

Exam Questions NSE6_FNC-7.2

Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiNAC 7.2

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NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

Status	Device	Label	IP Address	Connection State	Default VLAN	Current VLAN	Admin Status	Operational Status
	Building 1 Switch	IF#5	192.168.10.6	Not Connected			On	Link Up
	Building 1 Switch	IF#6	192.168.10.6	Registered Host			On	Link Up
	Building 1 Switch	IF#7	192.168.10.6	Not Connected			On	Link Up
	Building 1 Switch	IF#8	192.168.10.6	Not Connected			On	Link Up
	Building 1 Switch	IF#9	192.168.10.6	Not Connected			On	Link Down
	Building 1 Switch	IF#10	192.168.10.6	Registered Host			On	Link Up
	Building 1 Switch	IF#11	192.168.10.6	Not Connected			On	Link Down
	Building 1 Switch	IF#12	192.168.10.6	Not Connected			On	Link Down
	Building 1 Switch	IF#13	192.168.10.6	Multiple Hosts			On	Link Up

What would happen if the highlighted port with connected hosts was placed in both the Forced Registration and Forced Remediation port groups?

- A. Multiple enforcement groups could not contain the same port.
- B. Only the higher ranked enforcement group would be applied.
- C. Both types of enforcement would be applied.
- D. Enforcement would be applied only to rogue hosts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In systems like FortiNAC, when a port is designated to be in multiple enforcement groups, it is common for only the higher-priority or higher-ranked group's policies to be applied. This is to prevent conflicting enforcement actions from being attempted on the same port. Although the specific details of the priority or ranking system are not provided in the extracted references, the principle of hierarchical policy enforcement suggests that only the policies of the higher-ranked group would be applied to the port.

References

? FortiNAC documentation would typically outline this behavior in sections discussing port group enforcement or policy application.

NEW QUESTION 2

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. Any scopes beyond the first scope are used if the Initial scope runs out of IP addresses.
- C. Configuring more than one DHCP scope allows for DHCP server redundancy.
- D. The Layer 3 network type allows for one scope for each possible host status.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

How are logical networks assigned to endpoints?

- A. Through device profiling rules
- B. Through network access policies
- C. Through Layer 3 polling configurations
- D. Through FortiGate IPv4 policies

Answer: A

Explanation:

Logical networks are assigned to endpoints through device profiling rules in FortiNAC. These networks appear in device Model Configuration views and are used for endpoint isolation based on the endpoint's state or status

NEW QUESTION 4

By default, if more than 20 hosts are seen connected on a single port simultaneously, what will happen to the port?

- A. The port is switched into the Dead-End VLAN.
- B. The port becomes a threshold uplink.
- C. The port is disabled.
- D. The port is added to the Forced Registration group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Admin Guide p. 754: Threshold Uplink—The Uplink mode has been set as Dynamic and FortiNAC has determined that the number of MAC addresses on the port exceeds the System Defined Uplink count. All hosts read on this port are ignored.

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator wants the Host At Risk event to generate an alarm. What is used to achieve this result?

- A. A security trigger activity
- B. A security filter
- C. An event to alarm mapping
- D. An event to action mapping

Answer: C

Explanation:

To generate an alarm from a Host At Risk event, an administrative user must create an Event to Alarm Mapping for the Vulnerability Scan Failed event. Within this alarm mapping, a host security action must be designated to mark the host at risk

NEW QUESTION 6

Which connecting endpoints are evaluated against all enabled device profiling rules?

- A. All hosts, each time they connect
- B. Rogues devices, only when they connect for the first time
- C. Known trusted devices each time they change location
- D. Rogues devices, each time they connect

Answer: D

Explanation:

FortiNAC process to classify rogue devices and create an organized inventory of known trusted registered devices.

Reference: https://fortinetweb.s3.amazonaws.com/docs.fortinet.com/v2/attachments/9529d49c-892c-11e9-81a4-00505692583a/FortiNAC_Device_Profiler_Configuration.pdf

Based on FortiNAC's approach to device profiling and rule evaluation, rogue devices are evaluated against enabled device profiling rules each time they connect. This consistent evaluation ensures that rogue devices are properly classified and handled according to the latest network policies each time they attempt to access the network.

References

FortiNAC documentation on device profiling and rule evaluation.

NEW QUESTION 7

In an isolation VLAN which three services does FortiNAC supply? (Choose three.)

- A. NTP
- B. DHCP
- C. Web
- D. DNS
- E. ISMTP

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

In an isolation VLAN, FortiNAC supplies DHCP and DNS services. The guide specifies that FortiNAC has a DHCP scope defined for a particular VLAN and should be the only DHCP server available to hosts on that VLAN. Additionally, hosts on the VLAN would get a DNS server configuration of the FortiNAC IP for that VLAN

NEW QUESTION 8

Which three capabilities does FortiNAC Control Manager provide? (Choose three.)

- A. Global visibility
- B. Global authentication security policies
- C. Global infrastructure device inventory
- D. Global version control
- E. Pooled licenses

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 9

While troubleshooting a network connectivity issue, an administrator determines that a device was being automatically provisioned to an incorrect VLAN. Where would the administrator look to determine when and why FortiNAC made the network access change?

- A. The Event view
- B. The Admin Auditing view
- C. The Port Changes view
- D. The Connections view

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Which agent can receive and display messages from FortiNAC to the end user?

- A. Dissolvable
- B. Persistent

- C. Passive
- D. MDM

Answer: B

Explanation:

The persistent agent has the ability to display messages on the desktop of an endpoint. These messages can target an individual host, a group of hosts, or all hosts with the persistent agent installed. The messaging options include sending a message content with an optional web address link

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two device classification options can register a device automatically and transparently to the end user? (Choose two.)

- A. Dissolvable agent
- B. Dot1xAuto Registration
- C. Device importing
- D. MDM integration
- E. Captive portal

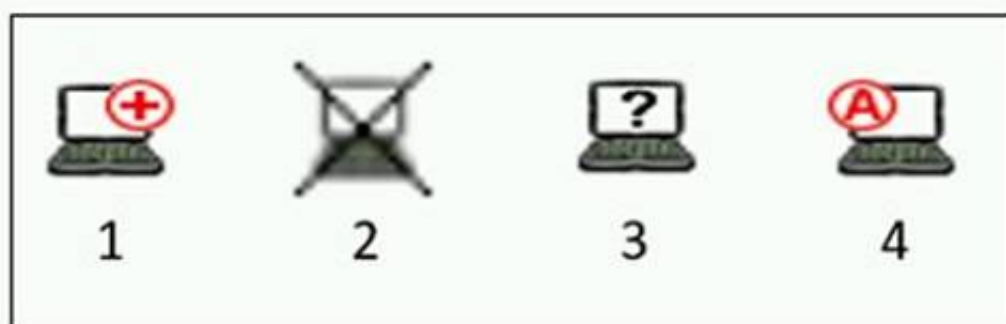
Answer: BD

Explanation:

The FortiNAC 7.2 Study Guide does not explicitly mention Dot1x Auto Registration and MDM integration as the specific device classification options for automatic and transparent registration to the end user. However, based on the general functioning of FortiNAC, Dot1x Auto Registration and MDM integration are typically used for such purposes. The guide discusses automatic device registration in the context of profiling rules

NEW QUESTION 13

Refer to the exhibit, and then answer the question below.



Which host is rogue?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortinac/8.6.0/administration-guide/283146/evaluating-rogue-hosts>

NEW QUESTION 15

In which view would you find who made modifications to a Group?

- A. The Event Management view
- B. The Security Events view
- C. The Alarms view
- D. The Admin Auditing view

Answer: D

Explanation:

It's important to audit Group Policy changes in order to determine the details of changes made to Group Policies by delegated users.

Reference: <https://www.lepide.com/how-to/audit-chnages-made-to-group-policy-objects.html>

NEW QUESTION 18

What capability do logical networks provide?

- A. Point of access-base autopopulation of device groups'
- B. Interactive topology view diagrams
- C. Application of different access values from a single access policy
- D. IVLAN -based inventory reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:

Logical Networks allow you to create fewer Network Access Policies than before. (FortiNAC - What's new in FortiNAC 7.2)

Logical networks in FortiNAC decouple a policy from a specific access value, allowing for the application of different access values from a single access policy.

This is done based on the point of connection, significantly reducing the number of network access policies needed and simplifying network access policy management

NEW QUESTION 19

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