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Fortinet NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASE deployment and management: This section focuses on deploying and managing FortiSASE for branch and remote users, configuring advanced inspection features, and managing endpoint profiles and compliance rules.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASE architecture and integration: This domain covers integrating FortiSASE into existing networks, identifying core SASE components, and evaluating their roles in advanced deployment scenarios.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure Private Access (SPA): This domain includes designing SPA use cases, deploying SPA with SD-WAN, and implementing ZTNA with tagging rules and access proxy configurations.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytics: This section covers troubleshooting connectivity and endpoint issues, analyzing dashboards and logs, and reviewing reports related to user traffic and security events.

Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which secure internet access (SIA) use case minimizes individual workstation or device setup, because you do not need to install FortiClient on endpoints or configure explicit web proxy settings on web browser-based endpoints?

- A. SIA for SSLVPN remote users
- B. SIA for agentless remote users
- C. SIA for site-based remote users
- D. SIA for inline-CASB users

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Secure Internet Access (SIA) use case that minimizes individual workstation or device setup is SIA for agentless remote users. This use case does not require installing FortiClient on endpoints or configuring explicit web proxy settings on web browser-based endpoints, making it the simplest and most efficient deployment.

* SIA for Agentless Remote Users:

* Agentless deployment allows remote users to connect to the SIA service without needing to install any client software or configure browser settings.

* This approach reduces the setup and maintenance overhead for both users and administrators.

* Minimized Setup:

* Without the need for FortiClient installation or explicit proxy configuration, the deployment is straightforward and quick.

* Users can securely access the internet with minimal disruption and administrative effort.

References:

FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide: Details on different SIA deployment use cases and configurations.

FortiSASE 23.2 Documentation: Explains how SIA for agentless remote users is implemented and the benefits it provides.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which FortiSASE feature ensures least-privileged user access to all applications?

- A. thin branch SASE extension
- B. zero trust network access (ZTNA)
- C. secure web gateway (SWG)
- D. SD-WAN

Answer: B

Explanation:

Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) is the FortiSASE feature that ensures least-privileged user access to all applications. ZTNA operates on the principle of "never trust, always verify," providing secure access based on the identity of users and devices, regardless of their location.

* Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA):

- * ZTNA ensures that only authenticated and authorized users and devices can access applications.
- * It applies the principle of least privilege by granting access only to the resources required by the user, minimizing the potential for unauthorized access.
- * Implementation:
 - * ZTNA continuously verifies user and device trustworthiness and enforces granular access control policies.
 - * This approach enhances security by reducing the attack surface and limiting lateral movement within the network.

References:

FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide: Provides detailed information on ZTNA and its role in ensuring least- privileged access.

FortiSASE 23.2 Documentation: Explains the implementation and benefits of ZTNA within the FortiSASE environment.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to the exhibits.

How will the application vulnerabilities be patched, based on the exhibits provided? (Choose one answer)

- A. The end user will patch the vulnerabilities using the FortiClient software.
- **B. An administrator will patch the vulnerability remotely using FortiSASE.**
- C. The vulnerability will be patched automatically based on the endpoint profile configuration.
- D. The vulnerability will be patched by installing the patch from the vendor's website.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Based on the settings shown in the provided exhibits, the vulnerability remediation workflow is determined by the Endpoint Profile and the Vulnerability Dashboard.

- * Endpoint Profile Evaluation: The top exhibit displays the Scan for Vulnerabilities settings. The toggle for Automatically patch vulnerabilities is explicitly set to Disabled. Consequently, the system will not perform automated remediation when a scan completes.
- * Manual Patching Requirement: The Vulnerability Dashboard (bottom exhibit) lists several application vulnerabilities with a Patching status of Manual patching required. In a FortiSASE environment, "Manual" indicates that the vulnerability cannot be handled by the client's autonomous update process and requires a direct instruction from the management plane.
- * Administrative Intervention: The dashboard includes a Patch endpoints action button. Since auto- patching is disabled in the profile, an administrator must manually select the vulnerabilities and click the "Patch endpoints" button to remotely trigger the patching sequence on the managed endpoints via the FortiSASE cloud service.
- * Workflow Logic: While FortiClient acts as the "conductor" on the local machine to facilitate the download and installation, the trigger for this specific scenario is the administrator's remote action within the portal. This differentiates it from Option D (which is disabled) and Option C (which would involve a user manually browsing a website outside the managed SASE workflow).

NEW QUESTION # 24

Refer to the exhibit.

The daily report for application usage shows an unusually high number of unknown applications by category. What are two possible explanations for this? (Choose two.)

- **A. Deep inspection is not being used to scan traffic.**
- B. Zero trust network access (ZTNA) tags are not being used to tag the correct users.
- **C. The inline-CASB application control profile does not have application categories set to Monitor**
- D. Certificate inspection is not being used to scan application traffic.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In FortiSASE, the accuracy of application usage reports depends on two primary factors: the ability to identify the application (visibility) and the configuration to log that data (reporting).

- * Deep Inspection Requirement (D): Modern applications frequently use encryption (SSL/TLS) and dynamic ports. Without Deep Inspection (SSL decryption), the FortiSASE security engine cannot see the application payload and is limited to inspecting headers or SNI. This results in many applications being identified only by their generic protocol (e.g., "SSL" or "HTTPS") and subsequently appearing as Unknown in reports because the specific Layer 7 application signature cannot be matched.
- * Application Control Monitor Setting (B): Even when an application is correctly identified, it must be properly logged to appear accurately in the "Daily report for application usage". In the inline-CASB (Application Control) profile, categories are assigned actions such as "Allow", "Block", or "Monitor". If categories are set to "Allow" instead of Monitor, the traffic is permitted but

granular session details- including the specific application category-may not be logged for reporting purposes, causing them to be grouped into an "Unknown" or "Uncategorized" bucket in high-level summaries.

* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

* Option A: While certificate inspection provides more visibility than no inspection, it is still insufficient for many applications that require deep packet inspection for identification.

Therefore, the lack of Deep inspection (Option D) is the more accurate technical explanation for "Unknown" results.

* Option C: ZTNA tags are used for access control and posture-based policy enforcement; they do not impact the application identification engine's ability to categorize traffic flows.

NEW QUESTION # 25

How does FortiSASE Secure Private Access (SPA) facilitate connectivity to private resources in a hub-and- spoke network? (Choose one answer)

- A. SPA applies source network address translation (SNAT) for remote user traffic and uses IKEv1 for IPsec tunnels to connect to standalone hubs without BGP support.
- **B. SPA connects a FortiSASE POP to a FortiGate hub or SD-WAN deployment using IPsec and BGP for dynamic route exchange with an easy configuration key for simplified setup on FortiOS.1**
- C. SPA connects to private resources using HTTP and HTTPS protocols and relies on FortiClient for agentless access to SD-WAN deployments.
- D. SPA establishes direct links to spokes without IPsec or BGP and uses an easy configuration key to secure web traffic for remote users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiSASE Secure Private Access (SPA) is designed to provide remote users with seamless and secure access to private applications hosted behind an organization's FortiGate Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) or SD- WAN hubs.2

* Hub-and-Spoke Architecture: In this deployment model, the organization's FortiGate (either a standalone NGFW or an SD-WAN hub) acts as the hub, while the global FortiSASE Security Points of Presence (PoPs) act as spokes.3

* IPsec and BGP Integration: The connectivity between the FortiSASE PoPs and the corporate hub is established via IPsec VPN tunnels. To manage routing and ensure that remote users can reach the correct internal subnets, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is used for dynamic route exchange.4 This allows the hub to advertise internal prefixes to FortiSASE, enabling the PoPs to route user traffic effectively without requiring complex static route management.

* Simplified Configuration: To reduce administrative overhead and prevent manual configuration errors on the FortiOS side, Fortinet introduced the SPA easy configuration key (also known as an invitation code or simplified SPA setup). An administrator generates this key in the FortiSASE portal and enters it on the FortiGate hub. This triggers the Fabric Overlay Orchestrator to automatically provision the necessary IPsec tunnels, BGP peerings, and firewall policies required for SPA connectivity.

According to the FortiSASE 25 Architecture Guide, this method is preferred over legacy VPNs because it supports both TCP and UDP traffic, integrates natively with existing SD-WAN deployments, and automatically finds the shortest path to applications using ADVPN (Auto-Discovery VPN) shortcuts where applicable.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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