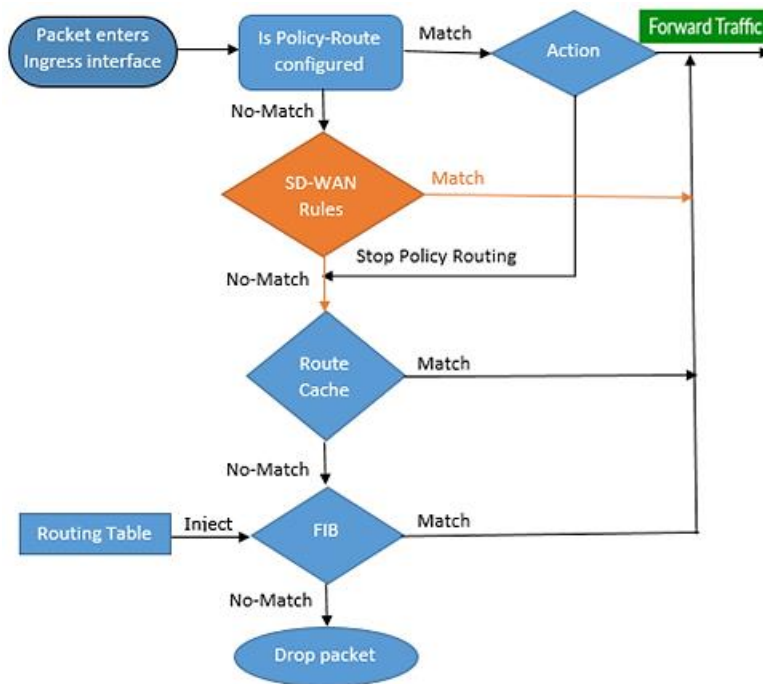


## Policy Routing:

If we have two lines to the Internet and we want to determine which traffic should use which line, then Policy Routing can help us. Classic routing searches for a path only by destination address. With Policy Routing, we can make decisions based on the source interface, source address, destination address, protocol, or service. To do this, specify the gateway address (Next Hop) and possibly the interface. We can create rules so that one internal network uses one line to the Internet and the rest the other. Or a certain type of traffic used a dedicated line.



- o First, FortiGate searches its policy routes. If there is a match in a policy route, and the action is Forward Traffic, FortiGate routes the packet accordingly. If the action is Stop Policy Routing, FortiGate goes to the next table, which is the route cache.
- o If there is no match in the policy route, then FortiGate looks for the SD-WAN rules, finds a matching entry lookup, if there is a match, it will forward the packet immediately and stop traversing the routing tables.
- o Finally, FortiGate searches the forwarding information base (FIB). The FIB is similar to the routing table generated by multiple routing protocols (main routing table) and is the table used for packet forwarding. If there's no match in any of those tables, FortiGate drops the packet because it is unrouteable.