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Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SOAR Incident Handling and Threat Hunting: Includes threat hunting analysis, managing FortiSOAR incidents, workload coordination, and using war rooms for incident response.
Topic 2	• SOAR Playbook Development: Covers configuring playbooks and connectors, using Jinja filters for data handling, and troubleshooting FortiSOAR automation workflows.
Topic 3	• SOC Concepts and Frameworks: Covers analyzing security incidents, identifying adversary behaviors, understanding Fortinet SOC architecture, and recognizing common attack vectors.
Topic 4	• Detection Capabilities: Focuses on configuring FortiSIEM incident rules, building log queries, and analyzing incidents for effective threat detection.

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

NEW QUESTION # 47
Review the incident report:
Packet captures show a host maintaining periodic TLS sessions that imitate normal HTTPS traffic but run on TCP 8443 to a single external host. An analyst flags the traffic as potential command-and-control. During the same period, the host issues frequent DNS queries with oversized TXT payloads to an attacker-controlled domain, transferring staged files.
Which two MITRE ATT&CK techniques best describe this activity? (Choose two answers)

- A. Hide Artifacts
- B. Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol
- C. Non-Standard Port
- D. Exploitation of Remote Services

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
In accordance with the MITRE ATT&CK mapping utilized byFortiSIEM 7.3andFortiSOAR 7.6, the described behaviors correspond to the following techniques:
* Non-Standard Port (T1571):This technique involves adversaries communicating using a protocol and port pairing that are typically not associated. The incident report identifies HTTPS (TLS) traffic running onTCP 8443rather than the standard port 443.FortiSIEMspecifically includes built-in correlation rules, such as "Suspicious Typical Malware Back Connect Ports," designed to detect these protocol-port mismatches.
* Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol (T1048):This technique describes adversaries stealing data by exfiltrating it over a different protocol than the primary command and control (C2) channel. In this scenario, while the C2 channel is established via HTTPS on port 8443, the adversary is transferring staged files usingDNS queries with oversized TXT payloads. DNS is a common "alternative protocol" used to bypass standard data transfer monitoring and egress filtering.
Analysis of Incorrect Options:
* Exploitation of Remote Services (B):This technique falls underInitial AccessorLateral Movementtactics, focusing on gaining entry into a system via vulnerabilities in network services like SMB or RDP. It does not apply to the maintenance of an established C2 channel or the exfiltration of data.
* Hide Artifacts (D):This is aDefense Evasiontechnique where an adversary attempts to conceal their presence by removing traces such as log files or registry keys. While the attacker is "imitating normal traffic," the specific acts of using a non-standard port and DNS exfiltration are primary behavioral signatures defined by their own more specific techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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 # 49
Refer to the exhibits.

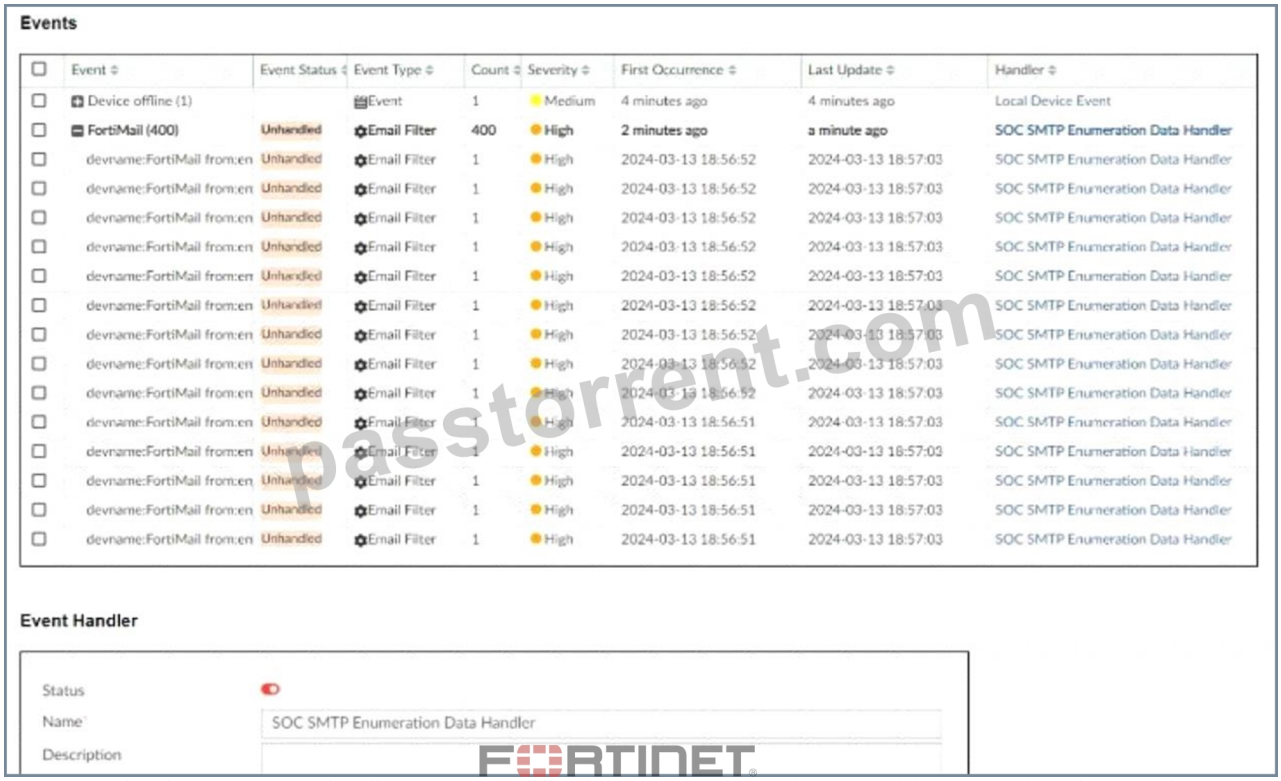
The Malicious File Detect playbook is configured to create an incident when an event handler generates a malicious file detection event.
Why did the Malicious File Detect playbook execution fail?

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

Answer: D

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 # 50
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. Decrease the time range that the custom event handler covers during the attack.
- B. Disable the custom event handler because it is not working as expected.
- C. Increase the log field value so that it looks for more unique field values when it creates the event.
- D. Increase the trigger count so that it identifies and reduces the count triggered by a particular group.

Answer: D

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 # 51
While monitoring your network, you discover that one FortiGate device is sending significantly more logs to FortiAnalyzer than all of the other FortiGate devices in the topology.
Additionally, the ADOM that the FortiGate devices are registered to consistently exceeds its quota.
What are two possible solutions? (Choose two.)

- A. Reconfigure the first FortiGate device to reduce the number of logs it forwards to FortiAnalyzer.
- B. Increase the storage space quota for the first FortiGate device.
- C. Create a separate ADOM for the first FortiGate device and configure a different set of storage policies.
- D. Configure data selectors to filter the data sent by the first FortiGate device.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Problem:
* One FortiGate device is generating a significantly higher volume of logs compared to other devices, causing the ADOM to exceed its storage quota.
* This can lead to performance issues and difficulties in managing logs effectively within FortiAnalyzer.
* Possible Solutions:
* The goal is to manage the volume of logs and ensure that the ADOM does not exceed its quota, while still maintaining effective log analysis and monitoring.
* Solution A: Increase the Storage Space Quota for the First FortiGate Device:
* While increasing the storage space quota might provide a temporary relief, it does not address the root cause of the issue, which is the excessive log volume.

* This solution might not be sustainable in the long term as log volume could continue to grow.
* Not selected as it does not provide a long-term, efficient solution.
* Solution B: Create a Separate ADOM for the First FortiGate Device and Configure a Different Set of Storage Policies:
* Creating a separate ADOM allows for tailored storage policies and management specifically for the high-log-volume device.
* This can help in distributing the storage load and applying more stringent or customized retention and storage policies.
* Selected as it effectively manages the storage and organization of logs.
* Solution C: Reconfigure the First FortiGate Device to Reduce the Number of Logs it Forwards to FortiAnalyzer:
* By adjusting the logging settings on the FortiGate device, you can reduce the volume of logs forwarded to FortiAnalyzer.
* This can include disabling unnecessary logging, reducing the logging level, or filtering out less critical logs.
* Selected as it directly addresses the issue of excessive log volume.
* Solution D: Configure Data Selectors to Filter the Data Sent by the First FortiGate Device:
* Data selectors can be used to filter the logs sent to FortiAnalyzer, ensuring only relevant logs are forwarded.
* This can help in reducing the volume of logs but might require detailed configuration and regular updates to ensure critical logs are not missed.
* Not selected as it might not be as effective as reconfiguring logging settings directly on the FortiGate device.
* Implementation Steps:
* For Solution B:
* Step 1: Access FortiAnalyzer and navigate to the ADOM management section.
* Step 2: Create a new ADOM for the high-log-volume FortiGate device.
* Step 3: Register the FortiGate device to this new ADOM.
* Step 4: Configure specific storage policies for the new ADOM to manage log retention and storage.
* For Solution C:
* Step 1: Access the FortiGate device's configuration interface.
* Step 2: Navigate to the logging settings.
* Step 3: Adjust the logging level and disable unnecessary logs.
* Step 4: Save the configuration and monitor the log volume sent to FortiAnalyzer.
Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer ADOMs and log management FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide Fortinet Knowledge Base on configuring log settings on FortiGate FortiGate Logging Guide By creating a separate ADOM for the high-log-volume FortiGate device and reconfiguring its logging settings, you can effectively manage the log volume and ensure the ADOM does not exceed its quota.

NEW QUESTION # 52
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For the office workers, they are both busy in their job and their family life; for the students, they possibly have to learn or do other things. Our NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 exam questions are aimed to help them who don't have enough time to prepare their exam to save their time and energy, and they can spare time to do other things when they prepare the exam. You only need 20-30 hours to practice our software materials and then you can attend the exam. It costs you little time and energy. The NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Questions are easy to be mastered and simplified the content of important information. The Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect test guide conveys more important information with amount of answers and questions, thus the learning for the examinee is easy and highly efficient.

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