NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6認定資格試験 & NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6過去問

2026年Jpexamの最新NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 PDFダンプおよびNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験エンジンの無料共有：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1W7AJR1CwsrXxORtmYuA-TZuex8Xdrk0n

当社のWebサイトにある優れたNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6学習教材の助けを借りてNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験を受ける準備ができている場合、選択は素晴らしいものになります。 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6トレーニング資料は優れた選択肢であり、特にNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験に時間をかけずに合格し、成功することに熱心な方に役立ちます。 それに加えて、NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6の調査問題には3つのバージョンがあります。PDFバージョン、ソフトバージョン、およびAPPバージョンです。これらは興味深く、選択するのに役立ちます。

Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
FortiSOAR Overview	- FortiSOAR deployment models - FortiSOAR architecture - System administration
Threat Intelligence Integration	- Threat intelligence platforms - IOC management - Threat feeds integration
Reporting and Dashboards	- Report generation - Dashboard customization - Analytics and metrics
SIEM Integration	- Log management and analysis - Third-party SIEM integration - FortiSIEM integration
SOC Concepts and Architecture	- SOC lifecycle and operations - SOC staffing and processes - SOC architecture and design
Security Automation and Orchestration	- Integration connectors - Automation strategies - API-based automation
Alert Handling and Triage	- Alert ingestion and normalization - Alert correlation - Alert triage and prioritization
Incident Management and Playbooks	- Incident response workflows - Playbook design and execution - Playbook automation

>> NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6認定資格試験 <<

NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6過去問 & NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験内容

Jpexamは、専門家によって正確かつ巧妙にコンパイルされた優れたNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験トレントの受験者を増やしています。お客様のNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験に合格し、夢のような認定資格の取得を支援するため、お客様との途中で親友と呼ばれます。その理由は、有効かつ信頼性の高いNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験教材をお客様に提供するだけでなく、専門家としての倫理を守るため、オンラインで最高のサービスを提供するからです。信頼できる会社であるため、NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験ガイドをご用意しています。

Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect 認定 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 試験問題 (Q69-Q74):

質問 # 69
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 Create Incident task was expecting a name or number as input, but received an incorrect data format
- D. The Get Events task did not retrieve any event data.

正解：C

解説：
* 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.

質問 # 70
Exhibit:
Which observation about this FortiAnalyzer Fabric deployment architecture is true?

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

正解：D

解説：
* 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-Supervisoris located at AMER HQ and acts as the Fabric root.
* FAZ2-Analyzeris a Fabric member located in EMEA.
* FAZ3-CollectorandFAZ4-Collectorare 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.

質問 # 71
Review the incident report. Shortly after being compromised, an infected host collected its own network configuration and connection details, then began sending low-volume connection attempts to multiple internal addresses to identify responding hosts. Which two MITRE ATT & CK techniques best describe this activity?
Choose two answers.

- A. Active Scanning
- B. Network Sniffing
- C. System Network Connections Discovery
- D. Lateral Movement

正解：A、C

解説：
Exact Extract: "MITRE ATT & CK classifies and describes cyberattacks and intrusions through 14 tactics...
These categories are further broken down into specific techniques and subtechniques." Exact Extract: "The attacker then performs active reconnaissance using a mix of techniques, including port scanning and IP discovery, to find high-priority targets." The correct answers are A and D . The infected host first collected its own network configuration and connection details. That maps to System Network Connections Discovery , because MITRE defines this technique as attempting to list network connections to or from the compromised system. The later behavior- sending low-volume connection attempts to multiple internal addresses to identify responding hosts-maps best to Active Scanning , because MITRE describes active scanning as probing victim infrastructure through network traffic.
Network Sniffing is wrong because the scenario does not describe passive packet capture or monitoring traffic on an interface.
Lateral Movement is also wrong because it is a MITRE tactic, not the best technique for host discovery activity. The host is still discovering reachable systems; it has not yet moved to another internal system.
Technical Deep Dive: In a Fortinet SOC investigation, this sequence is a classic post-compromise discovery pattern. Commands such as ipconfig, route print, netstat, Get-NetTCPConnection, or arp -a support System Network Connections Discovery. Low-rate probes to many internal IPs are often stealthier than noisy scans and may appear as sparse FortiGate traffic logs, Windows firewall events, or EDR telemetry. FortiSIEM should correlate this with source host, destination spread, port diversity, and time window. FortiGate NP/CP chips may accelerate allowed sessions, but detection occurs in FortiSIEM from logs and metadata, not inside the ASIC forwarding path.

質問 # 72
Which of the following are critical when analyzing and managing events and incidents in a SOC? (Choose two answers)

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

正解：A、D

解説：
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.

質問 # 73
Which two ways can you create an incident on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two.)

- A. By running a playbook
- B. Manually, on the Event Monitor page
- C. Using a connector action
- D. Using a custom event handler

正解：B、D

解説：
* Understanding Incident Creation in FortiAnalyzer:
* FortiAnalyzer allows for the creation of incidents to track and manage security events.
* Incidents can be created both automatically and manually based on detected events and predefined rules.
* Analyzing the Methods:
* Option A:Using a connector action typically involves integrating with other systems or services and is not a direct method for creating incidents on FortiAnalyzer.
* Option B:Incidents can be created manually on the Event Monitor page by selecting relevant events and creating incidents from those events.
* Option C:While playbooks can automate responses and actions, the direct creation of incidents is usually managed through event handlers or manual processes.
* Option D:Custom event handlers can be configured to trigger incident creation based on specific events or conditions, automating the process within FortiAnalyzer.
* Conclusion:
* The two valid methods for creating an incident on FortiAnalyzer are manually on the Event Monitor page and using a custom event handler.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Incident Management in FortiAnalyzer.
FortiAnalyzer Event Handling and Customization Guides.

質問 # 74
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験に要求された関連知識を積み込むより、価値がある問題を勉強したほうがいいです。効率のあがる試験問題集は受験生の皆さんにとって欠くことができないツールです。ですから、はやくJpexamのNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6問題集を入手しましょう。これは高い的中率を持っている問題集で、ほかのどのような勉強法よりもずっと効果があるのです。これはあなたが一回で楽に成功できるを保証するめぼしい参考書です。

NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6過去問: https://www.jpexam.com/NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6_exam.html

- 最新のFortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6認定資格試験 は主要材料 - 公認されたNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6: Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect □ URL □ www.japancert.com □をコピーして開き、《 NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 》を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいNSE7_SOC_AR-7.6試験過去問
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- fortunetelleroracle.com, freestyler.ws, scalar.usc.edu, wanderlog.com, www.flirtic.com, ronorp.net, app.plastiks.io, justpaste.me, youemerge.com, pixabay.com, Disposable vapes

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