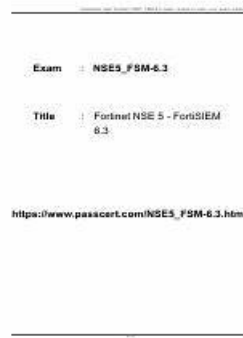


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Fortinet NSE5\_FSM-6.3 exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of IT professionals in the area of FortiSIEM 6.3. FortiSIEM is a comprehensive security information and event management (SIEM) solution that allows organizations to detect, manage, and respond to security threats in real-time. NSE5\_FSM-6.3 Exam is intended for individuals who are responsible for implementing, managing, and maintaining FortiSIEM in their organizations.

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The NSE5\_FSM-6.3 Exam is intended for security professionals who are responsible for managing and maintaining the security of the IT infrastructure of their organization. Successful completion of NSE5\_FSM-6.3 exam indicates that an individual has the skills and knowledge to effectively deploy, configure and manage the FortiSIEM solution, including its various components such as data collectors, data analysis engines, and dashboards.

## Fortinet NSE 5 - FortiSIEM 6.3 Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

### NEW QUESTION # 62

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

**Answer: B,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 # 63

Refer to the exhibit.

A FortiSIEM administrator wants to collect both SIEM event logs and performance and availability metrics (PAM) events from a Microsoft Windows server. Which protocol should the administrator select in the Access Protocol drop-down list so that FortiSIEM will collect both SIEM and PAM events?

- A. WMI
- B. LDAP start TLS
- C. LDAPS
- D. TELNET

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Collecting SIEM and PAM Events: To collect both SIEM event logs and Performance and Availability Monitoring (PAM) events from a Microsoft Windows server, a suitable protocol must be selected.

\* WMI Protocol: Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) is the appropriate protocol for this task.

SIEM Event Logs: WMI can collect security, application, and system logs from Windows devices.

PAM Events: WMI can also gather performance metrics, such as CPU usage, memory utilization, and disk activity.

\* Comprehensive Data Collection: Using WMI ensures that both types of data are collected efficiently from the Windows server.

\* Reference: FortiSIEM 6.3 User Guide, Data Collection Methods section, which details the use of WMI for collecting various types of logs and performance metrics.

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

Device discovery information is stored in which database?

- A. CMDB
- B. SVN DB
- C. Event DB
- D. Profile DB

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Device Discovery Information: Information about discovered devices, including their configurations and statuses, is stored in a specific database.

CMDB: The Configuration Management Database (CMDB) is used to store detailed information about the devices discovered by

FortiSIEM.

\* Function: It maintains comprehensive details about device configurations, relationships, and other metadata essential for managing the IT infrastructure.

Significance: Storing discovery information in the CMDB ensures that the FortiSIEM system has a centralized repository of device information, facilitating efficient management and monitoring.

References: FortiSIEM 6.3 User Guide, Configuration Management Database (CMDB) section, which details the storage and usage of device discovery information.

#### NEW QUESTION # 65

IF the reported packet loss is between 50% and 98%. which status is assigned to the device in the Availability column of summary dashboard?

- **A. Critical status is assigned because of reduction in number of packets received.**
- B. Up status is assigned because of received packets.
- C. Down status is assigned because of packet loss.
- D. Degraded status is assigned because of packet loss

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Device Status in FortiSIEM: FortiSIEM assigns different statuses to devices based on their operational state and performance metrics.

Packet Loss Impact: The reported packet loss percentage directly influences the status assigned to a device.

Packet loss between 50% and 98% indicates significant network issues that affect the device's performance.

Degraded Status: When packet loss is between 50% and 98%, FortiSIEM assigns a "Degraded" status to the device. This status indicates that the device is experiencing substantial packet loss, which impairs its performance but does not render it completely non-functional.

Reasoning: The "Degraded" status helps administrators identify devices with serious performance issues that need attention but are not entirely down.

References: FortiSIEM 6.3 User Guide, Device Availability and Status section, explains the criteria for assigning different statuses based on performance metrics such as packet loss.

#### NEW QUESTION # 66

What is a prerequisite for FortiSIEM Linux agent installation?

- **A. The auditd service must be installed on the Linux server being monitored**
- B. The Linux agent manager server must be installed.
- C. Both the web server and the audit service must be installed on the Linux server being monitored
- D. The web server must be installed on the Linux server being monitored

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

FortiSIEM Linux Agent: The FortiSIEM Linux agent is used to collect logs and performance metrics from Linux servers and send them to the FortiSIEM system.

Prerequisite for Installation: The auditd service, which is the Linux Audit Daemon, must be installed and running on the Linux server to capture and log security-related events.

\* auditd Service: This service collects and logs security events on Linux systems, which are essential for monitoring and analysis by FortiSIEM.

Importance of auditd: Without the auditd service, the FortiSIEM Linux agent will not be able to collect the necessary event data from the Linux server.

References: FortiSIEM 6.3 User Guide, Linux Agent Installation section, which lists the prerequisites and steps for installing the FortiSIEM Linux agent.

#### NEW QUESTION # 67

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