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NSE Certification Program

EXAMINATION SUMMARY REPORT

FCSS - FortiSASE 25 Administrator

Candidate Name: ██████████
Exam Series: FCSS_SASE_AD-25
Examination Date: June 25, 2025
Grade: Pass

Congratulations on passing the FCSS - FortiSASE 25 Administrator exam!

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Fortinet FCSS_SASE_AD-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced FortiSASE Solutions: This section of the exam measures the expertise of Solution Architects and validates the ability to work with advanced FortiSASE features. It covers deployment of SD-WAN using FortiSASE, implementation of Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA), and the overall role of FortiSASE in optimizing enterprise connectivity. The section highlights how these advanced solutions improve flexibility, enforce zero-trust principles, and extend security controls across distributed networks and cloud systems.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analytics and Monitoring: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and emphasizes the monitoring and reporting aspects of FortiSASE. Candidates are expected to configure dashboards, logging settings, and analyze reports for user traffic and security issues. Additionally, they must use FortiSASE logs to identify potential threats and provide insights into incidents or abnormal behavior. The focus is on leveraging analytics for operational visibility and strengthening the organization's security posture.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SASE Deployment: This section of the exam measures the knowledge of Implementation Consultants and focuses on the practical aspects of deploying FortiSASE. Candidates will explore user onboarding methods, configuration of administration settings, and the application of security posture checks with compliance rules. The exam also includes key functions such as SIA, SSA, and SPA, alongside the design of security profiles that perform effective content inspection. By combining these tasks, learners demonstrate readiness to roll out secure and scalable deployments.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASE Architecture and Components: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and introduces the fundamentals of SASE within enterprise environments. Candidates are expected to understand the SASE architecture, identify FortiSASE components, and build deployment cases for real-world scenarios. The content emphasizes how SASE can be integrated into a hybrid network, showcasing secure design principles and the use of FortiSASE capabilities to support business and security objectives.
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Fortinet FCSS - FortiSASE 25 Administrator Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

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

Answer: A

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.

FortiOS 7.2 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 # 46

In which three ways does FortiSASE help organizations ensure secure access for remote workers? (Choose three.)

- A. It offers zero trust network access (ZTNA) capabilities.
- B. It secures traffic from endpoints to cloud applications.
- C. It enforces multi-factor authentication (MFA) to validate remote users.
- D. It uses the identity & access management (IAM) portal to validate the identities of remote workers.
- E. It enforces granular access policies based on user identities.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

FortiSASE provides several features to ensure secure access for remote workers. The following three ways are particularly relevant:

It secures traffic from endpoints to cloud applications (Option B):

FortiSASE secures all traffic between remote endpoints and cloud applications by inspecting it in real time. This includes applying security policies, threat detection, and data protection measures to ensure that traffic is safe and compliant.

It offers zero trust network access (ZTNA) capabilities (Option D):

ZTNA ensures that remote workers are granted access to resources based on strict verification of their identity and device posture. By treating all users and devices as untrusted by default, ZTNA minimizes the risk of unauthorized access and lateral movement within the network.

It enforces granular access policies based on user identities (Option E):

FortiSASE allows administrators to define and enforce fine-grained access policies based on user identities, roles, and other attributes. This ensures that remote workers only have access to the resources they need, reducing the attack surface.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

A . It enforces multi-factor authentication (MFA) to validate remote users: While MFA is a critical security measure, it is typically implemented through identity providers (e.g., FortiAuthenticator or third-party solutions) rather than directly through FortiSASE.

C . It uses the identity & access management (IAM) portal to validate the identities of remote workers: FortiSASE integrates with IAM systems but does not use the IAM portal itself to validate identities. Identity validation is handled through authentication mechanisms like SAML, LDAP, or OAuth.

Fortinet FCSS FortiSASE Documentation - Secure Remote Access

FortiSASE Administration Guide - ZTNA and Access Policies

NEW QUESTION # 47

Refer to the exhibit.

User Productivity Application Usage

The FortiGuard research team categorizes applications into different categories based on the application behavioral characteristics, underlying technology, and the related traffic transaction characteristics. The categories allow for better application control. FortiGuard maintains thousands of application sensors and can even perform deep application inspection. For example, IT managers can get unprecedented visibility into filenames sent to the cloud or the titles of videos being streamed.

For application category details, see:
<http://www.fortiguard.com/encyclopedia/application>

With the proliferation of cloud-based computing, enterprises are increasingly reliant on third parties for infrastructure plumbing. Unfortunately for enterprises, this means that their information is only as secure as the cloud provider's security. In addition, it can often introduce redundancy (if services are already available internally) and increase costs (if not monitored properly).

Cloud Usage (SaaS)



The adoption of 'infrastructure as a service' (IaaS) platforms is popular and can be very useful when compute resources are limited or have specialized requirements. That said, the effective outsourcing of your infrastructure must be well regulated to prevent misuse. The occasional auditing of IaaS applications can be a useful exercise not only for security purposes, but also to minimize organizational costs associated with pay per use models or recurring subscription fees.

App Categories

App Category	Percentage
Unknown	41.81%
Web.Client	22.86%
Network.Service	15.14%
General.Interest	12.00%
Collaboration	6.23%
Update	1.50%
Video/Audio	0.21%
Social.Media	0.18%
Email	0.07%



IT managers are often unaware of how many cloud-based services are in use within their organization. Sometimes, these applications can be used to circumvent or even replace corporate infrastructure already available to users in lieu of ease of use. Unfortunately, a potential side effect of this is that your sensitive corporate information could be transferred to the cloud. Accordingly, your data could be exposed if the cloud provider's security infrastructure is breached.

Cloud Usage (IaaS)

No matching log data for this report

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

- A. The private access policy must be set to log Security Events.
- B. Certificate inspection is not being used to scan application traffic.
- C. Deep inspection is not being used to scan traffic.
- D. The inline-CASB application control profile does not have application categories set to Monitor.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 48

For monitoring potentially unwanted applications on endpoints, which information is available on the FortiSASE software installations page?

- A. the endpoint the software is installed on
- B. the usage frequency of the software
- C. the vendor of the software
- D. the license status of the software

Answer: A

Explanation:

The FortiSASE software installations page shows which endpoints have specific software installed, allowing administrators to monitor potentially unwanted applications across the network.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Refer to the exhibit.

Daily report for application usage



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. Zero trust network access (ZTNA) tags are not being used to tag the correct users.
- B. Deep inspection is not being used to scan traffic.
- 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: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 50

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