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Fortinet NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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.

Quiz 2026 NSE7_SSE_AD-25: Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator – Efficient Exam Dumps Collection

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Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which secure internet access (SIA) use case minimizes individual endpoint configuration?

- A. Agentless remote user internet access
- B. SIA for FortiClient agent remote users
- C. SIA using ZTNA
- D. Site-based remote user internet access

Answer: D

Explanation:

Site-based remote user internet access minimizes individual endpoint configuration by routing user traffic through a centralized FortiSASE connection point (such as a FortiAP or FortiGate), rather than requiring each device to be individually configured with the FortiClient agent.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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

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 # 72

Which information does FortiSASE use to bring network lockdown into effect on an endpoint? (Choose one answer)

- A. The number of critical vulnerabilities detected on the endpoint
- **B. The connection status of the tunnel to FortiSASE**
- C. The security posture of the endpoint based on ZTNA tags
- D. Zero-day malware detection on endpoint

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Network Lockdown feature in FortiSASE is a specialized security control designed to ensure that managed endpoints remain protected by the SASE security stack at all times.

* Mechanism of Action: Network lockdown relies specifically on the connection status of the tunnel to FortiSASE. When this feature is enabled in the Endpoint Profile, the FortiClient agent monitors whether the secure VPN tunnel (SSL or IPsec) to a FortiSASE Point of Presence (PoP) is active.

* Enforcement Logic: If the agent detects that the tunnel is disconnected, it immediately places the endpoint's network interface into a "locked" state. In this state, all inbound and outbound network traffic is blocked, with the exception of traffic required to re-establish the connection to the FortiSASE infrastructure.

* Purpose: This prevents "leakage" where an endpoint might communicate directly with the internet without inspection if the VPN tunnel drops or is manually disabled by the user. It essentially mandates that the device is either connected to FortiSASE or has no network access at all.

* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

* Option A and B: While malware and vulnerabilities affect the security posture, they trigger different remediation actions (like quarantine or patching) rather than the "Network Lockdown" tunnel-state feature.

* Option D: ZTNA tags identify the security posture to allow or deny access to specific applications, whereas Network Lockdown is a binary state (On/Off) affecting all network traffic based purely on tunnel connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 73

What is the recommended method to upgrade FortiClient in a FortiSASE deployment?

- A. The FortiSASE administrator will upload the desired FortiClient version to the FortiSASE portal and push it to endpoints.
- B. FortiSASE automatically upgrades FortiClient when a new version is released.
- **C. The FortiSASE administrator must assign endpoint groups to an endpoint upgrade rule.**
- D. Remote users must upgrade the FortiClient manually.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In FortiSASE, the recommended method to upgrade FortiClient is to configure an endpoint upgrade rule and assign it to specific endpoint groups. This ensures controlled and automated upgrades across managed devices.

NEW QUESTION # 74

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

Which configuration must you apply to achieve this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To exclude specific internet traffic (such as Google Maps) from being tunneled through FortiSASE and instead direct it out the local endpoint interface, you must configure it as a steering bypass destination in the FortiClient endpoint profile. This ensures traffic matching the URL bypasses the FortiSASE tunnel.

NEW QUESTION # 75

