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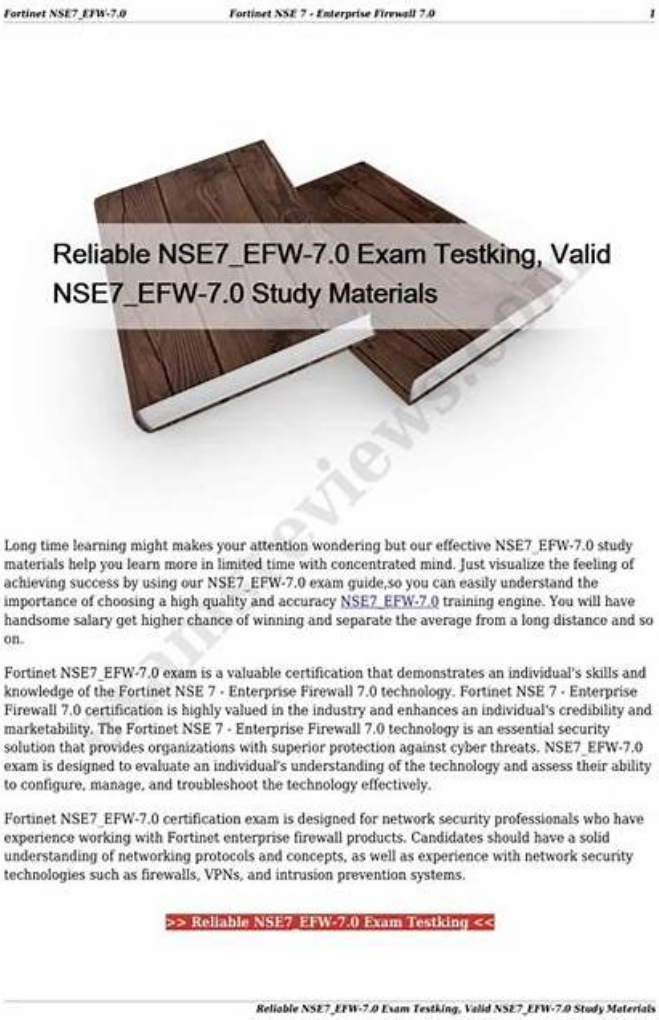

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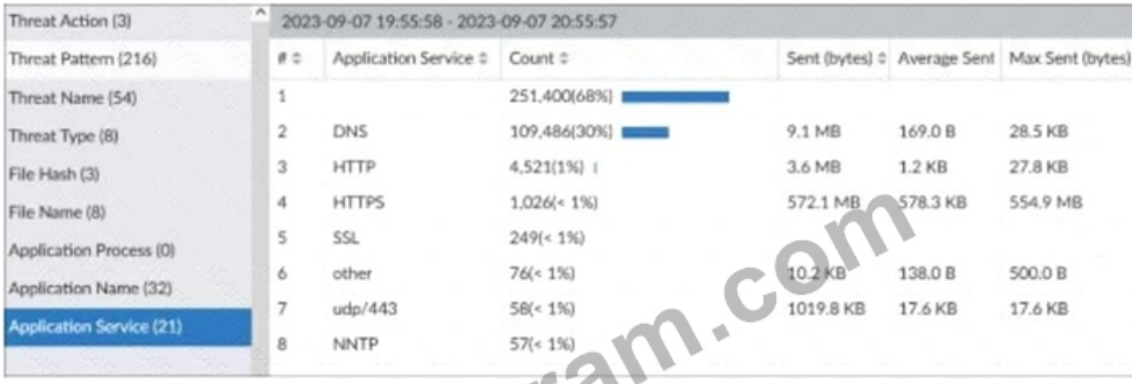
Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• SOC Concepts and Frameworks: Covers analyzing security incidents, identifying adversary behaviors, understanding Fortinet SOC architecture, and recognizing common attack vectors.
Topic 4	• SOAR Playbook Development: Covers configuring playbooks and connectors, using Jinja filters for data handling, and troubleshooting FortiSOAR automation workflows.

Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
Refer to the exhibits.

Threat Hunting Monitor



Threat Hunting Monitor

#	Date/Time	Event Message	Source IP	Destination IP
1	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
2	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
3	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
4	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
5	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
6	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
7	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8

What can you conclude from analyzing the data using the threat hunting module?

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

- D. Reconnaissance is being used to gather victim identity information from the mail server.

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 # 54
Refer to Exhibit:
A SOC analyst is designing a playbook to filter for a high severity event and attach the event information to an incident.
Which local connector action must the analyst use in this scenario?

- A. Get Events
- B. Update Incident
- C. Update Asset and Identity
- D. Attach Data to Incident

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Understanding the Playbook Requirements:
* The SOC analyst needs to design a playbook that filters for high severity events.
* The playbook must also attach the event information to an existing incident.
* Analyzing the Provided Exhibit:
* The exhibit shows the available actions for a local connector within the playbook.
* Actions listed include:
* Update Asset and Identity
* Get Events
* Get Endpoint Vulnerabilities
* Create Incident
* Update Incident
* Attach Data to Incident
* Run Report
* Get EPEU from Incident

* Evaluating the Options:
* Get Events:This action retrieves events but does not attach them to an incident.
* Update Incident:This action updates an existing incident but is not specifically for attaching event data.
* Update Asset and Identity:This action updates asset and identity information, not relevant for attaching event data to an incident.
* Attach Data to Incident:This action is explicitly designed to attach additional data, such as event information, to an existing incident.
* Conclusion:
* The correct action to use in the playbook for filtering high severity events and attaching the event information to an incident isAttach Data to Incident.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Actions and Connectors.
Best Practices for Incident Management and Playbook Design in SOC Operations.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which statement describes automation stitch integration between FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer?

- A. A security profile on FortiGate triggers a violation and FortiGate sends a webhook call to FortiAnalyzer.
- B. An event handler on FortiAnalyzer is configured to send a notification to FortiGate to trigger an automation stitch.
- C. An event handler on FortiAnalyzer executes an automation stitch when an event is created.
- D. An automation stitch is configured on FortiAnalyzer and mapped to FortiGate using the FortiOS connector.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Overview of Automation Stitches: Automation stitches in Fortinet solutions enable automated responses to specific events detected within the network. This automation helps in swiftly mitigating threats without manual intervention.
* FortiGate Security Profiles:
* FortiGate uses security profiles to enforce policies on network traffic. These profiles can include antivirus, web filtering, intrusion prevention, and more.
* When a security profile detects a violation or a specific event, it can trigger predefined actions.
* Webhook Calls:
* FortiGate can be configured to send webhook calls upon detecting specific security events.
* A webhook is an HTTP callback triggered by an event, sending data to a specified URL. This allows FortiGate to communicate with other systems, such as FortiAnalyzer.
* FortiAnalyzer Integration:
* FortiAnalyzer collects logs and events from various Fortinet devices, providing centralized logging and analysis.
* Upon receiving a webhook call from FortiGate, FortiAnalyzer can further analyze the event, generate reports, and take automated actions if configured to do so.
* Detailed Process:
* Step 1: A security profile on FortiGate triggers a violation based on the defined security policies.
* Step 2: FortiGate sends a webhook call to FortiAnalyzer with details of the violation.
* Step 3: FortiAnalyzer receives the webhook call and logs the event.
* Step 4: Depending on the configuration, FortiAnalyzer can execute an automation stitch to respond to the event, such as sending alerts, generating reports, or triggering further actions.
Fortinet Documentation: FortiOS Automation Stitches
FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide: Details on configuring event handlers and integrating with FortiGate.
FortiGate Administration Guide: Information on security profiles and webhook configurations.
By understanding the interaction between FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer through webhook calls and automation stitches, security operations can ensure a proactive and efficient response to security events.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Refer to the exhibits.
The DOS attack playbook is configured to create an incident when an event handler generates a denial-of-ser /ice (DoS) attack event.
Why did the DOS attack playbook fail to execute?

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

- D. The Attach_Data_To_Incident task is expecting an integer value but is receiving the incorrect data type.

Answer: A

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:
Fortinet Documentation on Playbook and Task Configuration.
Python error handling documentation for understanding ValueError.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which FortiAnalyzer feature uses the SIEM database for advance log analytics and monitoring?

- A. Threat hunting
- B. Asset Identity Center
- C. Outbreak alerts
- D. Event monitor

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Understanding FortiAnalyzer Features:
* FortiAnalyzer includes several features for log analytics, monitoring, and incident response.
* The SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) database is used to store and analyze log data, providing advanced analytics and insights.
* Evaluating the Options:
* Option A: Threat hunting
* Threat hunting involves proactively searching through log data to detect and isolate threats that may not be captured by automated tools.
* This feature leverages the SIEM database to perform advanced log analytics, correlate events, and identify potential security incidents.
* Option B: Asset Identity Center
* This feature focuses on asset and identity management rather than advanced log analytics.
* Option C: Event monitor
* While the event monitor provides real-time monitoring and alerting based on logs, it does not specifically utilize advanced log analytics in the way the SIEM database does for threat hunting.
* Option D: Outbreak alerts
* Outbreak alerts provide notifications about widespread security incidents but are not directly related to advanced log analytics using the SIEM database.
* Conclusion:
* The feature that uses the SIEM database for advanced log analytics and monitoring in FortiAnalyzer isThreat hunting.
References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Features and SIEM Capabilities.
Security Best Practices and Use Cases for Threat Hunting.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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