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Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SOAR Playbook Development: Covers configuring playbooks and connectors, using Jinja filters for data handling, and troubleshooting FortiSOAR automation workflows.
Topic 2	• SOC Concepts and Frameworks: Covers analyzing security incidents, identifying adversary behaviors, understanding Fortinet SOC architecture, and recognizing common attack vectors.

Topic 3	• SOAR Incident Handling and Threat Hunting: Includes threat hunting analysis, managing FortiSOAR incidents, workload coordination, and using war rooms for incident response.
Topic 4	• Detection Capabilities: Focuses on configuring FortiSIEM incident rules, building log queries, and analyzing incidents for effective threat detection.

Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
Refer to the exhibit.
You notice that the custom event handler you configured to detect SMTP reconnaissance activities is creating a large number of events. This is overwhelming your notification system.
How can you fix this?

- A. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event.
- B. Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group.
- C. Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected.
- D. Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Understanding the Issue:
* The custom event handler for detecting SMTP reconnaissance activities is generating a large number of events.
* This high volume of events is overwhelming the notification system, leading to potential alert fatigue and inefficiency in incident response.
* Event Handler Configuration:
* Event handlers are configured to trigger alerts based on specific criteria.
* The frequency and volume of these alerts can be controlled by adjusting the trigger conditions.
* Possible Solutions:
* A. Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group:
* By increasing the trigger count, you ensure that the event handler only generates alerts after a higher threshold of activity is detected.
* This reduces the number of events generated and helps prevent overwhelming the notification system.
* Selected as it effectively manages the volume of generated events.
* B. Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected:
* Disabling the event handler is not a practical solution as it would completely stop monitoring for SMTP reconnaissance activities.
* Not selected as it does not address the issue of fine-tuning the event generation.
* C. Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack:
* Reducing the time range might help in some cases, but it could also lead to missing important activities if the attack spans a longer period.
* Not selected as it could lead to underreporting of significant events.
* D. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event:
* Adjusting the log field value might refine the event criteria, but it does not directly control the volume of alerts.
* Not selected as it is not the most effective way to manage event volume.
* Implementation Steps:
* Step 1: Access the event handler configuration in FortiAnalyzer.
* Step 2: Locate the trigger count setting within the custom event handler for SMTP reconnaissance.
* Step 3: Increase the trigger count to a higher value that balances alert sensitivity and volume.
* Step 4: Save the configuration and monitor the event generation to ensure it aligns with expected levels.
* Conclusion:
* By increasing the trigger count, you can effectively reduce the number of events generated by the custom event handler, preventing the notification system from being overwhelmed.
Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Configuration FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide Best Practices for Event Management Fortinet Knowledge Base By increasing the trigger count in the custom event handler, you can manage the volume of generated events and prevent the notification system from being overwhelmed.

NEW QUESTION # 52
Review the following incident report:
Attackers leveraged a phishing email campaign targeting your employees.
The email likely impersonated a trusted source, such as the IT department, and requested login credentials.
An unsuspecting employee clicked a malicious link in the email, leading to the download and execution of a Remote Access Trojan (RAT).
The RAT provided the attackers with remote access and a foothold in the compromised system.
Which two MITRE ATT&CK tactics does this incident report capture? (Choose two.)

- A. Persistence
- B. Defense Evasion
- C. Lateral Movement
- D. Initial Access

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
* Understanding the MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:
* The MITRE ATT&CK framework categorizes various tactics and techniques used by adversaries to achieve their objectives.
* Tactics represent the objectives of an attack, while techniques represent how those objectives are achieved.
* Analyzing the Incident Report:
* Phishing Email Campaign:This tactic is commonly used for gaining initial access to a system.
* Malicious Link and RAT Download:Clicking a malicious link and downloading a RAT is indicative of establishing initial access.
* Remote Access Trojan (RAT):Once installed, the RAT allows attackers to maintain access over an extended period, which is a persistence tactic.
* Mapping to MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:
* Initial Access:
* This tactic covers techniques used to gain an initial foothold within a network.
* Techniques include phishing and exploiting external remote services.
* The phishing campaign and malicious link click fit this category.
* Persistence:
* This tactic includes methods that adversaries use to maintain their foothold.
* Techniques include installing malware that can survive reboots and persist on the system.
* The RAT provides persistent remote access, fitting this tactic.
* Exclusions:
* Defense Evasion:
* This involves techniques to avoid detection and evade defenses.
* While potentially relevant in a broader context, the incident report does not specifically describe actions taken to evade defenses.
* Lateral Movement:
* This involves moving through the network to other systems.
* The report does not indicate actions beyond initial access and maintaining that access.
Conclusion:
* The incident report captures the tactics ofInitial AccessandPersistence.
References:
MITRE ATT&CK Framework documentation on Initial Access and Persistence tactics.
Incident analysis and mapping to MITRE ATT&CK tactics.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Based on the Pyramid of Pain model, which two statements accurately describe the value of an indicator and how difficult it is for an adversary to change? (Choose two answers)

- A. Tactics, techniques, and procedures are hard because adversaries must adapt their methods.
- B. IP addresses are easy because adversaries can spoof them or move them to new resources.
- C. Artifacts are easy because adversaries can alter file paths or registry keys.
- D. Tools are easy because often, multiple alternatives exist.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:

ThePyramid of Pain(David Bianco) is a core concept taught inFortiSIEM 7.3andFortiSOAR 7.6curriculum to help SOC analysts prioritize threat intelligence and detection logic. The model ranks indicators based on the
"pain" or effort they cause an adversary to change:
* IP Addresses (Easy):These are classified as "Easy" to change. An attacker can simply rotate through a proxy service, use a different VPS, or utilize a new compromised host to continue their campaign.
While more valuable than a file hash, they provide relatively low-long term value to the defender because they are so ephemeral.
* TTPs (Tough/Hard):This is the apex of the pyramid. TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures) represent the fundamental way an adversary operates. If a defender successfully detects and blocks a Tactic (e.g., a specific way an attacker performs privilege escalation), the adversary is forced to reinvent their entire operational process, which is time-consuming and difficult.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Artifacts (C):According to the pyramid, Network/Host Artifacts are classified as"Annoying", not
"Easy". While an attacker can change them, it requires modifying their code or script behavior, which causes more friction than simply switching an IP address.
* Tools (D):Tools are classified as"Challenging". While alternatives exist, an adversary usually invests significant time mastering a specific toolset; losing the ability to use that tool effectively disrupts their efficiency significantly.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Exhibit:
Which observation about this FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment architecture is true?

- A. The AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor.
- B. The AMER HQ SOC team must configure high availability (HA) for the supervisor node.
- C. The EMEA SOC team has access to historical logs only.
- D. The APAC SOC team has access to FortiView and other reporting functions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Understanding FortiAnalyzer Fabric Deployment:
* FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment involves a hierarchical structure where the Fabric root (supervisor) coordinates with multiple Fabric members (collectors and analyzers).
* This setup ensures centralized log collection, analysis, and incident response across geographically distributed locations.
* Analyzing the Exhibit:
* FAZ1-Supervisoris located at AMER HQ and acts as the Fabric root.
* FAZ2-Analyzeris a Fabric member located in EMEA.
* FAZ3-CollectorandFAZ4-Collectorare Fabric members located in EMEA and APAC, respectively.
* Evaluating the Options:
* Option A:The statement indicates that the AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor. This is true because automation playbooks and certain orchestration tasks typically require local execution capabilities which may not be fully supported on the supervisor node.
* Option B:High availability (HA) configuration for the supervisor node is a best practice for redundancy but is not directly inferred from the given architecture.
* Option C:The EMEA SOC team having access to historical logs only is not correct since FAZ2- Analyzer provides full analysis capabilities.
* Option D:The APAC SOC team has access to FortiView and other reporting functions through FAZ4-Collector, but this is not explicitly detailed in the provided architecture.
* Conclusion:
* The most accurate observation about this FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment architecture is that the AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Deployment.
Best Practices for FortiAnalyzer and Automation Playbooks.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which two playbook triggers enable the use of trigger events in later tasks as trigger variables? (Choose two.)

- A. EVENT
- B. ON DEMAND

- C. INCIDENT
- D. ON SCHEDULE

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
* Understanding Playbook Triggers:
* Playbook triggers are the starting points for automated workflows within FortiAnalyzer or FortiSOAR.
* These triggers determine how and when a playbook is executed and can pass relevant information (trigger variables) to subsequent tasks within the playbook.
* Types of Playbook Triggers:
* EVENT Trigger:
* Initiates the playbook when a specific event occurs.
* The event details can be used as variables in later tasks to customize the response.
* Selected as it allows using event details as trigger variables.
* INCIDENT Trigger:
* Activates the playbook when an incident is created or updated.
* The incident details are available as variables in subsequent tasks.
* Selected as it enables the use of incident details as trigger variables.
* ON SCHEDULE Trigger:
* Executes the playbook at specified times or intervals.
* Does not inherently use trigger events to pass variables to later tasks.
* Not selected as it does not involve passing trigger event details.
* ON DEMAND Trigger:
* Runs the playbook manually or as required.
* Does not automatically include trigger event details for use in later tasks.
* Not selected as it does not use trigger events for variables.
* Implementation Steps:
* Step 1: Define the conditions for the EVENT or INCIDENT trigger in the playbook configuration.
* Step 2: Use the details from the trigger event or incident in subsequent tasks to customize actions and responses.
* Step 3: Test the playbook to ensure that the trigger variables are correctly passed and utilized.
* Conclusion:
* EVENT and INCIDENT triggers are specifically designed to initiate playbooks based on specific occurrences, allowing the use of trigger details in subsequent tasks.
Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Configuration FortiSOAR Playbook Guide By using the EVENT and INCIDENT triggers, you can leverage trigger events in later tasks as variables, enabling more dynamic and responsive playbook actions.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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