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## Fortinet NSE7\_SOC\_AR-7.6 Exam

### Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect

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## Fortinet NSE7\_SOC\_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Detection Capabilities: Focuses on configuring FortiSIEM incident rules, building log queries, and analyzing incidents for effective threat detection.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SOAR Incident Handling and Threat Hunting: Includes threat hunting analysis, managing FortiSOAR incidents, workload coordination, and using war rooms for incident response.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOC Concepts and Frameworks: Covers analyzing security incidents, identifying adversary behaviors, understanding Fortinet SOC architecture, and recognizing common attack vectors.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOAR Playbook Development: Covers configuring playbooks and connectors, using Jinja filters for data handling, and troubleshooting FortiSOAR automation workflows.</li> </ul>

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### Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

Refer to Exhibit:

A SOC analyst is designing a playbook to filter for a high severity event and attach the event information to an incident. Which local connector action must the analyst use in this scenario?

- A. Get Events
- B. Update Asset and Identity
- **C. Attach Data to Incident**
- D. Update Incident

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Understanding the Playbook Requirements:

\* The SOC analyst needs to design a playbook that filters for high severity events.

\* The playbook must also attach the event information to an existing incident.

\* Analyzing the Provided Exhibit:

\* The exhibit shows the available actions for a local connector within the playbook.

\* Actions listed include:

\* Update Asset and Identity

\* Get Events

\* Get Endpoint Vulnerabilities

\* Create Incident

\* Update Incident

\* Attach Data to Incident

\* Run Report

\* Get EPEU from Incident

\* Evaluating the Options:

\* Get Events: This action retrieves events but does not attach them to an incident.

\* Update Incident: This action updates an existing incident but is not specifically for attaching event data.

\* Update Asset and Identity: This action updates asset and identity information, not relevant for attaching event data to an incident.

\* Attach Data to Incident: This action is explicitly designed to attach additional data, such as event information, to an existing incident.

\* Conclusion:

\* The correct action to use in the playbook for filtering high severity events and attaching the event information to an incident is Attach Data to Incident.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on Playbook Actions and Connectors.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

A customer wants FortiAnalyzer to run an automation stitch that executes a CLI command on FortiGate to block a predefined list of URLs, if a botnet command-and-control (C&C) server IP is detected.

Which FortiAnalyzer feature must you use to start this automation process?

- A. Data selector
- B. Connector
- C. Event handler
- D. Playbook

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Understanding Automation Processes in FortiAnalyzer:

\* FortiAnalyzer can automate responses to detected security events, such as running commands on FortiGate devices.

\* Analyzing the Customer Requirement:

\* The customer wants to run a CLI command on FortiGate to block predefined URLs when a botnet C&C server IP is detected.

\* This requires an automated response triggered by a specific event.

\* Evaluating the Options:

\* Option A: Playbooks orchestrate complex workflows but are not typically used for direct event-triggered automation processes.

\* Option B: Data selectors filter logs based on criteria but do not initiate automation processes.

\* Option C: Event handlers can be configured to detect specific events (such as detecting a botnet C&C server IP) and trigger automation stitches to execute predefined actions.

\* Option D: Connectors facilitate communication between FortiAnalyzer and other systems but are not the primary mechanism for initiating automation based on log events.

\* Conclusion:

\* To start the automation process when a botnet C&C server IP is detected, you must use an Event handler in FortiAnalyzer.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Automation Stitches in FortiAnalyzer.

Best Practices for Configuring Automated Responses in FortiAnalyzer.

### NEW QUESTION # 44

When configuring a FortiAnalyzer to act as a collector device, which two steps must you perform? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure Fabric authorization on the connecting interface.
- B. Configure the data policy to focus on archiving.
- C. Enable log compression.
- D. Configure log forwarding to a FortiAnalyzer in analyzer mode.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

\* Understanding FortiAnalyzer Roles:

\* FortiAnalyzer can operate in two primary modes: collector mode and analyzer mode.

\* Collector Mode: Gathers logs from various devices and forwards them to another FortiAnalyzer operating in analyzer mode for detailed analysis.

\* Analyzer Mode: Provides detailed log analysis, reporting, and incident management.

\* Steps to Configure FortiAnalyzer as a Collector Device:

\* A. Enable Log Compression:

\* While enabling log compression can help save storage space, it is not a mandatory step specifically required for configuring FortiAnalyzer in collector mode.

\* Not selected as it is optional and not directly related to the collector configuration process.

\* B. Configure Log Forwarding to a FortiAnalyzer in Analyzer Mode:

\* Essential for ensuring that logs collected by the collector FortiAnalyzer are sent to the analyzer FortiAnalyzer for detailed processing.

\* Selected as it is a critical step in configuring a FortiAnalyzer as a collector device.

\* Step 1: Access the FortiAnalyzer interface and navigate to log forwarding settings.

\* Step 2: Configure log forwarding by specifying the IP address and necessary credentials of the FortiAnalyzer in analyzer mode.

Fortinet Documentation on Log Forwarding FortiAnalyzer Log Forwarding

C). Configure the Data Policy to Focus on Archiving:

Data policy configuration typically relates to how logs are stored and managed within FortiAnalyzer, focusing on archiving may not be specifically required for a collector device setup.

Not selected as it is not a necessary step for configuring the collector mode.

D). Configure Fabric Authorization on the Connecting Interface:

Necessary to ensure secure and authenticated communication between FortiAnalyzer devices within the Security Fabric.

Selected as it is essential for secure integration and communication.

Step 1: Access the FortiAnalyzer interface and navigate to the Fabric authorization settings.

Step 2: Enable Fabric authorization on the interface used for connecting to other Fortinet devices and FortiAnalyzers.

Reference: Fortinet Documentation on Fabric Authorization FortiAnalyzer Fabric Authorization Implementation Summary:

Configure log forwarding to ensure logs collected are sent to the analyzer.

Enable Fabric authorization to ensure secure communication and integration within the Security Fabric.

Conclusion:

Configuring log forwarding and Fabric authorization are key steps in setting up a FortiAnalyzer as a collector device to ensure proper log collection and forwarding for analysis.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Roles and Configurations FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide By configuring log forwarding to a FortiAnalyzer in analyzer mode and enabling Fabric authorization on the connecting interface, you can ensure proper setup of FortiAnalyzer as a collector device.

## NEW QUESTION # 45

Refer to Exhibit:

You are tasked with reviewing a new FortiAnalyzer deployment in a network with multiple registered logging devices. There is only one FortiAnalyzer in the topology.

Which potential problem do you observe?

- A. The disk space allocated is insufficient.
- B. The archive retention period is too long.
- C. The analytics-to-archive ratio is misconfigured.
- D. The analytics retention period is too long.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Understanding FortiAnalyzer Data Policy and Disk Utilization:

\* FortiAnalyzer uses data policies to manage log storage, retention, and disk utilization.

\* The Data Policy section indicates how long logs are kept for analytics and archive purposes.

\* The Disk Utilization section specifies the allocated disk space and the proportions used for analytics and archive, as well as when alerts should be triggered based on disk usage.

\* Analyzing the Provided Exhibit:

\* Keep Logs for Analytics:60 Days

\* Keep Logs for Archive:120 Days

\* Disk Allocation:300 GB (with a maximum of 441 GB available)

\* Analytics: Archive Ratio:30% : 70%

\* Alert and Delete When Usage Reaches:90%

\* Potential Problems Identification:

\* Disk Space Allocation:The allocated disk space is 300 GB out of a possible 441 GB, which might not be insufficient if the log volume is high, but it is not the primary concern based on the given data.

\* Analytics-to-Archive Ratio:The ratio of 30% for analytics and 70% for archive is unconventional.

Typically, a higher percentage is allocated for analytics since real-time or recent data analysis is often prioritized. A common configuration might be a 70% analytics and 30% archive ratio. The misconfigured ratio can lead to insufficient space for analytics, causing issues with real-time monitoring and analysis.

\* Retention Periods:While the retention periods could be seen as lengthy, they are not necessarily indicative of a problem without knowing the specific log volume and compliance requirements.

The length of these periods can vary based on organizational needs and legal requirements.

\* Conclusion:

\* Based on the analysis, the primary issue observed is the analytics-to-archive ratio being misconfigured. This misconfiguration can significantly impact the effectiveness of the FortiAnalyzer in real-time log analysis, potentially leading to delayed threat detection and

response.

References:

Fortinet Documentation on FortiAnalyzer Data Policies and Disk Management.

Best Practices for FortiAnalyzer Log Management and Disk Utilization.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Review the following incident report:

Attackers leveraged a phishing email campaign targeting your employees.

The email likely impersonated a trusted source, such as the IT department, and requested login credentials.

An unsuspecting employee clicked a malicious link in the email, leading to the download and execution of a Remote Access Trojan (RAT).

The RAT provided the attackers with remote access and a foothold in the compromised system.

Which two MITRE ATT&CK tactics does this incident report capture? (Choose two.)

- A. Persistence
- B. Initial Access
- C. Defense Evasion
- D. Lateral Movement

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

\* Understanding the MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:

\* The MITRE ATT&CK framework categorizes various tactics and techniques used by adversaries to achieve their objectives.

\* Tactics represent the objectives of an attack, while techniques represent how those objectives are achieved.

\* Analyzing the Incident Report:

\* Phishing Email Campaign: This tactic is commonly used for gaining initial access to a system.

\* Malicious Link and RAT Download: Clicking a malicious link and downloading a RAT is indicative of establishing initial access.

\* Remote Access Trojan (RAT): Once installed, the RAT allows attackers to maintain access over an extended period, which is a persistence tactic.

\* Mapping to MITRE ATT&CK Tactics:

\* Initial Access:

\* This tactic covers techniques used to gain an initial foothold within a network.

\* Techniques include phishing and exploiting external remote services.

\* The phishing campaign and malicious link click fit this category.

\* Persistence:

\* This tactic includes methods that adversaries use to maintain their foothold.

\* Techniques include installing malware that can survive reboots and persist on the system.

\* The RAT provides persistent remote access, fitting this tactic.

\* Exclusions:

\* Defense Evasion:

\* This involves techniques to avoid detection and evade defenses.

\* While potentially relevant in a broader context, the incident report does not specifically describe actions taken to evade defenses.

\* Lateral Movement:

\* This involves moving through the network to other systems.

\* The report does not indicate actions beyond initial access and maintaining that access.

Conclusion:

\* The incident report captures the tactics of Initial Access and Persistence.

References:

MITRE ATT&CK Framework documentation on Initial Access and Persistence tactics.

Incident analysis and mapping to MITRE ATT&CK tactics.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

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