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Practice Materials & Tests

DEMO VERSION

Fortinet

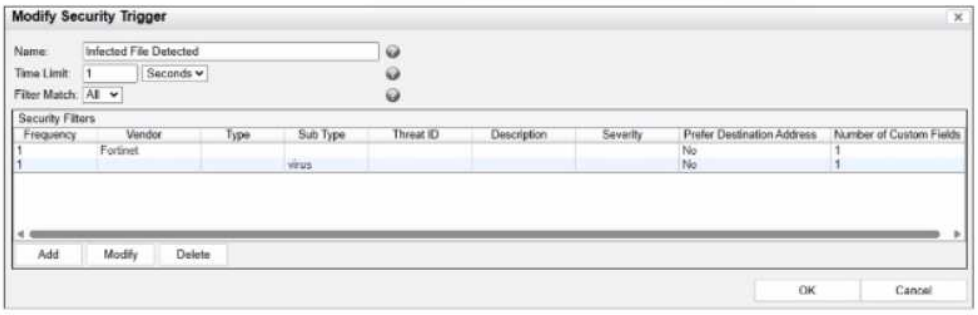
NSE5_FNC_AD_7.6 Exam

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiNAC-F 7.6 Administrator

Exam Latest Version: 6.0

Question 1. (Single Select)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A: A normal alarm
B: A security event
C: A security alarm
D: A normal event

Correct Answer: D

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.

Question 2. (Multi Select)

An administrator wants to build a security rule that will quarantine contractors who attempt to access specific websites.

In addition to a user host profile, which Iwo components must the administrator configure to create the security rule? (Choose two.)

A: Methods
B: Action
C: Endpoint compliance policy
D: Trigger
E: Security String

Correct Answer: B, D

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Security Incidents engine is used to automate responses to security threats reported by external devices. When an administrator wants to enforce a policy, such as quarantining contractors who access restricted websites, they must create a Security Rule. A Security Rule acts as the "if-then" logic that correlates incoming security data with the internal host database.

The documentation specifies that a Security Rule consists of three primary configurable components:

User/Host Profile: This identifies who or what the rule applies to (in this case, "Contractors").

Trigger: This is the event that initiates the rule evaluation. In this scenario, the Trigger would be configured to match specific syslog messages or NetFlow data indicating access to prohibited websites. Triggers use filters to match vendor-specific data, such as a "Web Filter" event from a FortiGate.

Action: This defines what happens when the Trigger and User/Host Profile are matched. For this scenario, the administrator would select a "Quarantine" action, which instructs FortiNAC-F to move the endpoint to a restricted VLAN or apply a restrictive ACL.

While "Methods" (A) relate to authentication and "Security Strings" (E) are used for specific SNMP or CLI matching, they are not the structural components of a Security Rule in the Security Incidents menu.

"Security Rules are used to perform a specific action based on certain criteria... To configure a Security Rule, navigate to Logs > Security Incidents > Rules. Each rule requires a Trigger to define the event criteria, an Action to define the automated response (such as Quarantine), and a User/Host Profile to limit the rule to specific groups." — FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Security Rules and Incident Management.

Question 3. (Multi Select)

A user was attempting to register their host through the registration captive portal. After successfully registering, the host remained in the registration VLAN. Which two conditions would cause this behavior? (Choose two.)

A: The wrong agent s installed.
B: There is no agent installed on the host.
C: The port default VLAN is the same as the Registration VLAN.
D: There is another unregistered host on the same port

Correct Answer: C, D

Explanation:

The process of moving a host from a Registration VLAN to a Production VLAN (Access VLAN) is a fundamental part of the FortiNAC-F "VLAN steering" workflow. When a host successfully registers via the captive portal, FortiNAC-F evaluates its Network Access Policies to determine the correct VLAN. If the host remains stuck in the Registration VLAN despite a successful registration, it is typically due to port-level restrictions or the presence of other unregistered devices.

The two most common reasons for this behavior as per the documentation are:

The port default VLAN is the same as the Registration VLAN: If the "Default VLAN" field in the switch port's model configuration is set to the same ID as the Registration VLAN, the port will not change state because FortiNAC-F believes it is already in its "normal" or "forced" state.

There is another unregistered host on the same port: FortiNAC-F maintains the security posture of the physical port. If multiple hosts are connected to a single port (e.g., via a hub or unmanaged switch) and at least one host remains "Rogue" (unregistered), FortiNAC-F will generally keep the entire port in the isolation/registration VLAN to prevent the unregistered host from gaining unauthorized access to the production network.

Issues with agents (A, B) typically prevent a host from completing compliance or registration but do not usually result in a "stuck" status after registration has already been marked as successful in the system.

"If a port is identified as having Multiple Hosts, and those hosts require different levels of access, FortiNAC remains in the most restrictive state (Registration or Isolation) until all hosts on that port are authorized... Additionally, verify the Default VLAN setting for the port; if the Default VLAN and Registration VLAN match, the system will not trigger a VLAN change upon registration." — FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Troubleshooting Host Management.

Question 4. (Single Select)

While discovering network infrastructure devices, a switch appears in the inventory topology with a question mark (?) on the icon. What would cause this?

A: The wrong SNMP community string was entered during discovery.
B: The SNMP ObjectID is not recognized by FortiNAC-F.
C: A read-only SNMP community siring was used.

D: SNMP is not enabled on the switch.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

In FortiNAC-F, the Inventory topology uses specific icons to represent the status and model of discovered network infrastructure. When a switch or other network device is discovered via SNMP, FortiNAC-F retrieves its System ObjectID (sysObjectID) to identify the specific make and model. This OID is then compared against the internal database of supported device mappings.

A question mark (?) icon appearing on a discovered switch indicates that while the discovery process successfully communicated with the device (meaning SNMP credentials were correct), the SNMP ObjectID is not recognized or mapped in the current version of FortiNAC-F. This essentially means the device is "unsupported" by the current software out-of-the-box. Because the OID is unknown, FortiNAC-F does not know which CLI or SNMP command set to use for critical functions like L2 polling (host visibility) or VLAN switching (enforcement). To resolve this, an administrator can manually "Set Device Mapping" to a similar existing model or a "Generic SNMP Device" if only basic L3 visibility is required.

"Discovered devices displaying a '?' icon indicate the currently running version does not have a mapping for that device's System OID (device is not supported). Device mappings are used to manage the device by performing functions such as L2/L3 Polling, Reading, and Switching VLANs." — Fortinet Technical Tip: Options for devices unable to be modeled in Inventory.

Question 5. (Single Select)

An administrator manages a corporate environment where all users log into the corporate domain each time they connect to the network. The administrator wants to leverage login scripts to use a FortiNAC-F agent to enhance endpoint visibility

Which agent can be deployed as part of a login script?

A: Persistent
B: Dissolvable
C: Mobile

D: Passive

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

In a corporate domain environment where "enhanced endpoint visibility" is required, the Persistent Agent is the recommended choice. Unlike the Dissolvable Agent, which is temporary and intended for one-time compliance scans during registration, the Persistent Agent is an "install-and-stay-resident" application.

The Persistent Agent is specifically designed to be distributed through automated enterprise methods, including login scripts, Group Policy Objects (GPO), or third-party software management tools. When deployed via a login script, the agent can be configured to silently install and immediately begin communicating with the FortiNAC-F service interface. Once active, it provides continuous visibility by reporting host details such as logged-on users, installed applications, and adapter information. It also listens for Windows session events (logon/logoff) to trigger automatic single-sign-on (SSO) registration in FortiNAC-F, ensuring that as soon as a user connects to the domain, their device is identified and assigned the correct network access policy.

"The Persistent Agent can be distributed to Windows domain machines via login script or by any other software distribution method your organization might use. The Persistent Agent remains installed on the host at all times. Once the agent is installed it runs in the background and communicates with FortiNAC at intervals established by the FortiNAC administrator." — FortiNAC-F Administration Guide: Persistent Agent Overview.

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