

Reasons to Choose Web-Based NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Practice Test

NSE7_SSE_AD-25	
Number of questions:	35-40 questions
Time Limit:	75 minutes
Languages:	English
Price:	\$200 USD
Product version:	FortiSASE 25, FortiOS 7.4, FortiAuthenticator 6.5, FortiClient 7.0

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Fortinet NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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.

- 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.

Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

You are designing a new network, and the cybersecurity policy mandates that all remote users working from home must always be connected and protected.

Which FortiSASE component facilitates this always-on security measure?

- A. Unified FortiClient
- B. Secure web gateway
- C. Thin-branch SASE extension
- D. SDWAN on-ramp

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Unified FortiClient provides the always-on VPN functionality for remote users, ensuring that all traffic is routed through FortiSASE for inspection and security enforcement, even when users are working from home.

NEW QUESTION # 17

What are the key differences between the FortiSASE BGP per overlay and BGP on loopback routing design methods?

- A. BGP per overlay can use separate IBGP sessions for each spoke-to-hub tunnel with mode-cfg enabled for IP address assignment, while BGP on loopback uses a single IBGP session per hub terminating on a loopback interface to simplify configuration and reduce advertised routes.
- B. BGP per overlay establishes a single IBGP session per hub on a loopback interface, while BGP on loopback requires mode-cfg for IP address assignment and uses multiple IBGP sessions per tunnel.
- C. BGP per overlay is used for loopback interfaces to reduce routes, while BGP on loopback is the default method requiring separate IBGP sessions for each spoke.
- D. BGP per overlay simplifies hub configuration without mode-cfg, while BGP on loopback establishes multiple IBGP sessions for each tunnel to increase advertised routes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

BGP per overlay design uses separate IBGP sessions per spoke-to-hub tunnel and typically relies on mode-cfg to assign tunnel IP addressing, resulting in more granular routing per overlay.

In contrast, BGP on loopback establishes a single IBGP session per hub using loopback interfaces, which simplifies the design and reduces the number of routes and sessions that must be maintained.

NEW QUESTION # 18

What are the key differences between the FortiSASE BGP per overlay and BGP on loopback routing design methods? (Choose one answer)

- A. BGP per overlay can use separate iBGP sessions for each spoke-to-hub tunnel with mode-cfg enabled for IP address assignment, while BGP on loopback uses a single iBGP session per hub terminating on a loopback interface to simplify configuration and reduce advertised routes.
- B. BGP per overlay simplifies hub configuration without mode-cfg, while BGP on loopback establishes multiple iBGP sessions for each tunnel to increase advertised routes.
- C. BGP per overlay is used for loopback interfaces to reduce routes, while BGP on loopback is the default method requiring separate iBGP sessions for each spoke.
- D. BGP per overlay establishes a single iBGP session per hub on a loopback interface, while BGP on loopback requires

mode-cfg for IP address assignment and uses multiple iBGP sessions per tunnel.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FortiSASE supports two main routing design methods for Secure Private Access (SPA) when connecting to a FortiGate SD-WAN hub:

* BGP per Overlay (Traditional/Default Method): In this configuration, a separate iBGP session is established over every individual IPsec overlay (tunnel) between the FortiSASE PoP and the hub. These sessions terminate on the tunnel interface IP addresses. To facilitate this, the hubs typically use the IPsec VPN mode-cfg feature to dynamically assign tunnel IP addresses to the SASE PoPs. For every LAN prefix, the system generates multiple BGP routes—one for each overlay—which increases the total number of routes advertised across the network.

* BGP on Loopback (Modern Alternative): This newer design establishes only a single iBGP session between the spoke and the hub, regardless of how many physical or logical overlays (tunnels) connect them. The session is terminated on a loopback interface on both sides.

* Key Advantages of BGP on Loopback:

* Reduced Complexity: It significantly simplifies the BGP configuration because there are fewer neighbors to manage.²

* Improved Scalability: It greatly reduces the volume of routes advertised, as only a single BGP route is generated for each LAN prefix, making it the preferred choice for large-scale deployments.

* Resiliency: The BGP session remains active as long as the loopback is reachable via any of the available overlays, meaning no BGP convergence is required if a single overlay fails.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Your FortiSASE customer has a small branch office in which ten users will be using their personal laptops and mobile devices to access the internet.

Which deployment should they use to secure their internet access with minimal configuration?

- A. Deploy FortiClient endpoint agent to secure internet access.
- B. Deploy FortiAP to secure internet access.
- C. Deploy FortiGate as a LAN extension to secure internet access.
- D. Deploy SD-WAN on-ramp to secure internet access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since these are personal devices, there's no dedicated on-site hardware to manage, and the users just need a lightweight agent installed on their devices. FortiClient connects them directly to the FortiSASE cloud security service, securing internet access with minimal infrastructure and configuration overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which FortiSASE feature ensures least-privileged user access to corporate applications that are protected by an on-premises FortiGate device?

- A. secure web gateway (SWG)
- B. cloud access security broker (CASB)
- C. remote browser isolation (RBI)
- D. zero trust network access (ZTNA)

Answer: D

Explanation:

ZTNA enforces least-privileged access by verifying user identity and device posture before granting access to specific corporate applications, even when protected by an on-premises FortiGate.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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The language which is easy to be understood and simple, NSE7_SSE_AD-25 exam questions are suitable for any learners no

