



Fortinet

Exam Questions FCSS_SASE_AD-24

FCSS - FortiSASE 24 Administrator

Secure Internet Access policy

Name	Web Traffic
Source Scope	All VPN Users Edge Device
Source	All Traffic Specify
User	All VPN Users Specify
	VPN_Users +
Destination	All Internet Traffic Specify
Service	ALL +
Profile Group	Default Specify
	SIA
Force Certificate Inspection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Action	Accept Deny
Status	Enable Disable
Logging Options	
Log Allowed Traffic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Security Events All Sessions

A FortiSASE administrator has configured an antivirus profile in the security profile group and applied it to the internet access policy. Remote users are still able to download the eicar.com-zip file from <https://eicar.org>. Traffic logs show traffic is allowed by the policy. Which configuration on FortiSASE is allowing users to perform the download?

- A. Web filter is allowing the traffic.
- B. IPS is disabled in the security profile group.
- C. The HTTPS protocol is not enabled in the antivirus profile.
- D. Force certificate inspection is enabled in the policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://community.fortinet.com/t5/FortiSASE/Technical-Tip-Force-Certificate-Inspection-option-in-FortiSASE/ta-p/302617>

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The agentless remote user internet access use case is designed to minimize individual endpoint configuration. In this scenario, FortiSASE provides secure internet access without requiring the installation of an agent on the endpoint device. This approach is particularly useful for environments with unmanaged devices or temporary users, as it eliminates the need for complex configurations on each endpoint. Instead, security policies are enforced at the network level, ensuring consistent protection without relying on endpoint-specific software.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

? A. Site-based remote user internet access: This use case involves securing internet access for users at a specific site or location, typically through a gateway or firewall. While it simplifies configuration for all users at that site, it does not specifically minimize individual endpoint configuration for remote users.

? C. SIA for SSL VPN remote users: SSL VPN requires users to connect to the corporate network via a client or browser-based interface. This approach often involves additional configuration on the endpoint, such as installing and configuring the SSL VPN client.

? D. SIA using ZTNA: Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) focuses on verifying the identity and posture of devices before granting access to resources. While ZTNA enhances security, it may require endpoint agents or posture checks, which involve some level of endpoint configuration.

References:

? Fortinet FCSS FortiSASE Documentation - Secure Internet Access (SIA) Use Cases

? FortiSASE Administration Guide - Agentless Remote User Access

NEW QUESTION 3

How does FortiSASE hide user information when viewing and analyzing logs?

- A. By hashing data using Blowfish
- B. By hashing data using salt
- C. By encrypting data using Secure Hash Algorithm 256-bit (SHA-256)
- D. By encrypting data using advanced encryption standard (AES)

Answer: B

Explanation:

FortiSASE hides user information when viewing and analyzing logs by hashing data using salt. This approach ensures that sensitive user information is obfuscated, enhancing privacy and security.

? Hashing Data with Salt:

? Security and Privacy:

References:

? FortiOS 7.2 Administration Guide: Provides information on log management and data protection techniques.

? FortiSASE 23.2 Documentation: Details on how FortiSASE implements data hashing and salting to secure user information in logs.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which policy type is used to control traffic between the FortiClient endpoint to FortiSASE for secure internet access?

- A. VPN policy
- B. thin edge policy
- C. private access policy
- D. secure web gateway (SWG) policy

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

Which two deployment methods are used to connect a FortiExtender as a FortiSASE LAN extension? (Choose two.)

- A. Connect FortiExtender to FortiSASE using FortiZTP
- B. Enable Control and Provisioning Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) access on the FortiSASE portal.
- C. Enter the FortiSASE domain name in the FortiExtender GUI as a static discovery server
- D. Configure an IPsec tunnel on FortiSASE to connect to FortiExtender.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

There are two deployment methods used to connect a FortiExtender as a FortiSASE LAN extension:

? Connect FortiExtender to FortiSASE using FortiZTP:

? Enter the FortiSASE domain name in the FortiExtender GUI as a static discovery server:

References:

? FortiOS 7.2 Administration Guide: Details on FortiExtender deployment methods and configurations.

? FortiSASE 23.2 Documentation: Explains how to connect and configure FortiExtender with FortiSASE using FortiZTP and static discovery.

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibits.

Secure private access service connection

Name	To_FortiGate	X
Remote Gateway	203.221.196.6	X
Authentication Method	Pre-shared Key Certificate	
BGP Peer IP	10.11.11.1	X
Network Overlay ID	100	X

Secure private access network connection

Service Connections
Network Configuration

SECURE PRIVATE ACCESS NETWORK CONFIGURATION

BGP Routing Design	BGP per overlay BGP on loopback
BGP Router ID Subnet	10.12.11.0/24 X
Autonomous System Number (ASN)	65001 X
BGP Recursive Routing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hub Selection Method	Hub Health and Priority BGP MED

Jitter, latency and packet loss measurements are periodically obtained for each service connection via the Health Check IP.

i Within each PoP, the highest priority service connection that meets minimum SLA requirements is selected. Note that a service connection can be assigned a different priority level in different PoPs.

Health Check IP	10.1.0.254 X
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Firewall policy configuration

```
config firewall policy
  edit 5
    set name "Spoke-to-Spoke"
    set uuid 4d949462-216b-51ee-03c7-d0662fdf9451
    set srcintf "To_SASE"
    set dstintf "To_SASE"
    set action accept
    set srcaddr "all"
    set dstaddr "all"
    set schedule "always"
    set service "ALL"
    set comments "VPN: To_SASE (Created by VPN wizard)"
  next
  edit 6
    set name "Lo-BGP-HC"
    set uuid f5a12c92-216b-51ee-4802-80cd013d6acf
    set srcintf "To_SASE"
    set dstintf "SASE_Health"
    set action accept
    set srcaddr "all"
    set dstaddr "all"
    set schedule "always"
    set service "ALL"
  next
  edit 9
    set name "Spoke-to-Hub"
    set uuid 617b81ee-cc64-51ee-8da6-6cdff3ca2cca
    set srcintf "To_SASE"
    set dstintf "internal3"
    set action accept
    set srcaddr "all"
    set dstaddr "all"
    set schedule "always"
    set service "ALL"
  next
end
```

IPsec VPN configuration

```
# show vpn ipsec phase1-interface To_SASE
config vpn ipsec phase1-interface
  edit "To_SASE"
    set type dynamic
    set interface "wan1"
    set peertype any
    set net-device disable
    set mode-cfg enable
    set proposal aes128-sha256 aes256-sha256 aes128-sha1 aes256-sha1
    set add-route disable
    set dpd on-idle
    set comments "VPN: To_SASE (Created by VPN wizard)"
    set wizard-type hub-fortigate-auto-discovery
    set auto-discovery-sender enable
    set ipv4-start-ip 10.11.11.10
    set ipv4-end-ip 10.11.11.200
    set ipv4-netmask 255.255.255.0
    set unity-support disable
    set psksecret ENC Sbl0igpvIFFYSpRZ/hyxQVUXv9NZm7uqltD9v+BViPd+7RWizmUA3ZINn0zbsxq70F
iYkPLkxanWIo7VLiipkye1xt84NAwEfm5jTqqf1dMj/phYvBI3hzU0yXq==
  next
end

# show vpn ipsec phase2-interface To_SASE
config vpn ipsec phase2-interface
  edit "To_SASE"
    set phase1name "To_SASE"
    set proposal aes128-sha1 aes256-sha1 aes128-sha256 aes256-sha256 aes128gcm aes256gcm
    set comments "VPN: To_SASE (Created by VPN wizard)"
  next
end
```

BGP protocol configuration

```
#config router bgp
  set as 65001
  set router-id 10.1.0.254
  config neighbor
    edit "10.10.1.3"
      set advertisement-interval 1
      set ebgp-enforce-multihop enable
      set link-down-failover enable
      set remote-as 65001
      set route-reflector-client enable
    next
  end
  config neighbor-group
    edit "To_SASE"
      set capability-graceful-restart enable
      set link-down-failover enable
      set next-hop-self enable
      set interface "To_SASE"
      set remote-as 65001
      set additional-path both
      set adv-additional-path 4
      set route-reflector-client enable
    next
  end
  config neighbor-range
    edit 1
      set prefix 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
      set neighbor-group "To_SASE"
    next
  end
  config network
    edit 1
      set prefix 10.190.190.0 255.255.255.0
    next
  end
```

A FortiSASE administrator is trying to configure FortiSASE as a spoke to a FortiGate hub. The VPN tunnel does not establish. Based on the provided configuration, what configuration needs to be modified to bring the tunnel up?

- A. NAT needs to be enabled in the Spoke-to-Hub firewall policy.
- B. The BGP router ID needs to match on the hub and FortiSASE.
- C. FortiSASE spoke devices do not support mode config.
- D. The hub needs IKEv2 enabled in the IPsec phase 1 settings.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

What are two advantages of using zero-trust tags? (Choose two.)

- A. Zero-trust tags can be used to allow or deny access to network resources
- B. Zero-trust tags can determine the security posture of an endpoint.
- C. Zero-trust tags can be used to create multiple endpoint profiles which can be applied to different endpoints
- D. Zero-trust tags can be used to allow secure web gateway (SWG) access

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Zero-trust tags are critical in implementing zero-trust network access (ZTNA) policies. Here are the two key advantages of using zero-trust tags:

? Access Control (Allow or Deny):

? Determining Security Posture:

References:

? FortiOS 7.2 Administration Guide: Provides detailed information on configuring and using zero-trust tags for access control and security posture assessment.

? FortiSASE 23.2 Documentation: Explains how zero-trust tags are implemented and used within the FortiSASE environment for enhancing security and

compliance.

NEW QUESTION 8

Which statement best describes the Digital Experience Monitor (DEM) feature on FortiSASE?

- A. It provides end-to-end network visibility from all the FortiSASE security PoPs to a specific SaaS application.
- B. It can be used to request a detailed analysis of the endpoint from the FortiGuard team.
- C. It requires a separate DEM agent to be downloaded from the FortiSASE portal and installed on the endpoint.
- D. It can help IT and security teams ensure consistent security monitoring for remote users.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Digital Experience Monitor (DEM) feature in FortiSASE is designed to provide end-to-end network visibility by monitoring the performance and health of connections between FortiSASE security Points of Presence (PoPs) and specific SaaS applications. This ensures that administrators can identify and troubleshoot issues related to latency, jitter, packet loss, and other network performance metrics that could impact user experience when accessing cloud-based services.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

? B. It can be used to request a detailed analysis of the endpoint from the FortiGuard team: This is incorrect because DEM focuses on network performance monitoring, not endpoint analysis. Endpoint analysis would typically involve tools like FortiClient or FortiEDR, not DEM.

? C. It requires a separate DEM agent to be downloaded from the FortiSASE portal and installed on the endpoint: This is incorrect because DEM operates at the network level and does not require an additional agent to be installed on endpoints.

? D. It can help IT and security teams ensure consistent security monitoring for remote users: While DEM indirectly supports security by ensuring optimal network performance, its primary purpose is to monitor and improve the digital experience rather than enforce security policies.

References:

? Fortinet FCSS FortiSASE Documentation - Digital Experience Monitoring Overview

? FortiSASE Administration Guide - Configuring DEM

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NEW QUESTION 9

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

Answer: AB

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 Tunneling Destinations:

References:

? FortiOS 7.2 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 10

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