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## Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

### NEW QUESTION # 56

Which three end user logs does FortiAnalyzer use to identify possible IOC compromised hosts? (Choose three.)

- A. IPS logs
- B. Web filter logs
- C. Application filter logs
- D. DNS filter logs
- E. Email filter logs

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

\* Overview of Indicators of Compromise (IoCs): Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) are pieces of evidence that suggest a system may have been compromised. These can include unusual network traffic patterns, the presence of known malicious files, or other suspicious activities.

\* FortiAnalyzer's Role: FortiAnalyzer aggregates logs from various Fortinet devices to provide comprehensive visibility and analysis of network events. It uses these logs to identify potential IoCs and compromised hosts.

\* Relevant Log Types:

\* DNS Filter Logs:

\* DNS requests are a common vector for malware communication. Analyzing DNS filter logs helps in identifying suspicious domain queries, which can indicate malware attempting to communicate with command and control (C2) servers.

Reference: Fortinet Documentation on DNS Filtering FortiOS DNS Filter

IPS Logs:

Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) logs detect and block exploit attempts and malicious activities. These logs are critical for identifying compromised hosts based on detected intrusion attempts or behaviors matching known attack patterns.

Reference: Fortinet IPS Overview FortiOS IPS

Web Filter Logs:

Web filtering logs monitor and control access to web content. These logs can reveal access to malicious websites, download of malware, or other web-based threats, indicating a compromised host.

Reference: Fortinet Web Filtering FortiOS Web Filter

Why Not Other Log Types:

Email Filter Logs:

While important for detecting phishing and email-based threats, they are not as directly indicative of compromised hosts as DNS, IPS, and Web filter logs.

Application Filter Logs:

These logs control application usage but are less likely to directly indicate compromised hosts compared to the selected logs.

Detailed Process:

Step 1: FortiAnalyzer collects logs from FortiGate and other Fortinet devices.

Step 2: DNS filter logs are analyzed to detect unusual or malicious domain queries.

Step 3: IPS logs are reviewed for any intrusion attempts or suspicious activities.

Step 4: Web filter logs are checked for access to malicious websites or downloads.

Step 5: FortiAnalyzer correlates the information from these logs to identify potential IoCs and compromised hosts.

References:

Fortinet Documentation: FortiOS DNS Filter, IPS, and Web Filter administration guides.

FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide: Details on log analysis and IoC identification.

By using DNS filter logs, IPS logs, and Web filter logs, FortiAnalyzer effectively identifies possible compromised hosts, providing critical insights for threat detection and response.

## NEW QUESTION # 57

Refer to the exhibits.

The Malicious File Detect playbook is configured to create an incident when an event handler generates a malicious file detection event.

Why did the Malicious File Detect playbook execution fail?

- A. The Get Events task did not retrieve any event data.
- **B. The Create Incident task was expecting a name or number as input, but received an incorrect data format**
- C. The Attach\_Data\_To\_Incident incident task was expecting an integer, but received an incorrect data format.
- D. The Attach Data To Incident task failed, which stopped the playbook execution.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Understanding the Playbook Configuration:

\* The "Malicious File Detect" playbook is designed to create an incident when a malicious file detection event is triggered.

\* The playbook includes tasks such as Attach\_Data\_To\_Incident, Create Incident, and Get Events.

\* Analyzing the Playbook Execution:

\* The exhibit shows that the Create Incident task has failed, and the Attach\_Data\_To\_Incident task has also failed.

\* The Get Events task succeeded, indicating that it was able to retrieve event data.

\* Reviewing Raw Logs:

\* The raw logs indicate an error related to parsing input in the incident\_operator.py file.

\* The error traceback suggests that the task was expecting a specific input format (likely a name or number) but received an incorrect data format.

\* Identifying the Source of the Failure:

\* The Create Incident task failure is the root cause since it did not proceed correctly due to incorrect input format.

\* The Attach\_Data\_To\_Incident task subsequently failed because it depends on the successful creation of an incident.

\* Conclusion:

\* The primary reason for the playbook execution failure is that the Create Incident task received an incorrect data format, which was not a name or number as expected.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on Playbook and Task Configuration.

Error handling and debugging practices in playbook execution.

### NEW QUESTION # 58

Which FortiAnalyzer feature uses the SIEM database for advance log analytics and monitoring?

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

**Answer: C**

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 is Threat hunting.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Features and SIEM Capabilities.

Security Best Practices and Use Cases for Threat Hunting.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

Which two ways can you create an incident on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two answers)

- A. Using a connector action
- B. Manually, on the Event Monitor page
- C. Using a custom event handler
- D. By running a playbook

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

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

In FortiAnalyzer 7.6 and related SOC versions, incidents serve as centralized containers for tracking and analyzing security events.

There are two primary automated and manual methods to initiate an incident:

\* Using a custom event handler (A): In FortiAnalyzer, event handlers are used to generate events from raw logs. 1 A critical feature in recent versions is the Automatically Create Incident setting within a custom event handler. 2 When enabled, the system automatically elevates a triggered event into a new incident record, allowing analysts to bypass the manual review of every individual event before

an incident is raised.<sup>3</sup>

\* By running a playbook (D): Playbooks provide a powerful way to automate the incident lifecycle.<sup>4</sup> A playbook can be configured with an Event Trigger, meaning it executes as soon as an event matches specific criteria. One of the core actions available within these playbooks is the Create Incident action, which can automatically populate incident details, severity, and category based on the triggering event's data.<sup>5</sup> This ensures high-fidelity events are consistently captured for investigation.

Why other options are incorrect:

\* Using a connector action (B): While connectors allow FortiAnalyzer to communicate with external systems (like ITSM or Security Fabric devices), the act of "creating an incident" inside FortiAnalyzer is a function of the internal event engine or playbook automation, not a standalone connector action used for external integration.

\* Manually, on the Event Monitor page (C): While you can view, filter, and acknowledge events on the Event Monitor page, the process of manually raising an incident typically occurs from the Incidents module or by right-clicking an event to "Raise Incident" in the Log View or FortiView, rather than being a core function defined as occurring "on the Event Monitor page" in the same architectural sense as handlers and playbooks.

## NEW QUESTION # 60

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 failing?

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

**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 # 61

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