

Pass Guaranteed 2026 High Hit-Rate NSE5_FSM-6.3: Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSIEM 6.3 Latest Test Simulations



P.S. Free & New NSE5_FSM-6.3 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by VCEPrep: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-EhmZiapEe9xjE2GL9zoPw5PDWPZeULj>

You can find features of this Fortinet NSE5_FSM-6.3 prep material below. All smart devices are suitable to use Fortinet NSE5_FSM-6.3 pdf dumps of VCEPrep. Therefore, you can open this Fortinet NSE5_FSM-6.3 real dumps document and study for the Fortinet NSE5_FSM-6.3 test at any time from your comfort zone. These NSE5_FSM-6.3 Dumps are updated, and VCEPrep regularly amends the content as per new changes in the NSE5_FSM-6.3 real certification test.

The Fortinet NSE5_FSM-6.3 exam covers a wide range of topics related to FortiSIEM such as data analysis and correlation techniques, event management and alerting, vulnerability management, compliance management, asset management, reporting and more. NSE5_FSM-6.3 exam also tests the candidate's understanding of the security landscape and their ability to apply that knowledge to the FortiSIEM solution. Passing NSE5_FSM-6.3 Exam is a great achievement for security professionals and demonstrates their expertise in managing and securing the IT infrastructure of their organization.

>> NSE5_FSM-6.3 Latest Test Simulations <<

Three formats of the VCEPrep Fortinet NSE5_FSM-6.3 Exam Dumps

Our company is a professional certificate exam materials provider, we have occupied in this field for years, and we are famous for offering high quality and high accurate NSE5_FSM-6.3 study materials. Moreover, we have a professional team to research the latest information of the exam, we can ensure you that NSE5_FSM-6.3 exam torrent you receive is the latest we have. In order to strengthen your confidence for NSE5_FSM-6.3 Exam Materials, we also pass guarantee and money back guarantee, and if you fail to pass the exam, we will refund your money. We have professional service stuff, and if you have any questions, you can consult them.

Fortinet NSE5_FSM-6.3 Certification Exam covers a range of topics related to network security, including network monitoring, event analysis, and incident response. It also focuses on the use of FortiSIEM, a security information and event management (SIEM) solution that enables organizations to collect, analyze, and respond to security events in real-time. Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSIEM 6.3 certification program is designed to help professionals understand how to use FortiSIEM effectively to monitor and manage security events across their organization's network.

Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSIEM 6.3 Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

What can you do with rules on FortiSIEM?

- A. Change the severity of multiple rules, and activate or de-activate multiple rules
- B. Only view, edit, and activate a single rule at one time
- C. Only change the severity of multiple rules
- D. Only activate or de-activate multiple rules

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 26

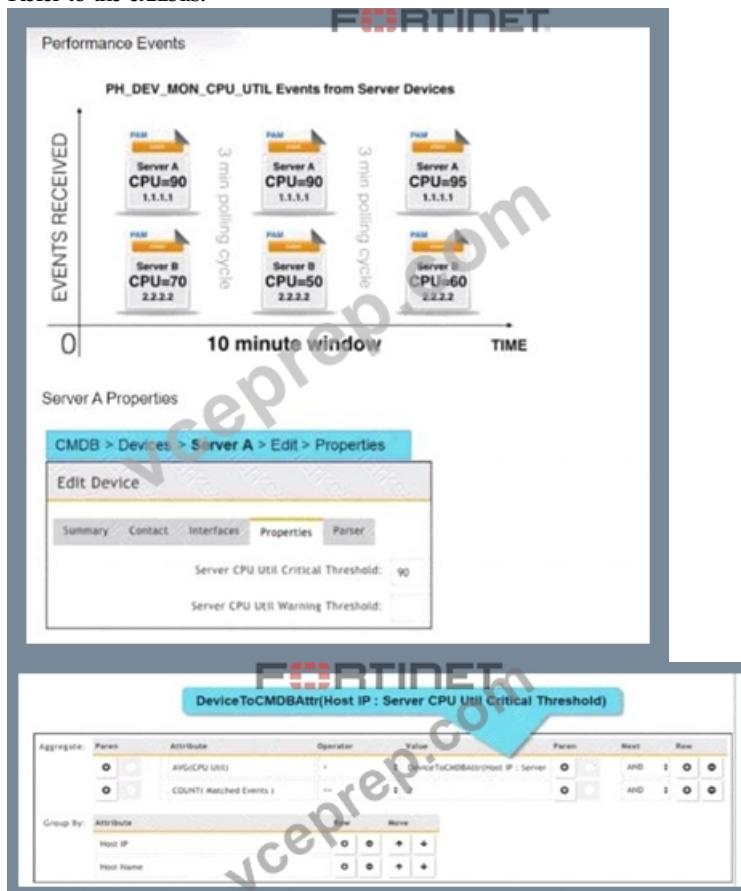
How is a subpattern for a rule defined?

- A. Filters, Threshold, Time Window definitions
- B. Filters, Aggregation, Group by definitions
- C. Filters, Group By definitions, Threshold
- D. Filters, Aggregation, Time Window definitions

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 27

Refer to the exhibits.



Three events are collected over a 10-minute time period from two servers: Server A and Server B. Based on these settings for the rule subpattern, how many incidents will the servers generate?

- A. Server A will generate one incident and Server B will generate one incident.
- B. Server B will generate one incident and Server A will not generate any incidents.
- C. Server A will generate one incident and Server B will not generate any incidents.
- D. Server A will not generate any incidents and Server B will not generate any incidents.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Event Collection Overview: The exhibits show three events collected over a 10-minute period from two servers, Server A and Server B.

Rule Subpattern Settings: The rule subpattern specifies two conditions:

* $\text{AVG}(\text{CPU Util}) > \text{DeviceToCMDBAttr}(\text{Host IP} : \text{Server CPU Util Critical Threshold})$: This checks if the average CPU utilization exceeds the critical threshold defined for each server.

* $\text{COUNT}(\text{Matched Events}) \geq 2$: This requires at least two matching events within the specified period.

Server A Analysis:

- * Events: Three events (CPU=90, CPU=90, CPU=95).
- * Average CPU Utilization: $(90+90+95)/3 = 91.67$, which exceeds the critical threshold of 90.
- * Matched Events Count: 3, which meets the condition of being greater than or equal to 2.
- * Incident Generation: Server A meets both conditions, so it generates one incident.

Server B Analysis:

- * Events: Three events (CPU=70, CPU=50, CPU=60).
- * Average CPU Utilization: $(70+50+60)/3 = 60$, which does not exceed the critical threshold of 90.
- * Matched Events Count: 3, but since the average CPU utilization condition is not met, no incident is generated.

Conclusion: Based on the rule subpattern, Server A will generate one incident, and Server B will not generate any incidents.

References: FortiSIEM 6.3 User Guide, Event Correlation Rules and Incident Management sections, which explain how incidents are generated based on rule subpatterns and event conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 28

FortiSIEM is deployed in disaster recovery mode.

When disaster strikes, which two tasks must you perform manually to achieve a successful disaster recovery operation? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the configuration for shared storage NFS configured for EventDB to the secondary FortiSIEM.
- B. Promote the secondary supervisor to the primary role using the `phSecondary2primary` command.
- C. Promote the secondary workers to the primary roles using the `phSecworker2priworker` command.
- D. Change the DNS configuration to ensure that users, devices, and collectors log in to the secondary FortiSIEM.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Disaster Recovery Mode: FortiSIEM's disaster recovery (DR) mode ensures that there is a backup system ready to take over in case the primary system fails.

Manual Tasks for DR Operation: In the event of a disaster, certain tasks must be performed manually to ensure a smooth transition to the secondary system.

Promoting the Secondary Supervisor:

- * Use the command `phSecondary2primary` to promote the secondary supervisor to the primary role. This command reconfigures the secondary supervisor to take over as the primary supervisor, ensuring continuity in management and coordination.

Changing DNS Configuration:

- * Update the DNS configuration to direct all users, devices, and collectors to the secondary FortiSIEM instance. This ensures that all components in the environment can communicate with the newly promoted primary supervisor without manual reconfiguration of individual devices.

References: FortiSIEM 6.3 Administration Guide, Disaster Recovery section, provides detailed steps on promoting the secondary supervisor and updating DNS configurations during a disaster recovery operation.

NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator defines SMTP as a critical process on a Linux server.

If the SMTP process is stopped, FortiSIEM will generate a critical event with which event type?

- A. Postfix-Mail-Stop
- B. PH_DEV_MON_SMTP_STOP
- C. PH_DEV_MON_PROC_STOP
- D. Generic_SMTP_Procoss_Exit

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Process Monitoring in FortiSIEM: FortiSIEM can monitor critical processes on managed devices, such as an SMTP process on a Linux server.

- * Event Generation: When a critical process stops, FortiSIEM generates an event to alert administrators.

- * Event Types: Specific event types correspond to different monitored conditions. For a stopped process, the event type `PH_DEV_MON_PROC_STOP` is used.

- * Reasoning: The name `PH_DEV_MON_PROC_STOP` (Device Monitoring Process Stop) is a generic event type used by FortiSIEM to indicate that any monitored process, including SMTP, has stopped.

What's more, part of that VCEPrep NSE5_FSM-6.3 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-EhmZiapEe9xjE2GL9zoPw5PDWPZeULj>