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Fortinet FCSS_SOC_AN-7.4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SOC concepts and adversary behavior: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Operations Analysts and covers fundamental concepts of Security Operations Centers and adversary behavior. It focuses on analyzing security incidents and identifying adversary behaviors. Candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in mapping adversary behaviors to MITRE ATT&CK tactics and techniques, which aid in understanding and categorizing cyber threats.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SOC automation: This section of the exam measures the skills of target professionals in the implementation of automated processes within a SOC. It emphasizes configuring playbook triggers and tasks, which are crucial for streamlining incident response. Candidates should be able to configure and manage connectors, facilitating integration between different security tools and systems.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SOC operation: This section of the exam measures the skills of SOC professionals and covers the day-to-day activities within a Security Operations Center. It focuses on configuring and managing event handlers, a key skill for processing and responding to security alerts. Candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in analyzing and managing events and incidents, as well as analyzing threat-hunting information feeds.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Architecture and detection capabilities: This section of the exam measures the skills of SOC analysts in the designing and managing of FortiAnalyzer deployments. It emphasizes configuring and managing collectors and analyzers, which are essential for gathering and processing security data.

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Fortinet FCSS - Security Operations 7.4 Analyst Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to the exhibits.

Playbook configuration



FortiMail connector actions

Configuration		Action	
Status	Name	Description	Filters/Parameters
Enabled	ADD_SENDER_TO_BLOCKLIST	disard email received from the blocklis...	id: cmd:
Enabled	GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS	retrieve information of email message...	id: cmd:
Enabled	GET_SENDER_REPUTATION	retrieve information such as the sende...	id:

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 failing?

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

Answer: B

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 # 24

Review the following incident report.

An unauthorized attempt to gain access to your network was detected. The attacker used a tool to identify system versions and services running on various ports. The attacker likely used this information to exploit a known vulnerability on an outdated SSH server. SSH server access attempts have been blocked, the server has been patched, and an investigation is underway to identify the attacker and assess the potential impact of the attack.

Which two MITRE ATT&CK tactics are captured in this report? (Choose two.)

- A. Privilege Escalation
- B. Execution
- C. Reconnaissance
- D. Defense Evasion

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 25

How does identifying adversary behavior benefit SOC operations in terms of incident response?

- A. By providing data for marketing strategies
- B. By allowing for a quicker isolation of affected systems
- C. By increasing the time it takes to respond to incidents
- D. By reducing the importance of endpoint security

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 26

In designing a stable FortiAnalyzer deployment, what factor is most critical?

- A. The color scheme of the user interface
- B. The physical location of the servers
- C. The scalability of storage and processing resources
- D. The version of the client software

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 27

Refer to the exhibits.

The screenshot shows the Fortinet Playbook status and tasks interface. The top section, 'Playbook status', displays a table with one entry for a 'DOS attack' playbook triggered by an event, which is in a 'Failed' state. The bottom section, 'Playbook tasks', shows a list of tasks: 'Attach_Data_To_Incident' (failed), 'Get Events' (success), and 'Create SMTP Enumeration incident' (failed). The 'Raw Logs' section at the bottom shows a traceback error: 'ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '10.200.200.100'', indicating a failure to convert an IP address to an integer.

Job ID	Playbook	Trigger	Start Time	End Time	Status
2024-03-20 08:32:14.770575-07	DOS attack	event(20240320100)	2024-03-20 08:32:15-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:19-0700	Failed(Scheduled 0/F)

Task ID	Task	Start Time	End Time	Status
placeholder_8fab0102_0955_447f_872d_220i	Attach_Data_To_Incident	2024-03-20 08:32:18-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:18-0700	upstream_fa
placeholder_fa2a573c_ba4f_4565_baf0_4255i	Get Events	2024-03-20 08:32:17-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:18-0700	success
placeholder_3db75c0a_1765_4479_81f8_2e1	Create SMTP Enumeration incident	2024-03-20 08:32:17-0700	2024-03-20 08:32:18-0700	failed


```
[2024-03-20T08:32:18.089-0700] {taskinstance.py:1937} ERROR - Task failed with exception
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/drive0/private/airflow/plugins/incident_operator.py", line 218, in execute
    self.epid = int(self.epid)
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '10.200.200.100'
```

The DOS attack playbook is configured to create an incident when an event handler generates a denial-of-service (DoS) attack event.

Why did the DOS attack playbook fail to execute?

- A. The Get Events task is configured to execute in the incorrect order.
- B. The Attach_Data_To_Incident task failed.
- C. The Attach_Data_To_Incident task is expecting an integer value but is receiving the incorrect data type.
- **D. The Create SMTP Enumeration incident task is expecting an integer value but is receiving the incorrect data type**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Understanding the Playbook and its Components:

* The exhibit shows the status of a playbook named "DOS attack" and its associated tasks.

* The playbook is designed to execute a series of tasks upon detecting a DoS attack event.

* Analysis of Playbook Tasks:

* Attach_Data_To_Incident: Task ID placeholder_8fab0102, status is "upstream_failed," meaning it did not execute properly due to a previous task's failure.

* Get Events: Task ID placeholder_fa2a573c, status is "success."

* Create SMTP Enumeration incident: Task ID placeholder_3db75c0a, status is "failed."

* Reviewing Raw Logs:

* The error log shows a ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '10.200.200.100'.

* This error indicates that the task attempted to convert a string (the IP address '10.200.200.100') to an integer, which is not possible.

* Identifying the Source of the Error:

* The error occurs in the file "incident_operator.py," specifically in the execute method.

* This suggests that the task "Create SMTP Enumeration incident" is the one causing the issue because it failed to process the data type correctly.

* Conclusion:

* The failure of the playbook is due to the "Create SMTP Enumeration incident" task receiving a string value (an IP address) when it expects an integer value. This mismatch in data types leads to the error.

References:

* Python error handling documentation for understanding `ValueError`.

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