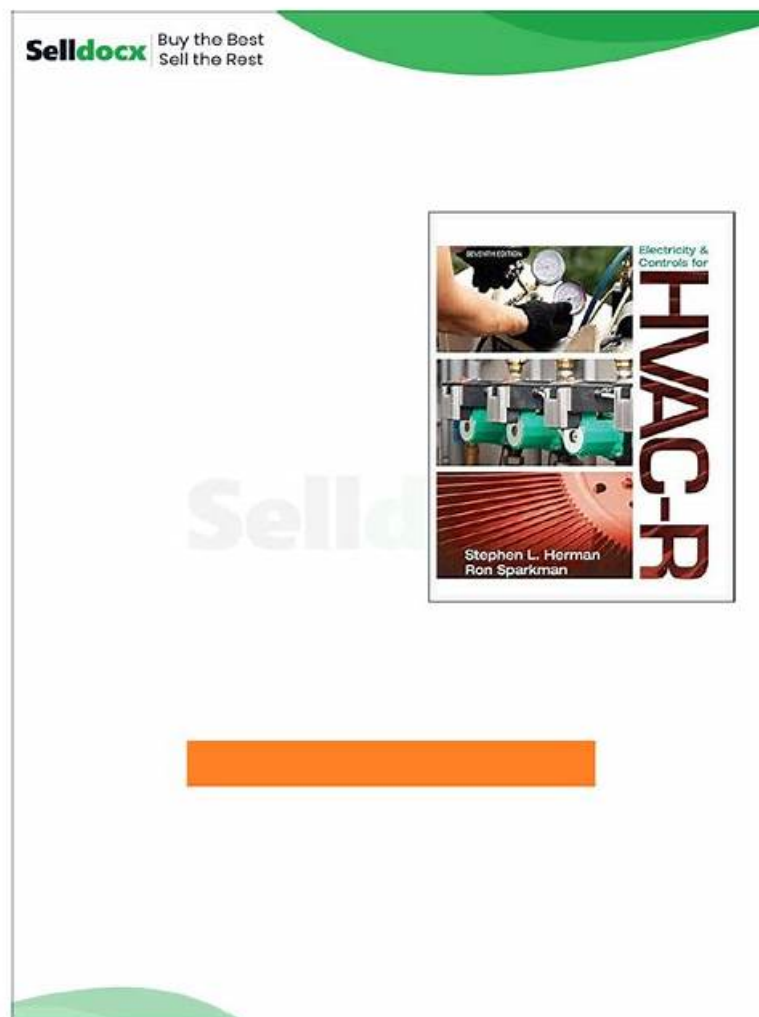


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Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Refer to the exhibit.

Assume that all devices in the FortiAnalyzer Fabric are shown in the image.

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

- A. FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.
- B. There is no collector in the topology.
- C. All FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor.
- D. FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

* Understanding the FortiAnalyzer Fabric:

* The FortiAnalyzer Fabric provides centralized log collection, analysis, and reporting for connected FortiGate devices.

* Devices in a FortiAnalyzer Fabric can be organized into different Administrative Domains (ADOMs) to separate logs and management.

* Analyzing the Exhibit:

* FAZ-SiteA and FAZ-SiteB are FortiAnalyzer devices in the fabric.

* FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are shown under the Site-B-Fabric, indicating they are part of the same Security Fabric.

* FAZ-SiteA has multiple entries under it: SiteA and MSSP-Local, suggesting multiple ADOMs are enabled.

* Evaluating the Options:

* Option A: FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are under Site-B-Fabric, indicating they are indeed part of the same Security Fabric.

* Option B: The presence of FAZ-SiteA and FAZ-SiteB as FortiAnalyzers does not preclude the existence of collectors. However, there is no explicit mention of a separate collector role in the exhibit.

* Option C: Not all FortiGate devices are directly registered to the supervisor. The exhibit shows hierarchical organization under different sites and ADOMs.

* Option D: The multiple entries under FAZ-SiteA (SiteA and MSSP-Local) indicate that FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.

* Conclusion:

* FortiGate-B1 and FortiGate-B2 are in a Security Fabric.

* FAZ-SiteA has two ADOMs enabled.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Fabric Topology and ADOM Configuration.

Best Practices for Security Fabric Deployment with FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

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

Answer: A,B

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 # 15

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

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which three statements accurately describe step utilities in a playbook step? (Choose three answers)

- A. The Condition step utility behavior changes depending on if a loop exists for that step.
- B. The Loop step utility can only be used once in each playbook step.
- C. The Variables step utility stores the output of the step directly in the step itself.
- D. The Timeout step utility sets a maximum execution time for the step and terminates playbook execution if exceeded.
- E. The Mock Output step utility uses HTML format to simulate real outputs.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

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

In FortiSOAR 7.6, step utilities are advanced configurations applied to individual playbook steps to control logic, timing, and data processing. According to the Playbook Engine architecture:

- * **Timeout (A):**TheTimeoututility allows an administrator to define a maximum duration for a step to complete. If the step does not finish within this designated window, the playbook engine terminates the step and the overall playbook execution to prevent hung processes and resource exhaustion.
 - * **Loop (B):**TheLooputility is used for iterative processing (e.g., performing a lookup for every IP in a list). A playbook step can only contain one Loop utility configuration. If multiple iterations are required across different data sets, they must be handled in separate steps or nested child playbooks.
 - * **Condition (D):**TheConditionutility (Decision Step logic) behaves differently when aLoopis present. If there is no loop, the condition determines if the step executes once. If a loop is present, the condition is evaluated foreach itemin the loop, effectively acting as a filter for which iterations proceed.
- Why other options are incorrect:
- * **Variables (C):**TheVariablesutility (Set Variable) is used to define new custom variables within the scope of that step for later use. It does not "store the output of the step directly in the step itself"; step outputs are automatically stored in the vars.steps.<step_name> object by the engine regardless of the utility used.
 - * **Mock Output (E):**TheMock Outpututility is used for testing and development to simulate successful data returns without actually executing a connector. It usesJSON format, not HTML, to ensure the simulated data structure matches what the playbook engine expects for downstreamJinja processing.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which two ways can you create an incident on FortiAnalyzer? (Choose two answers)

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

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

InFortiAnalyzer 7.6and related SOC versions, incidents serve as centralized containers for tracking and analyzing security events.

There are two primary automated and manual methods to initiate an incident:

* **Using a custom event handler (A):**In FortiAnalyzer, event handlers are used to generate events from raw logs.1A critical feature in recent versions is theAutomatically Create Incidentssetting within a custom event handler.2When enabled, the system automatically elevates a triggered event into a new incident record, allowing analysts to bypass the manual review of every individual event before an incident is raised.3

* **By running a playbook (D):**Playbooks provide a powerful way to automate the incident lifecycle.4A playbook can be configured with anEvent Trigger, meaning it executes as soon as an event matches specific criteria. One of the core actions available within these playbooks is theCreate Incidentaction, which can automatically populate incident details, severity, and category based on the triggering event's data.5This ensures high-fidelity events are consistently captured for investigation.

Why other options are incorrect:

* **Using a connector action (B):**While connectors allow FortiAnalyzer to communicate with external systems (like ITSM or Security Fabric devices), the act of "creating an incident"insideFortiAnalyzer is a function of the internal event engine or playbook automation, not a standalone connector action used for external integration.

* **Manually, on the Event Monitor page (C):**While you can view, filter, and acknowledge events on theEvent Monitorpage, the process ofmanuallyraising an incident typically occurs from theIncidentsmodule or by right-clicking an event to "Raise Incident" in the Log View or FortiView, rather than being a core function defined as occurring "on the Event Monitor page" in the same architectural sense as handlers and playbooks.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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