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Fortinet NSE 6FortiNAC 9.1

Fortinet NSE6_FNC-9.1

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A workstation receives a different IP address after its DHCP lease is renewed. An administrator must locate the existing FortiNAC host record to review its access history.

Which identifier is the most reliable value to use for this lookup?

A. The endpoint MAC address

B. The previous DHCP address

C. The access-switch hostname

D. The VLAN name assigned to the port

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The MAC address identifies the endpoint record independently of a changing DHCP address. Using the MAC address allows the administrator to locate the same host and review its history after an IP-address change.

An IP address can change over time and can later be assigned to a different endpoint. A switch name or VLAN can narrow an investigation, but neither uniquely identifies the workstation record.

QUESTION NO: 2

A user completes a device-registration workflow and the endpoint appears in the FortiNAC host database. A Network Access Policy also requires an authenticated user before it grants internal access.

What must occur before the endpoint can satisfy the authenticated-user requirement?

A. The endpoint must be rediscovered by the network device.

B. The user must successfully authenticate through the configured method.

C. The endpoint must be removed from the host database and added again.

D. The access value must be converted to a host group.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The user must complete a successful authentication event through the configured authentication workflow. Registration records the endpoint or associates it with a registration process, but it does not by itself establish an authenticated user session.

FortiNAC evaluates registration, host classification, and authentication as separate access-control factors. Therefore, the presence of a host record or a successful registration does not replace the policy requirement for authentication.