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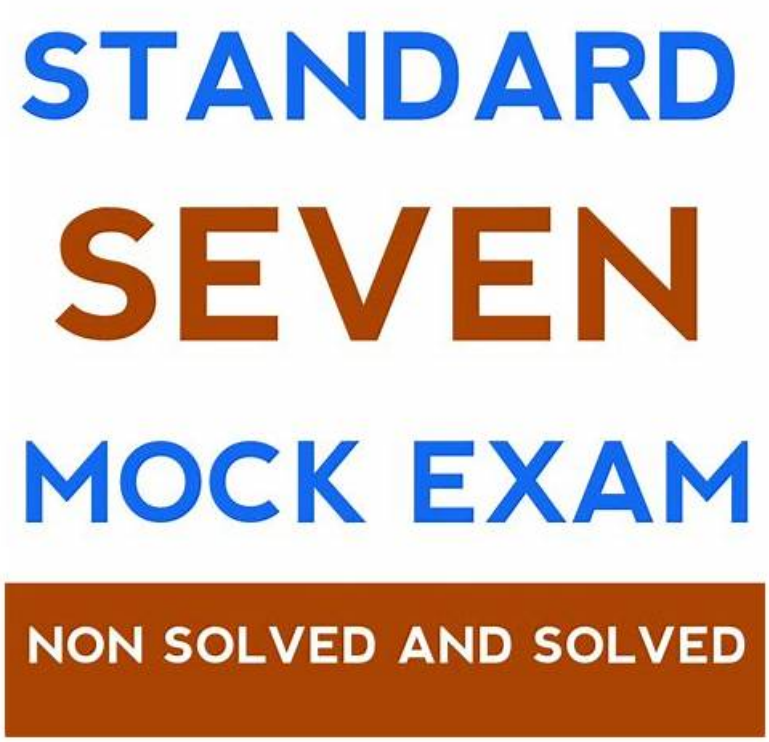

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Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Detection Capabilities: Focuses on configuring FortiSIEM incident rules, building log queries, and analyzing incidents for effective threat detection.
Topic 2	• SOAR Incident Handling and Threat Hunting: Includes threat hunting analysis, managing FortiSOAR incidents, workload coordination, and using war rooms for incident response.
Topic 3	• SOAR Playbook Development: Covers configuring playbooks and connectors, using Jinja filters for data handling, and troubleshooting FortiSOAR automation workflows.
Topic 4	• SOC Concepts and Frameworks: Covers analyzing security incidents, identifying adversary behaviors, understanding Fortinet SOC architecture, and recognizing common attack vectors.

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Blueprint

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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
Refer to the exhibits.
The FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook is configured to take manual input and add those entries to the FortiMail abc. com domain-level block list. The playbook is configured to use a FortiMail connector and the ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST action.
Why is the FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook execution failing7

- A. You must use the GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS action first to gather information about email messages.
- B. The connector credentials are incorrect
- C. FortiMail is expecting a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
- D. The client-side browser does not trust the FortiAnalzyer self-signed certificate.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Playbook Configuration:
* The playbook "FortiMail Sender Blocklist" is designed to manually input email addresses or IP addresses and add them to the FortiMail block list.
* The playbook uses a FortiMail connector with the action ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST.
* Analyzing the Playbook Execution:
* The configuration and actions provided show that the playbook is straightforward, starting with an ON_DEMAND STARTER and proceeding to the ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST action.
* The action description indicates it is intended to block senders based on email addresses or domains.
* Evaluating the Options:
* Option A:Using GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS is not required for the task of adding senders to a block list. This action retrieves email statistics and is unrelated to the block list configuration.
* Option B:The primary reason for failure could be the requirement for a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). FortiMail typically expects precise information to ensure the correct entries are added to the block list.
* Option C:The trust level of the client-side browser with FortiAnalyzer's self-signed certificate does not impact the execution of the playbook on FortiMail.
* Option D:Incorrect connector credentials would result in an authentication error, but the problem described is more likely related to the format of the input data.
* Conclusion:
* The FortiMail Sender Blocklist playbook execution is failing because FortiMail is expecting a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
References:
Fortinet Documentation on FortiMail Connector Actions.
Best Practices for Configuring FortiMail Block Lists.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Refer to the exhibits.
What can you conclude from analyzing the data using the threat hunting module?

- A. Reconnaissance is being used to gather victim identity information from the mail server.
- B. Spearphishing is being used to elicit sensitive information.
- C. DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.
- D. FTP is being used as command-and-control (C&C) technique to mine for data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Threat Hunting Data:
* The Threat Hunting Monitor in the provided exhibits shows various application services, their usage counts, and data metrics such as sent bytes, average sent bytes, and maximum sent bytes.
* The second part of the exhibit lists connection attempts from a specific source IP (10.0.1.10) to a destination IP (8.8.8.8), with repeated "Connection Failed" messages.
* Analyzing the Application Services:
* DNS is the top application service with a significantly high count (251,400) and notable sent bytes (9.1 MB).
* This large volume of DNS traffic is unusual for regular DNS queries and can indicate the presence of DNS tunneling.
* DNS Tunneling:
* DNS tunneling is a technique used by attackers to bypass security controls by encoding data within DNS queries and responses. This allows them to extract data from the local network without detection.
* The high volume of DNS traffic, combined with the detailed metrics, suggests that DNS tunneling might be in use.
* Connection Failures to 8.8.8.8:
* The repeated connection attempts from the source IP (10.0.1.10) to the destination IP (8.8.8.8) with connection failures can indicate an attempt to communicate with an external server.
* Google DNS (8.8.8.8) is often used for DNS tunneling due to its reliability and global reach.
* Conclusion:
* Given the significant DNS traffic and the nature of the connection attempts, it is reasonable to conclude that DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.
* Why Other Options are Less Likely:
* Spearphishing (A): There is no evidence from the provided data that points to spearphishing attempts, such as email logs or phishing indicators.
* Reconnaissance (C): The data does not indicate typical reconnaissance activities, such as scanning or probing mail servers.
* FTP C&C (D): There is no evidence of FTP traffic or command-and-control communications using FTP in the provided data.
SANS Institute: "DNS Tunneling: How to Detect Data Exfiltration and Tunneling Through DNS Queries" SANS DNS Tunneling
OWASP: "DNS Tunneling" OWASP DNS Tunneling By analyzing the provided threat hunting data, it is evident that DNS tunneling is being used to exfiltrate data, indicating a sophisticated method of extracting confidential information from the network.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which of the following are critical when analyzing and managing events and incidents in a SOC? (Choose two answers)

- A. Immediate escalation for all alerts
- B. Periodic system downtime for maintenance
- C. Rapid identification of false positives
- D. Accurate detection of threats

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
In a modern Security Operations Center (SOC) environment powered byFortiSIEM 7.3andFortiSOAR 7.6, the efficiency of the incident response lifecycle depends on two primary pillars of analysis:
* Accurate detection of threats (A):The primary goal of a SOC is to identify genuine malicious activity.
Using FortiSIEM's correlation rules and machine learning (UEBA), the system must be tuned to detect patterns that signify real risk. Accuracy ensures that the SOC is not blinded by noise and can focus on critical security events that impact the organization's posture.
* Rapid identification of false positives (C):"Alert Fatigue" is one of the greatest challenges in a SOC.
Analysts must be able to quickly distinguish between legitimate anomalies (false positives) and actual threats.FortiSOARassists in this by using automated playbooks to perform initial triage and "pre- processing"-such as checking IP reputations or verifying user activity-to automatically close or demote alerts that do not represent a true threat, thereby freeing up analysts for high-priority investigations.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Immediate escalation for all alerts (B):This is a poor SOC practice. Escalating every alert without triage leads to analyst burnout and overloads senior responders with low-value tasks. The goal of a tiered SOC (Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3) is to filter alerts so only significant incidents are escalated.
* Periodic system downtime (D):SOC systems (SIEM/SOAR) are considered "Mission Critical" and must operate on a24/7/365basis. Maintenance should be performed using High Availability (HA) configurations or during "low-flow" windows without causing a complete stop in monitoring, as attackers often leverage downtime to strike.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which three are threat hunting activities? (Choose three answers)

- A. Enrich records with threat intelligence.
- B. Automate workflows.
- C. Perform packet analysis.
- D. Generate a hypothesis.
- E. Tune correlation rules.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
According to the specialized threat hunting modules and frameworks withinFortiSOAR 7.6and the advanced analytics capabilities ofFortiSIEM 7.3, threat hunting is defined as a proactive, human-led search for threats that have bypassed automated security controls. The three selected activities are core components of this lifecycle:
* Generate a hypothesis (C):This is the fundamental starting point of a "Structured Hunt." Analysts develop a testable theory-based on recent threat intelligence (such as a new TTP identified by FortiGuard) or environmental risk-about how an attacker might be operating undetected in the network.
* Enrich records with threat intelligence (A):During the investigation phase, hunters use theThreat Intelligence Management (TIM)module in FortiSOAR to enrich technical data (IPs, hashes, URLs) with external context. This helps determine if an anomaly discovered during the hunt is indeed malicious or part of a known campaign.
* Perform packet analysis (D):Since advanced threats often live in the "gaps" between log files, hunters frequently perform deep-packet or network-flow analysis using FortiSIEM's query tools or integrated NDR (Network Detection and Response) data to identify suspicious lateral movement or C2 (Command and Control) communication patterns that standard alerts might miss.
Why other options are excluded:
* Automate workflows (B):While SOAR is designed for automation, the act of "automating" is a DevOps or SOC engineering task. Threat hunting itself is a proactive investigation; while playbooks canassista hunter (e.g., by automating the data gathering), the act of hunting remains a manual or semi-automated cognitive process.
* Tune correlation rules (E):Tuning rules is areactivemaintenance task or a "post-hunt" activity. Once a threat hunter finds a new attack pattern, they will then tune SIEM correlation rules to ensure that specific threat is detected automatically in the future. The tuning is theresultof the hunt, not the activity of hunting itself.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Refer to the exhibit.

You configured a playbook namedFalse Positive Close, and want to run it to verify if it works. However, when you clickExecuteand search for the playbook, you do not see it listed. Which two reasons could be the cause of the problem? (Choose two answers)

- A. The manual trigger is configured to require record input to run.

- B. The Alerts module is not among the list of modules the playbook can execute on.
- C. Another instance of the playbook is currently executing.
- D. The playbook must first be published using the Application Editor.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
InFortiSOAR 7.6, manual playbooks appear in theExecutemenu of a record only if they meet specific configuration criteria defined in theManual Triggerstep:
* Module Scope (C):When creating a playbook with a manual trigger, the administrator must explicitly select which modules (e.g., Alerts, Incidents, Indicators) can execute the playbook. If theAlertsmodule is not selected in the "Applicable Modules" section of the trigger configuration, the playbook will remain hidden from the Execute menu when an analyst is viewing the Alerts module.
* Trigger Execution Requirements (D):Manual triggers can be configured to execute onno records, asingle record, ormultiple records. If a playbook is configured with the "Requires record input to run" setting but is specifically restricted to a different input type (or if there is a mismatch in the selection logic), it will not appear in the menu unless the correct number of records are selected. Furthermore, if a playbook is designed to run only whennorecord is selected (global utility), it will not show up in the context-sensitive menu of a specific record.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Publishing (A):FortiSOAR playbooks do not require a separate "publishing" step via an Application Editor to become visible. Once they aresavedandactive(toggled on), they are immediately available for use based on their trigger settings.
* Concurrent Execution (B):FortiSOAR allows multiple instances of the same playbook to run simultaneously. An active execution of a playbook does not hide it from the menu for other analysts or subsequent runs.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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