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Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

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. Add the Google Maps URL in the zero trust network access (ZTNA) TCP access proxy forwarding rule.
- **B. Add the Google Maps URL as a steering bypass destination in the endpoint profile.**
- 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: B

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 # 21

Refer to the exhibit. While reviewing the traffic logs, the FortiSASE administrator notices that the usernames are showing random characters.

Why are the usernames showing random characters?

- A. FortiSASE uses FortiClient unique identifiers for usernames.
- B. Special characters are used in usernames.
- C. Users are using a shared single sign-on SSO username.
- **D. Log anonymization is turned on to hash usernames.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The usernames appear as random character strings because log anonymization is enabled in FortiSASE, which hashes sensitive user information such as usernames to protect privacy while still allowing log analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 22

How can digital experience monitoring (DEM) on an endpoint assist in diagnosing connectivity and network issues?

- A. FortiSASE runs a ping from the endpoint to calculate the TTL to the SaaS application.
- B. FortiSASE runs SNMP traps to the endpoint using the DEM agent to verify the SaaS application health status.
- C. FortiSASE runs a netstat from the endpoint to the SaaS application to see if ports are open.
- **D. FortiSASE runs a trace job on the endpoint using the DEM agent to the Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) application.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Digital Experience Monitoring (DEM) agent on the endpoint performs a trace route to the SaaS application to measure latency, packet loss, and hop-by-hop performance. This helps diagnose where in the path connectivity or performance issues are occurring.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the benefit of SD-WAN on-ramp deployment with FortiSASE?

- A. To provide access to private applications using the bookmark portal
- B. To provide device compliance checks using ZTNA tags
- C. To manage branch location endpoints
- **D. To secure internet traffic for branch users**

Answer: D

Explanation:

SD-WAN on-ramp with FortiSASE directs branch user internet traffic to the FortiSASE cloud for consistent security enforcement and protection, regardless of the branch location.

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. Certificate inspection is not being used to scan application traffic.
- **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. Zero trust network access (ZTNA) tags are not being used to tag the correct users.

Answer: B,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

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