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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q50-

Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

Refer to the exhibit.



Which method most effectively reduces the attack surface of this organization? (Choose one answer)

- A. Remove unused devices.
- B. Forward all firewall logs to the security information and event management (SIEM) system.
- C. Enable deep inspection on firewall policies.
- D. Implement macrosegmentation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

In the context of the Attack Surface Management modules within the FortiSIEM 7.3 and FortiSOAR 7.6 security frameworks, "reducing the attack surface" refers to the process of minimizing the number of possible entry points (attack vectors) that an unauthorized user could exploit.

* Definition of Attack Surface: The attack surface consists of all the different points where an attacker could try to enter data to or extract data from an environment. This includes hardware, software, SaaS components, and network interfaces.

* Effectiveness of Asset Removal: Removing unused devices, services, or software is the most fundamental and effective way to reduce the attack surface. By decommissioning an unused server or workstation (as shown in the LAN/Server diagram), you completely eliminate all potential vulnerabilities associated with that asset, its operating system, and its active services.

* Contrast with other methods:

* Forwarding logs (A) and Deep Inspection (B) are detective and preventive controls, respectively.

They help manage the risk within the existing attack surface but do not actually shrink the size of the surface itself.

* Macrosegmentation (C) limits the "blast radius" or lateral movement after a compromise has occurred. While it secures the interior, it does not remove the initial entry points that define the external attack surface.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Forwarding logs (A): This increases visibility but does not remove potential vulnerabilities.

* Deep Inspection (B): This is a security measure to detect threats within existing traffic but does not eliminate the target (the device) itself.

* Implement macrosegmentation (C): While highly recommended for security, it is a network architecture strategy to contain threats, whereas the prompt asks for the most effective method to reduce the surface.

Removing the asset entirely (D) is the most absolute reduction possible.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Match the FortiSIEM device type to its description. Select each FortiSIEM device type in the left column, hold and drag it to the blank space next to its corresponding description in the column on the right.

FortiSIEM Device Types	Description
Agent	Offloads log collection and performance monitoring at remote sites
Collector	Executes real-time event correlation, analytics, and historical searches to handle processing load
Supervisor	Acts as the central management node, hosting the UI, CMDB, dashboards, and reports
Tenant	Collects endpoint logs and system changes
Worker	
Secure Message Exchange	

Answer:

Explanation:

FortiSIEM Device Types	Description
Agent	Collector Offloads log collection and performance monitoring at remote sites
Collector	Worker Executes real-time event correlation, analytics, and historical searches to handle processing load
Supervisor	Supervisor Acts as the central management node, hosting the UI, CMDB, dashboards, and reports
Tenant	Agent Collects endpoint logs and system changes
Worker	
Secure Message Exchange	

* Collector2.Worker3.Supervisor4.Agent

* The FortiSIEM 7.3 architecture is built upon a distributed multi-tenant model consisting of several distinct functional roles to ensure scalability and performance:

* Supervisor: This is the primary management node in a FortiSIEM cluster. It hosts the Graphical User Interface (GUI), the Configuration Management Database (CMDB), and manages the overall system configurations, reporting, and dashboarding.

* Worker: These nodes are responsible for the heavy lifting of data processing. They execute real-time event correlation against the rules engine, perform historical search queries, and handle the analytics workload to ensure the Supervisor node is not overwhelmed.

* Collector: Collectors are typically deployed at remote sites or different network segments to offload log collection from the central cluster. They receive logs via Syslog, SNMP, or WMI, compress the data, and securely forward it to the Workers or Supervisor. They also perform performance monitoring of local devices.

* Agent: These are lightweight software components installed directly on endpoints (Windows/Linux). Their primary role is to collect local endpoint logs, monitor file integrity (system changes), and track user activity that cannot be captured via traditional network-based logging.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

- A. Application filter logs
- B. IPS logs
- C. DNS filter logs2
- D. Web filter logs1
- E. Email filter logs

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

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

In the context of the Fortinet Security Fabric, FortiAnalyzer performs Indicator of Compromise (IOC) detection by correlating various security logs against a threat intelligence database.³ The IOC engine specifically analyzes the following logs of each end user to identify potentially compromised hosts:

- * Web Filter Logs (A): The engine parses web filtering logs to identify access attempts to blacklisted URLs, malicious domains, or IPs associated with known malware distribution sites.⁴ If a match is found in the threat database, the host is flagged as compromised.
- * DNS Filter Logs (C): DNS requests are a primary indicator of a compromise. The engine monitors these logs for queries directed at known Command and Control (C2) servers or domains generated by Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA).⁵
- * IPS Logs (E): Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) logs provide critical data on signature matches for known attacks. In newer Security Operations (SOC) curricula, IPS logs are used alongside Web and DNS logs to provide a high-fidelity assessment of whether a host is currently infected and attempting to communicate with an external threat actor.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * Email Filter Logs (B): While important for detecting phishing attempts (Initial Access), email logs are generally used for content filtering and antispam rather than being a primary source for the IOC engine's behavioral "calling home" detection in the FortiAnalyzer Compromised Hosts view.
- * Application Filter Logs (D): Application control logs provide visibility into software usage but are less commonly used by the core IOC engine for identifying blacklisted network destinations compared to Web and DNS filtering.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following are critical when analyzing and managing events and incidents in a SOC? (Choose two answers)

- A. Immediate escalation for all alerts
- B. Accurate detection of threats
- C. Rapid identification of false positives
- D. Periodic system downtime for maintenance

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

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

In a modern Security Operations Center (SOC) environment powered by FortiSIEM 7.3 and FortiSOAR 7.6, the efficiency of the incident response lifecycle depends on two primary pillars of analysis:

- * Accurate detection of threats (A): The primary goal of a SOC is to identify genuine malicious activity.

Using FortiSIEM's correlation rules and machine learning (UEBA), the system must be tuned to detect patterns that signify real risk. Accuracy ensures that the SOC is not blinded by noise and can focus on critical security events that impact the organization's posture.

- * Rapid identification of false positives (C): "Alert Fatigue" is one of the greatest challenges in a SOC.

Analysts must be able to quickly distinguish between legitimate anomalies (false positives) and actual threats. FortiSOAR assists in this by using automated playbooks to perform initial triage and "pre-processing"-such as checking IP reputations or verifying user activity-to automatically close or demote alerts that do not represent a true threat, thereby freeing up analysts for high-priority investigations.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * Immediate escalation for all alerts (B): This is a poor SOC practice. Escalating every alert without triage leads to analyst burnout and overloads senior responders with low-value tasks. The goal of a tiered SOC (Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3) is to filter alerts so only significant incidents are escalated.
- * Periodic system downtime (D): SOC systems (SIEM/SOAR) are considered "Mission Critical" and must operate on a 24/7/365 basis. Maintenance should be performed using High Availability (HA) configurations or during "low-flow" windows without causing a complete stop in monitoring, as attackers often leverage downtime to strike.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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. You must use the GET_EMAIL_STATISTICS action first to gather information about email messages.

- C. FortiMail is expecting a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
- D. The connector credentials are incorrect

Answer: C

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 # 55

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