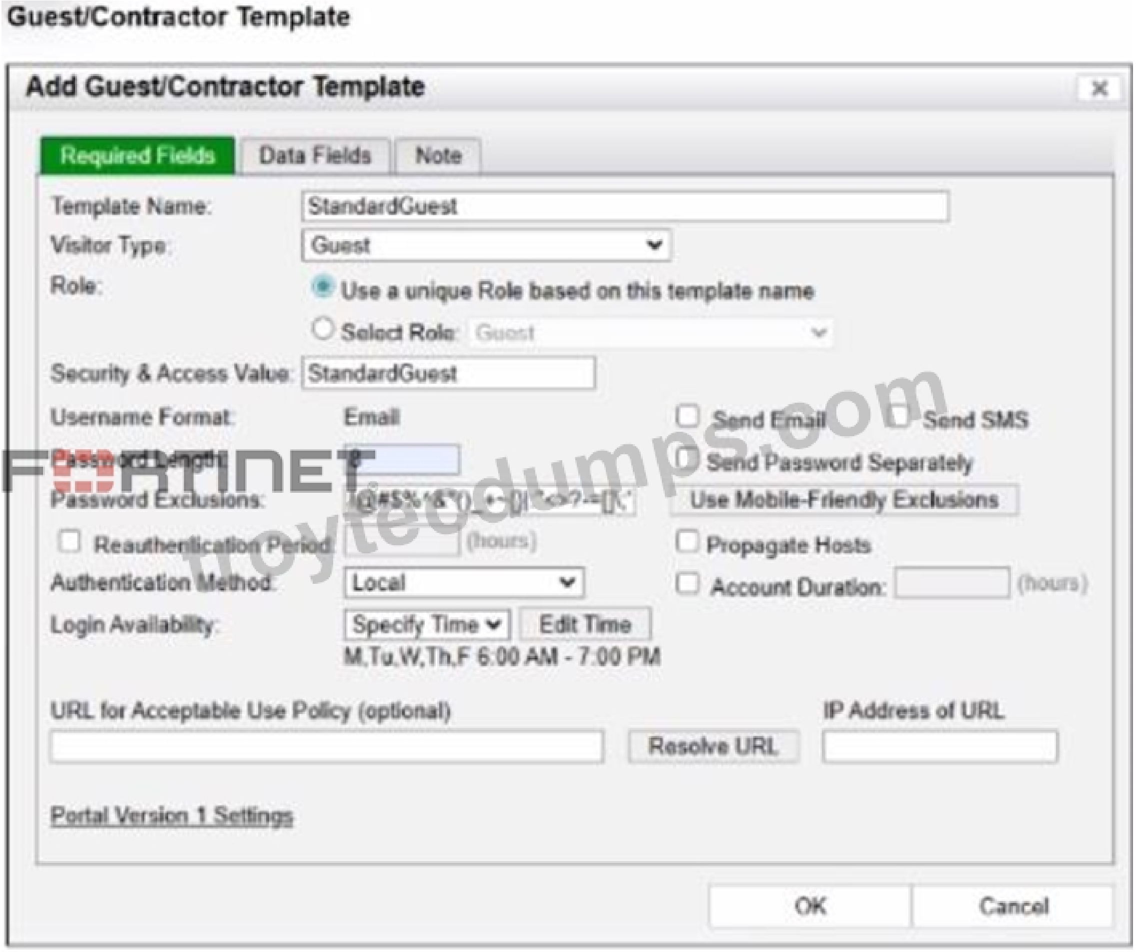
particularly useful for supporting "Generic RADIUS" devices that are not natively supported but can be managed using standard AVPairs.

According to the FortiNAC-F Generic RADIUS Wired Cookbook and the RADIUS Attribute Groups section of the Administration Guide, there is one critical prerequisite for this feature to function: the inbound RADIUS request must contain the Calling-Station-ID attribute. The Calling-Station-ID typically contains the MAC address of the connecting endpoint. Because FortiNAC-F is a host-centric system, it uses the MAC address as the unique identifier to look up the host record, evaluate the associated Network Access Policy, and determine which Logical Network (and thus which Attribute Group) should be applied. If the incoming request lacks this attribute, FortiNAC-F cannot reliably identify the host and, as a safety mechanism, will not include any user-defined RADIUS attributes in the response. This ensures that unauthorized or unidentifiable devices do not receive privileged access through misapplied attributes.

"Configure a set of attributes that must be included in the RADIUS Access-Accept packet returned by FortiNAC... Requirement: Inbound RADIUS request must contain Calling-Station-Id. Otherwise, FortiNAC will not include the RADIUS attributes. This attribute is used to identify the host and its current state within the FortiNAC database." - FortiNAC-F 7.6.0 Generic RADIUS Wired Cookbook: Configure RADIUS Attribute Groups.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Refer to the exhibit.



Guest/Contractor Template

Add Guest/Contractor Template

Template Name: StandardGuest

Visitor Type: Guest

Role: ● Use a unique Role based on this template name

○ Select Role: Guest

Security & Access Value: StandardGuest

Username Format: Email

□ Send Email □ Send SMS

Password Length: 8

□ Send Password Separately

Password Exclusions: !@#$%^&*()_+~{}[]|'<>?-=[]\'

□ Reauthentication Period: (hours)

□ Propagate Hosts

Authentication Method: Local

□ Account Duration: (hours)

Login Availability: Specify Time

M,Tu,W,Th,F 6:00 AM - 7:00 PM

URL for Acceptable Use Policy (optional)

IP Address of URL

What will happen to the host of a guest user created from this template if the time of connection is 8:00 PM?

- A. The host will be marked as non-authenticated.
- B. The host will be marked as at-risk.
- C. The host will be administratively disabled.
- D. The host will be marked as a rogue device.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Guest & Contractor Template is a configuration object that defines the parameters for accounts created by sponsors or through self-registration. One of the critical security controls within this template is the Login Availability setting. This setting restricts the specific days and times during which a guest or contractor is permitted to authenticate and access the network.

As shown in the exhibit, the "StandardGuest" template has Login Availability set to "Specify Time", with a schedule defined as Mon-Fri, 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM. If a guest user attempts to connect or authenticate at 8:00 PM, which is outside of the permitted window, FortiNAC-F's policy engine will automatically deny the authentication request. When an authentication attempt is denied due to schedule restrictions, the system does not move the host into the "Authenticated" or "Registered" state required for production access. Instead, the host is marked as non-authenticated in the adapter or host view.

This behavior ensures that even if a guest possesses valid credentials, their access is strictly bound by the organizational policy for visitor hours. The host will typically remain in its current isolation or registration VLAN, and the user will see a message on the captive portal indicating that their account is not currently authorized for login. It is important to distinguish this from "at-risk" (C), which relates to security scan failures, or "rogue" (B), which typically refers to unknown devices that have not yet been associated with a valid account or profiling rule.

"Login Availability defines the timeframe during which the guest or contractor account is valid for network access. This schedule is enforced at the time of authentication. If a user attempts to log in outside of the designated window, the authentication is rejected by the system. Consequently, the host record will reflect a non-authenticated status, and the device will remain restricted to the isolation or registration network until a valid login window is reached." - FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Guest and Contractor Templates Section.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

- A. Configure event to alarm mappings.
- B. Configure severity mappings.
- C. Configure the vendor OUI settings.
- D. Configure the security rule settings.

Answer: B

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 # 21

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