



Vendor: Fortinet

Exam Code: NSE6_FAC-6.4

Exam Name: Fortinet NSE 6 - FortiAuthenticator 6.4

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Examine the screenshot shown in the exhibit.

Pre-Login Services

- Disclaimer
- Password Reset
- Account Registration
 - Require administrator approval
 - Account expires after hour(s)
 - Use mobile number as username
 - Place registered users into a group
- Password creation: User-defined Randomly generated
- Enforce contact verification: Email address Mobile number User choice
- Account delivery options available to the user: SMS Email Display on browser page
- Required field configuration:
 - First name Last name Email address Address City State/Province Country
 - Phone number Mobile number Custom field 1 Custom field 2 Custom field 3
- FortiToken Revocation
- FIDO Revocation
- Usage Extension Notifications

Which two statements regarding the configuration are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All guest accounts created using the account registration feature will be placed under the Guest_Portal_Users group
- B. All accounts registered through the guest portal must be validated through email
- C. Guest users must fill in all the fields on the registration form
- D. Guest user account will expire after eight hours

Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

An administrator is integrating FortiAuthenticator with an existing RADIUS server with the intent of eventually replacing the RADIUS server with FortiAuthenticator.

How can FortiAuthenticator help facilitate this process?

- A. By configuring the RADIUS accounting proxy
- B. By enabling automatic REST API calls from the RADIUS server
- C. By enabling learning mode in the RADIUS server configuration
- D. By importing the RADIUS user records

Answer: C

Explanation:

FortiAuthenticator can help facilitate the process of replacing an existing RADIUS server by enabling learning mode in the RADIUS server configuration. This allows FortiAuthenticator to learn user credentials from the existing RADIUS server and store them locally for future authentication requests. This way, FortiAuthenticator can gradually take over the role of the RADIUS server without disrupting the user experience.

QUESTION 3

You are an administrator for a large enterprise and you want to delegate the creation and management of guest users to a group of sponsors.

How would you associate the guest accounts with individual sponsors?

- A. As an administrator, you can assign guest groups to individual sponsors.
- B. Guest accounts are associated with the sponsor that creates the guest account.
- C. You can automatically add guest accounts to groups associated with specific sponsors.
- D. Select the sponsor on the guest portal, during registration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Guest accounts are associated with the sponsor that creates the guest account. A sponsor is a user who has permission to create and manage guest accounts on behalf of other users. A sponsor can create guest accounts using the sponsor portal or the REST API. The sponsor's username is recorded as a field in the guest account's profile.

QUESTION 4

You are a Wi-Fi provider and host multiple domains.

How do you delegate user accounts, user groups and permissions per domain when they are authenticating on a single FortiAuthenticator device?

- A. Create realms.
- B. Create user groups
- C. Create multiple directory trees on FortiAuthenticator
- D. Automatically import hosts from each domain as they authenticate.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Realms are a way to delegate user accounts, user groups and permissions per domain when they are authenticating on a single FortiAuthenticator device. A realm is a logical grouping of users and groups based on a common attribute, such as a domain name or an IP address range. Realms allow administrators to apply different authentication policies and settings to different groups of users based on their realm membership.

QUESTION 5

You have implemented two-factor authentication to enhance security to sensitive enterprise systems.

How could you bypass the need for two-factor authentication for users accessing form specific secured networks?

- A. Create an admin realm in the authentication policy
- B. Specify the appropriate RADIUS clients in the authentication policy
- C. Enable Adaptive Authentication in the portal policy
- D. Enable the Resolve user geolocation from their IP address option in the authentication policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Adaptive Authentication is a feature that allows administrators to bypass the need for two-factor authentication for users accessing from specific secured networks. Adaptive Authentication uses geolocation information from IP addresses to determine whether a user is accessing from a trusted network or not. If the user is accessing from a trusted network, FortiAuthenticator can skip the second factor of authentication and grant access based on the first factor only.

QUESTION 6

Which network configuration is required when deploying FortiAuthenticator for portal services?

- A. FortiAuthenticator must have the REST API access enable on port1
- B. One of the DNS servers must be a FortiGuard DNS server
- C. Fortigate must be setup as default gateway for FortiAuthenticator
- D. Policies must have specific ports open between FortiAuthenticator and the authentication clients

Answer: D

Explanation:

When deploying FortiAuthenticator for portal services, such as guest portal, sponsor portal, user portal or FortiToken activation portal, the network configuration must allow specific ports to be open between FortiAuthenticator and the authentication clients. These ports are:

TCP 80 for HTTP access
TCP 443 for HTTPS access
TCP 389 for LDAP access
TCP 636 for LDAPS access
UDP 1812 for RADIUS authentication
UDP 1813 for RADIUS accounting

QUESTION 7

You are a FortiAuthenticator administrator for a large organization. Users who are configured to use FortiToken 200 for two-factor authentication can no longer authenticate. You have verified that only the users with two-factor authentication are experiencing the issue.

What can cause this issue?

- A. FortiToken 200 license has expired
- B. One of the FortiAuthenticator devices in the active-active cluster has failed
- C. Time drift between FortiAuthenticator and hardware tokens
- D. FortiAuthenticator has lost contact with the FortiToken Cloud servers

Answer: C

Explanation:

One possible cause of the issue is time drift between FortiAuthenticator and hardware tokens. Time drift occurs when the internal clocks of FortiAuthenticator and hardware tokens are not synchronized. This can result in mismatched one-time passwords (OTPs) generated by the hardware tokens and expected by FortiAuthenticator. To prevent this issue, FortiAuthenticator provides a time drift tolerance option that allows a certain number of seconds of difference between the clocks.

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