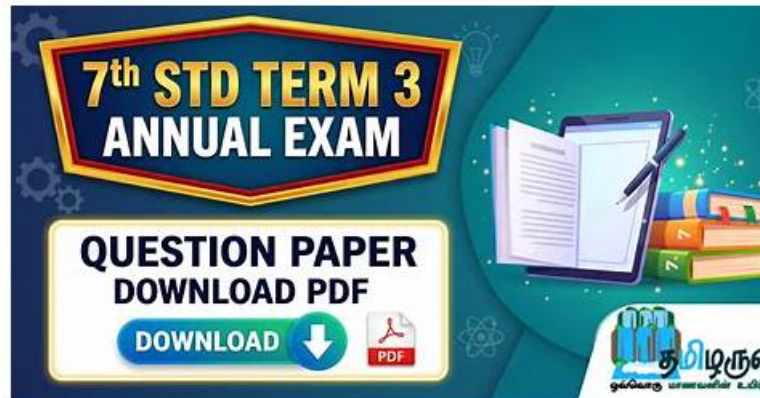


Real NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Exam Questions | Actual NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Test Pdf



The contents of NSE7_SSE_AD-25 study materials are all compiled by industry experts based on the examination outlines and industry development trends over the years. And our NSE7_SSE_AD-25 exam guide has its own system and levels of hierarchy, which can make users improve effectively. Our NSE7_SSE_AD-25 learning dumps can simulate the real test environment. After the exam is over, the system also gives the total score and correct answer rate.

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 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 3	<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 4	<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.

>> Real NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Exam Questions <<

Actual NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Test Pdf & NSE7_SSE_AD-25 Latest Test Fee

Tech firms award high-paying job contracts to Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator (NSE7_SSE_AD-25) certification holders. Every year many aspirants appear in the NSE7_SSE_AD-25 test of the certification, but few of them cannot crack it because of not finding reliable Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator prep materials. So, you must prepare with real exam questions to pass the certification exam. If you don't rely on actual exam questions, you will fail and loss time and money.

Fortinet NSE 7 - FortiSASE 25 Enterprise Administrator Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which FortiSASE component protects users from online threats by hosting their browsing sessions on a remote container within a secure environment?

- A. cloud access security broker (CASB)
- B. secure web gateway (SWG)
- C. data loss prevention (DLP)
- **D. remote browser isolation (RBI)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Remote Browser Isolation (RBI) protects users by executing their web browsing sessions in a remote, secure container, preventing malicious content from reaching the local device.

NEW QUESTION # 42

You have configured FortiSASE Secure Private Access (SPA) deployment. Which statement is true about traffic flows? (Choose two answers)

- A. When using zero trust network access, traffic goes from an endpoint to a FortiSASE POP, and then to a ZTNA access proxy.
- **B. When using zero trust network access (ZTNA) traffic goes from an endpoint directly to a ZTNA access proxy.**
- C. When using SD-WAN private access, traffic goes from an endpoint directly to an SPA hub.
- **D. When using SD-WAN private access, traffic goes from an endpoint to a FortiSASE POP, and then to an SPA hub.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

FortiSASE Secure Private Access (SPA) offers two distinct architectural methods for connecting remote users to private applications: SD-WAN-based SPA and ZTNA-based SPA. Each utilizes a different traffic flow to balance security and performance requirements.

* SD-WAN Private Access (Hub-and-Spoke): In this model, the FortiSASE Security Points of Presence (PoPs) act as spokes in a traditional hub-and-spoke VPN topology. When a remote user attempts to access a private network, the traffic is first steered to the closest FortiSASE PoP. The PoP then routes that traffic over a persistent IPsec tunnel to the corporate FortiGate hub (or SPA hub). This ensures that all traffic, regardless of protocol (TCP/UDP), can be inspected by the SASE security stack before entering the private network.

* Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA): Unlike the SD-WAN approach, ZTNA is designed for a "shortest path" connection. While FortiSASE manages the endpoint's posture and issues certificates, the actual application traffic (the data plane) bypasses the FortiSASE PoP. Instead, the FortiClient agent on the endpoint establishes a direct HTTPS or TCP-forwarding connection to the ZTNA Access Proxy configured on the corporate FortiGate. This significantly reduces latency and is ideal for high-performance TCP-based applications.

According to the FortiSASE 25 Secure Internet Access Architecture Guide, "In FortiSASE, ZTNA refers to traffic that is destined directly to private resources using the FortiGate ZTNA access proxy traffic flow," whereas for SD-WAN SPA, the PoPs "rely on IPsec overlays... to secure and route traffic between PoPs and the networks behind an organization's SD-WAN hubs."

NEW QUESTION # 43

An organization must block user attempts to log in to non-company resources while using Microsoft Office 365 to prevent users from accessing unapproved cloud resources.

Which FortiSASE feature can you implement to meet this requirement?

- A. web filter with inline-CASB
- B. DNS filter with domain filter
- **C. application control with inline-CASB**
- D. data loss prevention (DLP) with Microsoft Purview Information Protection (MPIP)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Application control with inline-CASB allows FortiSASE to inspect and control application behavior at a granular level. This enables the organization to block login attempts to personal or non-corporate Microsoft Office 365 accounts, ensuring that only approved cloud resources are accessed.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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? (Choose one answer)

- A. Unified FortiClient
- B. Thin-branch SASE extension
- C. SDWAN on-ramp2
- D. Secure web gateway

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a FortiSASE environment, the Unified FortiClient agent is the critical component that fulfills the requirement for "always-on" connectivity and security for remote users.

* Persistent Encrypted Tunnels: The Unified FortiClient maintains a persistent, always-on connection to the FortiSASE infrastructure.4 This is typically achieved through an auto-connect VPN tunnel (SSL or IPsec) that initiates as soon as the user logs into their device and has internet access.

* Continuous Security Enforcement: By staying connected to a nearby FortiSASE Point of Presence (PoP), the endpoint ensures that all traffic is inspected. This allows the organization to enforce a consistent security posture-including Web Filtering, Antivirus, and Application Control-regardless of whether the user is at home, in a coffee shop, or traveling.

* Zero-Trust Integration: Beyond simple connectivity, the unified agent supports Universal ZTNA. It continuously verifies the identity of the user and the security posture of the device before granting access to specific applications, thereby satisfying modern zero-trust security mandates.

* Comparison of Other Components:

* SD-WAN on-ramp (B): Used primarily to integrate existing branch office SD-WAN networks with the SASE cloud for private application access.

* Secure Web Gateway (C): While a feature of the SASE PoP, the agentless SWG deployment (using PAC files) does not provide the same level of "always-on" persistent tunnel protection as the FortiClient agent.

* Thin-branch SASE extension (D): Focused on securing small branch locations (using FortiAP or FortiExtender) where individual client agents may not be deployed on every device.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Your organization is currently using FortiSASE for its cybersecurity. They have recently hired a contractor who will work from the HQ office and who needs temporary internet access in order to set up a web-based point of sale (POS) system. How can you provide secure internet access to the contractor using FortiSASE?

(Choose one answer)

- A. Use a proxy auto-configuration (PAC) file and provide secure web gateway (SWG) service as an explicit web proxy.
- B. Use zero trust network access (ZTNA) and tag the client as an unmanaged endpoint.
- C. Use a tunnel policy with a contractors user group as the source on FortiSASE to provide internet access.
- D. Use the self-registration portal on FortiSASE to grant internet access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the FortiSASE architecture, there are two primary methods for delivering Secure Internet Access (SIA):

Agent-based (using FortiClient) and Agentless (using Secure Web Gateway/SWG).

* Use Case Analysis: The scenario describes a contractor-an unmanaged user-who requires temporary access for a web-based application (the POS system). For contractors or guests using personal/non-corporate devices where installing the FortiClient agent is either not feasible or not desired, FortiSASE provides the SIA Agentless deployment model.

* Mechanism (SWG & PAC): In this mode, FortiSASE functions as an explicit web proxy. To steer the contractor's web traffic (HTTP/HTTPS) to the SASE cloud for inspection, the administrator provides the user with a proxy auto-configuration (PAC) file. The contractor simply configures their browser or operating system to point to the URL of this PAC file.

* Security Enforcement: Once the PAC file is applied, all web traffic from the contractor's device is redirected to the FortiSASE SWG PoP. Here, the traffic is subject to the organization's full security stack, including SSL deep inspection, Antivirus, Web Filtering, and Application Control, ensuring that even temporary contractor access is fully secured and logged.

* Why other options are incorrect:

* Option B (Tunnel Policy): This refers to agent-based access where a VPN tunnel is established.

This requires FortiClient, which is generally not used for temporary contractors on unmanaged devices.

* Option C (ZTNA Unmanaged): While ZTNA supports agentless access to private applications (SPA), providing internet access

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes