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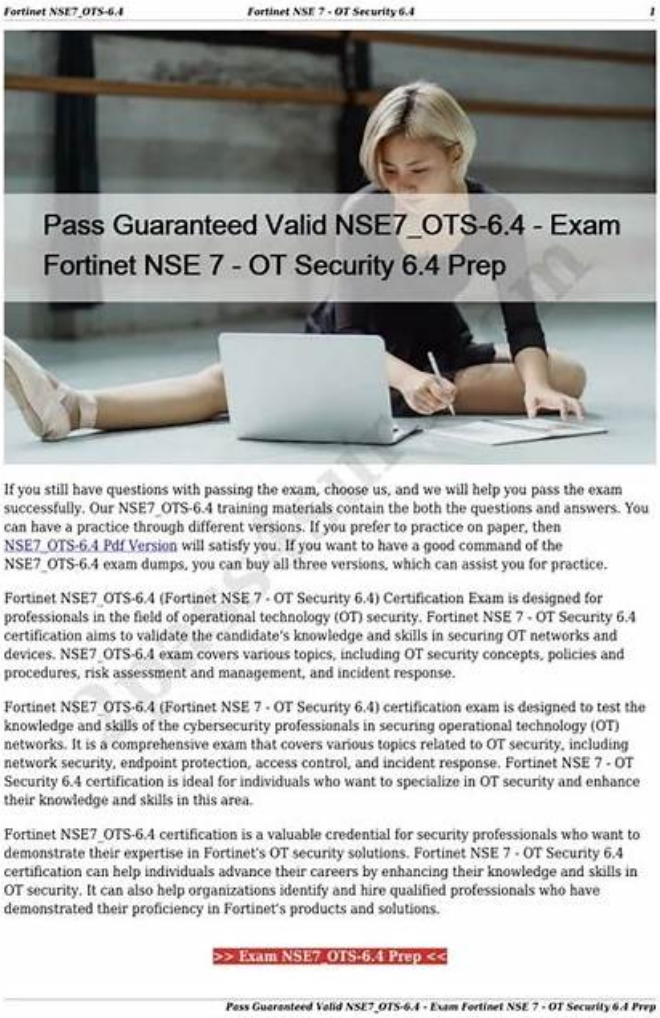

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Fortinet NSE7_SOC_AR-7.6 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• SOC Concepts and Frameworks: Covers analyzing security incidents, identifying adversary behaviors, understanding Fortinet SOC architecture, and recognizing common attack vectors.
Topic 2	• SOAR Playbook Development: Covers configuring playbooks and connectors, using Jinja filters for data handling, and troubleshooting FortiSOAR automation workflows.
Topic 3	• Detection Capabilities: Focuses on configuring FortiSIEM incident rules, building log queries, and analyzing incidents for effective threat detection.
Topic 4	• SOAR Incident Handling and Threat Hunting: Includes threat hunting analysis, managing FortiSOAR incidents, workload coordination, and using war rooms for incident response.

Fortinet NSE 7 - Security Operations 7.6 Architect Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
Refer to the exhibits.
The DOS attack playbook is configured to create an incident when an event handler generates a denial-of-ser
/ice (DoS) attack event.
Why did the DOS attack playbook fail to execute?

- A. The Attach_Data_To_lncident task failed.
- B. The Get Events task is configured to execute in the incorrect order.
- C. The Create SMTP Enumeration incident task is expecting an integer value but is receiving the incorrect data type
- D. The Attach_Data_To_lncident task is expecting an integer value but is receiving the incorrect data type.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Playbook and its Components:
* The exhibit shows the status of a playbook named "DOS attack" and its associated tasks.
* The playbook is designed to execute a series of tasks upon detecting a DoS attack event.
* Analysis of Playbook Tasks:
* Attach_Data_To_Incident:Task ID placeholder_8fab0102, status is "upstream_failed," meaning it did not execute properly due to a previous task's failure.
* Get Events:Task ID placeholder_fa2a573c, status is "success."
* Create SMTP Enumeration incident:Task ID placeholder_3db75c0a, status is "failed."
* Reviewing Raw Logs:
* The error log shows a ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '10.200.200.100'.
* This error indicates that the task attempted to convert a string (the IP address '10.200.200.100') to an integer, which is not possible.
* Identifying the Source of the Error:
* The error occurs in the file "incident_operator.py," specifically in the execute method.
* This suggests that the task "Create SMTP Enumeration incident" is the one causing the issue because it failed to process the data type correctly.
* Conclusion:
* The failure of the playbook is due to the "Create SMTP Enumeration incident" task receiving a string value (an IP address) when it expects an integer value. This mismatch in data types leads to the error.
References:

Fortinet Documentation on Playbook and Task Configuration.
Python error handling documentation for understanding ValueError.

NEW QUESTION # 25
When does FortiAnalyzer generate an event?

- A. When a log matches a filter in a data selector
- B. When a log matches a task in a playbook
- C. When a log matches an action in a connector
- D. When a log matches a rule in an event handler

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Understanding Event Generation in FortiAnalyzer:
* FortiAnalyzer generates events based on predefined rules and conditions to help in monitoring and responding to security incidents.
* Analyzing the Options:
* Option A:Data selectors filter logs based on specific criteria but do not generate events on their own.
* Option B:Connectors facilitate integrations with other systems but do not generate events based on log matches.
* Option C:Event handlers are configured with rules that define the conditions under which events are generated. When a log matches a rule in an event handler, FortiAnalyzer generates an event.
* Option D:Tasks in playbooks execute actions based on predefined workflows but do not directly generate events based on log matches.
* Conclusion:
* FortiAnalyzer generates an event when a log matches a rule in an event handler.
References:
Fortinet Documentation on Event Handlers and Event Generation in FortiAnalyzer.
Best Practices for Configuring Event Handlers in FortiAnalyzer.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which three are threat hunting activities? (Choose three answers)

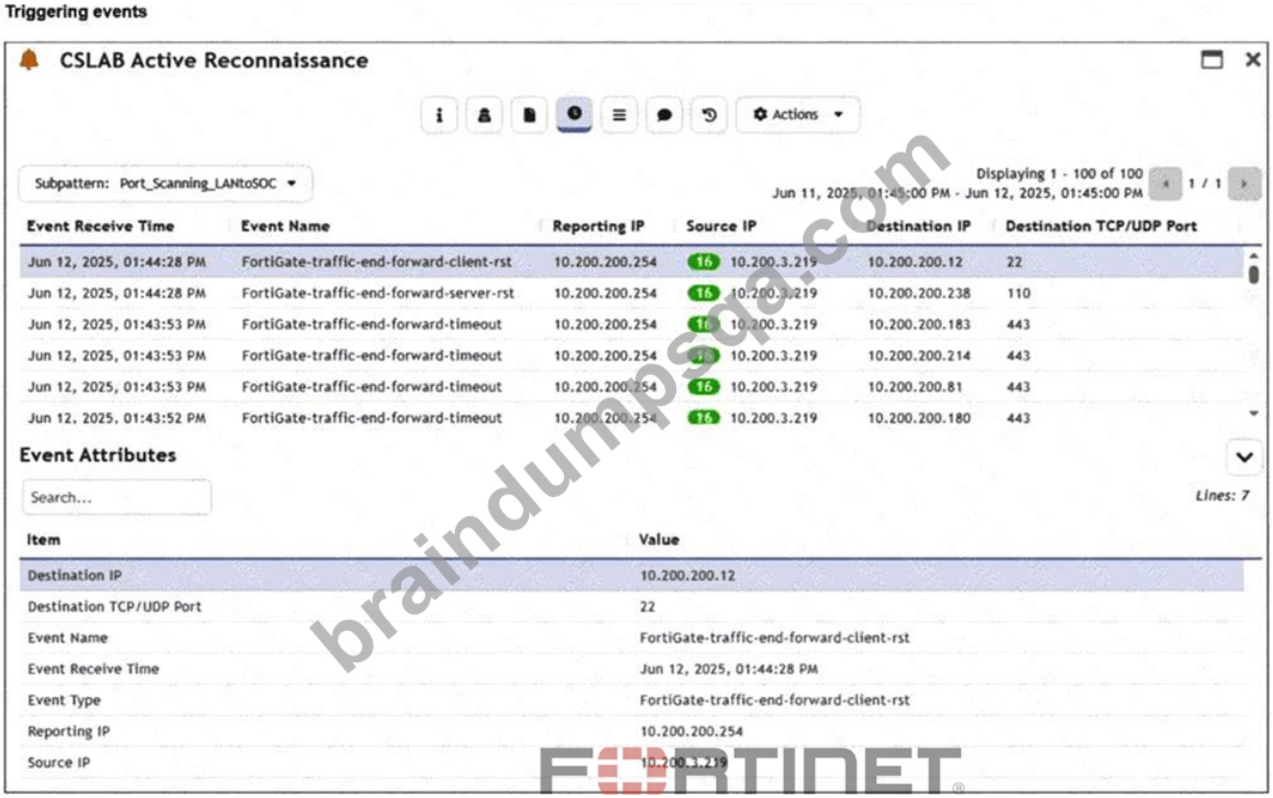
- A. Enrich records with threat intelligence.
- B. Tune correlation rules.
- C. Generate a hypothesis.
- D. Automate workflows.
- E. Perform packet analysis.

Answer: A,C,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 withinFortiSOAR 7.6and the advanced analytics capabilities ofFortiSIEM 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 theThreat 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 canassista 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 areactivemaintenance 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 theresultof the hunt, not the activity of hunting itself.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Refer to the exhibit.



You are reviewing the Triggering Events page for a FortiSIEM incident. You want to remove the Reporting IP column because you have only one firewall in the topology. How do you accomplish this? (Choose one answer)

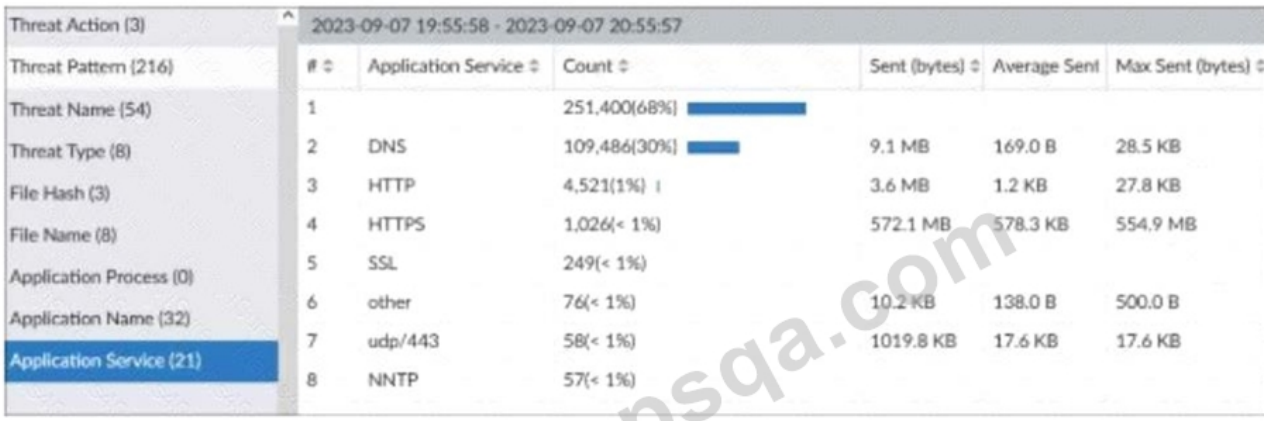
- A. Disable correlation for the Reporting IP field in the rule subpattern.
- B. Remove the Reporting IP attribute from the raw logs using parsing rules.
- C. Customize the display columns for this incident.
- D. Clear the Reporting IP field from the Triggered Attributes section when you configure the Incident Action.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From FortiSOAR 7.6., FortiSIEM 7.3 Exact Extract study guide:
InFortiSIEM 7.3, theTriggering Eventsview is a dynamic table that displays the individual logs that caused a specific rule to fire. To manage the visibility of data within this specific view:
* Interface Customization:The "Triggering Events" tab includes a column management feature. By clicking on the column headers or the table settings icon (typically found at the top right of the event list), an analyst cancustomize the display columns. This allows the user to uncheck the "Reporting IP" attribute, effectively hiding it from the view without altering the underlying data or rule logic.
* Operational Efficiency:This is a common task in environments with a simplified topology where the
"Reporting IP" is redundant information. Customizing the view helps the analyst focus on the most relevant data points, such as "Source IP," "Destination IP," and "Destination Port." Why other options are incorrect:
* A (Incident Action):Clearing a field from the Incident Action configuration affects what data is sent in an email alert or passed to a SOAR platform, but it does not change the layout of the FortiSIEM GUI
"Triggering Events" page.
* B (Disable Correlation):Disabling correlation for an attribute determines whether that attribute is used by the rules engine to group events. It does not control the visual display of columns in the incident dashboard.
* C (Parsing Rules):Removing attributes via parsing rules is a destructive process that prevents the SIEM from indexing that data entirely. This would make the "Reporting IP" unavailable for all searches and reports, which is excessive for a simple display preference.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Refer to the exhibits.

Threat Hunting Monitor



Threat Hunting Monitor

#	Date/Time	Event Message	Source IP	Destination IP
1	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
2	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
3	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
4	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
5	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
6	20:55:55	Connection Failed	10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8
7	20:55:55		10.0.1.10	8.8.8.8

What can you conclude from analyzing the data using the threat hunting module?

- A. Reconnaissance is being used to gather victim identity information from the mail server.
- B. FTP is being used as command-and-control (C&C) technique to mine for data.
- C. DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.
- D. Spearphishing is being used to elicit sensitive information.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Threat Hunting Data:
* The Threat Hunting Monitor in the provided exhibits shows various application services, their usage counts, and data metrics such as sent bytes, average sent bytes, and maximum sent bytes.
* The second part of the exhibit lists connection attempts from a specific source IP (10.0.1.10) to a destination IP (8.8.8.8), with repeated "Connection Failed" messages.
* Analyzing the Application Services:
* DNS is the top application service with a significantly high count (251,400) and notable sent bytes (9.1 MB).
* This large volume of DNS traffic is unusual for regular DNS queries and can indicate the presence of DNS tunneling.
* DNS Tunneling:
* DNS tunneling is a technique used by attackers to bypass security controls by encoding data within DNS queries and responses. This allows them to extract data from the local network without detection.
* The high volume of DNS traffic, combined with the detailed metrics, suggests that DNS tunneling might be in use.
* Connection Failures to 8.8.8.8:
* The repeated connection attempts from the source IP (10.0.1.10) to the destination IP (8.8.8.8) with connection failures can indicate an attempt to communicate with an external server.
* Google DNS (8.8.8.8) is often used for DNS tunneling due to its reliability and global reach.
* Conclusion:
* Given the significant DNS traffic and the nature of the connection attempts, it is reasonable to conclude that DNS tunneling is being used to extract confidential data from the local network.

* Why Other Options are Less Likely:
* Spearphishing (A): There is no evidence from the provided data that points to spearphishing attempts, such as email logs or phishing indicators.
* Reconnaissance (C): The data does not indicate typical reconnaissance activities, such as scanning or probing mail servers.
* FTP C&C (D): There is no evidence of FTP traffic or command-and-control communications using FTP in the provided data.
SANS Institute: "DNS Tunneling: How to Detect Data Exfiltration and Tunneling Through DNS Queries" SANS DNS Tunneling
OWASP: "DNS Tunneling" OWASP DNS Tunneling By analyzing the provided threat hunting data, it is evident that DNS tunneling is being used to exfiltrate data, indicating a sophisticated method of extracting confidential information from the network.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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