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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

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

Answer: A,C,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 # 12

Exhibit:

Which observation about this FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment architecture is true?

- A. The EMEA SOC team has access to historical logs only.
- B. The APAC SOC team has access to FortiView and other reporting functions.
- C. The AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor.
- D. The AMER HQ SOC team must configure high availability (HA) for the supervisor node.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Understanding FortiAnalyzer Fabric Deployment:

* FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment involves a hierarchical structure where the Fabric root (supervisor) coordinates with multiple Fabric members (collectors and analyzers).

- * This setup ensures centralized log collection, analysis, and incident response across geographically distributed locations.
- * Analyzing the Exhibit:
- * FAZ1-Supervisor is located at AMER HQ and acts as the Fabric root.
- * FAZ2-Analyser is a Fabric member located in EMEA.
- * FAZ3-Collector and FAZ4-Collector are Fabric members located in EMEA and APAC, respectively.
- * Evaluating the Options:
- * Option A: The statement indicates that the AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor. This is true because automation playbooks and certain orchestration tasks typically require local execution capabilities which may not be fully supported on the supervisor node.
- * Option B: High availability (HA) configuration for the supervisor node is a best practice for redundancy but is not directly inferred from the given architecture.
- * Option C: The EMEA SOC team having access to historical logs only is not correct since FAZ2- Analyzer provides full analysis capabilities.
- * Option D: The APAC SOC team has access to FortiView and other reporting functions through FAZ4-Collector, but this is not explicitly detailed in the provided architecture.
- * Conclusion:
- * The most accurate observation about this FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment architecture is that the AMER HQ SOC team cannot run automation playbooks from the Fabric supervisor.

References:
Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Deployment.
Best Practices for FortiAnalyzer and Automation Playbooks.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Refer to the exhibits.

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

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 # 14

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

Answer: B

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 is Attach Data to Incident.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Actions and Connectors.

Best Practices for Incident Management and Playbook Design in SOC Operations.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which statement describes automation stitch integration between FortiGate and FortiAnalyzer?

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

Answer: D

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 # 16

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