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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

What are three capabilities of the built-in FortiSOAR Ninja editor? (Choose three answers)

- A. It loads the environment JSON of a recently executed playbook.
- B. It checks the validity of a Ninja expression.
- C. It renders output by combining Ninja expressions and JSON input.
- D. It defines conditions to trigger a playbook step.
- E. It creates new records in bulk.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

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

The built-in Ninja editor in FortiSOAR 7.6 is a powerful utility designed to help playbook developers write and test complex data manipulation logic without having to execute the entire playbook. Its primary capabilities include:

* Renders output (A): The editor provides a "Preview" or "Evaluation" pane. By combining a Ninja expression with a sample JSON input (manually entered or loaded), the editor dynamically calculates and displays the resulting output. This allows for immediate verification of data transformation logic.

* Checks validity (B): The editor includes built-in linting and syntax validation. It alerts the developer to errors such as unclosed brackets, incorrect filter usage, or invalid syntax, ensuring that only valid Ninja code is saved into the playbook step.

* Loads environment JSON (D): One of the most significant features for troubleshooting is the ability to load the environment JSON from a recent execution. This populates the editor's variable context (vars) with the actual data from a specific playbook run, allowing the developer to test expressions against real-world data that recently passed through the system.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Creates new records in bulk (C): While Ninja expressions are used to format the data that goes into a record, the actual creation of records is handled by the "Create Record" step or specific Connectors, not by the Ninja editor utility itself.

* Defines conditions to trigger a playbook step (E): Ninja is the language used to write conditions within a "Decision" step or "Step Utilities," but the Ninja Editor is a tool for evaluating and testing those expressions. The definition of the condition logic and the triggering behavior is a function of the Playbook Engine and Step configuration, not the editor's standalone capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Refer to the exhibit.



You must configure the FortiGate connector to allow FortiSOAR to perform actions on a firewall. However, the connection fails. Which two configurations are required? (Choose two answers)

- A. Trusted hosts must be enabled and the FortiSOAR IP address must be permitted.
- B. **HTTPS must be enabled on the FortiGate interface that FortiSOAR will communicate with.**
- C. **An API administrator must be created on FortiGate with the appropriate profile, along with a generated API key to configure on the connector.**
- D. The VDOM name must be specified, or set to VDOM_1, if VDOMs are not enabled on FortiGate.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

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

To establish a successful integration between FortiSOAR 7.6 and a FortiGate firewall via the FortiGate connector, specific administrative and network requirements must be met on the FortiGate side:

* API Administrator and Key (D): FortiSOAR does not use standard UI login credentials. Instead, it requires a REST API Administrator account to be created on the FortiGate. This account must be assigned an administrative profile with the necessary permissions (e.g., Read/Write for Firewall policies or Address objects). Upon creation, the FortiGate generates a unique API Key, which must be entered into the "API Key" field of the FortiSOAR configuration wizard as shown in the exhibit.

* HTTPS Management Access (C): The connector communicates with the FortiGate using REST API calls over HTTPS (port 443 by default). Therefore, the physical or logical interface on the FortiGate that corresponds to the "Hostname" IP (172.16.200.1) must have HTTPS enabled under "Administrative Access" in its network settings. If HTTPS is disabled, the connection will time out or be refused.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Trusted hosts (A): While it is a best practice to restrict API access to specific IPs (like the FortiSOAR IP), the integration can technically function without "Trusted hosts" enabled if the network allows the traffic. However, the absence of an API key or HTTPS access will definitely cause a failure regardless of trusted host settings.

* VDOM name (B): In the exhibit, the VDOM field contains multiple values ("VDOM_1", "VDOM_2").

If VDOMs are disabled on the FortiGate, this field should generally be left blank or set to the default

"root." Setting it specifically to "VDOM_1" when VDOMs are disabled is not a universal requirement for connectivity; the primary handshake depends on the API key and HTTPS connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Refer to the exhibit.

Assume that all devices in the FortiAnalyzer Fabric are shown in the image.

Which two statements about the FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment are true? (Choose two.)

- A. FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.
- B. All FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor.
- C. FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.
- D. There is no collector in the topology.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

* Understanding the FortiAnalyzer Fabric:

* The FortiAnalyzer Fabric provides centralized log collection, analysis, and reporting for connected FortiGate devices.

* Devices in a FortiAnalyzer Fabric can be organized into different Administrative Domains (ADOMs) to separate logs and management.

* Analyzing the Exhibit:

* FAZ-SiteA and FAZ-SiteB are FortiAnalyzer devices in the fabric.

* FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are shown under the Site-B-Fabric, indicating they are part of the same Security Fabric.

* FAZ-SiteA has multiple entries under SiteA and MSSP-Local, suggesting multiple ADOMs are enabled.

* Evaluating the Options:

* Option A: FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are under Site-B-Fabric, indicating they are indeed part of the same Security Fabric.

* Option B: The presence of FAZ-SiteA and FAZ-SiteB as FortiAnalyzers does not preclude the existence of collectors. However, there is no explicit mention of a separate collector role in the exhibit.

* Option C: Not all FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor. The exhibit shows hierarchical organization under different sites and ADOMs.

* Option D: The multiple entries under FAZ-SiteA (SiteA and MSSP-Local) indicate that FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.

* Conclusion:

* FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.

* FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Topology and ADOM Configuration.

Best Practices for Security Fabric Deployment with FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Refer to the exhibits.

You configured a spearphishing event handler and the associated rule. However, FortiAnalyzer did not generate an event.

When you check the FortiAnalyzer log viewer, you confirm that FortiSandbox forwarded the appropriate logs, as shown in the raw log exhibit.

What configuration must you change on FortiAnalyzer in order for FortiAnalyzer to generate an event?

- A. In the Log Type field, change the selection to AntiVirus Log(malware).
- B. Change trigger condition by selecting Within a group, the log field Malware Name (mname) has 2 or more unique values.
- C. In the Log Filter by Text field, type the value: .5 ub t ype ma Iwa re..
- D. Configure a FortiSandbox data selector and add it to the event handler.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Understanding the Event Handler Configuration:

* The event handler is set up to detect specific security incidents, such as spearphishing, based on logs forwarded from other Fortinet products like FortiSandbox.

* An event handler includes rules that define the conditions under which an event should be triggered.

* Analyzing the Current Configuration:

* The current event handler is named "Spearphishing handler" with a rule titled "Spearphishing Rule 1".

- * The log viewer shows that logs are being forwarded by FortiSandbox but no events are generated by FortiAnalyzer.
- * Key Components of Event Handling:
 - * Log Type: Determines which type of logs will trigger the event handler.
 - * Data Selector: Specifies the criteria that logs must meet to trigger an event.
 - * Automation Stitch: Optional actions that can be triggered when an event occurs.
 - * Notifications: Defines how alerts are communicated when an event is detected.
- * Issue Identification:
 - * Since FortiSandbox logs are correctly forwarded but no event is generated, the issue likely lies in the data selector configuration or log type matching.
 - * The data selector must be configured to include logs forwarded by FortiSandbox.
- * Solution:
 - * B. Configure a FortiSandbox data selector and add it to the event handler:
 - * By configuring a data selector specifically for FortiSandbox logs and adding it to the event handler, FortiAnalyzer can accurately identify and trigger events based on the forwarded logs.
- * Steps to Implement the Solution:
 - * Step 1: Go to the Event Handler settings in FortiAnalyzer.
 - * Step 2: Add a new data selector that includes criteria matching the logs forwarded by FortiSandbox (e.g., log subtype, malware detection details).
 - * Step 3: Link this data selector to the existing spearphishing event handler.
 - * Step 4: Save the configuration and test to ensure events are now being generated.
- * Conclusion:
 - * The correct configuration of a FortiSandbox data selector within the event handler ensures that FortiAnalyzer can generate events based on relevant logs.

Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Data Selectors FortiAnalyzer Event Handlers Fortinet Knowledge Base for Configuring Data Selectors FortiAnalyzer Data Selectors By configuring a FortiSandbox data selector and adding it to the event handler, FortiAnalyzer will be able to accurately generate events based on the appropriate logs.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Refer to the exhibits.

Triggering Events

Excessive FTP Connections from 10.200.3.219

Subpattern: **FTP_Traffic**

Displaying 1 - 100 of 100 Sep 09, 2025, 05:00:45 PM - Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:45 PM 1 / 1

Event Receive Time	Destination IP	Sent Packets64	Received Packets64	Sent Bytes64	Received Bytes64	Duration
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.166	1	0	44 B	0 B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.128	1	0	44 B	0 B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.129	1	0	44 B	0 B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.159	1	0	44 B	0 B	11s
Sep 10, 2025, 05:00:07 PM	10.200.200.91	1	0	44 B	0 B	11s

Raw Logs

Raw Message

```

<189>date=2025-09-10 time=13:58:46 devname="FortiGate-ISFW"
devid="FGVMSLTM24000847" eventtime=1757537925873767456 tz="-0700"
logid="0000000013" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice"
vd="root" srcip=10.200.3.219 srcport=55690 srcintf="port1"
srcintfrole="undefined" dstip=10.200.200.166 dstport=21 dstintf="port3"
dstintfrole="undefined" srccountry="Reserved" dstcountry="Reserved"
sessionid=12754790 proto=6 action="timeout" policyid=1 policytype="policy"
poluuuid="703716b8-c06a-51ee-4b75-69d6ec904e3f" policymname="Any-Any"
service="FTP" trandisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=11 sentbyte=44
rcvbyte=0 sentpkt=1 rcvdpkt=0
  
```

Assume that the traffic flows are identical, except for the destination IP address. There is only one FortiGate in network address translation (NAT) mode in this environment.

Based on the exhibits, which two conclusions can you make about this FortiSIEM incident? (Choose two answers)

- A. FortiGate is blocking the return flows.
- B. FortiGate is not routing the packets to the destination hosts.
- **C. The client 10.200.3.219 is conducting active reconnaissance.**
- **D. The destination hosts are not responding.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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

Based on the analysis of the Triggering Events and the Raw Message provided in the FortiSIEM 7.3 interface:

* Active Reconnaissance (A): The "Triggering Events" table shows a single source IP (10.200.3.219) attempting to connect to multiple different destination IP addresses (10.200.200.166, .128, .129, .159, .).

91) on the same service (FTP/Port 21). Each attempt consists of exactly 1 Sent Packet and 0 Received Packets. This pattern of "one-to-many" sequential connection attempts is the signature of a horizontal port scan, which is a primary technique in Active Reconnaissance.

* Destination hosts are not responding (C): The Raw Log shows the action as "timeout" and specifically lists "sentpkt=1 rcvdpkt=0". In FortiGate log logic (which FortiSIEM parses), a "timeout" with zero received packets indicates that the firewall allowed the packet out (Action was not 'deny'), but no SYN-ACK or response was received from the target host within the session timeout period. This confirms the destination hosts are either offline, non-existent, or silently dropping the traffic.

Why other options are incorrect:

* FortiGate is not routing (B): If the FortiGate were not routing the packets, the logs would typically not show a successful session initialization ending in a "timeout," or they would show a routing error/deny.

The fact that 44 bytes were sent indicates the FortiGate processed and attempted to forward the traffic.

* FortiGate is blocking return flows (D): If the return flow were being blocked by a security policy on the FortiGate, the action would typically be logged as "deny" for the return traffic, and the session state would reflect a policy violation rather than a generic session "timeout".

NEW QUESTION # 52

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