

NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Revision Plan, NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Valid Exam Review

Fortinet NSE 7 - Enterprise Firewall 6.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exam series: NSE7_EFW-6.2• Number of questions: 30• Exam time: 60 minutes• Language: English and Japanese• Product version: FortiOS 6.2• Status: Registration ends May 15, 2021	Fortinet NSE 7 - Secure Access 6.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exam series: NSE7_SAC-6.2• Number of questions: 30• Exam time: 60 minutes• Language: English and Japanese• Product version: FortiOS 6.2• Status: Available until July 31, 2021
Fortinet NSE 7 - Public Cloud Security 6.0 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exam series: NSE7_PBC-6.0• Number of questions: 30• Exam time: 60 minutes• Language: English• Product version: FortiOS 6.0, FortiWeb 6.0• Status: Available until July 31, 2021• Exam details: exam description	Fortinet NSE 7 - Advanced Threat Protection 3.0 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exam series: NSE7_ATP-3.0• Number of questions: 30• Exam time: 60 minutes• Language: English and Japanese• Product version: FortiSandbox 3.0• Status: Available until August 31, 2021

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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

Refer to the exhibit. What is the correct Jinja expression to filter the results to show only the MD5 hash values?

{{ [slot 1] | [slot 2] [slot 3].[slot 4] }}

Select the Jinja expression in the left column, hold and drag it to a blank position on the right. Place the four correct steps in order, placing the first step in the first slot.

tojson

Jinja expression: `{{ [slot 1]][slot 2]][slot 3].[slot 4] }}`

Slot 1 Slot 2 Slot 3 Slot 4

`(*data.results[? type=="FileHash-MD5"]`

results

value

json_query

data

Exhibit

```

{
  "vars": {
    "artifacts": {
      "data": {
        "results": [
          {
            "type": "Host",
            "value": "malicious-site.com",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/012abdc-a15c-46c3-bc47-6d1195ee894d"
          },
          {
            "type": "File",
            "value": "123123123123",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/c0b6e1d4-2c7a-4214-b7e5-53ba1649539c"
          },
          {
            "type": "Host",
            "value": "fortinet.com",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/3c72abdc-a15c-46c3-bc47-6d1195ee894d"
          },
          {
            "type": "File",
            "value": "org.apache.tika.parser.pdf",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/01c2241b-f5bf-4617-a150-00e920be2783"
          },
          {
            "type": "FileHash-MD5",
            "value": "4aad676cc-834e148f3124800955f912",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/0ca054f2-d523-4950-94a7-c91646df261e"
          },
          {
            "type": "FileHash-MD5",
            "value": "9fd2b1c0e4a37659bca930f1e2c33541",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/9a8b7c6d-5e4f-41a0-b123-0fe9cb499765"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

```

FORTINET

Answer:

Explanation:

The screenshot displays the FortiSOAR 7.6 configuration interface for a Jinja expression. The expression is defined as: `{{ [slot 1][slot 2][slot 3][slot 4] }}`. The configuration is broken down into four slots:

- Slot 1:** `data`
- Slot 2:** `json_query`
- Slot 3:** `("data.results[?type=='FileHash-MD5']")`
- Slot 4:** `value`

The final Jinja expression is: `{{ vars.artifacts.data | json_query('results[?type=="FileHash-MD5"]') .value }}`.

An exhibit of a JSON object is shown below:

```

{
  "vars": {
    "artifacts": {
      "data": {
        "results": [
          {
            "type": "Host",
            "value": "malicious-site.com",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/3272ab09-a1e0-4c63-8c47-641195e67409"
          },
          {
            "type": "IP-Address",
            "value": "123.123.123.123",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/0be0d4-2c7a-4214-b7a5-5ba1e9533c"
          },
          {
            "type": "Host",
            "value": "fortinet.com",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/3272ab09-a1e0-4c63-8c47-641195e67409"
          },
          {
            "type": "File",
            "value": "org.apache.tika.pptx.pdf",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/0162241b-f5bf-4917-a150-90e90be77b4"
          },
          {
            "type": "FileHash-MD5",
            "value": "6a5f530c348e148f373480851912",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/0ca05462-0323-4992-44a7-c9164c2f7d1e"
          },
          {
            "type": "FileHash-MD5",
            "value": "3fd2b1c0e4a37658bca9d01e2c38967",
            "picklist_id": "/api/3/picklists/5a0b7c6d-5e4f-41a0-b123-0fedba99745"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Explanation:

Slot 1: data Slot 2: json_query Slot 3: ("results[?type=='FileHash-MD5']") Slot 4: value Final Expression: `{{ vars.artifacts.data | json_query('results[?type=="FileHash-MD5"]') .value }}` Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:

In FortiSOAR 7.6, advanced data manipulation within playbooks often requires the use of JMESPath queries via the `json_query` Jinja filter. To extract specific data from a complex JSON object (like the `vars.artifacts` dictionary shown in the exhibit), the analyst must follow the structural hierarchy:

* Slot 1 (data): Based on the exhibit, the root of the artifact information is located under `vars.artifacts`.

data. Therefore, "data" is the starting point for the filter.

* Slot 2 (json_query): To perform advanced filtering (searching for a specific type), the `json_query` filter must be applied. This allows the playbook to traverse the list and find items matching a specific key-value pair.

* Slot 3 ("results[?type=='FileHash-MD5']"): This is the JMESPath expression. It looks into the results array and applies a filter [?...] to find only those objects where the type attribute exactly matches FileHash-MD5.

* Slot 4 (value): Once the correct object(s) are found, the expression needs to return the actual hash. In the JSON exhibit, the MD5 string is stored in the key named value.

Why other options are incorrect:

* tojson: This filter converts a dictionary/list into a JSON string, which would break the ability to further query the object for the "value" field.

* results (as a standalone slot): While "results" is part of the path, it is handled inside the `json_query` string to allow for conditional filtering.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which three are threat hunting activities? (Choose three answers)

- A. Automate workflows.
- B. Generate a hypothesis.
- C. Tune correlation rules.
- D. Enrich records with threat intelligence.

- E. Perform packet analysis.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

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

According to the specialized threat hunting modules and frameworks within FortiSOAR 7.6 and the advanced analytics capabilities of FortiSIEM 7.3, threat hunting is defined as a proactive, human-led search for threats that have bypassed automated security controls. The three selected activities are core components of this lifecycle:

* Generate a hypothesis (C): This is the fundamental starting point of a "Structured Hunt." Analysts develop a testable theory-based on recent threat intelligence (such as a new TTP identified by FortiGuard) or environmental risk-about how an attacker might be operating undetected in the network.

* Enrich records with threat intelligence (A): During the investigation phase, hunters use the Threat Intelligence Management (TIM) module in FortiSOAR to enrich technical data (IPs, hashes, URLs) with external context. This helps determine if an anomaly discovered during the hunt is indeed malicious or part of a known campaign.

* Perform packet analysis (D): Since advanced threats often live in the "gaps" between log files, hunters frequently perform deep-packet or network-flow analysis using FortiSIEM's query tools or integrated NDR (Network Detection and Response) data to identify suspicious lateral movement or C2 (Command and Control) communication patterns that standard alerts might miss.

Why other options are excluded:

* Automate workflows (B): While SOAR is designed for automation, the act of "automating" is a DevOps or SOC engineering task. Threat hunting itself is a proactive investigation; while playbooks can assist a hunter (e.g., by automating the data gathering), the act of hunting remains a manual or semi-automated cognitive process.

* Tune correlation rules (E): Tuning rules is a reactive maintenance task or a "post-hunt" activity. Once a threat hunter finds a new attack pattern, they will then tune SIEM correlation rules to ensure that specific threat is detected automatically in the future. The tuning is the result of the hunt, not the activity of hunting itself.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

- A. Fabric members must be in analyzer mode.
- B. Logging devices must be registered to the supervisor.
- C. Downstream collectors can forward logs to Fabric members.
- D. The supervisor uses an API to store logs, incidents, and events locally.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

* Understanding FortiAnalyzer Fabric Topology:

* The FortiAnalyzer Fabric topology is designed to centralize logging and analysis across multiple devices in a network.

* It involves a hierarchy where the supervisor node manages and coordinates with other Fabric members.

* Analyzing the Options:

* Option A: Downstream collectors forwarding logs to Fabric members is not a typical configuration. Instead, logs are usually centralized to the supervisor.

* Option B: For effective management and log centralization, logging devices must be registered to the supervisor. This ensures proper log collection and coordination.

* Option C: The supervisor does not primarily use an API to store logs, incidents, and events locally. Logs are stored directly in the FortiAnalyzer database.

* Option D: For the Fabric topology to function correctly, all Fabric members need to be in analyzer mode. This mode allows them to collect, analyze, and forward logs appropriately within the topology.

* Conclusion:

* The correct statements regarding the FortiAnalyzer Fabric topology are that logging devices must be registered to the supervisor and that Fabric members must be in analyzer mode.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Topology.

Best Practices for Configuring FortiAnalyzer in a Fabric Environment.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which two best practices should be followed when exporting playbooks in FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two answers)

- A. Move playbooks between ADOMs rather than exporting playbooks and re-importing them.
- B. Ensure the exported playbook's names do not exist in the target ADOM.
- C. Include the associated connector settings.
- D. Disable playbooks before exporting them.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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

According to the FortiAnalyzer 7.4 SOC Analyst official training material (Lesson 5: Automation) and supporting documentation for FortiSOAR 7.6 and FortiSIEM 7.3 integration, the following best practices are recommended for playbook portability:

* Disable playbooks before exporting (A): When a playbook is exported, its current status (Enabled or Disabled) is preserved in the export file. If an Enabled playbook is imported into a destination ADOM where its trigger conditions are immediately met, it will start executing automatically. Disabling the playbook before export is a critical best practice to prevent unintended automated actions from occurring in the new environment before the analyst has had a chance to verify local configurations.

* Include the associated connector settings (B): FortiAnalyzer allows you to include required connector configurations during the export process. By selecting this option, the exported file includes the necessary metadata and configurations for the connectors that the playbook relies on to execute its tasks. This ensures the playbook remains functional and portable across different FortiAnalyzer units or ADOMs without requiring the manual recreation of every connector.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Move playbooks between ADOMs (C): There is no native "Move" function for automation playbooks between ADOMs in the same sense as moving a device. The standard supported workflow for transferring automation logic is the Export and Import process.

* Ensure names do not exist in target (D): While maintaining unique names is good practice, it is not a required "best practice" for the export process itself because FortiAnalyzer automatically handles name conflicts. If an imported playbook shares a name with an existing one, the system automatically appends a timestamp to the new playbook's name to avoid a conflict.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which role does a threat hunter play within a SOC?

- A. investigate and respond to a reported security incident
- B. Collect evidence and determine the impact of a suspected attack
- C. Search for hidden threats inside a network which may have eluded detection
- D. Monitor network logs to identify anomalous behavior

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Role of a Threat Hunter:

* A threat hunter proactively searches for cyber threats that have evaded traditional security defenses. This role is crucial in identifying sophisticated and stealthy adversaries that bypass automated detection systems.

* Key Responsibilities:

* Proactive Threat Identification:

* Threat hunters use advanced tools and techniques to identify hidden threats within the network. This includes analyzing anomalies, investigating unusual behaviors, and utilizing threat intelligence.

Reference: SANS Institute, "Threat Hunting: Open Season on the Adversary" SANS Threat Hunting Understanding the Threat Landscape:

They need a deep understanding of the threat landscape, including common and emerging tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used by threat actors.

Reference: MITRE ATT&CK Framework MITRE ATT&CK

Advanced Analytical Skills:

Utilizing advanced analytical skills and tools, threat hunters analyze logs, network traffic, and endpoint data to uncover signs of compromise.

Reference: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Threat Hunting Guide CISA Threat Hunting Distinguishing from Other Roles:

Investigate and Respond to Incidents (A):

This is typically the role of an Incident Responder who reacts to reported incidents, collects evidence, and determines the impact.

Reference: NIST Special Publication 800-61, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide" NIST Incident Handling Collect Evidence and Determine Impact (B):

This is often the role of a Digital Forensics Analyst who focuses on evidence collection and impact assessment post-incident.

Monitor Network Logs (D):

This falls under the responsibilities of a SOC Analyst who monitors logs and alerts for anomalous behavior and initial detection.

Conclusion:

Threat hunters are essential in a SOC for uncovering sophisticated threats that automated systems may miss.

Their proactive approach is key to enhancing the organization's security posture.

References:

SANS Institute, "Threat Hunting: Open Season on the Adversary"

MITRE ATT&CK Framework

CISA Threat Hunting Guide

NIST Special Publication 800-61, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide" By searching for hidden threats that elude detection, threat hunters play a crucial role in maintaining the security and integrity of an organization's network.

NEW QUESTION # 60

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