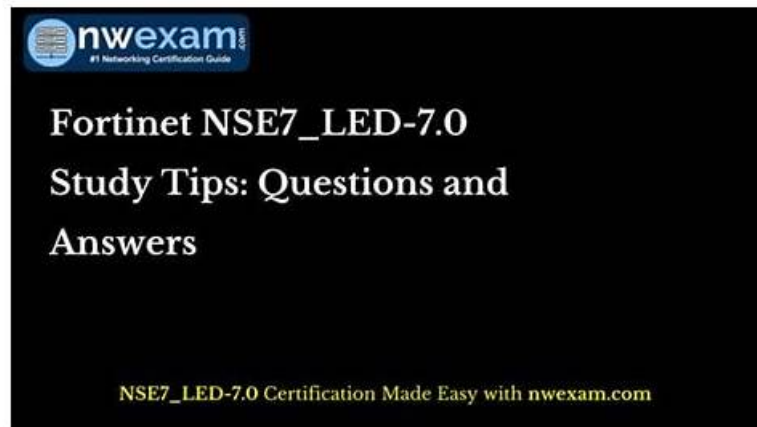


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## Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

### NEW QUESTION # 14

An organization needs to resolve internal hostnames using its internal rather than public DNS servers for remotely connected endpoints. Which two components must be configured on FortiSASE to achieve this?  
(Choose two.)

- A. Split tunnelling destinations
- B. DNS filter
- C. Split DNS rules
- D. SSL deep inspection

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

To resolve internal hostnames using internal DNS servers for remotely connected endpoints, the following two components must be configured on FortiSASE:

\* Split DNS Rules:

\* Split DNS allows the configuration of specific DNS queries to be directed to internal DNS servers instead of public DNS servers.  
\* This ensures that internal hostnames are resolved using the organization's internal DNS infrastructure, maintaining privacy and accuracy for internal network resources.

\* Split Tunneling Destinations:

\* Split tunneling allows specific traffic (such as DNS queries for internal domains) to be routed through the VPN tunnel while other traffic is sent directly to the internet.

\* By configuring split tunneling destinations, you can ensure that DNS queries for internal hostnames are directed through the VPN to the internal DNS servers.

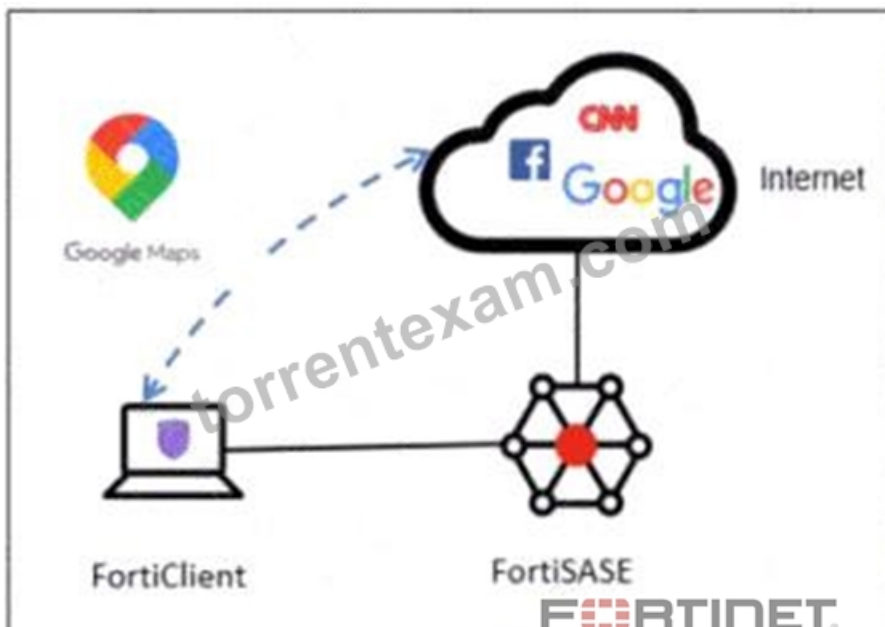
**References:**

FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide: Provides details on configuring split DNS and split tunneling for VPN clients.

FortiSASE 23.2 Documentation: Explains the implementation and configuration of split DNS and split tunneling for securely resolving internal hostnames.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization must inspect all the endpoint internet traffic on FortiSASE, and exclude Google Maps traffic from the FortiSASE tunnel and redirect it to the endpoint physical interface.

Which configuration must you apply to achieve this requirement? (Choose one answer)

- A. Exempt Google Maps in URL filtering in the web filter profile.
- B. Configure a steering bypass tunnel firewall policy using Google Maps FQDN to exclude and redirect the traffic.
- C. Add the Google Maps URL in the zero trust network access (ZTNA) TCP access proxy forwarding rule.
- **D. Add the Google Maps URL as a steering bypass destination in the endpoint profile.**

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

In FortiSASE, the requirement to redirect specific traffic away from the secure tunnel and through the local physical interface is achieved through Steering Bypass (commonly referred to as split tunneling).

\* Steering Bypass Destinations: This feature is configured within the Endpoint Profile settings. When an administrator adds a destination (such as the Google Maps URL or FQDN) to the Steering Bypass table, the FortiClient agent updates the local routing table on the endpoint.

\* Traffic Redirection: Traffic matching these bypass rules is explicitly excluded from the FortiSASE VPN tunnel and instead sent directly out of the device's local internet gateway (physical interface). This is ideal for optimizing bandwidth and reducing latency for

trusted, high-volume applications like mapping services or video conferencing.

\* Analysis of Other Options:

\* Option A: ZTNA TCP access proxy rules are designed for secure access to private applications, not for managing how internet-bound traffic is routed.

\* Option B: While it uses the term "steering bypass," there is no "tunnel firewall policy" configuration for this purpose; the configuration is done at the endpoint profile level.

\* Option C: Exempting a URL in the Web Filter profile only instructs FortiSASE to skip security scanning (AV, DLP, etc.) for that traffic. The traffic would still be encapsulated in the tunnel and sent to FortiSASE, which does not meet the requirement to redirect it to the physical interface.

By configuring the Google Maps URL as a steering bypass destination, the organization ensures the traffic never enters the SASE tunnel, fulfilling the requirement for both traffic inspection (for all other traffic) and local redirection (for Google Maps).

## NEW QUESTION # 16

Which role does FortiSASE play in supporting zero trust network access (ZTNA) principles?

- A. It offers hardware-based firewalls for network segmentation.
- B. It enables VPN connections for remote employees.
- C. It integrates with software-defined network (SDN) solutions.
- **D. It can identify attributes on the endpoint for security posture check.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

FortiSASE supports zero trust network access (ZTNA) principles by identifying attributes on the endpoint for security posture checks. ZTNA principles require continuous verification of user and device credentials, as well as their security posture, before granting access to network resources.

\* Security Posture Check:

\* FortiSASE can evaluate the security posture of endpoints by checking for compliance with security policies, such as antivirus status, patch levels, and configuration settings.

\* This ensures that only compliant and secure devices are granted access to the network.

\* Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA):

\* ZTNA is based on the principle of "never trust, always verify," which requires continuous assessment of user and device trustworthiness.

\* FortiSASE plays a crucial role in implementing ZTNA by performing these security posture checks and enforcing access control policies.

References:

FortiOS 7.6 Administration Guide: Provides information on ZTNA and endpoint security posture checks.

FortiSASE 23.2 Documentation: Details on how FortiSASE implements ZTNA principles.

## NEW QUESTION # 17

A company must provide access to a web server through FortiSASE secure private access for contractors.

What is the recommended method to provide access? (Choose one answer)

- **A. Publish the web server URL on a bookmark portal and share it with contractors.**
- B. Update the PAC file with the web server URL and share it with contractors.
- C. Update the DNS records on the endpoint to access private applications.
- D. Configure a TCP access proxy forwarding rule and push it to the contractor FortiClient endpoint.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When providing Secure Private Access (SPA) to external contractors who may not be using managed corporate devices, FortiSASE offers specific methods to ensure security while maintaining ease of use.

\* Bookmark Portal (Clientless Access): For web-based resources like a web server, the recommended and most efficient method for contractors is to use the ZTNA portal (bookmark portal). This allows for clientless access, meaning the contractor does not need to install the FortiClient agent or any specific software on their personal machine.

\* Workflow: The administrator publishes the web server URL as a bookmark within the FortiSASE portal. Contractors simply log into the secure SASE web portal via their browser, authenticate, and click the bookmark to access the internal server.

\* Security Benefits: This method leverages the FortiSASE ZTNA access proxy to mediate the connection. It ensures that the

contractor is authenticated and that the traffic is inspected without exposing the internal network directly to the contractor's device.

\* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

\* Option A: TCP forwarding rules require the FortiClient agent to be installed and managed on the endpoint. Contractors often use unmanaged devices where installing agents is restricted or undesirable.

\* Option C: Updating a PAC (Proxy Auto-Configuration) file is part of a Secure Web Gateway (SWG) deployment for internet access, not for routing traffic to private internal web servers via an SPA hub.1

\* Option D: Manually updating DNS records on a contractor's endpoint is an unscalable, insecure, and administratively heavy task that does not provide the session-level security required by ZTNA.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

You are configuring FortiSASE SSL deep inspection. What is required for FortiSASE to inspect encrypted traffic? (Choose one answer)

- A. FortiSASE requires an external CA to issue certificates to client machines, and SSL deep inspection supports only antivirus and file filter.
- B. FortiSASE acts as a root CA without needing a certificate, and SSL deep inspection is used only for split DNS and video filtering.
- C. FortiSASE acts as a certificate authority (CA) with a self-signed or internal CA certificate, requiring the root CA certificate to be imported into client machines.
- D. FortiSASE uses a third-party CA certificate without importing it to client machines, and SSL deep inspection supports only web filtering and application control.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

SSL deep inspection (DPI) is a critical security function that allows FortiSASE to decrypt and inspect the actual payload of encrypted traffic (such as HTTPS, SMTPS, and FTPS) to identify and block hidden threats.

\* The Role of the CA: For this process to occur, FortiSASE must act as a "man-in-the-middle" by intercepting the SSL session, decrypting it for inspection, and then re-encrypting it before sending it to the endpoint.2 To re-encrypt the traffic, FortiSASE acts as a Certificate Authority (CA) and signs a new certificate for the destination website on the fly.

\* Certificate Types: This CA role can be fulfilled using the default self-signed certificate provided by Fortinet (typically Fortinet\_CA\_SSL) or a certificate issued by an organization's internal/private CA.

Publicly trusted third-party CAs (like DigiCert or Let's Encrypt) do not sell CA-capable certificates that can be used for this type of inspection.

\* Client Machine Requirement: Because the endpoint's browser or operating system will not natively trust a certificate signed by a private or self-signed CA, the root CA certificate must be imported into the Trusted Root Certification Authorities store on all managed client machines. Failure to do so results in persistent certificate warnings or blocked connections for the end user.

\* Supported Features: Once enabled, SSL deep inspection provides the necessary visibility for high-level security features to function, including Antivirus, Web Filtering, Data Loss Prevention (DLP), File Filter, and Application Control.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

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